

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

GEN. THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO DAY

## HON. JOHN J. ROONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed fitting that as we all paid tribute this past Tuesday, February 12, to Abraham Lincoln we include a similar homage to the equally beloved and illustrious patriot Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko. Both these true heroes served America with distinction in its hours of greatest need. Both were of high courage and possessed deep moral convictions; both were dedicated to the task of serving their fellow men without reservation as to race, creed, or national origin.

President Lincoln sought in vain to prevent the sundering of our Nation over the question of slavery; then devoted himself to the task of binding up the Nation's wounds after tragic years of brothers fighting against brothers. General Kosciuszko fought valiantly to help American patriots to free themselves from the yoke of British rule and to establish themselves as a free and independent nation.

So it is that on the birthday of these great men we cannot honor one without honoring the other. Lincoln gained the name of the "Great Emancipator." Kosciuszko justly deserves the name of "Great Liberator," for the role he played in aiding Gen. George Washington and the Continental Army in defeating the vastly superior forces of the British crown.

We honored Abraham Lincoln last Tuesday for his deep compassion for the enslaved black man and for his constant efforts to liberate all those in bondage. We honor General Kosciuszko for his great humanitarian act of requesting Thomas Jefferson to dispose of his American possessions to buy the freedom of slaves and to provide them with education and adequate training to become good neighbors, good fathers and mothers, and good husbands and wives in order that they might become defenders of their own freedom and the freedom of their country.

Whereas Lincoln was born in a log cabin desperately poor and with little opportunity for formal education, Kosciuszko was born of reasonably well-to-do parents and access to the best in formal education and military training.

Neither was deterred either by poverty or by affluence from developing in childhood the highest in moral values and a dedication to service to mankind. Both had deep loyalties to their own commitments and great allegiance to their fellow citizens, yet both recognized the shortcomings of their governments and dedicated themselves to the elimination of these defeats.

Abraham Lincoln's fervor for freedom and the liberation of his fellow Americans really was not manifested until he

became a man and was plunged into the great political issues of his days, whereas young Thaddeus Kosciuszko even as an adolescent boy possessed a keen discernment of right and wrong plus an unswerving determination to do something about the wrongs he encountered. Thus, it was that before he came of age he was thrust into the leadership of his fellow countrymen who were fighting to prevent the dismemberment of his beloved Poland by Russia, Prussia, and Austria. For his zeal and fearless efforts he was exiled from his native land by the Czarist regime which exercised cruel dominion over his homeland.

It is small wonder that Kosciuszko with his passion for freedom so great, found it easy to adopt the cause of the American patriots as his own; easy for him to take a ship for America and offer his services to Gen. George Washington and the Continental Congress who accepted him with alacrity. No single officer and no American-born citizen contributed more to the successful winning of our war of independence than did this skillful and dedicated Polish officer. His engineering accomplishments were both timely and lasting. He shared the disappointments and the bitter hardships that befell the undisciplined, ill-fed, and ill-clothed Continental Army. So dear were his passions for freedom and so effective were his efforts to gain America's independence, Thomas Jefferson referred to him as "the purest son of liberty I have ever known."

Mr. Speaker, in much the same manner in which the Congress on October 13, 1783, showed General Kosciuszko its own and the Nation's appreciation of his magnificent service by awarding him full American citizenship, a land grant, and promotion to the rank of brigadier general, I feel all of us in this body should show once again this Nation's gratitude by expressing anew our personal appreciation of this revered patriot and friend. He is truly worthy of the type of honor with which we acclaim our beloved Abraham Lincoln on this the birthday of both. In these dark days when we encounter so many distressing examples of greedy and self-serving public servants, it is indeed refreshing to all of us to recall the selfless and dedicated service which these two great heroes performed in our behalf—services performed without thought of monetary gain or rewards, but wholly motivated by love of country and the preservation of the joyous freedom of mankind from tyranny and oppression.

## THIS IS A FARMER

## HON. DAWSON MATHIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 7, 1974

Mr. MATHIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, as our society becomes increasingly urbanized and the American

farmer becomes increasingly removed from our everyday lives, the inevitable result has been that the farmer is too often misunderstood, or worse yet, simply ignored.

In January, I had the privilege of meeting with a dynamic group of young farmers in south Georgia and was handed a copy of an article which I think reveals something about the complexity and humbleness of the great farming profession. So that we will not take the farmers for granted, I am inserting the text of the article in the RECORD:

## THIS IS A FARMER

(Author Unknown)

Farmers are found in fields plowing up, seeding down, returning from, planting to, fertilizing with, spraying for and harvesting if. Wives help them, little boys follow them, the Agriculture Department confuses them, city relatives visit them, salesmen detain them, meals wait for them, weather delays them, but it takes Heaven to stop them.

When your car stalls along the way, a farmer is a considerate, courteous, inexpensive road service. When a farmer's wife suggests he buy a new suit, he can quote from memory every expense involved in operating the farm last year, plus the added expense he is certain will crop up next year. Or else he assumes the role of the indignant shopper, impressing upon everyone within earshot the pounds of pork he must produce in order to pay for a suit at today's prices.

A farmer is a paradox—he is an "overalled" executive with his home his office; a scientist using fertilizer attachments; a purchasing agent in an old straw hat; a personnel director with grease under his finger nails; a dietitian with a passion for alfalfa, animals and antibiotics; a production expert faced with a surplus; and a manager battling a price-cost squeeze. He manages more capital than most of the businessmen in town.

He likes sunshine, good food, state fairs, dinner at noon, auctions, his neighbors, Saturday nights in town, his shirt collar unbuttoned, and above all a good soaking rain in August.

He is not much for droughts, ditches, west Georgia tollroads, experts, weeds, the eight-hour day, helping with the housework, or grasshoppers.

Nobody else can remove all those things from his pocket and on washday still have overlooked: five "steeples," one cotter key, a rusty spike, three grains of corn, the stub end of a lead pencil, a square tape, a \$4.98 pocket watch, and a cupful of chaff in each trouser cuff.

A farmer is both Faith and Fatalist—he must have faith to continually meet the challenges of his capacities amid an ever-present possibility that an act of God (a late spring, an early frost, tornado, flood, drought) can bring his business to a standstill. You can reduce his allotments but you can't restrain his ambition.

Might as well put up with him—he is your friend, your competitor, your customer, your source of food and fiber, and self-reliant young citizens to help replenish your cities.

He is your countryman—a denim dressed, business-wise fast-growing statesman of stature.

And when he comes in at noon having spent the energy of his hopes and dreams, he can be recharged anew with the magic words: "The Market's Up."

## WOMEN OF ACHIEVEMENT

**HON. WILLIAM F. WALSH**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, every year the Syracuse Post-Standard newspaper selects 10 annual and 2 alltime Women of Achievement.

These women represent excellence in their field of endeavor and they win the awards, because of their extraordinary performances, their unusual dedication and their innovative approaches to problems.

To quote the article naming these great ladies:

The 12 women here honored are typical of the wonderful women of Central New York, who with their professional and voluntary efforts make our world a better place.

If the world is changing for the good, they have a hand in it . . . they join a select society. In the past, Women of Achievement have continued to give their talents to the community: to serve, to lead, to offer.

We honor them all.

In the alltime category, Dr. Bernice Wright has applied a great desire to help people help themselves to her career as an educator. That career began as a graduate assistant in the School of Speech and Dramatic Art at Syracuse University and culminated as dean for the College of Human Development at Syracuse University, from which she retired last June.

Mrs. Reuben Lavine is the second woman honored for "giving unselfishly of herself for many years to improve the quality of life in central New York, and in a larger sense, the quality of life for women."

A commitment to helping others also describes the reason for Mrs. Lavine's award. That commitment began even as a young girl when she gave piano lessons to other young girls who could not afford to pay for them. It continued through the years with the lending of her talents and leadership to a host of national and local organizations dedicated to helping others.

In the citizenship category, Mrs. William Lynch is being honored for her efforts toward educating the public to the unmet needs of children. Mary Lynch is generally given credit for being the guiding spirit behind an attractive and profitable crafts shop in downtown Syracuse. The shop helps with the public education program and also assists in providing necessary funds for local agencies concerned about the unmet needs of children.

Mrs. Lulu Everts is responsible for keeping the Onondaga Hills "alive with the sound of music." For 15 years she has brought great musical artists and the best concert orchestras to Syracuse as impresario of the Syracuse Civic Music Association. For this work, Mrs. Everts is being honored as a Woman of Achievement in the music area.

Constance Timberlake's latest achievement in the field of education has been her election to the Syracuse Board of Education with Republican, Democratic, and Liberal Party endorsements. How-

ever, before that election are 9 years of achievement which include membership in and leadership of a litany of varied educational organizations.

In the area of community service, the award goes to Mrs. Lester Cohen, because of her numerous contributions of time and energy and talent to a variety of community service groups.

Tireless dedication to the needs of the elderly is the reason for Mrs. Grace Egelston's reception of the Woman of Achievement Award in the volunteer leadership category. Mrs. Egelston, for the past 3 years, has been president of ACCORD, a senior citizens group in Syracuse which recently received national publicity as one of the most effective advocacy coalitions for older persons in the country.

Syracuse's Everson Museum is now being called "one of the Nation's outstanding art museums," and a large part of the credit can go to Mrs. Robert Small, the president of the Board of Directors. For her contribution she receives the Woman of Achievement Award in the area of cultural development.

Twenty years of devotion to professional life in medicine preventing disease and injury to young children brings Dr. Virginia Goddard Harris the honor in the health category. Her most recent achievement, establishment of a Lead Poisoning Control Center, has resulted in the detection of hundreds of cases of lead poisoning and the saving of many young lives.

Communications is the key to Carolyn West's success as the first woman officer of Crouse-Hinds Co. and as the 1973 Post-Standard Woman of Achievement in industry. Carolyn is the press relations vice president for the company and serves on the public relations committees of several local organizations.

Cited for her work as a good neighbor is Mrs. Henry Bea Ledermann. Aunt Bea, as she is known in Cazenovia, has done much to make the "Fresh Air Kid" program a success in central New York. Mrs. Ledermann still hears from the youngsters she took in more than 20 years ago.

In the category of religion, the honor goes to Sr. Marguerite Tierney for her work as executive director of the Family Life Division of Catholic Charities. Sr. Marguerite is the only woman in any Catholic diocese in this country to have this distinction and large responsibility.

That concludes the Women of Achievement. However, there is one more that needs to be honored. That person is the women's editor of the Syracuse Post-Standard, Lois Vosburgh, who 6 days a week, 52 weeks a year, edits the "Women's World" pages. She is the guiding light behind this fine awards program and she, without a doubt, rates being called a "Woman of Achievement."

## MURRAY CHOTINER

**HON. THOMAS M. REES**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1974

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, I was saddened to hear of the death of my fellow

Californian, Murray Chotiner, due to complications after an automobile accident.

Although Murray and I were mostly on opposite sides of many campaigns, I came to know him personally and found him to be one of the most brilliant political analysts I have ever met.

My deepest sympathy to Mr. Chotiner's family.

LENA MACHADO, HAWAII'S  
SONGBIRD, PASSES AWAY**HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA**

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, it is with much sadness that I speak today of a deep loss to the people of Hawaii, and to me of a personal friend.

The Songbird of Hawaii, Lena Machado Kaiwi, has ceased her enchanting melody. Entertainer of millions, including Presidents Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Dwight D. Eisenhower, during a half century of performances par excellence, Lena Machado has passed away.

Her operatic charms won the respect of her fellow artists and the love of her delighted audiences. Her death brought to a close 70 years of triumph and sorrow, suffering, and success. Her life's story was recounted in two recent articles appearing in Hawaii's major daily newspapers, the Honolulu Advertiser and the Honolulu Star-Bulletin. In tribute to her memory I am today inserting these articles into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. To her widower, Samuel Kaiwi, and her family go my heartfelt condolences.

The articles are as follow:

## "SONGBIRD OF HAWAII" LENA MACHADO DIES

The "Songbird of Hawaii," Lena Machado, whose lyric soprano voice delighted millions for almost half a century, died at 2:15 a.m. today in Hale Nani Hospital. She was 70.

Funeral arrangements are being made by Borthwick Mortuary.

She had been ill since 1965 when she and her husband, Samuel Kaiwi, were involved in a near-fatal automobile accident on Kaula.

Last year, Genoa Keawe and many other leading Hawaiian entertainers gave a benefit show in the Honolulu Concert Hall to help defray her hospital expenses.

Until the accident, she had a spectacular singing career.

Because of her remarkable voice Lena earned the nicknames "Songbird of Hawaii" and "Hawaii's Nightingale" early in her career.

It was a career that had many highlights: Singing before President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1934.

So impressive opera star Galli Curci that there was talk of serious study in Milan.

Singing on a coast-to-coast radio network. Making an album of songs she had composed herself from the more than 60 she created along with Hawaiian lyrics.

Nightclub appearances from Honolulu to New York.

But the singing that most enhanced her reputation came in the early days of her career when she sang with the Royal Hawaiian Band on "Boat Day" at the piers of Honolulu Harbor, greeting each ship arrival with "Aloha" and each departure with "Aloha Oe."

She was born Oct. 16, 1903, in Pauoa Valley, Honolulu.

A full-blooded Hawaiian, her father was a noted singer and musician, Robert Waiialeale. In the Hawaiian style of the day Lena was given away by her mother, Louise, and raised by Mary Davis Pan, a Hawaiian friend married to a Chinese.

Lena grew up in the Loo Pan home, attended school at Kauluwela and Sacred Heart and did her first singing as a member of a Girl Scout troupe.

A lei seller who greeted every ship arrival, Lena was "discovered" in a romantic manner—while sitting up in a mango tree on Richards Street near the present YWCA.

The late Marion Mulrony, manager of radio station KGU, then in its infancy, heard her singing in the mango tree one day.

Soon Lena was in a radio studio, troubled by "mike" fright, but her career was launched. She was an immediate radio sensation.

She tried out for the Royal Hawaiian Band and again was a sensation. When she sang for the famed Galli Curci, Lena reportedly could hit notes higher than the Italian soprano.

In the 1920s she married a tenor, Luciano Machado, later a policeman who died in 1957. Their three children were stillborn.

Lena's career with the Royal Hawaiian Band was both brilliant and stormy.

Once, in 1930, she quit the band and made the first of more than a dozen Mainland tours, this one with the Aldrich Hawaiian Troupe.

It was in 1935 that Lena was fired by Frank J. Vierra for insubordination. The band appeared too small for the two of them.

Then Mayor Fred Wright used her name in a court test over the legality of a salary hike. Worry about this brought on a nervous breakdown for Lena.

She composed many Hawaiian songs, starting with the early Hooipu Hula, Radio Hula and Aloha Nuuanu, and increasing in popularity with *Ma'i Lohi'ohi Ma'i Oe*, *Hoonanea*, and *Kamalani O Keaukaha*.

She made her first trip to California for recording purposes in 1935.

Her return on the Lurline in February 1941, was somewhat triumphant and there were many damp eyes when she stood at the ship's railing and sang for the hundreds on the docks below. In a few days she was featured in a big benefit show at the Civic Auditorium in her local professional comeback.

At the urging of Mayor Lester Petrie, Lena returned to the Royal Hawaiian Band in May 1942 under new director Domenico Moro.

Through the war years in Honolulu, she was with KGU. She was a great hit with the thousands of servicemen passing through Honolulu in those days.

In 1948 she made her seventh Mainland singing tour with nightclub contracts in both Chicago and New York.

In New York Lena received a phone call, while she was on a radio show, from Gen. Dwight Eisenhower asking that she sing "Mom" and "Sleep, Baby, Sleep," two hits of the war days.

Lena returned to Honolulu in 1951 to sing at the Club Pago Pago, the Niumalu Hotel and to appear in the movie "Bird of Paradise" starring Louis Jourdan and Debra Paget.

Lena went to Chicago in 1952 for another nightclub stint and made her TV debut on the Harry Owens Hawaii show.

She returned to Hawaii in 1953, moved to Waimanalo, opened a hula studio and made spot appearances again with the Royal Hawaiian Band.

She took a hotel engagement in New Jersey in 1956, but fell in a friend's home in Flushing, N.Y., broke a rib and a hip and spent five months in a wheelchair.

Another fall two years later tore ligaments but didn't prevent her from singing for a time at the new Princess Katulani Hotel.

After two years as a widow she married

Samuel Kaiwi Sr., himself a widower, at Koloa, Kauai, in 1959.

Lena continued to be heard at occasional private parties where she was asked to sing, and in 1962 she made a tour of the Far East with the Sol Bright Hawaiian Troupe.

She recorded the album of her own songs in 1963 before moving to Kauai.

#### "HAWAII'S SONGBIRD," LENA MACHADO, DIES AT 70

Lena Machado Kaiwi, the Island soprano known as the "Songbird of Hawaii" who has thrilled musical audiences here and abroad for nearly five decades—died early yesterday at Hale Nani Hospital. She was 70.

Her fans affectionately dubbed her "Songbird of Hawaii," "Hawaii's Songbird" and "Hawaii's Nightingale" early in her colorful career.

She first started warbling when she was a member of a Girl Scout troupe. She attended school at Kauluwela and Sacred Heart, and grew up in the household of Loo Pan.

She was born Oct. 16, 1903, in Pauoa Valley.

Her lyric soprano voice has been heard in nightclubs and concert halls throughout Honolulu and on the Mainland. She also made numerous radio appearances in her heyday.

Perhaps she gained her legendary status in the infancy of her career when she performed with the Royal Hawaiian Band during the "Boat Day" hoopla on the docks at Honolulu Harbor. As passenger vessels left and arrived in Honolulu, she would perform "Aloha Oe."

She often performed with the trusty ukulele. It's said she never took a professional lesson—that her performances came naturally.

Her career had many peaks: She performed for the famed Madame Galli Curci, opera star.

In 1934, she sang before President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In 1939, she performed at San Francisco World's Fair at Treasure Island.

When "Bird of Paradise" was filmed in Honolulu in the 1950s, Mrs. Machado was among the Islanders appearing in the film starring Debra Paget and Louis Jordan.

In recent years, Mrs. Kaiwi's health had been unstable. In 1965, she and her husband, Samuel Kaiwi, were involved in an auto accident on Kauai, a mishap that nearly proved fatal for the songbird.

Hence, she required constant medical and hospital attention and care—so much so that just last year, a group of her fellow Hawaiian entertainers, headed by her friend, Genoa Keawe, conducted a benefit concert at the Honolulu Concert Hall to help raise funds to defray Mrs. Kaiwi's medical costs.

Prior to her marriage to Kaiwi, she was married to a tenor, Luciano Machado, who died in 1957. Their three children were stillborn.

Mrs. Kaiwi was full-blooded Hawaiian, whose father, Robert Waiialeale, was a noted musician and singer of his time. In the Hawaiian tradition, she was given away by her mother, Louise, and raised by Mary Davis Pan, a Hawaiian friend who was married to a Chinese, Loon Pan.

Her association with the Royal Hawaiian Band had a stormy period—she was fired then rehired in a sea of controversy.

She wrote many songs in Hawaiian. Among them were "Kaouha Ma'i," "Kaulana O Hilo Hanakahi," "Hoonanea," "Aloha Nuuanu," "Ma'i Lohi'ohi Ma'i Oe," and "Kamalani O Keaukaha."

As a child lei seller, she had spent years watching singers Julia Chilton and Lizzie Alohi'ka perform during "Boat Day" festivities at Honolulu harbor.

Mrs. Kaiwi was a life member of the

Musicians Union of Honolulu, Local 677; ASCAP, an association of songwriters; Hale O Na Alii and Hui Aloha Club.

Funeral services for Mrs. Kaiwi will be held from 6 to 9 p.m. Friday at Borthwick Mortuary. Rosary will be said at 7:30 p.m.

Friends may call again from 8 to 9:45 a.m. Saturday at the mortuary. The funeral procession will leave Borthwick for the Cathedral of Our Lady of Peace, where a Requiem Mass will be said at 10 a.m., followed by interment at the Makiki Cemetery.

She is survived by her husband, a daughter, Mrs. Rose Kaneakua, six grandchildren and 10 great-grandchildren.

#### UNJUST TREATMENT OF OUR MILITARY PERSONNEL

#### HON. BEN B. BLACKBURN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation which will restore a basic right to retired military personnel which was taken from them by the Military Pay Acts of 1958 and 1963.

Prior to 1958, military retirement pay was based upon years of service and rank at the time of retirement, and was recomputed every time that active duty pay was increased. This law had been in effect for over 100 years.

In 1958, this was changed. Military retirees' retirement pay did not increase in the same proportion as the pay received by members of the armed services on active duty. The Congress gave substantial pay raises to the Active Forces in order to get them somewhere near to parity with the civil service and civilian economy, but gave the retired personnel only a 6-percent increase even though the law governing recomputation was still in effect.

In 1963, the Congress wiped out the recomputation law and instead decided that retirement benefits would increase only on the basis of increases in the Consumer Price Index.

As a result retirement pay is hopelessly confused and this has led to great disparity.

Those veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict are receiving smaller pensions than people who have recently retired because the recomputation law no longer exists. I think the Nation is being unfair in requiring veterans of the world wars and the Korean era to receive smaller pensions than those of the Vietnam era.

I believe it is only fair that men of equal rank and equal service years receive equal benefits. Furthermore, I believe one of the great incentives for men to serve in our Armed Forces has been the idea that he will receive a pension at the time of his retirement and that pension will continue to grow at a rate equal to the cost of living and equal to others who have served as he has.

It is for these reasons, Mr. Speaker, that I am today introducing legislation which will call for the recomputation of retirement pay for our retired military personnel. I believe that our military

personnel has been unjustly treated because of the failure of the Congress to remedy a growing disparity between active duty and retired pay, and I hope that this body will give serious consideration to this bill as a matter of equity.

THE 56TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA

HON. MARJORIE S. HOLT

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mrs. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, February 24 marks the 56th anniversary of the declaration of the independence of the Republic of Estonia. Ironically, this date is celebrated while the Republic is under Soviet control.

The brave people of this Baltic country proclaimed their independence from Russia in 1918. They repulsed the Red army, and in 1920 concluded a peace treaty with Russia.

They drew up a constitution which was a mature example of human rights and dignity, but it served them only until 1940. Then, Russia effected a total military occupation of Estonia and soon illegally and forcibly incorporated them into the U.S.S.R. Since then the people have been systematically denied their very basic human rights of self-determination and freedom of expression.

During their brief glimpse of freedom, the Estonians achieved a remarkable awakening. Scientific research, as well as art, music, and theater, attained a high level. The country earned the admiration of the free world.

Despite their impressive achievements, the people have gotten few rewards from their oppressors. The Soviet regime has been attempting to diffuse the Estonian people by massive settlement of Russians in Estonia and a corresponding dispersal of Estonians. According to census figures for 1970, Estonians constituted only 68 percent of the population—as opposed to 88 percent in 1939.

Today the Estonians continue their noble fight against subjugation more than ever. They have suffered much aggression in defense of their rights over their own land—but their spirit for independence has not been broken.

The United States has never recognized the legality of the occupation and incorporation of Estonia by Russia. The Soviet regime in this Baltic State lacks any legal basis and must be regarded only as a temporary military occupation. Because we are a leader of liberty in the free world, we have an obligation to our friends behind the Iron Curtain. We must support the Estonians in their struggle.

As we celebrate their declaration of independence, their lot is of the conquered. We must pray to God that justice will prevail in the world, and their native country shall again enjoy freedom and independence.

WHAT MAKES A GOOD POLICE  
OFFICER?

HON. JOHN E. HUNT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Speaker, we hear a great deal of talk from time to time about "bad" or "crooked" police officers, but seldom do we stop to consider that their number is extremely small when compared with the number of splendid men and women who adhere to the principles and ethics of professional, effective law enforcement.

As a former member of the New Jersey State Police and former Sheriff of Gloucester County, N.J., I know firsthand that much of the good accomplished by those who wear a badge goes unnoticed and unappreciated. I believe that the outstanding achievements and the high quality, sustained performance of duty from law enforcement officers merit more recognition and appreciation for the public.

I want to call my colleague's attention to an excellent address by FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley before The Outstanding Law Enforcement Officers Awards Banquet in Birmingham, Ala., on February 9, 1974. As a graduate of the FBI National Academy and as a staunch supporter of the FBI and local and State law enforcement officers throughout the country, I find Director Kelley's speech, "What Makes a Good Police Officer?" to be an extraordinary tribute to the rank and file members of our Nation's law enforcement agencies. Director Kelley touches on many vital issues that make up the complex role of a good officer. The address follows:

WHAT MAKES A GOOD POLICE OFFICER?

(Address by Clarence M. Kelley)

I am particularly gratified this evening for the opportunity of attending the third Annual Banquet for the Outstanding Law Enforcement Officers of the Year.

It is a pleasure to return to Birmingham. The three years I spent here as Special Agent in Charge of the FBI's office are among my happiest memories in law enforcement. Many of the police officers here tonight I met for the first time.

I am grateful indeed for the splendid assistance which Alabama law enforcement has given the FBI over the years and also to Ralph Miles and Philip McNiff, our present Special Agents in Charge. As FBI Director, I pledge to you continued close and fraternal cooperation.

I want also to extend my sincere personal congratulations to each of the officers being honored tonight.

You are a credit to your profession and your community. Nothing could be more commendatory than to be selected for this distinguished award. For you, this is the culmination of years of dedication, sacrifice and faithfulness to duty. We are proud of you. You bring honor to all of us in law enforcement.

Also, I want to say thank you to the distinguished citizens of Alabama who have made this recognition possible. Having been a law enforcement officer for over 30 years, I know what this occasion means for these

brave men and women. They appreciate your interest, concern, and support. Your banquet tonight symbolizes that spirit of warm fellowship which must exist between the officers of the law and our citizenry if a community is to obtain the high quality of protection it deserves.

I want to share with you this evening some thoughts on the theme, "What Makes a Good Officer?" "What are the qualities which make the man or woman in blue a top-flight officer?"

These are not easy questions to answer.

I remember talking to a group of officers when I was Chief in Kansas City.

I posed the question: "What do you expect of your chief? What qualifications do you think a good chief of police should have?"

Well, I really opened the gate. In a matter of minutes, I had the blackboard filled with suggestions.

There were such qualities as honesty and courtesy, administrative ability, integrity and a pleasant personality. One officer even suggested "good looking."

Their chief, they thought, should be experienced, wise, intelligent, well-trained, affable, strict in discipline but not too strict, understanding, a family man, healthy—and the list went on and on.

I remember, after jotting down all the suggestions, stepping back, looking at the group, and asking, "Now tell me, where are you going to find a person with all those qualifications?"

There was a moment of silence and no answers. Then I said: "As far as I'm concerned, the only person who could possibly qualify as a chief would be the perfect man and I don't know where you can find him."

And I could have added: "And if you did find him, what community could afford to pay the salary he would command?"

This story illustrates the almost unbelievably high standards expected of law enforcement—by its own personnel and by you, the citizens of the community. We expect not only the very best in our officers, but a range and depth of attributes that no mortal could possibly possess.

All too frequently we expect of the officer what we do not require of ourselves.

He must, in our eyes, be above reproach at all times, scrupulously honest, virtually without a fault.

He must make no mistakes, and, if he does, we criticize him unmercifully.

We expect him to handle all situations with finesse, tact and competence, but seldom do we realize that as a community we have not provided him with the professional training needed to cope with today's sophisticated, changing society.

We expect him to risk his life to apprehend a hijacker, bank robber and murderer, yet we often fail to pay him a livable salary and we make few, if any, provisions for his family in case of death during the line of duty.

We expect him to be enthusiastic and never to complain or gripe (as all of us do), yet we refuse to take the time to acquaint ourselves with his working conditions at headquarters, the precinct station or wherever he may be.

We expect him to perform at top efficiency, for long hours, often being called out in the middle of the night or on weekends, and forget that he too is human, that he gets tired and hungry, and like us, he may have a son with whom he likes to play baseball.

We expect him to immediately accommodate our desires when we call the police, forgetting that we have not given the chief sufficient manpower and equipment to provide the kind of service we expect and deserve.

Yet these men and women in blue, despite these handicaps, perform admirably—and I

think the citizens across the great state of Alabama—and the Nation—owe them a tremendous debt of gratitude.

I have worked with police officers all my life. I have been an officer myself. I know their gripes. I know their joys. I think I know the men and women themselves—as human beings. And I can tell you, honestly and truthfully, you will never meet a finer group of Americans. They work not alone for the salary—if they did they wouldn't be there. They work not to be heroes—if so, they would long ago have resigned.

They walk your streets, safeguard your homes, keep your traffic going . . . why?

Because they believe in the dignity of the law, in the triumph of right over might, and, above all, because they want to do their share in helping protect their communities.

Here are the qualities exemplified by these officers tonight. I do not know any of them personally. I don't need to—because I know the traditions in which they believe, the traditions of service, personal integrity and courage.

That's the kind of human being they are.

Today it is not always pleasant to be a police officer. There are many groups and individuals who hate the police, who call the officer vile names. They seek to discredit and impugn our profession. If an officer makes an arrest he is accused of "brutality." If he maintains order during a demonstration he is taunted as a "bully." If he enforces the law he is charged with "harassment." He is called a "pig," and hissed and vilified as he carries out his duties.

It takes a man of unique qualities to do his job, honestly and faithfully, amid this barrage of unwarranted abuse and vilification. The excellent record of our officers in meeting these situations is a tribute to their training, skill, and patience.

In today's society the physical risk of being a police officer is high—and is growing.

Last year 134 brave officers lost their lives from criminal action, 131 being local, state and county officers. This is the highest total ever recorded. Three of these slayings were in Alabama.

For the officer, death lurks at every moment of the day. It may come from stopping a motorist, making an arrest, handling a domestic disturbance call.

Last year, for example, 30 officers were slain handling disturbance calls; 27 in connection with robbery matters; ten while investigating suspicious persons; seven at the hands of prisoners . . . and the list goes on.

In police work there is no sanctuary from the criminal's bullet.

Not only are there the dangers of regular police work but the officer is also the target of carefully planned sniper attacks, ambushes, and deliberate efforts to injure and kill. One antipolice group, for example, circulated a manual telling extremists how to fight the police. Make use of weapons, it said, such as ice picks, leather punches, can openers, sling shots, darts, and red pepper.

I write personal letters to the widows of police officers killed in line of duty. If anything brings a police department, or a group of officers together, it is the death of one of our own. In my letters I try my best to console the widow and family. But what can words say to take away the grief and pain?

Police families know that their husband and father is running a deadly risk every day—but they never expect that moment to come.

They know that when the officer leaves home in the morning they may never see him alive again—but they never expect that moment to arrive.

These widows sometimes write letters that wrench the heart, telling me about their situations. Brave women they are . . . living daily under the fear of death, yet when that moment of disaster comes, they too, like all of us, break down and cry.

"Law Enforcement," one widow wrote, "has been our way of life for 22 years. He (her husband) was doing a job he really loved—protecting the people and the city." Note, if you will, the words "law enforcement has been our way of life"—a family commitment, not just the officer, but the wife and children too. This is what makes a good officer. That he works with the enthusiastic support of his wife and children. That's why tonight, if the wives and children of these honored officers are present, they should receive our applause of appreciation. The officer is a good officer. Why? Because there is a wife, a family, a mother, a father, or other devoted person behind him.

Note also this widow's words, "He was doing a job he really loved." For 22 years—almost a whole career—that officer was doing a job he really liked. Here is another quality of the top-flight officer. He wasn't in law enforcement because he had to be—but because he wanted to be. This means enthusiasm, personal interest, and a dedication to doing the best possible job.

And then these final words, the officer was "protecting the people and the city."

What more can I say? This widow has summed up the whole meaning of being a police officer. This man was a selfless human servant, doing his share, as one officer, in creating a better life for his fellow citizens in the community—most of whom he had never seen and did not know. And he was so faithful to his job that it cost him his life.

What more can we ask?

Unfortunately, you, the citizen, do not have the opportunity to look inside the "inner heart"—to see the humanity—of the officer on the street corner or in the patrol cruiser. We can so easily criticize him . . . but are we, in our jobs and our lives, performing as high quality of public service as he?

This is a question each of us must ask ourselves.

Another widow wrote me that she was overwhelmed by "the hands that reached out to my children and me."

These hands—this help—came after her husband had been killed.

I ask tonight, why cannot this help come earlier? Why must we allow a brave officer to die before the community learns to respect his profession, to appreciate the services he provides, to understand the vital role he plays in their lives?

This is our task—the task of every concerned citizen across this land.

This task is to become better acquainted with your police department and its officers. We need to know more about the cancer of crime in our communities. We must be more ready to personally do our share to help make a crime-free society.

That's why I am so happy to be here this evening. Not alone to honor these brave officers, but because you, as concerned citizens of Alabama, through this banquet are doing your share to show law enforcement in this state your appreciation, concern and support.

What makes a good officer?

It is those qualities of integrity, dedication and loyalty to a principle, those qualities which compel the officer to go the extra mile, to conduct the extra interview, to undertake the extra assignment to protect you. These are truly men of an "extra dimension" here tonight—they embody the highest qualities of their profession. I again salute them!

## LEGISLATION INTRODUCED INCREASING AID TO STATES TO ASSIST SSI RECIPIENTS

HON. BELLA S. ABZUG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today a bill to assist the States in meeting their liability to supplement the Federal benefits payable under the supplemental security income benefit program by establishing a more recent base period for measuring the "harmless" limitation on such liability.

The social security supplemental income program will in all likelihood be a fiscal catastrophe for those States which have for years excelled in the field of providing relief to their elderly, disabled, and blind. But more important, we have established a tragic precedent that Congress is simply interested in bringing the poor throughout the country up to the same minimal subsistence level. We have provided little or no assistance to States to improve their programs to the elderly, disabled, and blind poor, but have penalized most those States that have provided above mere subsistence assistance.

In order for New York State to have passed along the congressional increase of \$10 to each SSI recipient and to allow these recipients the use of food stamps, it would have increased the burden of New York State by more than \$80 million. The effect of this increased burden is to force States such as New York to hold the level of their program to 1972 standards.

It is absolutely unreasonable to believe that the elderly, disabled, and blind, can live on a subsistence level that was created in 1972, while others of us find it hard to keep up with booming prices even though our incomes have increased.

Congress delayed the initiation of the SSI program until January 1, 1974, to allow sufficient time for the Social Security Administration and the States to provide efficient conversion of the elderly, disabled, and blind from State public assistance rosters to the SSI program. But we made a drastic mistake in not providing adequate remedy for inflationary changes in that period. The result is that we have given everyone time to get ready for a program that has proven to be insufficient to meet the needs of the elderly, the disabled, and the blind.

The net effect of this legislation will be to allow States to base their adjusted payment level on the average amount of a public assistance grant given by the State in 1973 rather than in 1972 to a welfare recipient and thus recognizing the reality that the elderly, the disabled, and the blind, are hit by rising prices like everybody else.

Text of the bill follows:

H.R. 12770

A bill to assist the States in meeting their liability to supplement the Federal benefits payable under the supplemental security income benefit program by establishing a more recent base period for measuring the "hold-harmless" limitation on such liability

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 401 of the Social Security Amendments of 1972 is amended—

(1) by striking out "the calendar year 1972" in subsections (a)(1) and (c) and inserting in lieu thereof "the calendar year 1973"; and

(2) by striking out "January 1972" wherever it appears in subsections (a)(2), (b)(1), (b)(2), and (b)(3) and inserting in lieu thereof "January 1973".

### PHILADELPHIA WINS AWARD IN FIRE SAFETY AND FIRE PREVENTION

#### HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, Philadelphia is once again in first place in fire safety and fire prevention for major cities with 500,000 or more population.

Fire Commissioner Joseph R. Rizzo has announced that he has been notified by Charles F. Morgan, president, National Fire Protection Association, that Philadelphia has won first place for fire safety in major cities in the 1973 NFPA competition.

This marks the 16th time in the last 21 years that Philadelphia has placed first in this national contest. The city has also won four NFPA grand awards for the finest fire service record of any city in the Nation.

The Philadelphia Fire Department's fire prevention program has earned national attention through year-round efforts in educating every segment of the community to the value of fire safety and prevention in the home, school, business, and industry.

Commissioner Rizzo stated that the city's fire prevention program has been successful because of the total commitment of every segment of the community to fire safety and the outstanding work of the Citizens Fire Prevention and Public Relations Committees.

He said:

Winning awards is very pleasing, but our main job is saving lives and property, and fire prevention is the first line of defense in obtaining this goal.

Over 1,700 cities competed in this contest, which yearly recognizes the best efforts in the fire prevention and safety programs throughout the country.

The NFPA is the only worldwide organization with the express purpose of advancing through science and education the protection of lives and property from fires. The nonprofit agency, founded in 1896 with headquarters in Boston, Mass., seeks to stimulate universal fire safety

consciousness and encourage wider use of modern techniques in fire prevention efforts.

### LITHUANIA'S INDEPENDENCE

#### HON. EDWARD J. PATTEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 56th anniversary of the restoration of Lithuania's independence which is to occur on February 16.

This independence took place in 1918, but it was subsequently taken away by the forcible annexation of Lithuania into the Soviet Union in 1940.

Mr. Speaker, I am tired of commemorating these days of independence and occupation of this tiny and courageous country. I am tired of thinking of how bad life is for these people who once knew freedom. I want to rise up and speak of how Lithuania has again gained its deserved liberty, once and for all.

I am hopeful that I will be able to do this soon. The Lithuanian people have shown their hostility to Soviet rule, and have paid a heavy price for such opposition. February 16 marks a day to celebrate as well as a day we hope to see come again for these individuals.

The Lithuanian American Council in the city of Linden, N.J., adopted a resolution at the beginning of this month which states what I have said above, only in even better terms. Lithuanians should not lose heart because there are also courageous people in this country, like the people of Linden, who will always care.

The resolution follows:

#### RESOLUTION

On the occasion of the 56th anniversary of the restoration of Lithuania's independence, we, American-Lithuanians of Linden and vicinity, assembled this first day of February, 1974, at Linden to:

Commemorate Lithuania's Declaration of Independence on February 16, 1918, in Vilnius, whereby a sovereign Lithuanian State, having more than 700 years of history, was restored;

Honor the memory of the generations of Lithuanian people who have fought and died for their national independence;

Condemn the forcible occupation and illegal annexation of the independent Republic of Lithuania by the Soviet Union on June 15, 1940 as a result of an agreement between Stalin and Hitler;

Express our sincere gratitude to the Administration and Congress of the United States of America for the continued non-recognition of the seizure of Lithuania by the Soviet Union;

Alarm the free world over the violation of all human rights in the Soviet subjugated Lithuania, especially, over the mass arrests of Lithuanians that are taking place during the past months in Lithuania for religious and political reasons;

Draw the attention of the free nations to the continuous colonization of Lithuania by Russians and the Soviet efforts to change the ethnic character of the population of Lithuania;

Recall the ill fate of Simas Kudirka, who is

now for years lingering in a prison camp in the Soviet Union; now, therefore, be it resolved:

1. That we demand that the Soviet Union withdraw its military forces and administrative apparatus from Lithuania, thus permitting the Lithuanian people to exercise their sovereignty and self-government, of which they were deprived as the result of a conspiracy between the dictator of the Soviet Union, Stalin, and the war criminal, Hitler;

2. That we request the President of the United States to make the issue of liberation of Lithuania an integral part of the foreign policy of the United States in seeking European security;

3. That we respectfully request President Nixon to direct the attention of world opinion at the United Nations and at other appropriate international forums on behalf of the restoration of sovereign rights to the Lithuanian people and to protest the present violation of human rights and the Soviet colonial rule in the occupied Lithuania;

4. That Simas Kudirka, who unsuccessfully sought freedom in the United States be released with his family from the Soviet Union into the free world;

Copies of this resolution be forwarded this day to the President of the United States, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, United States Ambassador to the United Nations John Scall, United States Senators from New Jersey, Harrison A. Williams and Clifford P. Case, members of the United States Congress from New Jersey, Matthew J. Rinaldo, Edward J. Patten and Governor of New Jersey, Brendan T. Byrne.

### THE RAISIN CRISIS

#### HON. B. F. SISK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, many of my colleagues have inquired into the apparent shortage of raisins, the sun-blessed grape from California's San Joaquin Valley. Almost everyone who has contacted me wants to know about the "great raisin crisis." I would like to tell you now that this crisis is a hoax, and the reports which gave this stature are erroneous and irresponsible.

Hopefully, in the season ahead, Mother Nature will be kind to the raisin growers of California and we will all have a bumper crop to enjoy. But if it does freeze when the vines are blooming, or it rains while they are drying this fall, even a bumper crop can be short.

I am submitting for your consideration a news article from the Philadelphia Inquirer of January 13, 1974, and a response to that article from the California Raisin Advisory Board's General Manager John Calder.

The material follows:

#### THE GREAT RAISIN CRISIS IS BARED

(By Dan Lynch)

The Great Raisin Crisis is slowly coming to an end.

Oh, you didn't know about the Raisin Crisis? Well, that's probably because nobody told you about it. What with the shortage of oil and paper and things like that, the Raisin Crisis was, until now, cleverly swept under the rug. But it was, and is, a major problem. If you like raisins that is.

The 1972 California raisin crop—which

was sold in stores through much of last year—was short by some 120,000 tons. The raisin growers say the short crop was caused by a frost on March 26, 1972.

But we have only their word for that.

And The Inquirer has learned that, while housewives were bemoaning the shortage of raisins here at home, the California raisin growers were shipping some 80,000 tons of raisins abroad, where they command a higher price than they do in the domestic market. And at the same time a raisin-hungry nation went without, both Big Business and the White House were getting all the raisins they wanted. (More about that later.)

Meantime, the Australians, who grow nearly a quarter of the world's raisins, deny all charges of an embargo and claim their 1972 crop was damaged by heavy rains. At least, that's what they'd like us to believe.

We have no evidence to the contrary of course—because the Federal government has no way to monitor raisin production. The government must take the word of the raisin industry—both domestically and abroad—as to how many raisins are on hand in any given year.

"The congressman will be looking into it," says a shaken F. John White, press secretary to U.S. Rep. William J. Green (D., Pa.). "We haven't heard a thing about the Raisin Crisis. Obviously it has been kept a secret from Congress."

It wasn't kept a secret from Joe Pizza, who runs a 7-11 store in Wyndmoor. All last year—like most small store owners—Pizza had a terrible time getting raisins.

I couldn't get them in for months at a time," he says. "It was tough."

A spokesman for the Post Cereals Division of General Foods, however, concedes that while his company—one of the nation's great raisin users—had to pay a higher price, it got all the raisins it needed.

Post refuses to reveal the amount of raisins it got, but it does say that even at the height of the crisis it was able to put two scoops in every box of Post Raisin Bran.

And sources in the White House report that while Joe Pizza and Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Public were scrambling for raisins, President Nixon was up to his ears in them. In 1973, Mr. Nixon—or someone in the White House—devoured four 30-pound cases of raisins. Figures are not available for raisin use at the San Clemente and Florida White Houses.

Meanwhile, the raisin crisis has abated a bit. And by 1975, it may be over. All through 1973, store shelves were bare of raisins for long periods of time. But last September, the 1973 crop came in.

In California, which produces better than half the world's raisin supply, the crop totaled 210,000 tons—that's about three trillion raisins—some 10,000 tons below the normal yield.

Retailers say that even though the crop was a bit low this year, they should be able to stock raisins at least a few days a week. They can't get all they want, however, because the growers are rationing the stores.

Despite—or perhaps because of—the raisin shortage, raisin growers are making money.

Three years ago, the grower got \$365 a ton. This year, growers are getting \$700 a ton. A record crop in 1974 will bring the price down only \$50 or \$100, according to John Calder, general manager of the California Raisin Advisory Board.

"There are no poor raisin growers this year," says Don Gardner, a raisin buyer for Food Fair Markets.

One reason for this is that a lot of grapes—more than ever before—are going to California wine makers.

"Thompson seedless grapes, from which most raisins are made, cost wine makers about one third as much as varietal grapes," says Calder. "And Thompson made a respectable wine. They don't make great wine. But they make OK wine."

Calder adds, however, that because of stiffer competition from foreign wines, California wine makers plan to slack off on their purchase of Thompson seedless, which lacks the bouquet American wine drinkers are beginning to look for. When that happens, more Thompson seedless will be available for raisins.

Meanwhile, there is still a raisin shortage.

"1974 will also be the year of the Raisin Crisis," says Food Fair's Gardner. "There was no carryover from last year, as there usually is and it has become an economic hassle between buyers and sellers . . . I and everybody else in this world wants raisins. And the packers haven't caught up with the demand. We're always running behind."

"Eventually we'll catch up, but it may take all of this year's crop. The raisin people haven't handled it properly. Not from a malicious viewpoint."

Dave Urner, Acme Food Market's raisin buyer says, "We've noticed a decided increase in our movement of raisins . . . We're not having problems right now. But around the holiday season we did, as did everybody else."

Despite all that, the fact is that people in this country are eating fewer raisins. Over the years, the per capita consumption of raisins here has shrunk to 1.3 pounds. In Ireland, however, the average person eats 5.3 pounds of raisins every year.

"But we're not worried," says Calder, the raisin advisory board guy. "As long as the population keeps increasing, we'll keep selling raisins."

Maybe. But now you can't get mustard to put on them. That, however, is another story.

CALIFORNIA RAISIN  
ADVISORY BOARD,  
Fresno, Calif., January 28, 1974.

MR. DAN LYNCH,  
Philadelphia Inquirer,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAR MR. LYNCH: I have received copies of "The Great Raisin Crisis Is Bared" which you wrote and which appeared in the Sunday, January 13, 1974 issue of the Philadelphia Inquirer. Needless to say, I was more than disappointed, and at first decided against any communication regarding the subject feeling that anything I might say would be ignored or fail to accomplish any good purpose.

After further thought, however, and after receiving a few indignant phone calls from people in the raisin industry who had also received copies of your article, I have decided that it is mandatory that I at least tell you where you have misrepresented the facts and then trust that your representative in Congress will take note even though it is unlikely that a correction will appear in the Inquirer.

First, it is absolutely fallacious and malicious for anyone to assert that anything having to do with the raisin crisis was "swept under the rug." The raisin crisis, world-wide, was generated by acts of God which are a matter of record and, so far as California is concerned, the exact date, namely March 26, 1972 and the degree of frost, namely 27° Fahrenheit, is fact and not open to opinion. In Australia rains, again a matter of record, caused havoc with the crop that was about to be harvested. Thus, as you were originally told, the shortage and its cause are well known and documented.

I feel it borders on slander for you to assert that the frost damage to the California crop is only true based on the raisin growers' word. It is this sort of reporting which has led people, including those in government, to lose faith in the fourth estate.

Your second glaring error is due to your statement that 80,000 tons of raisins were shipped overseas while a shortage of raisins existed at home in the United States. This is simply false! The total tonnage shipped

overseas in the disaster year amounted to only 18,922 tons which is far short of your alleged figure, and any shipments during this disastrous time span were made solely on the basis of availability and commitment. There is no way for us to know where you get your information that "big business and the White House were getting all the raisins they wanted" but since such consumer end-use is not tabulated on an individual basis, it would appear to have sprung from some amorphous figment of imagination.

You state that the Australians denied all charges of embargo and insisted that their crop was damaged by heavy rains. At least this is true, but then you add, "At least that's what they would like us to believe"—again, I can only stand aghast at such implied duplicity and suggest, as already stated that it is this sort of inferential reporting which gives the press its unsavory name and does nothing to put the economics of the American free enterprise system into its true and proper perspective. More especially is this true since a lot of people will read these unsubstantiated allegations without ever having an opportunity to get at the truth.

You next say that you have no evidence to the contrary for the above errors and then debase your apology by claiming that the "Federal Government has no way to monitor production." Here again, you are not only at fault but have led the reader astray. The facts are that the Federal Government does know about every ton of raisins that is produced and keeps this record as an ongoing operation completely free of any outside intervention. Not only is the total tonnage produced known down to the pound, but also its disposition both domestic and foreign.

When you refer to specific buyers, such as the cereal manufacturers, and assert "they got all the raisins (they) needed," you ascribe no reason for it but the implication is that they must be "big business" and thus enjoy favorable status. What you neglect to mention is that industrial and institutional buyers virtually always make their purchases on a contract basis. I would suggest to you that you ask yourself whether or not you meet your rent payments, mortgage payments, or car payments, all of which are contractual arrangements? What would you do if you had a contract to provide goods and services?

Mr. Lynch, there is more that might be said to you but it seems to me that it would be pointless. After reviewing the blatant errors and allegations enumerated above, I can only say to you that my general feeling is one of disgust and disrespect. I can only hope that for the good of your own future, the need to face up to truth and fact may perhaps come a little closer to your intellectual peregrinations when you next undertake to do a feature so that people will be left with a feeling, not akin to anger and frustration, but one of enlightenment on the truth, which is the only fitting purpose for a man in your profession.

Sincerely,

JOHN CALDER, General Manager.

DR. ALDEN HARRELSON GRAY

HON. ED JONES

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. JONES of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Dr. Alden Harrelson Gray, of Kenton, Tenn. "Dr. Jack," as he is known by people in his

local area, has remained in general practice in Kenton, since joining his father, Dr. Abner Harrelson Gray in 1946. Dr. Gray is one of the few remaining country doctors. He still makes house calls, which in this new era of medical specialization, is, indeed, surprising.

"Dr. Jack" was recently named "Rotary Man of the Year" by the Dyer-Rutherford-Kenton Rotary Club, an honor which he richly deserved, for his outstanding service to the people of North Gibson County.

Dr. Gray is now and has always been dedicated to his profession. Because of this dedication to the people he serves, Dr. Gray rarely has a moment to call his own.

He is on call 24 hours a day and never turns down anyone in need of a doctor. He listens to detailed descriptions of minor aches and pains with the same rapt attention and understanding that he gives to serious medical problems.

Dr. Alden Harrelson Gray is respected and admired by all of those who have known him as a devoted "country doctor" for the past 27 years.

A man of Dr. Gray's character comes along once in a great while and consequently we appreciate him all the more.

#### THE RIGHT NOT TO BUCKLE UP

### HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, there has been much discussion in recent weeks regarding legislation to make mandatory the use of automobile seatbelts. In the February 6 issue of the "Washington Post," columnist William Raspberry takes a look at the issue. I think my colleagues will find his comments both amusing and interesting.

THE RIGHT NOT TO BUCKLE UP

(By William Raspberry)

If I had to choose between Big Brother watching me and Big Mother watching over me, I guess I'd go for Mom. But not by a landslide.

There are some decisions I'd just as soon make for myself. Among them is the one that occasions this commentary: the use of auto safety belts.

The D.C. City Council held hearings last week to help it decide whether to enact a regulation making seatbelt use mandatory, with nonuse punishable by law.

The very idea struck me as silly when I first heard about it. Now, after I have seen some of the testimony favoring mandatory buckling, it still strikes me that way—no less so because it is born of genuine concern for public health and safety.

Without bothering with my mental reservations on the statistics they throw about, let me concede the major claims the proponents make: that seatbelts save lives, and, in crashes that would have been nonfatal in any event, they reduce the number and seriousness of bodily injuries.

Most American motorists, I suspect, believe the statistics. And because they believe them, most would probably support legislation that makes it mandatory for manufacturers to provide safety belts in new cars.

But most American motorists don't want

to use the belts, or at any rate don't want to be forced to use them all the time.

That does not prove that most American motorists are either suicidal or stupid. It may mean only that they take their statistics with a grain of salt. For instance, I don't know anybody who would dispute the statistics that show it safer to fly 25,000 miles around the earth than to drive 25,000 times around the block. On the other hand, I don't know any motorist who in fact feels safer flying than driving around the block.

But it isn't Big Mother's statistics that bother me so much; it's her oppressive concern, not for the public welfare, which is her duty, but for me personally.

Nor am I taken in by her disanalogous analogies, her illogical logic and her tortured conclusions. One Big Mother's helper—John W. Garrett of the Cornell Aeronautical Lab in Buffalo—has sloughed off arguments based on personal freedom with the rejoinder that speed limits, traffic signals and highway dividers also constitute infringements on personal freedom.

Well, whether Mr. Garrett can or not, you and I can see the difference between laws that protect us from the actions or inactions of others and laws that protect us from ourselves. I'll support a law making it mandatory for you to keep your brakes in good working order, not because you might hurt yourself but because you might hurt me. The same with traffic laws and antipollution laws and mandatory inoculations. I don't want to get broadsided by you, or choke on you filth or catch your typhoid.

But what is the danger to the public if you decide to take a chance on killing (instead of merely maiming) yourself in the event you're involved in an accident? Again, Mr. Garrett:

"Persons injured or killed needlessly through failure to wear belts impose a burden on society in many ways. At the accident scene, police, fire department and ambulance personnel are needed, making them unavailable for other duties. They also run the risk of additional accidents, endangering them and others as they travel to the scene."

Right. And I suppose Mr. Garrett would support mandatory wearing of galoshes on the logic that failure to wear them could lead to cold, wet feet, to pneumonia, to tied-up hospital rooms and the pre-emption of doctors and nurses who otherwise would be available for other duties. Not to mention that your sudden sneeze might startle an orderly, leading him to drop a food tray, thus creating a slippery mess in which an unwary general practitioner could take a fatal skid. And you know how badly we need general practitioners.

Okay, I'm not totally unreasonable. I'll accept mandatory belts in airplanes, both because they make me feel safer and because they could prevent my hurtling through the cabin in the event of some sudden maneuver. I won't even protest if you make me strap my children in before I take them driving. (Incidentally, how come nobody's raising much hell about beltless school buses?)

I'll bless the bureaucrats for giving me the information that helps me to know that safety belts increase my safety. But after that, please leave it to me whether I wish to leave my belt unbuckled, my motorcycle helmet in the closet or my head in the oven. It simply isn't their business.

#### PEYSER BLASTS CONGRESSIONAL RECESS

### HON. PETER A. PEYSER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. PEYSER. Mr. Speaker, I am most concerned that by a vote of 209 to 175, we

in Congress voted to adjourn for a 6-day period from February 7 to 13. It is particularly disheartening that leaders of both parties endorsed this recess at a time when America is facing crises on many fronts. Not only are we confronted by crisis in energy and Government credibility, but rampant inflation is bringing the price of foodstuffs and meat out of the reach of many Americans. Particularly hard hit in these times are the senior citizens and others living on a fixed income. Those in the middle-income range are also finding their salaries rapidly eroded by inflation. These situations are not likely to reverse themselves in the near future and most assuredly they will continue unless Congress acts in an expeditious manner.

This recent adjournment is most distressing in that it came on the heels of a 1-month Christmas recess, which in itself indicated an abrogation of congressional responsibility.

It is essential that Congress meet its obligation to the American people by working fervently to first halt and finally reverse the recent trends in our economic and political systems.

#### CATTLE FEEDERS CAUGHT IN COST-PRICE SQUEEZE

### HON. JOHN M. ZWACH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, although meat is high priced at the retail level, it is a money-losing proposition for the man who raises the beef.

How this apparent paradox can be, is well explained by Ted Blankenship in an article on cattle feeding that appeared in the Christian Science Monitor, which I insert into the RECORD:

CATTLE FEEDING

DODGE CITY, KANS.—"The next best thing to feeding cattle and making money," says a sign at Stanley Feed Yards near Dodge City, Kans., "is feeding cattle and losing money."

Yes, cattlemen, many of whom have lost thousands of dollars in the past three months, can still laugh.

"But they laugh to keep from crying," says Calvin L. Drake, vice-president of livestock operations for Agricultural & Industrial Development, with a capacity of 60,000 head, the largest cattle-feeding operation in Kansas.

"The cost-price squeeze has put some large feeders out of business," Mr. Drake said. "A man sells a pen of cattle and, loses \$100 a head, and if he has 200 in the pen, he's lost \$20,000. Some of them just can't stand it."

Mr. Drake and his colleagues in the custom cattle-feeding business here say the feeder has to pay about 50 cents a pound for his 700 or 800-pound replacement calves.

GRAIN PRICES CLIMB

The cost of grain—double its price a year ago—is about 45 cents a pound. With extremely cold weather that has plagued many of the cattle-feeding states, grain prices have climbed to 50 or 60 cents, according to John Oringderf of Ingalls, Kans.

The feeder has to put about 400 of those 50-cent pounds on the 700-pound animal and 800 on the 800 pounder. The 1,100-pound beef is then—on today's market—worth 52 cents a pound, and that's \$572. As long as

beef brings 52 cents a pound, the custom feeder is making about \$22 a head.

However, right after the freeze on beef thawed, Mr. Drake added, prices began to drop. "In two months," he says, "the price went from \$54 and \$58 per 100 pounds to \$36."

For an 1,100-pound beef, that's \$396, or a loss of \$154 on the 700- or 800-pound animal.

"In the spring and summer cattle prices were respectable, and profits were decent," said Tom Gatz, market analyst for the Kansas Livestock Association. "From the middle of September to the middle of December losses averaged \$100 to \$150 a head. No industry can tolerate those kinds of losses for long and survive."

#### STEERS MARKETED

"We market 600,000 head of steers every week in this country," said Mr. Drake. "You figure that every one them lost \$100 average since September. That's \$60 million a week."

As of Dec. 1, the U.S. Department of Agriculture reported 9,540,000 head of cattle on feed in the seven-state major feeding area—Texas, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, California, Colorado, and Arizona. In the larger 23-state area there were nearly 14 million head. As an industry, the total number of animals on feed is about 20 percent under a year ago.

John Trotman, president of the American National Cattlemen's Association, said he expects the average price of many cuts of beef to be more favorable for consumers than they have been all year.

"Squeezed between extremely high feed costs and reduced prices on fed cattle," he said, "our cattle-feeding industry has been losing money at a rate of a quarter of a billion dollars a month. However, the lower cattle prices are being reflected in supermarkets to a greater extent."

Mr. Trotman blamed "government's price-control program" for causing disruptions in the beef production and marketing system.

"It affected our supply situation in 1973 and, to some extent, we will feel it for years to come," he added. "However, the law of supply and demand is now operating to a greater extent than it was before, and our supermarkets are back to more normal meat-handling patterns."

Mr. Trotman and others in the industry, however, look for higher prices in the future, forecasting reductions in numbers of cattle on feed.

The National Cattlemen's Co-Operative (NCC) of Kansas City, Mo., in its December newsletter, predicted a "severe shortage of beef in the nation's supermarkets"—probably showing up in February.

NCC make these points concerning possible beef shortages:

Feedlots, which provide most of the slaughter cattle for the packers, have not been regularly replacing finished fattened cattle with ingoing calves. Explanations for this are overestimation of cattle population by U.S. Department of Agriculture, feeder cattle have been retained on grass longer because of good summer and fall grazing conditions, or death loss because of bad weather.

The high price of grain may cause many feedlots to shorten the length of time they feed cattle. They will buy cattle at heavier weights and sell them at lighter slaughter weights.

High interest rates will encourage feeders to move cattle to market at lighter slaughter weights.

## ON NEED FOR A SMALL BUSINESS COMMITTEE

### HON. JIM WRIGHT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I am inserting a copy of a letter I received from Mr. Wilson S. Johnson, president of the National Federation of Independent Business. Mr. Johnson makes a persuasive case as to the need for continuing in effect the Small Business Committee of the House.

While in general I applaud and support the extremely craftsmanlike job performed by the Bolling committee in its laudable efforts to recommend a sensible and workable realignment of committee jurisdiction, I do believe that serious consideration should be given to a continuing need for a Small Business Committee dedicated expressly to a study of the problems endemic to small entrepreneurial business establishments in this country.

The small business sector has traditionally been the bulwark of the peculiarly American system of individual and competitive enterprise.

That this sector is increasingly threatened by mergers, acquisitions, and the enormous growth of big and even monopolistic businesses should be evident. Its evidence is everywhere apparent in the large and small communities of our Nation.

The letter from Mr. Johnson follows:

JANUARY 8, 1974.

HON. JAMES G. WRIGHT,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. WRIGHT: On behalf of our 367,000 small business members nationally (30,446 in your State, and 1,586 in your District) we are opposed unalterably to the recommendation of the House Committee on Committees that the House Select Small Business Committee be dissolved and its functions transferred to a small subcommittee of the House Committee on Banking and Currency.

Rather than this, we urge that the Small Business Committee be reconstituted as a permanent, standing Committee with full legislative power. It is absolutely untenable that the nation's small business sector, which represents 95 percent of all business units, which provides 60 percent of the employment in the private, non-agricultural sector, and which generates 37 percent of the Gross National Product, be otherwise represented in the House.

This becomes all the more obvious when one considers that Committees representing other sectors—for instance, the nation's 2 million farmers and their Agriculture Committee, our 13,500-plus commercial and other banks and their Banking Committee, our perhaps 400 labor organizations and their members and their Labor Committee—have long had legislative status. Why not, then small business?

It has been the conviction of our Vice-President, George J. Burger, Sr., distilled out of 35 years of experience in representing small business at Washington, that this sector can be represented adequately only by its own Committee, equipped with legislative power. He should know, for he was there "at the creation"—when the House Small Business Committee was formed in 1941.

Congressman, we would appreciate hearing from you on this, as the subject is most important and of great interest to our members.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely,

WILSON S. JOHNSON, President.

## A PLEA FOR POSITIVE POLITICS

### HON. JERRY LITTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 7, 1974

Mr. LITTON, Mr. Speaker, last fall, I conducted a survey to determine the opinions of the people of the Sixth District of Missouri. My district is a mix of both urban and rural, but is somewhat conservative in nature. The results made up of over 43,000 returned questionnaires astounded me. In addition to questions on various issues facing the 93d Congress, I included three designed to measure how the people I represent felt toward themselves, others, and their Government.

I was disappointed to learn that 60 percent felt the lot of the average man was getting worse and not better. I was even more disappointed to learn that 69 percent felt most public officials were not interested in the problems of the average man. An even higher percentage, 76 percent, agreed with the statement, "These days a person does not know whom he can count on." Over 84 percent of those over 65 years old answered yes to this question and 90 percent of those responding who had an eighth grade education or less answered yes to this question.

These responses indicate Americans are depressed. When 60 percent feel the lot of the average man is getting worse and not better, when nearly 70 percent feel most public officials are not interested in the problems of the average man, and when nearly 80 percent feel they do not know whom they can count on—we have a depressed America. This shows up in reduced productivity at a time when we already have a shortage of goods and need to produce in order to be able to buy increasingly expensive energy from abroad while we gear up to become self-sufficient in the future.

This depressed attitude is also leaving its mark on our economy. The depressed feeling is having a negative effect on the buying habits of Americans as well. Businessmen need to feel good about their country, their Government, and their future before making long-range investments. Farmers need to feel kindly toward the consumer, the Congress, and the country in order to meet the call for increased food production. The American people need to have confidence and trust in their Government and those who govern before they turn down their thermostats, slow down their cars, and change their lifestyles at the urging of those in Washington.

This kind of cynicism can erode the very structure of our Government, and it must be viewed as a seriously disturb-

ing trend. We are at a critical point in our history when the public confidence in Government and those who govern is at an alltime low. Before many of the problems that face this great land of ours can be solved, we must first solve the problems of the credibility gap that exists between the American people and their elected representatives. Once this confidence is restored, then we will find no problems too great that they cannot be solved by people strongly behind their Government.

We cannot solve this problem by continually tearing at the seams of our Government, pointing at its weaknesses and emphasizing its inadequacies as well as the inadequacies of those who govern. We cannot solve this problem by emphasizing past mistakes and wrongdoings. This does not mean we should sweep them under the rug or ignore them, but with many of these matters now in the hands of the courts, I am convinced they will be neither swept under the rug nor ignored.

We can solve the problem, however, by each elected official going on the offensive, speaking out on the good of our country, and taking individual steps to assure the people they represent that their best interest is their main interest. Rebuilding the public confidence will not be an easy or painless task. It may involve many personal sacrifices on the part of elected representatives. It will involve elected representatives going that extra mile, taking that extra step, giving that extra 110 percent and doing those things which, at another point in history, would not be needed, necessary, or perhaps even in the best interest of better Government.

It will require, among other things, that those who hold office avoid at any time any activity which may be viewed as a conflict of interest and public obligation.

At the end of 1973 I made a move relative to my own business. We sold our ranch and home on the ranch. The ranch represents many years of hard work and a lot of dreaming. Selling was not an easy thing to do. It was certainly not something I had planned to do when announcing for Congress or when being elected. But then at that time, elected officials and the Government they serve were given the benefit of the doubt and considered innocent of any wrongdoing until proven otherwise. Having the opportunity to do wrong was not considered guilt of wrongdoing at that time.

But in the months that have followed the American people have changed their attitudes, grown short of patience and long on suspicion. While I was never criticized publicly for owning a ranch while voting and speaking out on issues involving agriculture, I was aware that in this time of suspicion it might in some way contribute to the growing lack of confidence in elected officials and concern that these officials were interested more in their pocketbook than that of those they represent.

Does the sale of my business mean that I do not think people in Congress should have a business? No, indeed, it does not. As a matter of fact in announcing the sale of my ranch, I pointed out that I personally felt it was good for those elected officials in State and Federal

Government to own a business, have to meet a payroll, and be involved in day-to-day business and people problems. I said that such elected officials might find it easier to vote more intelligently on the important issues coming before Government. But, I also said that at this particular time in history I thought that the most important problem facing our country and Government was confidence in the Government, and this called for unusual action on the part of elected officials.

I think we must go on the offensive. I think we must do everything in our power, even if it hurts, to assure the people we represent that most elected officials in America do have the best interest of those they represent in the No. 1 priority position.

I feel this applies to both Democrats and Republicans. While Republicans are suffering the most from Watergate, all politicians are suffering from the events surrounding Watergate. Our Government is suffering from it. Our economy is suffering from it. Our people are suffering from it. We cannot solve the problem by pointing to the suffering, but we can by taking positive action to stop it. That positive action needs to start with each individual in elected office from the courthouse to the State house to the White House.

#### TADEUSZ KOSCIUSZKO

### HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of the Members the anniversary of the birth of Tadeusz Kosciuszko, a "Hero of Two Worlds." Kosciuszko, born February 12, 1746, is well known not only in American history, but also for his role in the never-ending struggle for human freedom on the other side of the Atlantic.

Kosciuszko, who began his education as a member of the corps of cadets in Poland, later furthered his instruction in military science in Italy, France, and Prussia; his studies in those countries being financed by the Polish Government. He continued his education in France by learning naval tactics and fortification.

After declining offers of positions in the British and French armies, he journeyed across the Atlantic, arriving in America soon after the 13 colonies declared their independence from Great Britain. When the British captured New York City, the military position of the infant Nation appeared to be hopeless.

Kosciuszko received an appointment as an engineer, and within 2 months after his arrival, he received the rank of colonel in the new army. His first assignment was the fortification of the Delaware River approaches to Philadelphia which was so successfully carried out that the young Pole was awarded 50 pounds by the Pennsylvania Council of Safety, as a token of appreciation. Sygurd Wisniowski, the Polish historian, thus described the work:

The strategy depended upon the skillful closing of the river, three miles below Philadelphia, by means of a series of steep pallisades, and upon the construction of huge ramparts at Cape Billinge, where the river makes a sharp turn . . . This fortress dominated not only the river, but the entire vicinity as well. The rapid construction of ramparts in accordance with Kosciuszko's plan, and the shape of the redoubts, batteries, parapets, ditches, and underground passages . . . all this was for the Americans an entirely new phenomenon.

Kosciuszko also supervised the construction of fortifications at Saratoga, Ticonderoga, and West Point. Congress granted him an appointment as brigadier general after the War for his military ingenuity.

He returned to Poland in 1784. The second partition of his country in 1793 was followed by a national uprising led by Kosciuszko. Successful in its early stages, it finally collapsed, to be followed by the final partition which erased Poland from the map of Europe. Nonetheless, a proud page in history of this unhappy nation was written by Kosciuszko and his fellow Poles.

On April 3, 1794, at Raclawice, 4,000 Polish troops and 2,000 peasants, the later armed only with scythes and pikes, defeated 5,000 Russian troops. The tide turned against Poland, however, when Prussian troops joined the forces of the Czar to help subjugate the heroic defenders of Poland.

Kosciuszko, who is rightly honored as "The Hero of Two Worlds," helped Americans to secure their independence and did his utmost in a vain effort to save Poland from extinction.

He believed that freedom was indivisible and that its blessings should be shared by everyone—by the slaves in America and by the peasants of Europe, no less than their more fortunate neighbors of the nobility. In a letter to Horatio Gates, dated February 21, 1798, Thomas Jefferson wrote in simple but eloquent words about his friend, Tadeusz Kosciuszko:

He is a pure a son of liberty as I have ever known, and of that liberty which is to go to all, and not to go to all, and not to the few and rich alone.

Mr. Speaker, during the month of February, we are paying tribute to the memory of George Washington, who led our Nation to independence, and Abraham Lincoln, who led it during the war to preserve its Union from dissolution.

Let us also take time to honor the memory of Tadeusz Kosciuszko, who, like Washington, wanted freedom for all nations and, like Lincoln, wanted freedom for all people.

#### WOMEN AND CREDIT: NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE INVESTIGATES PROBLEM

### HON. BELLA S. ABZUG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, the widespread discrimination in the extension of credit to women, a situation that my bill, H.R. 9110, is intended to correct, has

been further documented in hearings conducted by the New York State Assembly Committee on Banks.

Assemblyman Lucio F. Russo, chairman of the committee, reports that discrimination against women exists whether the woman "is single, married, widowed, or divorced. Salary and educational levels often seem to have no bearing on an applicant's case. In addition, the fact that a woman is of child-bearing age is generally regarded as rendering her incapable of being financially responsible, despite the fact that she may have worked during and after previous pregnancies. Perhaps one of the most glaring proofs that women have been discriminated against solely on the basis of their sex is the fact that a man's cosignature can, in many cases, render a woman's application for credit acceptable, regardless of the man's financial capacity."

Assemblyman Russo reaches the conclusion that remedial legislation is necessary.

At this point, I insert in the RECORD, the full text of Assemblyman Russo's report, which appeared in the February 4 issue of the New York State Banker:

PRELIMINARY RESEARCH RESULTS  
(By Lucio F. Russo)

During the summer and early fall of 1973, the staff of the Assembly Standing Committee on Banks was committed by me to an investigation of the subject of discrimination against women by the banking industry in the extension of credit. Preliminary research showed evidence that refusal of credit on the basis of sex is a national problem arising from an attitude toward women that does not reflect the radical changes that have taken place in our society in the last several decades.

Today, purchasing on credit is no longer considered a luxury, nor is it an occasional occurrence. Having a good credit rating is often nearly as important as having a good job. Therefore, refusal or reluctance to extend credit arbitrarily to an entire category of people—in this case, women—results in a real injury or handicap to those people in their transactions.

The Committee on Banks predicated its research on the assumption that good business practices and basic fairness should rule the banking industry in decisions regarding the extension of credit. There is no existing provision of the Banking Law which deals with credit discrimination. Section 296 of the Executive Law labels as an unlawful discriminatory practice the refusal to anyone, on the basis of race, creed, color, national origin or sex, of any of the advantages or privileges of a place of public accommodation. However, there has been some question as to whether banks and the extension of credit fall within the purview of this section of law. Also, the line between "discrimination" and "cautious credit policy" is often difficult to define clearly enough to make legal action on the basis of this statute an effective remedy for women who would like to challenge the actions of financial institutions.

In its preliminary investigations, the Assembly Standing Committee on Banks identified several areas of credit extension in which arbitrary discrimination against women had been documented. This discrimination occurs whether—and, paradoxically, often because—a woman is single, married, widowed or divorced. Salary and educational levels often seem to have no bearing on an applicant's case. In addition, the fact that a

woman is of childbearing age is generally regarded as rendering her incapable of being financially responsible, despite the fact that she may have worked during and after previous pregnancies. Perhaps one of the most glaring proofs that women have been discriminated against solely on the basis of their sex is the fact that a man's cosignature can, in many cases, render a woman's application for credit acceptable, regardless of the man's financial capacity.

The problem for most women is complicated by the fact that their applications for banking services are frequently rejected by bank officers on the basis of verbal information obtained prior to the submission of a written application. Consequently, if the woman should later accuse the bank of discrimination, she has no "evidence" of her rejection or the grounds on which it was made.

Women have been refused mortgages in their own names regardless of their income and job status and, when applying for mortgages with their husbands, have had their incomes totally disregarded. Banks tend to consider part or all of a wife's income only if she is employed as a professional (e.g., a nurse or teacher). Some banks have refused to consider the wife's income without some written assurance that the couple cannot or will not have children.

Much assistance is given by banks to men who desire to start their own businesses. Banks tend to neglect women in this regard by not providing services and advice as well as by failing to take seriously any business ventures a woman may wish to undertake. Banks tend to be reluctant to grant loans to women for business purposes for the same reasons that they make it difficult for women to obtain other types of credit.

Although women often have more difficulty being approved for issuance of a bank credit card (such as BankAmericard or Master Charge) when they are single and working, they seem to face the greatest difficulty regarding such credit cards when they undergo a change in marital status. A single woman with a BankAmericard may be refused a new card in her own name when she marries even though she continues to work. Conversely, a woman who has had the use of such a bank credit card under her husband's name while married (and employed) may be unable to receive a card for herself when she is widowed or divorced despite the fact that she is still employed.

Money reserve accounts, or line-of-credit checking accounts, have become a common service offered by many banks. These accounts provide an automatic overdraft in the form of a short-term loan up to an amount—or line of credit—agreed upon when the account is originally approved by the bank. In applying for this type of service, women encounter the same discrimination they face in other areas of credit. Single women who apply are usually restricted to a minimum line of credit, as are employed married women wishing to establish the account in their own names.

On October 11 and October 17 of 1973, the Assembly Standing Committee on Banks held public hearings in New York City and Albany to examine the problem of discrimination against women by the New York State Banking industry in the extension of credit.

Through testimony given at these hearings, evidence has been compiled documenting the problems that women have experienced when attempting to obtain credit. With this information to guide the Committee and staff, it is hoped that legislation will be introduced to alleviate any injustices that presently exist.

TEMPERING THE WIND TO THE SHORN LAMB

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 7, 1974

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, chapter 5 of the President's Economic Report, entitled "Distribution of Income," contains a highly misleading statement: "no significant trend has developed in the relative inequality of income among families in the last quarter-century"—page 104.

It is indeed true that during this period, 1947-72, the shares of aggregate income before taxes received by each one-fifth of American families were fairly constant. But what the report fails to mention is that inequality pretty steadily lessened until 1968, but then started to worsen again. The income distribution trend under Mr. Nixon, contrary to the assertion in the Economic Report, is toward relative inequality.

Let us look at Census Bureau figures:

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF AGGREGATE INCOME RECEIVED BY EACH 5TH OF FAMILIES

	Lowest 5th (under \$5,600)	2d 5th (under \$9,300)	3d 5th (under \$12,900)	4th 5th (under \$17,800)	Highest 5th (\$17,800 and over)
1972	5.4	11.9	17.5	23.9	41.4
1971	5.5	12.0	17.6	23.8	41.1
1970	5.4	12.2	17.6	23.8	40.9
1969	5.6	12.4	17.7	23.7	40.6
1968	5.6	12.4	17.7	23.7	40.5
1966	5.6	12.4	17.8	23.8	40.5
1960	4.8	12.2	17.8	24.0	41.3
1950	4.5	11.9	17.4	23.6	42.7
1947	5.1	11.8	16.7	23.2	43.3

Simply put, the Census Bureau figures show that from 1947 through 1968, poor and moderate-income families—the bottom three-fifths—increased their slice of the national income pie, at the expense of the top two-fifths, who lost ground.

But in 1969, enter Mr. Nixon and rising unemployment. The trend reversed. By 1972, the share of the bottom three-fifths had declined, while the top two-fifths had bounced back—the richest one-fifth with a higher percentage—41.4—than in 15 of the last 16 years.

The super-wealthy 5 percent of American families have also flourished under President Nixon. From 1950 to 1968, their share had declined from 17.3 to 15.6 percent of aggregate income. But by 1972, their share had climbed back to 15.9 percent.

What does this shift in shares mean to individual families? In 1968, the average income for a family in the poorest fifth was \$2,707. The average income for a family in the richest 5 percent the same year was \$30,170. In 1972, the average income for a family in the poorest fifth was \$3,409. The average income for a family in the richest 5 percent was \$40,147. Thus, the average income for the poorer family went up by \$702—or 25.6 percent—while that of the richer family increased by \$9,977—or 33 percent. The difference between their incomes in 1968 was \$27,463; by 1972, it

had increased to \$36,738. No doubt about it: If you want to succeed, start out rich.

As a matter of fact, U.S. income distribution was not very egalitarian to start with, compared to seven other major industrial nations. According to the Cambridge University "Champernowne Study," updated in 1973, inequality of income in the United States is greater than that in Norway, Denmark, Holland, Sweden, and the United Kingdom, and is exceeded by that of Japan and West Germany.

This shift in income shares does not take into account the effect of recent inflation. If you do, things look even worse for the bottom 60 percent of a nation. As a January, 1974, Joint Economic Committee staff study put it:

The rich by choice spend a higher proportion of their income on luxuries, while the poor have no choice but to spend a higher proportion of their income on such necessities as food and shelter.

Nor is this all. Neither does the shift in income shares take into account recent tax increases aimed solely at the below-\$13,000 three-fifths of American families. The social security tax, which starts on the first dollar of earned income, had its rate increased from 5.2 percent to 5.8 percent, and the wage base on which the tax is computed increased from \$9,000 to \$10,800, on January 1, 1973. The wage base was further raised to \$13,200 on January 1, 1974.

The January 1974, Joint Economic Committee study factored in the effects of both inflation and taxes, and concluded that real spendable after-tax weekly earnings have actually declined by 2.8 percent during the first 9 months of 1973.

Families with incomes of \$13,000 or less are the real casualties of the current economic crisis. They are hardest hit by rising food and fuel prices. They cannot buy decent homes because interest rates are so high, and they cannot manage to put money by for their own old age. They worry about whether they can pay for their children's education.

What is to be done?

God tempers the wind, said Lawrence Sterne, to the shorn lamb. A general sense of fairness, a desire to promote domestic tranquility, and the need to prevent the economy from running out of purchasing power, make 1974 a good year for Congress to do some wind-tempering. This requires action on the price, job, and income redistribution fronts:

First. Control unjustified price increases, not condone them. The concentrated, administered-price sector—steel, automobiles, aluminum, oil, for example—still requires rigorous controls. It is unconscionable for the administration, as it did last year, to give the major oil companies a 45-percent price increase on their regular domestic crude production without requiring them to show the slightest cost increase. "The Arabs are sticking the consumer on imported oil; why not let Standard Oil stick the consumer on domestic oil?" seems to be the program. To allow extortionate price increases, and then hope to rectify matters by an excess or windfall profits tax, ig-

nores the need to avoid a price-wage spiral. An effort is being made to strengthen price control where it counts, as by mandating a rollback of unjustified domestic crude oil hikes.

We also need, as an amendment to the Stabilization Act, a price ombudsman, independent of the administration, to represent the consumer interest before the Cost of Living Council when it gets lackadaisical; to stand up to Secretary Butz on inflationary food increases; to needle the health industry to improve supply and efficiency; to recommend to Congress TVA yardstick competition for the oil companies where needed, as in shale oil exploration or refinery construction.

Second. Prevent unemployment from increasing. Large-scale public service employment can produce jobs at the least cost, and with the least toll on scarce resources and energy. The administration's projected 50,000 public service jobs for the fiscal year starting next July 1 needs to be multiplied tenfold. And the ban on low-income housing construction must be lifted.

Third. Build fairness into the tax structure. Starting with the proposal for family assistance to provide an adequate minimum income for those unable to work, adjustment also needs to be made for the lower income worker. Such workmen's compensation, model 1974, should include:

Payroll tax relief—total refund of the 5.85 percent payroll taxes paid by families earning \$7,000 a year or less, with partial refunds to higher-income families, phasing out at around \$10,000.

Income tax relief—increasing the present 15 percent standard deduction to 20 percent and raising the minimum standard deduction, so as to benefit all with incomes of \$13,000 or less.

The needed revenues can be obtained by raising the payroll tax base to \$20,000 and by plugging such tax loopholes as the foreign tax credit for oil and gas operations abroad, depletion, in tangible drilling expenses, capital gains at death, hobby farms, unlimited personal interest deductions. In addition, if a gasoline excise tax, or oil industry excess profits tax, is enacted, part of the revenues raised should be returned to families with \$13,000 or less.

But what are the chances of actually enacting such a program?

Skeptics will point to the demise of H.R. 1—welfare reform—the last Congress, or to Senator GEORGE MCGOVERN'S negative income tax, as proof that income redistribution is unsalable politically.

But these suffered from a fatal handicap: They helped only the poorest families—who certainly needed the help, and more—while doing nothing for low- and moderate-income workers. Moderate-income families were thought to be getting along fine. As a result, both H.R. 1 and MCGOVERN were lost in the conflict between "welfare righters" and the blue-collar workers from whose pockets part of the money would have had to come, to the infinite amusement of various "Cheshire fat cats."

Today, poor and middle-income families are in the same boat, threatened by

inflation, unemployment, the energy crisis. Now good economics and good politics coincide. Middle-income workers deserve help—and with their help the votes for a fairer income distribution are there.

LAUREN GREEN: NEW JERSEY  
GRAND CHAMPION

HON. EDWARD J. PATTEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, the 15th Congressional District of New Jersey includes many talented people—and one of them is a 14-year-old student, Lauren Green, of Iselin, N.J., State Grand Champion Twirler of 1973.

Besides acquiring that coveted title—proving that she is the best twirler in the State of New Jersey—Lauren also was named New Jersey State Junior Division Champion. And when she competed in the U.S. Twirling Association contest held in Buffalo, N.Y., last year, she finished seventh—a high and proud achievement when one considers that champions of 50 States were represented. Because of her outstanding talent as a twirler, Lauren also traveled to the U.S. Twirling Association finals in St. Paul, Minn., this year.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Lauren Green for her remarkable achievements. It is my understanding that she has received so many medals and trophies, her father recently had to build another den for her. I know that she will continue to develop her fine skills until she wins the national twirling championship. She has the ability and dedication to win such a championship and I am personally confident she will do this. But even if she does not achieve the ultimate award in her field, I want her to know that the estimated 500,000 people of my congressional district are very, very proud of Lauren. I am looking forward to having Lauren and her proud parents visit my Washington office soon and also be my luncheon guests in the Congressional Dining Room.

VIETNAM CEASE-FIRE AND MIA'S

HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, it has been over 1 year since a cease-fire agreement was concluded in Vietnam. American troops are out of Vietnam and many Americans who were prisoners of war are home. Yet, the question of Americans missing in action has not been resolved. There have been reports that some of these men listed as missing in action are alive and in prison in Southeast Asia. The Government of North Vietnam has not abided by the cease-fire agreement to provide information of these Americans. This has been a concern of mine

and to many Americans. We need a full accounting of all Americans listed as MIA. I would like to enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an excellent column entitled "A Year After Peace Pact; Tragedy Remains for MIA Kin" by Mr. Frank Starr, chief of the Washington bureau of the Chicago Tribune:

UNITED STATES DENIES INFORMATION: A YEAR AFTER PEACE PACT; TRAGEDY REMAINS FOR MIA KIN

(By Frank Starr)

WASHINGTON, February 2.—It's been a year since the Paris peace agreement was signed, and families of Americans missing in action consider it broken.

Since January, 1973, American search teams in Southeast Asia have been denied information about the opportunity to investigate 1,363 cases of men missing in action, despite such requirements in the agreement.

The tragedy, according to United States officials, is that the U.S. has no bargaining chips left to force Communist compliance with the peace. Families, on the other hand, believe their government has let them down.

"The pride and honor is slowly being drained away by the ineffective efforts our government has made in dealing with this issue," said Mrs. Joseph P. Dunn, acting national coordinator of the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia.

"These efforts are now . . . characterized by elusiveness and forgetfulness to the point where Americans are beginning to wonder what our officials are hiding," she told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

U.S. officials take such criticism as a natural venting of anger and frustration, but argue they are bending every effort and will continue to do so.

Rogers Shields, deputy assistant defense secretary, concedes there is "not a particularly bright picture for the future."

His State Department counterpart, Frank Sleverts, says every shred of information is being verified but adds "there is no optimism at present" for the diplomatic breakthrough that would allow American search teams to operate effectively.

So far the American military search teams operating out of Thailand have been denied access to Communist held territories where 95 per cent of the airplane crash sites are located.

Hanoi has also refused to provide information about the missing or to expedite repatriation of the bodies of 1,100 known dead.

The four-part joint military teams which meet twice weekly in Saigon have been "a dialog of the deaf," an official said. "Nearly all sessions in the last six months," Shields said, "have been characterized by stale polemics and theatrics on the part of the other side" in which charges of ceasefire violations have been dominant.

The American leverage furthermore is exhausted. One diplomatic official described it this way:

"With North Viet Nam you have to pay for everything twice, once when you negotiate it and once when you get it. The U.S. gave up all it had in the negotiation."

Military retaliation is ruled out both politically and logistically. The economic weapon of withholding reconstruction aid for North Viet Nam until the MIA problem is solved hasn't worked, largely because the North Vietnamese believe there's no sentiment for such aid in Congress anyway, officials say.

The strongest weapon left, officials and families seem to agree, is public opinion, criticism from men such as Sen. J. William Fulbright [D., Ark.], who chairs the Foreign Relations Committee and for whose opinions there seems to be sensitivity in Hanoi.

Thus the national league of families got Fulbright to hold hearings last week and some of their members circled the White

House vowing to continue until President Nixon met with them.

Reasons for the anger of MIA families have centered partially on the Pentagon practice of changing status of some of the missing to presumed dead. Of the 1,363 missing 253 have been put on the presumed dead list, leaving 1,110 missing.

Of those 1,110, there are only some 50 cases in which the Pentagon says there is reason to believe the man is alive but in many of the other cases there is reason to believe the North Vietnamese know what happened.

In an effort to stop such status changes five families won a temporary restraining order in a class action against the Pentagon now being considered by an appellate court in New York.

#### MY RESPONSIBILITY AS A CITIZEN

### HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, the Veterans of Foreign Wars have sponsored the Voice of Democracy contest which has as its theme topic "My Responsibility as a Citizen." It occurs to me that if every citizen would define his responsibilities in this regard and fulfill them, our country could readily achieve the ideal that we strive for so painfully. One of my constituents, Marilyn Smith, of Salt Lake City, Utah, has defined her role as a citizen and in doing so has become a winner in the VFW contest. I am proud to submit her speech for your consideration:

#### MY RESPONSIBILITY AS A CITIZEN

Listen. Do you hear it, too? Do you hear the shouts of the militants, the tinkle of breaking glass, the crackle of flames? Are your ears ringing with the shouts of "America—Love it or leave it!" And can you detect the quiet murmuring undertones of those who know their responsibilities and are trying to build, without destruction, prejudice or regret, the America many want but few are willing to accept the responsibility for?

Listen, Listen to me, for I am one of those whose cries are not strident and whose actions do not destroy.

Perhaps in an election year you can hear my footsteps on the sidewalk; hurrying to the grass-root meetings, attending the state convention, financing my own way to the nationals. You may hear my voice campaigning on the issues of the day, and supporting the candidates of my choice. I may even be one of those candidates.

The rustle of papers on election day may greet you as I present you with your ballot. My responsibility is here and I accept it with a quiet yes.

But it does not end here. I listen also. I listen to those who lead. I listen to the problems of the country; to Watergate, the dollar devaluation, the energy crisis I research, I read. My newspaper rack is filled with well-worn publications used in keeping up with the many sided current events.

But I know, like James Burgh, that if you would not have affliction visit you twice, listen at once to what it teaches. I do not view America as perfect, and so I listen to today's problems and do my part in solving them. I participate in my community, I write my Congressman, perhaps I belong to a citizens lobby. I am not apathetic and my actions do not destroy.

Emerson taught that America is only another name for opportunity. I try to pass

this belief on by taking advantage of those opportunities, by worshipping my God, exercising my freedom of speech and actively participating in my government.

My responsibility as a citizen is now clearly defined. A responsible citizen is one who is politically active. I should not only be voting in the elections, but I should be actively involved beforehand in the conventions and campaigning. I should know what is happening, not only in my country, but also internationally. I should also be involved politically in non-election years by writing my congressman on some vital issue, belonging to a citizens group or by supporting my community. I should take advantage of my rights, and realize that responsibility is the twin of freedom. If I do not accept responsibility, freedom may soon disappear.

Can you hear me now? Perhaps now your responsibilities are clearer, perhaps now you will join the quiet minority, and maybe soon the murmuring will become audible. But if you don't listen and act, the murmurs will die away and America will be left to the shouts and the gun shots.

#### THE WELFARE WASTE

### HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, I have frequently criticized the New York State and city welfare system for the large number of cheats and frauds it has on its rolls. There are stories of people driving up in their Cadillacs to pick up their checks, living on Park Avenue, receiving multiple checks, and other abuses that cost millions annually. Now the Federal Government has come out with yet another report on this terrible abuse.

The following article from the New York Daily News indicates that State and Federal Government are wasting some \$1.7 billion annually on unnecessary welfare payments. At the same time many individuals who are eligible for welfare go unpaid because they do not know how to qualify or are too proud to collect welfare.

The cheats must be stopped. They should be prosecuted and fined heavily. Jail is too good for them. Unless the social reformers who feel everyone is entitled to a welfare check are stopped, this country is going to go bankrupt. Welfare payments are the biggest item in many government budgets. I hope this administration will not just file this report away like so many others, but take action to end this dismal waste of taxpayers' money.

The article follows:

[From the New York Daily News, Dec. 21, 1973]

#### WELFARE WASTE BARED BY UNITED STATES

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—The health, education and welfare secretary said today it was a "national scandal" that state and federal governments are wasting \$1.7 billion on payments to one million ineligible or overpaid welfare families.

Casper Weinberger commented at a seminar as he disclosed the results of a government audit of 44,000 of the 3.1 million families receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

The secretary said, "Perilously close to half

the people in the AFDC program are not getting the amount they should." But he expressed optimism that a cleanup program by the states over the next 18 months would wipe out the billion-dollar waste and put the money saved into the pockets of the truly needy.

Weinberger said he did not attribute all or even a significant amount of the huge waste to fraud. He noted that there had also been "some fairly inept administration" of state welfare programs.

The review showed that 10.2% or 316,200 cases, were ineligible; 22.8%, or 706,800, were overpaid; and 8.1%, or 252,100, were underpaid.

The cases, which represent families and not individuals, were audited between April and September under a system found to be "eminently sound" by the Gallup Organization, Inc., the Welfare Department said.

At mid-year, there were 3.1 million families on AFDC rolls, representing 10.9 million people, including 7.8 million children.

### THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM— PART I

#### HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include my newsletter, as follows:

#### THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM—(PART I)

The President's State of the Union address and his budget message are the most important documents he sends to the Congress. Together they outline the President's views on the needs of the country and what he thinks should be done about them. The Congress received both messages this week, and this and next week's newsletter will comment on them.

In my view President Nixon's State of the Union address was one of his better addresses. He spoke boldly, stressed peace, prosperity and hope, projected the image of an active, energetic leader, set forth a sound national agenda, and declared that he intended to lead for three more years. It was not an easy speech for him to deliver (the most important of his career, he later said) and one had to admire his capacity to deliver the speech before Congress and a nation that had strong doubts about his leadership.

The highlights of the speech were:

Watergate: "One year of Watergate is enough."

Economy: No recession and no new taxes.

Budget: Expenditures \$304.4 billion, revenues \$295 billion, with a \$9.4 billion deficit.

Energy: Self-sufficiency by 1980.

Health: A comprehensive health insurance program.

Welfare: An income floor with emphasis on cash assistance.

Privacy: A review of abuses by government and the private sector.

To strong applause the President said, "One year of Watergate is enough." One day of it is too much, of course, but the questions surrounding the series of crimes and unethical conduct known as Watergate cannot be put to rest by the Congress in a government of law, as Senator Mansfield suggested. More investigations, indictments and trials lie ahead, and they are the province of the courts, not Congress. As for impeachment, it is a Constitutional process that has now begun and cannot be abandoned.

The President's budget is the first \$300 billion budget in the nation's history. President Nixon submitted his first \$200 billion budget only four years ago, which suggests

the astounding increase in government spending.

A striking difference of tone is noticeable on the economy between the State of the Union speech, as delivered, and the written message on the State of the Union. In his speech the President stated boldly, "There will be no recession." But in the written message his assessment is more cautious. He acknowledges an economic slow-down in 1974, and emphasizes the economic uncertainty the nation confronts with the twin dangers of recession and inflation. He pleads for the flexibility to deal with both and it is apparent that his economic policy for 1974 will be determined by the status of the economy, and whether it is tending toward recession or inflation.

He did express his dissatisfaction with direct controls over prices and wages, but there were no new approaches to inflation, the nation's most pernicious economic problem. At a time when many persons are seriously questioning the policy of continued economic growth, the President argued, rightly I believe, for increased production.

Most State of the Union addresses, including this one, sound more like cheerleading than an assessment of the nation's strength and weaknesses. Some day I hope to see a President confident enough of his leadership to speak with more candor. The Wall Street Journal commented editorially this week, "We yearn for a State of the Union message that admits failures as well as boasting of successes." The result of the lack of candor is that people find no real relationship between what they are experiencing and what the President is describing as the State of the Union. It is hard to persuade Americans that they never had it so good, when they have lost jobs because of the energy shortage, formed long lines at the gas stations and found shortages in high prices at the grocery store.

The President's message contained no surprises, and proposes, as previously indicated, two pieces of major social legislation: comprehensive health insurance with protection against catastrophic illness, and welfare reform featuring an income floor in cash assistance. He proposed these reforms with no additional taxes, which will be a neat trick if he can pull it off.

Although there was a touch of irony that the man who taped the conversations of visitors to his office without their knowledge should lead a crusade for individual privacy, his strong plea for controls on invasion of privacy was an important initiative in the speech and deserves support in this day of awesome electronic eavesdropping capabilities and computerized data banks of information about individuals.

### THE AMERICAN WAY

#### HON. JOHN E. HUNT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Speaker, I call to your attention a letter written by a constituent of mine questioning the wisdom of the Watergate investigation. While not condoning the affair, Mr. Albert would like to see the Congress get on with the major issues confronting our Nation:

COLLINGSWOOD, N.J.,  
February 2, 1974.

NIXON BEING PERSECUTED?

To the Editor:

I don't know whether President Nixon is guilty of the crimes imputed to him. But I am willing to believe him innocent until proven guilty. Isn't that the American way?

Amid all the clamor for resignation and

impeachment, I smell political profit. Those yelling the loudest for Nixon's hide are advancing their own interests; they are fully aware that their remarks will get free radio and TV coverage. A look into their "closets" would net us many a skeleton hiding there, we would wager.

I found it particularly obnoxious that the clamor got even louder during the past several crisis-filled weeks. The world "is on fire"—a man who is still our president, trying to make momentous decisions, is harassed by a bunch of "me-tooers." The horn blowers in Washington reminded me of a lynch mob out for blood. We need water to quench the fire, but we won't find it in Watergate.

I call for a moratorium on Watergate until the Mideast crisis is over. It is the utmost folly to delude ourselves that Israel is just a Jewish question. In a nuclear age every flare-up should be of grave concern lest someone push that fatal button. It's simply a matter of survival.

Incidentally, Mr. Nixon's excellent handling of the crisis gave the lie to all the prophets of doom who were so sure he could not govern under pressure. He did a better job than anyone I could think of. So I say, "Good luck, Mr. President. May you continue to give us more of such leadership."

MICHAEL ALBERT.

### LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY— FEBRUARY 16, 1974

#### HON. JOHN J. ROONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, as I contemplate this coming Saturday, the 16th of February, I seem to sense a haunting refrain that echoes and reechoes with poignant monotony "Lest we forget—lest we forget."

Yes, we must always remember that February 16 marks the anniversary of the proclamation of Lithuanian independence by its 20-member Council on February 16, 1918. Some of us can and should remember how Americans joined with their loyal friends in Lithuania in celebrating this historic event.

Freedom-loving people throughout the world rejoiced because the people of Lithuania had at long last gained their independence—an independence dating back to the 11th century AD. Since 1918, Americans have joined with their fellow citizens of Lithuanian birth or extraction to celebrate this meaningful Independence Day, even though so often such celebrations were and are dampened by the realization of the subsequent enslavement of Lithuania by the Red Soviets. Since the illegal annexation of Lithuania as its 14th Republic, the Russian Communists have held it in virtual slavery and oppression. We as a nation and many of us as individuals have repeatedly denounced this usurpation of Lithuania by the Soviet Union in 1940. As a nation we have continued steadfastly to refuse to recognize this illegal conquest of a free and sovereign nation.

In spite of the numerous overtures being made to the Communist Soviet Union today and in spite of an alleged softening of the tensions between East and West, I sincerely trust that we Americans will remain firm in maintaining the policy established by Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman in

refusing recognition of the forcefully imposed and illegal annexation of territory.

As Brezhnev and top Soviet Communist leaders pay visits to this country and high level Americans reciprocate with visits to the Soviet Union, I hope and earnestly pray that the sad plight of Lithuania and her sister Baltic nations, Estonia and Latvia, will never be forgotten and constantly given a high priority for discussions at these conferences. I am sure that most of my colleagues and most Americans feel as I do that the future of Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia is of equal importance to that of Cuba, of the Middle East, of oil and of wheat. For far too many years we have denounced but we have not pronounced any positive action on our part with respect to restoration of freedom to the enslaved peoples of these Baltic nations. Our national conscience should dictate a course of action which includes freedom for them as one of the primary issues to be resolved in any kind of trade or loan concessions, peace negotiations or other foreign policy considerations.

Mr. Speaker, 2 years ago I called attention to the fact that we would be celebrating in 1976 the anniversary of 200 years of our priceless independence. I suggested at that time and I now renew the suggestion that both the Congress and the administration make special efforts to devise ways and means to get the matter of the restoration of the independence of the Baltic States on the United Nations agenda. I suggested then and I repeat now that utilization of every possibility of economic and political sanctions should be explored. I am convinced the time is ripe to make good on our pledges of help to these freedom loving slaves of the Kremlin. Without such action, applied with vigor and determination, how can we as Americans participate with honor in a celebration of our own two centuries of peace and freedom?

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I am of the firm opinion that we as a free and dominant world power must share some of that vigor and determination which has gained and preserved our own freedom—share it with our Lithuanian friends to regain their sovereignty. So, lest we forget, let us all be reminded that these enslaved friends seek and covet freedom just as do you and I.

#### SOLAR HEATING AND COOLING DEMONSTRATION ACT

**HON. PIERRE S. (PETE) du PONT**

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. du PONT. Mr. Speaker, as one of the cosponsors of the Solar Heating and Cooling Demonstration Act, I want to commend my colleagues in the House Committee on Science and Astronautics for their leadership in bringing this legislation to the floor in such efficient fashion. Solar energy has been called the ideal form of energy. It is abundant and

its use will not pollute the environment. As a result it holds great potential for helping to meet our present energy shortages. While many believe that solar technology is still in a theoretical stage, it is quite evident that many small research groups have already made pioneering advances in spite of a lack of significant Federal funding. The University of Delaware's Institute for Energy Conversion is one such group that has made great strides in making solar energy a practical supplement to existing forms of energy conversion. The institute, under the able direction of Dr. Karl Boër, has built Solar 1 as a special laboratory to test and apply the fruits of solar research. Programs like these hold the key to providing solar technology for our homes and office buildings within the next few years. This measure I think would make the necessary Federal commitment to make sure that the advances, like those made at the University of Delaware, are perfected and brought into commercial production in the near future.

This exciting program at the university has received national acclaim, and I think all the Members would be interested to learn about some of the details of their work. I, therefore, insert a summary of their program at this point in the RECORD:

#### GENERAL DESCRIPTION: SOLAR ENERGY R. & D. PROGRAM AT THE UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE, INSTITUTE OF ENERGY CONVERSION

(By Dr. Karl W. Boër)

##### GOALS

The goal of the Institute's program is to develop to commercial feasibility:

within five years, proven solar devices which will provide in excess of 50% of the total energy needed in suitable new homes as electricity, heat and air conditioning, and

within two years, simple solar collectors which can be installed in most existing homes to replace from 10 to 30% of the heat now supplied by conventional heating systems for comfort conditioning.

Achievement of these goals would help greatly to alleviate the energy crisis without endangering the environment or depleting energy reserves.

The Institute has built SOLAR ONE House as a special laboratory to evaluate approaches that are being developed to achieve these goals and to select the most practical ones for broad commercial use.

##### INTRODUCTION

Since solar energy falling between 30° and 40° latitude in the USA amounts to a yearly average of approximately 5 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>/day, solar cells installed in solar panels on roofs and south walls of buildings, at presently achieved conversion efficiencies, are able to supply a significant portion of both the electrical and the thermal energy used therein, including that for air-conditioning.

Economic considerations would favor installation of solar devices as an integral portion of a building (replacing certain standard parts) rather than erection as a separate adjoining structure or in a large central power plant. Though expensive equipment is required for capturing incident solar energy, this is offset by the fact that solar energy is free. Moreover, its use is not associated with escalating costs, such as the purchase price or the refining and distribution costs of fuels, or the need to install expensive anti-pollution devices; nor are there losses such as those experienced in sending electricity through transmission lines.

However, despite technical feasibility, a

popular desire to use non-polluting, non-depleting resources, and a pressing need to uncover additional sources of energy, a commercial market for a system using solar energy to supplement other energy used in buildings will develop only if many other considerations are favorable. The following essential ingredients seem attainable:

An initial investment which adds no more than 10% to that for a conventional single family residence, and which, spread out over the useful lifetime of the solar equipment and compared with installation and operating cost for use of conventional energy, will allow recovery of the extra investment and possibly even a savings. (All related costs, such as interest, amortization, maintenance, insurance, taxes, etc., must be considered.)

A system that is reliable and which follows changes in thermostat settings or actuation of switches just as well as conventional equipment does. It must also be reasonably quiet and not require unusual maintenance, or introduce any inconvenience.

Promotion and service of installations by an arm of some member of the energy industry, having an image which alleviates fear of undue inconvenience or loss in the event of a breakdown.

##### TECHNIQUES

The Solar One program is an R & D effort to further develop state-of-the-art components and cadmium sulfide/copper sulfide solar cells (that have recently been improved at the Institute) in order to combine these into an operational system that meets the basic needs of a solar house.

The DC electricity obtained from the solar cells may be used directly for the house lights or heating devices, or it may be stored in batteries (presently lead acid). An inverter (being installed) changes the power withdrawn from the batteries to AC for general use. The system can also accept power from the utility's lines.

The heat collected by the photovoltaic cells and/or by other selective-black heat absorbers is removed from the collectors by circulating air. The warmed air may be used directly for heating or to transfer the heat into storage as heat-of-fusion in containers of salts, which melt at 120° F and at 75° F.

Such heat stored at 120° F may then be withdrawn as needed for controlled heat distribution throughout the house during the day and the night. Heat stored at 75° F may be transferred to 120° F storage by means of a heat pump, preferably during off-peak hours. In the future it is planned to equip SOLAR ONE with a hot water heater which obtains its heat from the solar-thermal energy. Appropriate means for adding heat to the system either from combustion of fossil fuels or from electric power during prolonged periods of inclement weather will be evaluated.

"Coolness" for air conditioning is stored at 50° F in heat-of-fusion containers of salts by means of the same heat pump referred to above. Heat is pumped out of the heat-of-fusion container and released outdoors. This is done most efficiently and advantageously at night when outdoor temperatures are lower and when off-peak power is available. The "coolness" is then distributed both day and night as needed by recirculating the house air through the "coolness" storage unit. This will reduce extreme demands during periods of peak-power loads when conventional air conditioners operate, sometimes causing "brown-outs" during very hot summer days. In the future it is expected that the heat collected during the summer period will be used to operate absorption-desorption type air conditioners and refrigerators (assuming efficient units for such use of low grade solar heat are developed).

Solar One has been built as a development laboratory to allow easy modification of the system or the replacement or testing of alternate components and subcomponents for various modes of operation. Data will be

collected for comparison and correlated with weather and insolation data recorded at the house. This will provide necessary knowledge for prototype development of solar houses that will be efficient, yet standardized. It is expected that large scale use of solar energy conversion units which produce electricity and heat (including air-conditioning) may be achieved within this decade while simple heat collectors may begin to be used widely within a few years.

#### FIVE PHASE PROGRAM

The Institute's development of solar energy for residential use that is being pursued for testing in SOLAR ONE has been divided into a Five Phase Program of increasing sophistication. On a time scale some parts of these Phases run in parallel.

Phase 1 employs energy conservation and proper application of solar energy by conventional means, such as through beneficial use of window curtains, paint and fabrics with desired absorptivity or reflectivity in the visible and infrared regions, attic fans, efficient insulation, reduction of air infiltration, optimum house orientation and design, including especially that of roof overhang and/or awnings to shade properly positioned windows in the summer but not in the winter, etc. The public at large will be informed of how to use these techniques in their existing homes to save fuel and electricity.

Phase 2 employs heat-of-fusion containers of salts to store "coolness" for air-conditioning, as described above. Similarly a detached heat-of-fusion "radiator" will be evaluated for storing heat from sunlight which shines into a room through a window; the salts contained in the "radiator" melt as radiant heat is absorbed during such an exposure and then return the heat to the room at night as the salts refreeze, thereby keeping the room warm with less heat input from the central heating system. The most important part of Phase 2 is the further development of solar collectors with air or liquid as heat transport fluid to transfer heat to a heat changer to heat a room, etc., or to heat a supply of domestic hot water.

Phase 3 is designed to further develop the total solar conversion system which employs cadmium sulfide cells and selective black absorbers for direct electric and thermal conversion of solar energy. The heat obtained will be stored in heat-of-fusion containers filled with mixtures of salts which melt at appropriate temperatures. This system will involve use of basic controls needed for automatic comfort conditioning. Several modes of operation will be compared.

Phase 4 will test various air conditioning modes using newly developed refrigeration units which operate on the heat collected, using hot air directly or from heat stored by the techniques described in Phase 3. Automatic controls will be involved in this cycle.

Phase 5 will test the cadmium sulfide photovoltaic cells for conversion of solar energy into electricity. Means will be tested for storing this DC energy for use as such or for inversion and use as conventional 120 volt 60 cycle AC energy. Finally, a programmable automatic electronic management system will be devised which will govern all energy conversion, storage, and major utilization systems in the house. In cooperation with the power utilities this would include means for withdrawing and inverting the energy stored in the batteries and for transferring measured amounts of this electricity into the utility grid and for similarly returning such energy at off-peak hours.

#### PROGRAM SUPPORT

The Institute's laboratory research program on the cadmium sulfide photovoltaic cells is funded by grants from the National Science Foundation, from private individual sources and by money budgeted by the Uni-

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

versity. University funds are also used to do research on other solar devices and components needed for the comprehensive program outlined above. Completion of this program is dependent on procurement of additional financial support.

Construction of Solar One was funded largely through grants from Delmarva Power & Light Company, the University of Delaware and its Research Foundation and by generous supply of furnishings, equipment, etc., from many business concerns. A number of power utilities, notably Delmarva Power and Light Co., Pennsylvania Power and Light Co., Atlantic City Electric Co., Tampa Electric Co., Baltimore Gas and Electric Co., and American Public Power Association, have pooled modest amounts of funds to assist the Institute in underwriting the cost of operating Solar One and collecting data in the program outlined above. A number of other companies are also expected to contribute towards the support of Solar One in its program to obtain data and to improve the system and its components.

#### EMBRYONIC COMMERCIALIZATION

Outside the scope of the Institute and the University, but because of progress made there, Solar Energy Systems, Inc., has been formed as a new company to attempt early commercialization of solar cells and related devices. This company recently received significant initial funding from Shell Oil Co. The news release covering this development follows:

"DELAWARE SOLAR ENERGY FIRM DRAWS SUPPORT FROM SHELL

"NEWARK DELAWARE, October 26.—Solar Energy Systems, Inc. (SES), announced today it has contracted with Shell Oil Company for about \$3 million financing to help develop practical uses of solar energy.

"The company initially will manufacture a low-cost, long-life solar energy cell, but eventually plans to develop a solar energy system that can supply supplemental electric power, heating and cooling for residences, businesses and industries.

"Such a system would involve the use of roof-top solar energy panels and other components which would turn sunlight into electricity and make use of the sun's heat for both heating and cooling. In most areas of the United States, this system would be supplemental to existing public utilities and could help shave the power drain during peak use times.

"The cadmium-sulfide solar cells to be produced by the Company have been used in roof-top panels in a demonstration house called 'Solar One', which is the first to use solar energy for both supplemental heating and electric power. Solar One was constructed by the University of Delaware's Institute of Energy Conversion, which is accumulating data from the harvesting of the solar energy.

"Through the recently signed contracts, Shell will become a minority stockholder in SES and will provide the initial financing of about \$3 million for operating capital and research and development. It is expected that SES will fund some research by the Institute, which will share in royalties from commercial applications.

"Solar energy has been recognized as an ideal alternative source of energy to fossil fuels because it is clean, quiet, and inexhaustible in supply. Because of comparatively high cost and relatively low efficiency, solar cells have not yet found widespread applications.

"Solar Energy Systems believes it can overcome present technical problems with solar cells and that the improved cell can be mass produced so that it is competitive economically. If so, solar energy can make a significant long-range contribution to our nation's energy resources."

February 13, 1974

## IMPORTANCE OF NATIONAL GUARD

Hon. G. V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues a recent position paper of the National Guard Association of the United States concerning the increasing importance of the Army and Air National Guard. I recognize that needs change and that the types of units in the National Guard must undergo periodic revision to keep the total structure compatible with anticipated war requirements. However, along with NGAUS, I submit that it is wasteful to simply eliminate units when those units can be converted to new and essential missions. The costly and laboriously acquired teamwork, individual experience and skills, leadership and collective know-how found in units currently proposed for inactivation, for example, represent a defense asset that once dissipated can never be recovered. I strongly urge that any inactivations be delayed pending a review of the potential new missions to which those units and their talents can usefully be applied. The National Guard Association position paper on this important subject explains in great detail the importance of the National Guard. I recommend this paper to my colleagues:

#### POSITION STATEMENT ON FORCE REDUCTIONS

(The following statement of position was approved by the Executive Council of the National Guard Association of the United States at its meeting on January 29, 1974.)

#### TOTAL FORCE POLICY

As an outgrowth of the Nixon Doctrine, which gave a new direction to this nation's international relations, the Administration in 1970 committed our defense establishment to a concept called Total Force, and concurrently to all-volunteer armed forces.

Total Force in one of its applications assigned far greater importance to the maintenance of strong, effective reserve forces, to compensate for massive reductions in the costlier Active forces.

In consequence, National Guard and Reserve units have been handed a variety of high-priority, early-response missions that previously had been allotted only to fulltime troops. The new missions require Guard and Reserve forces to be ready for mobilization and deployment overseas on greatly compressed timetables.

Thus, the National Guard and Reserves have become in reality what they formerly were only in theory—a major part of the force-in-being that would have to respond on extremely short notice to any future military emergency. In fact, the Army National Guard today represents 30 percent of the entire organized Army structure and more significantly, encompasses almost half—46 percent—of all the Army's combat elements. Equally important, the Air National Guard contains 38 percent of the Tactical Air Command's total strength and 70 percent of the Aerospace Defense Command's air defense jet interceptor fleet.

This makes it obvious that neither the Army nor the Air Force can make a major commitment of forces in a crisis unless the National Guard and Reserves can rapidly mobilize forces of substantial size possessing high readiness levels upon mobilization.

There'll be no time for the leisurely "fleshing-out" of units with large numbers of filler personnel nor for extensive training after the alert is sounded.

#### RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ACTIVE AND RESERVE CAPABILITIES

A long-accepted doctrine, that significant reductions in our Active forces must be balanced off by strengthening and improving our Reserve forces, is the very bedrock of the Total Force policy. Defense leaders have always accepted that doctrine as the only acceptable method by which this nation can maintain an adequate military posture in peacetime at a price Americans will accept. We are a nation that traditionally opposes large standing armies.

The National Guard has responded to the Total Force challenge by elevating its combat-readiness to unprecedented levels and concurrently restoring its strength to full authorized levels, a dual accomplishment which no other component of our Armed forces has matched.

The Army Guard is still engaged in the massive effort it launched several years ago to boost readiness levels still higher, assisted by its Active Army mentors. The Air Guard has been engaged in a similar effort, with the support of the Active Air Force, and currently can boast that an unprecedented 90 percent of its force is rated combat-ready.

A Total Force Study Group late last year launched a comprehensive study of every facet of Reserve Component organization and operations, under Department of Defense sponsorship, to seek ways to make further improvements. It is contemplated that the group will complete its studies by August, 1974, and be in a position to make realistic, innovative recommendations by bringing the Reserve Components into closer conformity with national defense needs.

Without awaiting the results of this evaluation, however, Defense leaders are preparing to direct certain reductions in National Guard/Reserve force structure and manning levels, a premature and ill-conceived step to which the members of this Council strongly object. While most of the details of the pending reductions are still obscured by the "security classification" device, it is an open secret that much of the air defense structure is to be dismantled, including Air National Guard jet interceptor forces and Army National Guard Nike-Hercules units. In addition, a number of other proposals are under active consideration which could lead to further reductions in Army Guard unit structure and/or authorized strength.

This Council regards such developments as inexplicable in view of—

The increased reliance on Reserve Forces which has been proclaimed as national policy;

The steady growth in Soviet military power and its clear attempt to achieve military supremacy;

The National Guard's demonstrated ability to attain any realistic readiness and manning levels assigned to it;

The apprehensions repeatedly voiced in recent years by U.S. military leaders over the succession of strength cuts imposed by Congress;

The wastage of a valuable, irrecoverable defense asset when long-established National Guard units are inactivated and the collective experience, teamwork, individual skills and dedication of their individual members are dissipated; and

The critical secondary responsibility of the National Guard, of protecting the lives and property of citizens in every State, as a State-directed adjunct of civil forces.

#### MILITARY VERSUS ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

This Council recognizes that the military needs of a nation are dynamic and ever-changing, as are the kinds of military forces required to satisfy those needs. They necessarily are a product of the international environment and the potential threat represented by nations who might become our enemies. We recognize, moreover, that the structure and size of our forces are dictated by the national strategy and by the war plans those forces are designed to implement.

In consequence, we know that revisions must be made periodically in the types of units assigned to the National Guard and in the missions assigned to them. The National Guard is continually making such alterations at the behest of its parent services to insure that the overall military force structure conforms with anticipated needs.

We sense, however, that current proposals to reduce Guard and Reserve forces hard on the heels of drastic reductions in the Active forces stem more from heavy pressures to reduce defense spending at whatever cost than from sober, realistic military considerations.

This Council is particularly concerned lest insufficient consideration be given to two of the factors cited earlier: the wastage of valuable assets when Guard units are eliminated, and the Guard's success in attracting that primary ingredient of readiness, manpower, at a time when other components are steadily losing ground.

The Army and Air National Guard currently stand at the strength prescribed for them—the traditional 400,000 for the Army Guard and 92,000 for the Air Guard. They alone among the Reserve Components can boast of such an accomplishment in the unfavorable environment which exists. Not the least of the factors on which this accomplishment rests is the State and community character of the Guard.

Guard units have been closely identified with their communities and States over periods that extent in many cases back into the last century or earlier. They are motivated by community pride to attain the goals set for them, whether strength or readiness or response to emergencies. They are deeply involved, whether as individuals or units, in the daily affairs of their communities. Their performance in times of disaster and stress are recognized and hailed. From this has grown an esprit de corps and a determination to succeed that recognizes no obstacles as insurmountable.

Guard units represent an amalgam of experience, leadership, dedication, teamwork and individual skills that can be duplicated only by a massive investment of time, energy and money. Immense sums have been spent to develop the military capability possessed by such units. It would be tragic to capriciously dissipate such assets, for once dissipated they cannot be re-created. A far more sensible course is to convert such resources to other essential tasks, when they have outlived their usefulness in their present configuration.

#### OUR POSITION

Members of this Council therefore express the following convictions in respect to reductions in either force structure or strength in the Army National Guard and Air National Guard:

(1) That nothing in our current military posture vis-a-vis that of Soviet Russia warrants a unilateral reduction in the size and capability of U.S. military forces.

(2) That the interests of the nation will be better served if all decisions regarding force structure realignments and manning levels be delayed pending completion of the

Department of Defense Total Force Study Group's evaluation.

(3) That national security considerations strongly suggest the desirability of converting out-moded units, and units of marginal utility in an early-response role, to new and essential missions rather than eliminating them outright.

All who share in the responsibility for defending this nation, from the highest levels to the lowest, also share a single overriding objective—to produce and maintain military forces of a size and capability commensurate with national security needs, at the highest attainable level of readiness, and with the lowest possible expenditure of public funds. This Association likewise is dedicated to such a goal. It is in consonance with that objective that the above convictions are expressed. We earnestly petition the President of the United States, Congress, and leaders of the defense establishment to give consideration to these views.

#### RECORD GAS RATE APPROVED— DRAMATIC RISE IN FUEL COST COULD FOLLOW

### HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, the beleaguered American consumer is being hit from all sides with higher prices. Foods, drugs, rents, clothing, cars—all continue to jump in price. In addition, the energy crisis caused a 47-percent hike in energy prices in 1973 compared with 1972. And fuel costs show no prospect of abating. Indeed, the petroleum industry proposes to raise gasoline prices in 1974 alone by 10 to 15 cents a gallon.

On top of all these increases, the consumer likely will soon be paying the highest price in history for natural gas. This is expected to come about as a result of a recent, split decision by the Federal Power Commission.

The FPC on February 1, approved an increase in the price of natural gas destined to be sold in interstate commerce from 45 cents per 1,000 cubic feet to a record 55 cents—a 22-percent hike. According to an FPC aide, the Commission may approve still higher rates, despite the fact that the Commission staff had recommended a ceiling price of 35 cents.

The swing vote in this decision was the FPC's newest member, Don Smith, who according to Washington Post reporter Morton Mintz "had been looked to as an ally by consumer forces on Capitol Hill."

If a strong effective Consumer Protection Agency—CPA—had been in existence on February 1, the outcome might have been far different. The CPA would have been an independent, Federal agency looking out for the interests of the consumer instead of the interests of big business.

CPA legislation has failed twice in Congress since 1970, largely because of solid business and White House opposition. It will be coming up for another

vote soon during the 2d session of the 93d Congress, and I am hopeful that a strong and effective Consumer Protection Agency will be created.

I insert in the RECORD Morton Mintz' revealing article on the FPC decision. It appeared on the front page of the February 3, 1974, editions of the Washington Post.

The article follows:

**RECORD GAS RATE APPROVED—DRAMATIC RISE IN FUEL COSTS COULD FOLLOW**

(By Morton Mintz)

A bitterly divided Federal Power Commission has approved the highest price in its history for natural gas destined to be sold in interstate commerce—a decision likely to bring multibillion-dollar increases in consumer fuel bills.

The price is 55 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, 22 per cent more than the previous record price of 45 cents set last May, and more than double the rate previously approved for the region affected.

The 55-cent price has been sought by a joint venture of seven producers—mainly the independent Mallard Exploration Co. and giant Exxon Corp.—that developed gas in the new Big Escambia Creek field in Alabama. Their customer, under a 20-year contract, will be Southern Natural Gas, a pipeline serving Southern states.

Other contracts will not be affected immediately. But, an FPC aide told a reporter, the commission has signaled the industry that 55 cents is not the top—that the commission may approve still higher rates.

Consequently, said the aide, who asked not to be identified, producers have been given an incentive—an expectation of higher prices—to hold back commitments of new supplies to interstate commerce.

Nationally, the annual consumption of natural gas is about 23 trillion cubic feet. If the price were to increase one penny, the cost to pipelines would be \$230 million per year.

The industry and the Nixon administration, along with the FPC, urge legislation be enacted to lift FPC price controls at the wellhead. The industry says prices of around 75 cents per 1,000 cubic feet of gas might result and are necessary to stimulate exploration and development.

Critics reject the contention, saying that even with price increases of 200 per cent from 1954 to 1972, the problem wasn't solved because talk of de-regulation led producers to hold back in expectation of still-higher prices.

The 55-percent decision by the FPA was made Friday on a 3-to-2 vote. The FPC's newest member, Don Smith, who had been looked to as an ally by consumer forces on Capitol Hill, provided the swing vote.

In his first major test, Smith, a former utility regulator from Arkansas whose chief sponsor for his present post was the state's senior senator, Democrat John L. McClellan, sided with the oil and gas industry's most steadfast supporters on the FPC, Commissioners Rush Moody Jr. and Albert B. Brooke Jr.

The dissenters, Chairman John N. Nassikas and Commissioner William L. Springer, a former senior Republican congressman from Illinois, denounced the decision as a "travesty of regulatory justice."

In a rare joint statement, the two said the courts would reverse the decision if given a chance to do so. But, they lamented, there can be no appeal, because no outsiders had intervened while the case was before the FPC.

The majority "capitulated to the prescription of an industry-established price of 55 cents . . . rather than prescribing a just and reasonable rate by regulatory review," the minority charged.

"To support the industry's demand for the 55-cent price, the majority uses so-called cost evidence to justify the pre-ordained price set by the applicant and not by the evidentiary record," the dissenters said.

They had recommended 41 cents, although the commission staff had recommended the area "ceiling" price of 35. Administrative Law Judge Michael Levant, who presided in the case, recommended 50 cents, which Springer and Nassikas termed "too high."

Moreover, they complained, the majority acted hurriedly—a few hours after getting a telegram from the producers requesting action.

The FPC staff aide said, "The consumers have been sold down the river."

Area ceiling prices were all but nullified in 1972, when a unanimous commission—led by Nassikas—approved "optional pricing." This procedure lets producers and pipelines negotiate any price they care to, subject to commission approval.

The first case under optional pricing, which is under challenge in the U.S. Court of Appeals, led to approval of a 45-cent price for three producers in offshore Louisiana last May 30.

That was a 73 per cent increase over the 26 cents approved in 1971—a price that, the producers had assured the FPC, would be adequate to stimulate exploration and development.

In the Washington-Baltimore area, the 73 per cent increase translates into an increase of about 15 per cent, or \$35 a year, in the price of heating a typical single-family home.

Moody and Brooke voted for the 45-cent price, which the FPC staff estimated would yield one of the three producers involved a 48 per cent annual return on its share of total invested capital.

Nassikas dissented. Later, after Springer's appointment, the pair were able to fight off further increases. Now, with the appointment of Smith, there is a new majority.

No matter how rates are computed, the theoretical maximum "just and reasonable return," after taxes, is 15 per cent. In the Big Escambia case, the staff figured that rate would be earned at the 35-cent price it recommended on the basis of estimated productivity averaged over several years.

In order to assume that a 55-cent price also would yield 15 per cent, hearing examiner Levant and commissioners Moody and Brooke necessarily assumed a lower productivity. They did so by using a one-year rather than a multi-year test period.

This approach was "faulty and not truly representative of industry costs," dissenters Nassikas and Springer charged.

If the extra 20 cents per 1,000 cubic feet of gas proves to be all profit, the producers' rate of return will be about 42 per cent.

Commissioner Smith had won a reputation in Arkansas for being pro-consumer despite a reported close relationship with W. R. Stephens, chairman and president of Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co., a pipeline and gas producer.

President Nixon nominated Smith after his first choice for a vacant seat was rejected by the Senate. Leaders of the fight, pro-consumer members of the Senate Commerce Committee and Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee, supported the Smith nomination.

The amount of gas involved in the case is a relatively modest 9.2 million cubic feet a year. The annual cost differential between the 35 cents recommended by the staff and the 55 cents approved by the commission majority is \$1.6 million a year to the pipeline, which will pass it on through local distributors to consumers.

Gas was discovered in the Big Escambia field in January, 1972. Its potential reserves are believed to be 255 billion cubic feet—the largest ever found in Alabama.

**CONFERENCE ON INDIAN HEALTH CARE**

**HON. DON YOUNG**

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday, February 7, a Planning Conference on Indian Health Care was held in the Russell Senate Office Building. Although I was unable to attend the Conference, I would like to express my gratitude to Senator ABOUREZK, whose concern and interest made this conference possible. There were representatives of Indian tribes and Indian health organizations present from all over the country, including a number of Alaskan Natives.

As a resident of Alaska, I cannot help but recognize the many deficiencies in Indian medical services and facilities. In a State whose population consists of approximately 20 percent Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts, this deficiency poses a staggering threat to a substantial portion of Alaska's residents. This neglect of our citizens is unconscionable and demands for better health services have gone unanswered for too long. I have been working for some time toward improving these services.

Just last month, a special ear surgery clinic for Native children was held in Kanakanak, Alaska. There were funds provided for the approximately 160 children who are participating in the clinic, held from January 14 through March 16, but none for the postoperative care. Families living in the area volunteered their assistance in providing boarding homes for the children who had traveled some distance to undergo surgery. No funds were available to reimburse these families for their expenses and I appealed to the Indian Health Service in Washington, D.C., for assistance. IHS agreed to supply the necessary money and the clinic was able to continue its services.

This is just one instance in which the Indian Health Service was able to supply needed funds. Unfortunately, IHS is not financially capable of filling the many daily requests for assistance. This lack of funds can be rectified only by Congress itself, in the form of appropriations.

Senator HENRY JACKSON introduced S. 2838 on February 1, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, a bill to strengthen Indian health services and, where needed, provide new facilities. I understand similar legislation will shortly be introduced in the House. I am currently in the process of studying this legislation and would like to add my support to any legislation that will effectively improve medical facilities and services in this area. I will personally work toward this goal.

I was very proud of the many Alaskans who came to Washington to attend the health conference. Theirs was the longest journey made by the many Indians present who are concerned with improving their health care services. The names of some of those attending are listed in the following statement, but many are

not. I would especially like to thank Dr. Donald K. Freedman, director of the State division of public health for coming to testify. One Alaskan Native whose name is not included in the statements but who has been an active leader in the native community for years is Charles Edwardson. He has been to Washington countless times on Alaska projects, including the Alaska Native Land Claims, the Alaska pipeline, as well as the health conference. Mr. Ralph Amouak, president of the Alaska Native Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse was also in Washington to attend the conference and to seek Federal assistance in helping to combat one of Alaska's major health problems—alcoholism. To all those who participated in the conference, I extend my thanks and appreciation.

I believe that those concerned with this conference—the American Indians—should be allowed to speak for themselves and request that the statement made by Ms. Lillie McGarvey, chairman of Alaska Native Health Board be included in the RECORD:

STATEMENT OF MS. LILLIE MCGARVEY, CHAIRMAN OF ALASKA NATIVE HEALTH BOARD

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee and guests. I am Lillie McGarvey, Chairman of Alaska Native Health Board. With me, representing Alaska are:

1. Georgianna Lincoln, Executive Director—Fairbanks Native Community Center.
2. Chris Anderson, Planner, DOYON, Limited, President—Fairbanks Native Association.
3. Joseph Lomack—Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation.
4. Dennis J. Tjepelman—Executive Director, Kotzebue Area Health Corporation.
5. Carl Jack, Director Health Affairs Division, AFN, Incorporated.
6. Ray Paddock, Executive Director, Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska.
7. Alvin S. Ivanoff, Acting Executive Director, Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation.
8. Dan Rounds, Planning and Evaluation—Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation.
9. Frank R. Peterson, Assistant Director, Health Affairs Division, AFN, Incorporated.
10. Tommy Ontooguk, Deputy Director of Norton Sound Health Corp.
11. Joe Upickson, President—Arctic Slope Native Corporation.
12. Lovetta Kenton, Arctic Slope Borough.

First of all, we would like to express our appreciation to be invited and given time to testify on behalf of Alaskan Natives. We have traveled 4,500 miles from Alaska to Washington, D.C. to participate in this conference. Alaska is 1/5 the size of the United States, and Rural Alaska suffers disadvantages caused by isolation, inadequate communication and undependable transportation, resulting in unmet health needs.

The following statement will emphasize the central issue. These are (1) Federal program study as mandated under Section 2(c) of PL 92-203, "Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act"; (2) Utilization of PL 89-121 funds (Water and Sewer Act); and (3) Subsidy for management functions of Tribal Governments and Alaska Native organizations. Section 2(c) of Public Law 92-203, Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act passed by the 92nd Congress states as follows:

"(c) No provision of this Act shall replace or diminish any right, privilege, or obligation of Natives as citizens of the United States or of Alaska, or relieve, replace, or diminish any obligation of the United States or of the State of Alaska to protect and promote the rights or welfare of Natives as citizens of the United States or of Alaska; the Secretary is authorized and directed, together with other appropriate agencies of

the United States Government, to make a study of all Federal programs primarily designed to benefit Native people and to report back to Congress with its recommendations for the future management and operation of these programs within three years of the date of enactment of this Act."

The Department of the Interior upon the formation of the Steering Committee composed of three representatives of the Federal Regional Council, two representatives of the State of Alaska and four representatives from the Native Community has established three criteria for the study. They are:

1. Comprehensive;
2. Objective; and
3. With adequate Native involvement.

We are herewith supporting the position taken by the "2(c) Steering Committee" in a form of a letter dated January 28, 1974 to the Secretary of the Interior, that there be no pre-mature erosion of Federal monies benefiting Alaska Natives.

It is our interpretation that the drafters of P.L. 92-203 intended that benefits generally available to all Native Americans shall also be available to Alaska Natives. This intention, if not clearly defined in the bill, has been borne out by hearings, floor debate and legislative history.

At this time we would like to express to this Committee specific unmet health needs that have been identified by the Alaska Native Health Board, which is the health arm of the Statewide Native organization, the Alaska Federation of Natives, Incorporated. These are not in the order of priority.

- Community Health Aide Program;
- Communication;
- Eye Care;
- Dental Program;
- Mental Health, Alcoholism and Drug Abuse;
- Sanitation and Water Systems;
- Patient travel;
- Village built clinics;
- Data system; and
- Ambulatory care and care for the aged.

Discussion will follow by the rest of the delegation on these specific areas.

Of particular concern to the Alaska Natives at this time is the impact the Alaska pipeline will have on our health resources. Many of our people from both throughout as well as those coming from outside the State, will be migrating to areas specific to the construction and subsequent maintenance of the pipeline. The mental health care in the areas mentioned is presently below a maintenance level. Schools are now crowded; contract health care is insufficient; travel budgets for patients are overspent; low cost housing is near non-existent; inadequate or no means of transportation—these are but a few areas that will effect the health delivery system for the Alaska Natives.

At this time State and Federal agencies have not shared with us any plans for adjusting their health programs accordingly. Although we rely primarily on Indian Health Service for direct services, we do not however, have total dependence on IHS for our health services. We are continually exploring other resources that are available to upgrade the health status of the Alaska Native people.

To summarize our other concern is that in order for Native people to develop organizations which incorporate the strategic and operational health planning functions and possess the managerial ability to administer health programs that the Federal Government should subsidize the development of "executive branches" and its functions within tribal government and Alaska Native organization if Native Americans are to obtain the self-determination and self-sufficiency we have been promised.

The other concern, is Tribal Government and Native Health Planning. In order for Native people to develop organizations which incorporate this strategic and operational

health planning function and possess the managerial ability to administer health programs, there must, gentlemen, be substantial investment of "front-end" money to develop tribal government and Alaska Native organizations. That is, realization by Congress and the Federal Government to subsidize the development of "executive branch" and its functions within tribal governments and Alaska Native organization if we are to attain the self-determination and self-sufficiency we have been promised. We believe that local governments should solve social problems for themselves; and given financial support from the Federal Government. We view the Federal Indian Health Service budget, if brought directly under strong Native and tribal influence, is essentially a special form of Federal revenue sharing. It is, however, critical that the government view the tribal governing bodies and Native organizations in Alaska as legitimate self-governing units.

We do not, however, believe that the President, the Secretary, nor Congress can really expect that many Indian tribes or Alaska Natives organizations would seriously consider or wish to totally assume the responsibility now carried by the Indian Health Service nor assume the management of these programs and facilities in their present configurations and conditions.

We say this for two reasons. The IHS is not presently meeting a large portion of our needs, being seriously short-funded in relation to the total needs and many of its facilities are inadequate. Our estimate now is that IHS is funded 70% of need. We think that examination of the statistics on staffing shortage, estimates of costs of up-grade facilities, and health statistics would adequately document unmet needs where there is little budget commitment today. There is little reason to believe that a Native organization could meet the people's needs given the same level of financial support that exists today. Many of these programs could be redesigned to operate more efficiently but there still exists such serious deficiencies in funding that most Native organizations would be hesitant to take them on. Secondly, we must be given the latitude to plan and develop health programs in organizational structures and in service modes of our own design with the flexibility to achieve the most effective utilization of the local resources and skills. There are very few Native organizations which have the resources to launch into planning and development of health programs and the administrative structures required to run them. This situation is not unique to the health field, but merely reflects a pattern of general neglect on the part of the government to invest in development of effective executive branches under tribal and Native governing bodies despite the intent which seems to have been expressed in the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. We, therefore, recommend to this Committee to appropriate funds which can be invested directly in developing the capability of Tribal Governments and Alaska Native organizations to plan and manage health programs and to provide funds specifically to build up certain parts of the IHS program which will substantially increase the quality and quantity of health services to native people.

SAVING ENERGY IS EVERYBODY'S RESPONSIBILITY

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, we are a Nation with a tradition of "tightening

the belt" in times of crises or national emergencies. While most of these efforts have been in times of war, the current energy crisis shows again that we are a people willing to make personal sacrifices when the need arises. A prime example of voluntary action to reduce energy consumption comes from a housing development—Co-op City—in my district. Mr. Edward Aronov, executive manager of Co-op City, has implemented a program that has resulted in a 10 percent reduction in fuel usage. Its effectiveness prompted Consolidated Edison to report that Co-op City was the only major development in the entire area to achieve such a substantial reduction in the use of electric power.

This kind of success is of interest to all of us and shows what can be accomplished through the Nation. An article in the Co-op City Times on the details of this effort follows:

**RESIDENTS REACT TO CRISIS; SAVE ELECTRIC AND FUEL**

Co-op City saved about 130,000 gallons of fuel oil and one-million kilowatt hours of electricity during the month of November, 1973 as compared to last year, according to records of oil and electricity consumption kept by the Power House.

The savings were effected by cooperators who responded to the appeal to "Don't Waste Electricity" in their homes, by careful operation of the heating plant with adjustment of heat to outdoor temperatures, and by the conversion to cold water wash. In November of 1972, Co-op City burned 2,144 gallons of fuel oil per degree day as compared to 1,937 gallons of oil per degree day this November. The 10 percent saving per degree day is computed on the basis of 1,310,000 gallons of fuel oil consumed in November of 1972. Heat in a building is required by law when the outdoor temperature falls below 55 degrees in the daytime and 40 degrees from 10 P.M. to 6 A.M. Degree days are calculated on the basis of average outdoor temperatures per day below 65 degrees. Thus, if the average temperature for the day is 45 degrees, we have 20 degree days for that day.

A spokesman for Consolidated Edison noted that "Co-op City was the only major development in the metropolitan area that succeeded in dropping the use of electricity substantially, from 12,361,000 kilowatt hours in 1972 to 11,361,000 kilowatt hours in November, 1973, a saving of 8 percent. The residents of Co-op City are to be highly commended for their responsible attitude in this energy emergency." The savings were even greater, Executive Manager Edward Aronov pointed out, when it is noted that the Einstein Shopping and Community Centers were not in operation in 1972 and are open and using electricity this year.

Because Co-op City was able to use gas for seven days in November, the actual consumption of oil was about 500,000 gallons less than for the same period in 1972 and it dropped from 1,310,000 gallons to about 803,000 gallons in 1973. "The 10 percent saving is promising," Mr. Aronov stated. "However, if the fuel oil shortage is as great as the government warns, it will be necessary to augment our efforts to conserve energy this winter."

"The city is considering steps to reduce power by 5 percent. In New England, power is now reduced 5 percent daily at scheduled hours."

"Under such circumstances, it is disturbing to note that some families appear to be putting up traditional holiday decorations with strings of lights, indoors and on their terraces."

"When cold weather hits, the demand for heat and electricity will jump sharply. It will be a sad day for all residents in Co-op City

and the metropolitan area if during the winter a shortage of energy cuts off heat or electricity."

"Saving electricity is everybody's responsibility, not just Management's," Mr. Aronov concluded. While there may not be a legal way yet to enforce the conservation of electricity, the moral suasion of the community should be effective. Elected, authorized representatives such as members of the Advisory Council and the Building Associations should be able to discuss with their neighbors the unwise use of lighting in holiday decorations this year."

**QUAKERS GROWING DISENCHANTED WITH NIXON**

**HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, the Midwest or Middle America as it has been coined has come to be associated as Nixon country where he once gained a great deal of support. Many in this Nation have grown disenchanted with their President and this is evident by what citizens living in America's heartland are now saying. I want to share with my colleagues a letter which I received from the St. Louis Religious Society of Friends—Nixon's own congregation. They, too, are now disgusted with the way he has obstructed the Watergate investigation and the way he has wreaked havoc with the social and economic programs of this country.

I think we all need to take a good look at what they are saying.

Their letter follows:

ROCK HILL, MO.,

January 30, 1974.

DEAR MR. CLAY: As Quakers living in the Middle West we wish to correct the general impression that Mr. Nixon has encountered no criticism or opposition from his fellow Quakers in this region. We are deeply concerned about the moral and political crisis in our government which we feel has been brought to a head by the actions of our President. We are writing him directly about our religious concerns, but we feel we must address this open letter to our representatives in Congress, to the press and to our fellow Quakers, stating our position, not only as Friends, but as United States citizens.

We believe that there is substantial evidence that President Nixon has:

Obstructed the investigation of the Watergate break-in;

Approved domestic political surveillance and espionage by such methods as burglary, wire-tapping and eavesdropping, mail covers and military spying on civilians;

Perverted the operations of various federal agencies by engaging them in political surveillance and falsification of information;

Established within the White House a personal secret police; and

Offered a high federal post to the presiding judge during the Ellsberg trial.

We know that President Nixon has:

Impounded funds appropriated by Congress for domestic health and welfare programs; and

Usurped the war-making powers of Congress and repeatedly engaged the military might of his country in secret actions not disclosed to the Congress or to the nation.

These actions, we submit, lead either to the necessity that President Nixon resign or that the House of Representatives immediately institute impeachment proceedings as provided by the Constitution of the United

States in which the detailed evidence of these actions will be brought forward and he will be given full opportunity to clear himself before the United States Senate.

We do not ask for these things in the spirit of vindictive righteousness, for we realize that the actions of the Nixon administration are the culmination of a long process of deterioration and corruption in government which started long before he came to office. But we do feel that we must begin to restore the integrity of our political system by demanding that President Nixon submit to impeachment procedures to establish his guilt or innocence or step down from his high office.

Respectfully submitted for the St. Louis Religious Society of Friends.

WALTER BAUER, Clerk.

**NORTH VIETNAMESE FAIL TO ACCOUNT FOR ALL OUR MIA'S**

**HON. BILL ARCHER**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, the first anniversary of the cease-fire in Vietnam was observed last month. We should not forget a serious problem still remaining: The failure of the North Vietnamese to abide by the provision of the cease-fire agreement to account for all of our American servicemen listed as missing in action throughout Southeast Asia. Paragraph 8B required that all of our prisoners of war be returned and the bodies of the dead repatriated.

The North Vietnamese have rejected the terms of the agreement and humanitarian considerations by constantly frustrating the attempts of American search missions. They have allowed some teams to search in a very limited area in South Vietnam. American teams have not been allowed to search areas where a large number of Americans were known to have been captured—the Vietcong-controlled areas of South Vietnam, areas in North Vietnam, and territory in Laos and Cambodia.

There is evidence—from photos taken of men in captivity, propaganda broadcasts by the North Vietnamese, and taped broadcasts—that some of these men unaccounted for are still alive and being held as prisoners by the Communists.

Americans were shocked by the surprise ambush attack on an unarmed body recovery team authorized under the Paris Agreement in the middle of last December. An American Army captain was killed and four other American soldiers were wounded in the attack which took place 15 miles southwest of Saigon. The Vietcong and the North Vietnamese delegates to the four-party joint military team had been notified of the search 10 days beforehand and had signed receipts that they knew about it.

After the three unarmed and brightly marked helicopters landed, the attack was launched. The American Army captain was shot down while holding his hands high in the air as a gesture of surrender. Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger aptly described it as "a despicable act."

The Subcommittee on National Security Policy and Scientific Developments of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs held hearings last December on 19 resolutions which had been introduced expressing the concern of Congress regarding the fate of American servicemen still listed as missing in action. I was proud to cosponsor one of these resolutions. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee held hearings on American servicemen missing in action in Southeast Asia on January 28 of this year.

The facts are distressing. There are over 1,200 American servicemen missing and unaccounted for as a result of the Vietnam war. When we look at the official POW/MIA list, it has been estimated that less than one-third of the men actually came home. Of those Americans listed as dead in gravesites in Communist areas, none of the remains have been exhumed and returned to the United States. The North Vietnamese have ceased talking about the entire question.

I have cosponsored a resolution urging the North Vietnamese Government to account for those Americans missing in action and have cosigned a letter to the President of the United States urging him to marshal world opinion to urge North Vietnam to abide by the Paris Agreement. The adherence to this agreement on prisoners should be a test of the sincerity of the North Vietnamese to secure peace in this troubled area of the world. The results have been very disappointing.

Those Americans whose fate in Southeast Asia are unknown must be accounted for soon. We must not forget these Americans. We owe an obligation to them and to their families. North Vietnam's refusal to cooperate with the terms of the Paris Agreement is a matter of serious concern to all Americans.

#### LEADERS ARE BORN NOT MADE

### HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the widely circulated and respected Catholic News of western New York, in its issues of November 29, 1973, featured an article by the well-known columnist, Ralph Hubbell, which was written about his longtime acquaintance and friend, Congressman JACK KEMP.

Hubbell's article provided me with fascinating information about our distinguished colleague and I would like to share it with other Members at this time. The column follows:

LEADERS ARE BORN NOT MADE

(By Ralph Hubbell)

It was during the middle of the Buffalo Bills' American Football League season in 1962 that the youngster traded uniforms. The deal that brought Jack Kemp from San Diego to Buffalo didn't shake the earth or any portion of football's sod. Actually there was a touch of humor to it. The Bills, for a hundred bucks, had latched on to a quarterback with a broken middle finger on the

right, or throwing hand. Of such trivia are trivial stories created only, at a seemingly justified appointed hour, to die aborning. This story didn't die because it was created by a man who was born to live and to lead.

The Kemp of those almost dozen years was no different, really, from the man I sat beside at the Cheektowaga Little League awards banquet in the Cordon Bleu just two weeks ago. Oh, yes, he had come to his football man's estate in the ensuing years using his stocks in trade—ability, courage, discipline and an almost incredible belief in himself—as a master painter culls from his own genius and interprets it on canvas. But back then, and as you watched him grow, you knew that no part of what could be honestly described told the basic story of the man. Meaning that no man can find just the right phrasing to explain the almost indefinable quality of leadership in another man. It lives in a man and it is felt by other men but it cannot be graded or weighed and no one can ever explain it.

Jack Kemp led the Bills to AFL supremacy in 1964 and again in 1965. He was the inspiration for that achievement by the teams as well as its on-the-field main architect for victory. Later a freak accident in pre-season training cut him out of action for a whole season and it was during that time that the maturing Kemp took stock of himself. For Jack his life was not to be an entire devotion to the sport of football. He had learned much from it and he owed much to it because of that chance to learn. But the time came to quit that which had given him so much. The time came for him to put into complete context the quality of leadership that had enabled him to emerge as one of the fine craftsmen of professional football. The time came for giant strides after a long succession of important little steps. The time came to prove, again, that leaders are born and not made.

As we sat with such as Bob Kauffman, Frank Swiatek, George Daddario and John Leyoldt the other night, Jack and I looked out at the throng of Cheektowaga family people who had come to savor the rewarding climax to the year's athletic achieving by both their girls and their boys. Kemp looked at the men and the women along the speaker's table. He looked at the young athletes and at their mothers and fathers, their sisters and their brothers. Then he said: "This is good, Ralph. This is where the greatest lessons are learned—this world of athletics. And these youngsters, looking from their seats up to these fine athletes sitting with you and me, are seeing themselves in their images. We are lucky because we have been given the privilege to set the examples. They are lucky," finished Jack Kemp, "because they know of the dedication of their coaches and their teammates and, even to a greater degree, they are learning the meaning of loyalty as it should be taught—by their own families through their own loyalty."

It was as Jack's voice became a kind of whisper mingling with the hum of general conversation that I saw again, the look on his face when he first announced his intention to run for political office. It was the face of a leader ready to lead. Jack Kemp set his standards high from the very beginning. He became the Congressman from the 38th District in a landslide. He was honest enough to admit that his fame as a footballer aided tremendously. But the world was honest enough to admit that what he showed in leadership on the football field were the qualities which he needed to represent us in Washington. How right he has proved the world to be.

Ever since his first day as a Congressman Jack Kemp has walked forward with never a backward glance. He has demonstrated over and over again the basic honesty that is his birthright. He has bowed to no man and to

no party and he has never forgotten a single mile of the many miles it took for his long walk from a busted finger to today when he is respected and revered for his leadership.

Through my interesting years, and without belaboring the point, I have contended that the lessons learned "on the fields of friendly strife" are as valuable and as enduring as any learned in any other fashion. Jack Kemp learned those lessons well as witness the fact that he stands today in total respect and with only his onward years to lead him to greater stature. May he embrace them in good health.

EAN THE HANDGUN—XXI

### HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. BINGHAM. My Speaker, the dangers of owning a handgun are great and come from unexpected sources. The odds of a gun owner injuring himself with his own gun are five times higher than are his chances of being shot by an intruder. The bulk of gun deaths occurring each year involve otherwise law-abiding citizens who have shot themselves or another law-abiding citizen. Handguns must be banned from the general public. Indiscriminate purchasing of handguns leads to indiscriminate killing of people.

I commend to the reader of the RECORD the attached article appearing in the February 11, 1974 issue of Newsweek:

MY NEIGHBOR IS GOING TO KILL ME

(By Dr. Thomas E. Deiker)

My neighbor has a gun. In fact, not having the good fortune to live in the last house on a dead-end street, I am surrounded by neighbors with guns. My situation is hardly novel, since most American households own at least one weapon. We now have stockpiled enough privately owned guns to arm nearly every man, woman and child in the country. And some of those children are not just hypothetical gun users, as recent homicide trends indicate.

My neighbors' guns make me nervous; I'm afraid that they might go off at the wrong time and pointed in the wrong direction. I've asked why such dangerous items are allowed to clutter up the house. I've gotten several answers, from constitutional rights to the innocent sport of blasting birds out of the skies. I'd like to focus on just one of these reasons—for which social scientists are currently assembling enough data to take the issue out of the realm of speculation.

My neighbor tells me that curling up at night with his gun nearby makes him feel safer. Safer from what? A raving maniac out to better the going entry in the "Guinness Book of World Records" for a homicidal atrocity? My neighbor faces far less danger from the "mentally deranged" killer, who fortunately is extremely rare, than he does from my other neighbor who also has a gun. Contrary to the public myth, mental patients have crime rates far below those of my neighbor or me, for all categories of crime and for homicide in particular. One of the few safe places left to live in this pistol-packing country is on the grounds of your local mental hospital, where the residents are far less aggressive than my neighbor and guns are checked in at the gate.

Safer from some prowler in the night seeking to deprive his wife of her virtue or him of his new color television? According to best

February 13, 1974

available estimates, my neighbor's odds of doing himself in accidentally with his own gun are about five times higher than his odds of being done in by some intruder. Professional breakers and enterers have long since adjusted their techniques to the annoying rise in home guns, with an increase in death rates more detrimental to my neighbor than to his attacker. Burglars and robbers have a clear edge in any encounter with my sleeping neighbor. In our best privately armed city, Detroit, robbers and burglars are currently winning the home shoot-outs at the rate of better than 2 to 1. As a gun owner, my neighbor would be better advised to invest his money in locks and a loud dog.

No, the prowler in the night accounts for fewer than 3 per cent of our gun deaths. The bulk comes from perfectly law-abiding, but gun-toting, people like my neighbor, who kill each other, themselves, or me. Of course, it is this last likelihood that worries me personally. I will grant my neighbor the constitutional right to run a greater risk of accidentally killing himself than of having it done for him by our hypothetical prowler in the night. But the risk of my losing my life is astonishingly higher. My greatest danger of dying is an unnatural cause off the highway comes from inadvertently stepping on my neighbor's marigolds, willfully winking at his wife, or foolishly arguing gun-control laws with him. If it's of any interest to my neighbor, the odds of his killing himself are even higher than of his killing me—if he happens to be subject to fits of depression about the condition of his flowers, the fidelity of his wife or the status of his ego after losing an argument.

#### NATIONAL DEFENSE

If my neighbor feels safer with a gun under his pillow because of some concern for an internal or external national threat, he has even less cause for serenity. We have managed to kill each other with our guns on an informal, neighborly basis with far greater efficiency than all our organized enemies in this nation's glorious war history. In that regard we exceed by more than 30 times our closest national rival in the developed world. My neighbor should not be obsessed with the likelihood of fighting foreign enemies house-to-house with a Saturday-night special, as romantic as that notion might seem to him. He should rather take comfort in the thought that his country is a really Big Neighbor who carries really Big Guns. My neighbor's peashooter will be superfluous to the contingencies we have planned for a foreign enemy who gets close enough to set foot on our soil.

Perhaps, on the other hand, my neighbor needs reassurance about his constitutional right to mount his horse with gun-carrying neighbors and march on the White House to wrest power back from the hands of a monarchical President with visions of a coronation. Our country has neither the history, temperament or political structure to make guerrilla warfare a viable alternative in the foreseeable future. We don't even have the geography any longer: the only possible stages on which that constitutional drama could be played out have long since been made into National Parks. Should it come to that, the IRA or Black September will forward my neighbor the appropriate handbooks on the extralegal amassing of arms. He could readily run his own gun and ammunition factory with a good furnace, scrap metal, some discrete mining, and formulas found in any high-school chemistry book.

Like most beliefs, my neighbor's concern has a real basis in fact. He does indeed have good reason to worry about his safety at night. With all of us now armed, we are the first nation to move into the realm of intranational overkill: if the only answer to my concerns about a neighbor's potential armed aggression is to acquire a gun, then my only

"safety" lies in acquiring a bigger and better gun. The rise in privately owned machine guns and even more deadly devices in recent years points directly to such a grisly possibility.

#### THE DIFFERENCE

The incredible fact is that recent polls (after the Kennedys and King, but before Wallace and Stennis) show that two-thirds of our citizens favor stricter gun-control laws. If Congress genuinely voiced the will of the people, that would be enough support even to override a veto. The difference lies, we rabid pacifists suspect, in the vigor of the relevant lobbying groups. Although I am guaranteed by my Constitution the right to bear arms, I don't know how much longer I can bear my neighbors' arms.

#### VOTER REGISTRATION ACT

### HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, postcard voter registration has worked well in Texas, Kentucky, and Minnesota, the only States which have had experience with the system. Minnesota's new law was tested in the Minneapolis city election last fall. From all reports the law worked well—more people registered for the election in 1973 than had registered in the prior two city elections.

I insert the following two letters for consideration:

STATE OF MINNESOTA,  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,  
St. Paul, February 1, 1974.

HON. DONALD M. FRASER,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I write to urge your strong support for H.R. 8053, which creates a nationwide system of postcard voter registration.

Minnesota has had some very useful experience with such a system as a result of a 1973 state law that provides for both postcard and election day registration. Our program went into effect last August 31. Between that date and the end of the year, a total of 11,152 people in the City of Minneapolis had registered by mail. Of this number, no fraudulent registrations have been found.

The true impact of this law is suggested by the increase in Minneapolis voter registration during recent elections. In 1973, there were 28,433—or 12.6 percent—more registered voters than in 1971. By contrast, in 1971 there were only 1,214 more voters than in 1969—an increase of just .6 percent. Clearly, our new law has had a significant effect on voter registration. Not only is this new system more convenient for the voters, it has also resulted in financial savings, as the City no longer has to staff its fifteen libraries with registrars several weeks prior to an election.

The right to vote is the most important single right our citizens have. Registration by mail is the best way to extend this right to all our people. It is especially helpful to the handicapped, senior citizens, the hospitalized, those with demanding work schedules, and those who are inadequately served by public transportation.

Again, I urge your strong support for H.R. 8053 to extend to more Americans their basic right to participate in their government through voting.

Sincerely,

WENDELL R. ANDERSON.

MINNEAPOLIS—CITY OF LAKES,  
OFFICE OF CITY COUNCIL,  
Minneapolis, Minn., January 29, 1974.  
Congressman DONALD FRASER,  
180 Federal Courts Building,  
Minneapolis, Minn.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN FRASER: In response to your recent request, I have, through the efforts of our City Clerk, Lyall Schwarzkopf, compiled the following data and information on the new Voter-Registration-by-Mail Program.

1. *Number of Post Card Registrations*—The new post card registration program went into effect on August 1, 1973. From that date to December 31, 1973, 11,152 people have registered by mail. The number of registered voters this year shows a sharp increase over the past two City elections. In 1969 there were 224,854 registered voters. In 1971 there were 226,068 registered voters. On November 8, 1973 there were 254,501 registered voters. This dramatic rise in total registrations demonstrated the validity of this new State Law and its impact on voter participation.

2. *Fraudulent Post Card Registrations*—We have found no fraudulent registrations by mail.

3. *Administrative Problems With Voter Registrations*—We are now spending more time trying to complete the registration cards which have been mailed. By State Law, each registration card must have five items, which are enumerated in the law, completed on the card. However, a number of these cards are mailed incomplete and we are spending more money on overtime for personnel in order to complete the cards. On the other hand, we do have a financial savings because we no longer have to staff the 15 libraries in the City with registrars prior to the election. Formerly we staffed at least 15 places with one person for a period of two weeks at the cost of \$20.00 per day. There is one other administrative problem which takes added time. In the past, a person filled out a card which was mailed to the previous registration address informing the registrar that the person had changed his registration. Under the new law, we now use our clerks to fill out a specified form to send to the municipality in which the registrant was previously registered. One other very minor problem is that campaign workers hold registration cards until the last day, and we are forced to assume overtime costs to process these cards during the 20-day cut off period prior to the election. This problem can be eliminated by cooperation with the candidates, which I believe we can secure.

All in all, post card registration for the November City election in Minneapolis has been recognized by officials and voters alike as a tremendously successful program. The problems that we have experienced with postcard registrations are administrative and can be dealt with effectively and inexpensively. We believe that post card registration now provides a vehicle for those residents to register and vote who in the past might not have voted either through neglect or physical incapacitation. In any event, the number of registrations for the past election is up sharply from previous City elections. We feel that the stronger the participation in polls the stronger and more viable community we have.

If I can be of any more assistance to you in this matter, please contact me.

Sincerely,

JOHN E. DERUS,  
Alderman, Fourth Ward.

## CREDIT POLICY AND AMERICAN-SOVIET TRADE

## HON. THOMAS L. ASHLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Speaker, on January 22 there was introduced by my able colleague from Missouri (Mr. ICHORD) House Resolution 774, which would express the sense of the House that, pending consideration and action by the Senate on the bill, H.R. 10710, the "Trade Reform Act of 1973," as amended and passed by the House, no loan guarantees, insurance, or credit shall be extended by the Export-Import Bank of the United States to any nonmarket economy country other than Poland and Yugoslavia, and that no such country shall participate in any program of the Government of the United States which extends credits or credit guarantees or investment guarantees, either directly or indirectly. Eight identical resolutions have been introduced by no less than 171 cosponsors.

Mr. Speaker, in view of the strong prior expression by Members of the House with respect to this policy matter during consideration of the trade bill, and this extraordinary indication of continuing interest in just a matter of days, it is my intention to hold hearings in the near future and to take up the resolution in the Subcommittee on International Trade of the Committee on Banking and Currency with a view to consideration by the full House at the earliest possible date.

## LEON VOLKOV: A PERSONAL HERO

## HON. RICHARD BOLLING

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, Kenneth Crawford's tribute to Leon Volkov which appeared in the Washington Post of February 9, 1974, is well worth reading. It has a message of great importance to us in this time when so many of our citizens seem to feel that the individual does not count for much any more. The individual and what one individual does or tries to do can be just as important today as it was when Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence or Lincoln spoke at Gettysburg:

LEON VOLKOV: A PERSONAL HERO  
(By Kenneth Crawford)

This is said to be a time without heroes. Public heroes seem to be out of fashion. Nobody inspires the kind of hero-worship forced upon Charles Lindbergh after his flight to Paris or bestowed upon Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower after Allied victory in World War II.

Private heroes are something else. We all have them. They are the more heroic because they are unsung and because they don't feel heroic. One of mine has been Leon Volkov.

Born in a shtetl, a poverty-stricken Jewish village in the Ukraine, some 55 years ago, Volkov flew 86 bomber missions against the Germans on the Eastern front in World War II and then, abandoning a position of relative privilege as a lieutenant colonel in the

Soviet air force, defected to the United States. For all he knew about this country before his arrival, he might have been emigrating to the moon.

The opportunity to defect presented itself unexpectedly. Assigned to flying missions in Roumania and France after the armistice, he was riding as a passenger in a transport plane east bound from Paris when it became apparent that a crash was imminent. He and a comrade parachuted. They were the only survivors and they felt sure, military records being in a mess, that they would be reported dead.

When they separated, Volkov decided to make it to the United States if he could. He did it by wangling orders from a friendly general, who didn't know the colonel was supposed to be dead, to pick up a plane manufactured for the Russians in Montreal. When he got to Canada, thanks to another snafu, the plane had already been delivered. Volkov presented himself at the U.S.-Canadian border, ostensibly enroute back to Europe, and was admitted.

In New York, he disappeared through the good offices of a refugee journalist named George Denicke, who had been driven out of Russia after a pre-Bolshevik revolution, then out of Nazi Germany and Vichy France. Volkov had known Denicke by reputation in Paris, but not personally. Denicke was wise to the ways of refugee survival. He whisked Volkov out of uniform and into hiding. Then, at leisure, he negotiated the young colonel's surrender to the FBI, with Max Eastman and William Bullitt serving as intermediaries.

The FBI interrogated Volkov, passed him along to the various intelligence agencies and then assured Denicke it would be safe for his protegee to surface. It wasn't. Immigration officials arrested Volkov and sent him to Ellis Island under order of deportation. Two Russian ships eligible to receive him lay at anchor in the harbor. Arthur Garfield Hays of the American Civil Liberties Union managed his release just in time.

What motivated Volkov's defection? A number of things, some important, some trivial. Although a member of the Komsomol, the young Communist league, thoroughly indoctrinated in Marxism, and from a family that had known pogroms in czarist times and welcomed the revolution, young Volkov was nevertheless disturbed by the purge trials and the Nazi-Soviet pact.

After the war, he had seen Jewish officers excluded from a victory dinner and one of them jailed for protesting. On a subsequent occasion in Germany he had been impressed by the easy relationship between American officers and men. "They smoke the same brand of cigarettes," he confided to a comrade. "Maybe the word 'Chesterfield' means democracy in the American language." This experience is wryly related in biographical notes Volkov made after he had learned a little more about his adopted country.

When I first met Volkov in 1946, shortly after his arrival, he was a lost soul. He spoke no English. He quickly discovered that his training as an aviation engineer and pilot, or even his degrees from Moscow universities, hadn't equipped him to compete in his own or any related field in this strange land. But perhaps his knowledge of Soviet politics, about which Americans appeared to know very little, could be marketed.

None of his exploits up to this point in his story is what has made Volkov a hero to me. Rather it has been what he did from this point on. Progress was uphill all the way and he climbed doggedly and cheerfully.

His struggle with the language never ceased. He was getting on toward 30 before he started learning and he could never quite rid himself of his Russian accent or, in writing, his habit of placing verbs at the end of sentences. Yet for more than 20 years he made important contributions to Newsweek. His prescience about turns in Soviet and

Sino-Soviet affairs was valuable. His devotion to the cause of Israel made him something of an expert on Mideast affairs, too.

His own testimony before a congressional committee inspired legislation forgiving his illegal entry from Canada and permitting him to apply for U.S. citizenship, which was later granted by a federal judge in New York over the objection of the Immigration Service, which, during the McCarthy era, was wary of any former Komsomol member.

The vagaries of the American political climate never made things any easier for Volkov. At the time of his arrival, left-of-center opinion was dominantly pro-Soviet. It was uncritical of the Soviets' violation of the Yalta agreements to establish hegemony over Eastern Europe. Volkov often found himself in company where he sensed that he was regarded as a traitor to the noble Communist motherland. Fortunately for him, he found friends among liberals who shared his skepticism about Soviet nobility.

During the McCarthy hysteria, he was suspect on the opposite political flank. He was a Russian, wasn't he? And how could anyone be sure that he wasn't a plant? An American official told me quite recently that, much as he liked Leon personally, he could never confide in a man of Volkov's background.

Just after going to work for Newsweek, Volkov married Galina Talva, a talented painter, singer and dancer, who played the princess in the Broadway production of "Call Me Madam," which starred Ethel Merman. The ceremony was performed backstage while the musical was playing Chicago. Galina died six years ago, after a long illness, leaving Leon with their three children, now 20, 16 and 13. They live in Bethesda, where Volkov bought a house shortly after his base was shifted from New York to Washington.

The household is now presided over by Galina's sister, Natasha, formerly a ballerina with the Metropolitan Opera Company, and her husband, a retired Air Force colonel.

Volkov set about his own Americanization with the zeal of a convert. His curiosity about this country's ways was boundless. He read its literature and shared its enthusiasm for sports, especially baseball and football. He played his own games, tennis, bridge and chess, with intense determination.

In matters of international politics he was an America-against-the-world man. He agonized over U.S. military reverses in Vietnam. He rejoiced in American aid to Israel. The Israeli victory in the Six Day War was as much of a triumph to him as to Moshe Dayan. Yet his feeling for the Russian people was as sentimental as his feeling about its government was realistic.

He was a devotee of Solzhenitsyn long before the dissident Russian author gained world fame. Yet there wasn't much room for bitterness about the Soviet Union in his nature. He had a sneaking admiration for Khrushchev and he stepped in to do the interpreting for Brezhnev and Nixon after a White House dinner when the official interpreter somehow got lost in the shuffle. At times, when U.S.-Soviet relations were good, he even found it possible to make social friends of a few Soviet Embassy officials.

At his own parties or anybody else's he liked to sing. He could bellow the lyrics from "Oklahoma" before he could carry on an understandable conversation about the weather. He was unfailingly courteous and outgoing. He seldom betrayed his downcast moods, though he often suffered them agonizingly.

What was hardest for Volkov, language apart, was his struggle to cope with the mechanics of life in a free society. To one who had succeeded in a dictatorship, where all one's major decisions were made by somebody else, it was not easy to become one's own master—deciding where and how to live, how to bring up children, how to apportion one's time and resources. He once wrote an

article about this called "Freedom Frightens Me."

As lecture tours took him to cities he had never known before, he marvelled at the ingenuity, perseverance and courage of friends and acquaintances he made. He made friends easily and cherished them.

Volkov died late last month of a heart attack at Suburban Hospital in Bethesda. He would have been astonished to know that anybody considered him heroic.

#### SUPPORT FOR RELAXING RESTRICTIONS ON PAY-TV

### HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, because cable television has a long history of excellent service to the public in Pennsylvania and in particular in the district which I am privileged to serve in this body, I took occasion recently to testify before the Federal Communications Commission in support of relaxation of restrictions on pay-televasting. I pointed out that cable television began in Pennsylvania—23 years ago—and that the experience in my State provides eloquent evidence that any service that provides an additional option for entertainment or education of the people in my district or in the entire country should be viewed as desirable.

Any action to foreclose those options and limit the availability of additional services to the people should be viewed as undesirable and condemned as backward thinking.

It is, therefore, my conviction that anything which throws further light on the potential of this valuable medium of education and entertainment should be made available as broadly as possible. Accordingly, I am pleased to call to the attention of this body excerpts from the very enlightened and revealing remarks of Carl J. Bradshaw, group vice president, CATV/Security, of Oak Industries, Inc., of Crystal Lake, Ill., at a recent forum on Pay TV. Mr. Bradshaw's firm is a leading producer of electronic equipment for the industry. Here is part of what he said:

Pay television has the potential of becoming a new industry with great economic and social ramifications—one which, if allowed to develop on the basis of classic supply in response to demand, offers the American public the only visible escape from the present pattern of sameness and non-choice in viewing—an oasis in the vast wasteland. Thus, opposition of vested interests advancing spurious contentions regarding some supposed public benefit in retarding progress, must not be allowed to prevail.

It is certainly time that we—and not only we but the public as well—understand what this new industry is going to offer, and what will be lost for the foreseeable future to the public if it is allowed to be drowned in the tide of self-righteous and self-serving opposition which now surrounds it—

Perhaps what I have been saying, in essence, is that if we approach this enormous potential one sound step at a time, while always being willing to make a prudent compromise of short term gain and long term potential, we shall indeed see the realization

of a new, widely accepted form of entertainment communications. We will be privileged in our lives to see again the time the whole American public, rather than merely those between the ages of 17 and 24, return to the viewing of new motion pictures as a staple in family entertainment. I believe that we will see a resurgence of the film industry, based on the revenues engendered by pay cablevision, that will provide the wherewithal for a renaissance of fine film making and a diversity of film making that some people believe has been lost forever. We will see the means to provide greatly expanded sports coverage. And, just as important as these to a nation interested in its culture, we will see the means to provide a diversity of television fare, for the first time financially able to cater to intellectual minority interests, which could portend an economic renaissance of the fine arts in this country, as well as the first instance in history of continuous and ample fine arts and educational programming on television.

And all of this, simply because people will be allowed to express a choice in what they see, by asserting their buying power.

#### ANNUAL LITHUANIAN FREEDOM OBSERVANCE DAY

### HON. RAY J. MADDEN

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, next Sunday the Lithuanian Americans of Lake County, Ind., will hold their annual celebration and ceremony commemorating Lithuanian independence.

The people of Lithuania, over the centuries, have enjoyed long periods of self-government and freedom. In the year A.D. 1215, Lithuania established its national and international identity as an integral nation whose history has been world recognized for seven centuries.

The nationalistic character of its people, by reason of their adherence to representative government and religious devotion, stamps Lithuanians with world respect and honor. Although much of their history has been dominated by powerful, militaristic neighbors, nevertheless, the Lithuanian people have maintained their language and culture and their everlasting desire for independence.

Lithuania, after the First World War, established its independence and enjoyed liberty for almost a quarter of a century. The experience of Lithuania is a lesson to all other nations as a demonstration of its desire for freedom and self-government.

Until all nations similar to Lithuania, now being dominated by communistic tyranny, can enjoy real peace and freedom, the world will always be confronted with the problem of maintaining global peace. And it is the earnest hope of the Lithuanian people, along with all Americans who cherish freedom, that we cooperate in demanding an end to tyranny.

It is to the everlasting credit of the U.S. Government that it will continue to exert its firm and unwavering position of nonrecognition of Soviet occupation and annexation of Lithuania. Tyrants in world history have not perma-

nently enslaved nations. And I predict the day is not too far distant when Lithuania will again take its position in the world, with freedom, independence, and self-government.

#### FIRST STEPS TO LITHUANIA'S FREEDOMS

### HON. RONALD A. SARASIN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. SARASIN. Mr. Speaker, this weekend I will be joining many of my constituents in ceremonies commemorating the 56th anniversary of freedom for Lithuania. I would like to go back to Connecticut and tell these individuals that after years of subjugation by the Soviet Union, Lithuania has finally been granted "privileges" which we consider to be rights, including the freedom to pursue artistic endeavors, disseminate literature, and organize into community groups such as our study clubs, YMCA's, and senior citizen groups, not to mention, of course, church organizations. Unfortunately, I will not be able to make such a grandiose pronouncement. Instead, I will have to report to these people, many of whom have relatives living in Lithuania, that not much progress is being made in the achievement of true independence. But I will tell them that some of us here in Congress are "chipping away" at the strong wall of protection built around Lithuania by the Soviet Union.

At the invitation of the Honorable ROBERT P. HANRAHAN of Illinois, several of us have joined in the introduction of House Concurrent Resolution 422 expressing the sense of Congress that the President inform the United Nations, and that the Secretary of State inform the Soviet Union, of our concern with the imprisonment of Simas Kudirka.

As you may remember, Simas is the young Lithuanian seaman who attempted to seek asylum in our country while his ship was moored near a U.S. Coast Guard vessel in our territorial waters. After being forcibly seized from the Coast Guard vessel, he was imprisoned in the Soviet Union. At that time the event made front page newspaper coverage, and Americans were aghast at the flagrant violation of human rights. However, diplomacy dictated that we accept the actions of the Soviet Union. Now, that country has gone so far as to ban any news regarding Simas' welfare. For the peace of mind of his own family, and those of us here in America, we urge the Soviet Union, if it cannot authorize the release of Simas, at least release information regarding his welfare.

In the meantime, I will be suggesting to my constituents that they encourage their friends and relatives in Lithuania to keep their hopes high, as best they can under the circumstances, and to continue "chipping away" from their side to erode the barrier constructed by the Soviet Union. Other Eastern European countries, such as Hungary and Poland, have

gained a modicum of freedom and individual rights. The process is slow and discouraging and often frightening, as can be attested to by Czechoslovakians, but it is the best method at this time.

Therefore, I hope Lithuanians will continue to practice their own culture, encourage their youngsters in music and literature, and to give each other the support needed in an oppressive environment. Through incremental gains, often seemingly trite or unimportant, Lithuania can approach the standard of freedom it once knew and now strives to attain on a permanent basis.

#### MOAKLEY BLAMES NIXON FOR BREAD SHORTAGE

### HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, my colleague from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY) has again placed the blame for the nearly irreparable economic dislocations we face today where it belongs—at the door of the Nixon administration.

The energy shortage is fast becoming an incredible disaster. Mr. MOAKLEY, however, has pointed out another shortage which is just as real and just as serious to every consumer in this Nation—the bread shortage. If, as Mr. MOAKLEY points out, the administration had been more judicious in negotiating the Soviet grain deal, if it had more seriously considered the interests of American consumers, if they had considered the interests of the average men and women of this country as much as it weighed the foreign policy implications and the interests of the large grain companies, we would not today be hearing about the danger of paying at least one dollar for a loaf of bread.

An article appeared in the Boston Globe of February 3 explaining Mr. MOAKLEY's views in more detail. I would like to insert it in the RECORD at this time for the information of my colleagues. The text follows:

#### MOAKLEY BLAMES NIXON FOR BREAD SHORTAGE (By Paul F. Kneeland)

For the second time within a month, US Rep. John J. Moakley (D-Mass) has said the Nixon Administration owes the American people an apology for shortages.

"Several weeks ago," Moakley said, "I held that the Administration was responsible for oil import quotas which drained America dry of petroleum products.

"Today there is no question in my mind that the Nixon-approved deal to sell wheat to Russia is responsible for sending bread prices in America skyrocketing," he said.

Moakley yesterday addressed a meeting of nearly 50 housewives from Jamaica Plain, Roxbury and Dorchester who were glum about the prospects and bread costing \$1 a loaf later this year.

"We just hope that our protest will spread across the country—we're enraged by his 'crisis-a-day' Administration," said Halilo Whitlow, treasurer of the Model Neighborhood Board in Roxbury, where the meeting was held.

"What I would like to know," she added, "is what you're going to do about it."

The congressman promised to call the matter to the attention of the New England Congressional Caucus next week.

"From that point, I propose to bring your appeal to the Cost of Living Council," Moakley said.

"I will do everything in my power to help keep down the price of bread which, as so many of you housewives have so aptly described it, is the staff of life."

Bertram Walker, coordinator of the neighborhood board, pointed out that a loaf of bread costs twice as much today as it did 10 ago.

"We are convinced that prices will rise sharply in the coming months unless there is a public outcry for congressional action. Are we correct in taking this stand?" he asked Moakley.

Replied the congressman: "That's your answer—you have it; keep putting pressure on your senators and representatives in Washington. Bombard them with letters and telegrams; make telephone calls, visit them in their home-state offices.

"The Congress needs that external stimuli, we truly want to hear the voice of the people. Now, if ever, is the time for you to speak up," Moakley said.

In 1963 the average price of a one-pound loaf of white bread was 21.6 cents, according to statistics from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. In 1972 the average price was about 25 cents.

The same loaf of bread costs between 35 and 40 cents today in Boston.

Area bakers blame the rapid price rise on the shrinking wheat crops and the Russian wheat deal, but also on the increasing costs of all the ingredients used to make bakery goods.

The price of wheat rose to a record \$4 a bushel late last summer—from the July 1972 price of \$1.55—rising steadily. Wheat now sells for \$5.69 a bushel.

#### INDIANA THIRD DISTRICT CONFERENCE ON "JOBS, BUSINESS, AND ENERGY"

### HON. JOHN BRADEMAs

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. BRADEMAs. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, February 11, 1974, I convened a conference on "Jobs, Business, and Energy" at the Center for Continuing Education of the University of Notre Dame.

The conference was well attended by nearly 190 leaders of labor, industry and government in the Third Congressional District of Indiana, and I believe proved to be a very worthwhile effort.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to include at this point in the RECORD my remarks at the conference, outlining its purpose and paying tribute to all of those whose participation contributed so much to the meeting's success.

#### REMARKS OF CONGRESSMAN JOHN BRADEMAs

I am pleased to welcome all of you here today to discuss the impact on the lives of the people of our area of what we have come to call "the energy crunch", and in particular, the effect of shortages of energy on employment and business in the three counties of the Third Congressional District of Indiana.

At the outset, I want to extend a warm welcome to our distinguished participants

in the conference and also to express my deep appreciation to all the persons and organizations who worked with my office to make this conference possible.

I want to express special thanks to Dean Thomas Bergin of the Center for Continuing Education, and to his very able aide, Monica Jeffers, for their generous and expert assistance in making arrangements for the conference.

And I want to extend my appreciation, too, to the many chambers of commerce, labor organizations, and individuals whose co-sponsorship and advice was essential to bringing this meeting about.

And finally, before going further, I would like to take a moment to recall the exceptional diligence and imagination which were brought to Indiana's energy conservation program by the late Robert Morris of our State Department of Commerce. Bob Morris came to be well known here and elsewhere in Indiana for his forthright and vigorous efforts to insure that the energy needs of the people of our state were fairly considered. I know we all here were saddened by his tragic death a few weeks ago.

We are all here because we recognize that energy shortages, present and potential, pose unprecedented challenges to the economy and well-being of our country and our area.

Gasoline and fuel oil shortages, uncertainty over future supplies, and the prospect of still worse shortages and more uncertainty have already begun to operate to the severe detriment of both employment and commerce in the Third District.

Unemployment in Elkhart County alone—as measured by unemployment compensation claims—has risen from 1.9% to 8.4% in the short period of just two months, and what was recently a center of one of the nation's most quickly expanding industries—recreational vehicle manufacturing—has now become regularly featured on national television news shows and in the press as an example of a place where the energy crunch is having its most severe effects.

For many of the men and women who work in the RV plants, President Nixon's State of the Union assertion that "there will be no recession" must have sounded like a message from another planet.

In St. Joseph and LaPorte Counties, the immediate results of the shortages have not been as dramatic, but it is clear from both the economic indicators and the hundreds of letters and phone calls I receive every week that in these counties, too, the effects of energy shortages are rapidly passing the point of mere inconvenience and beginning to pose genuine threats to the economic and physical well-being of our people.

I can tell you as your Congressman that rarely in my over fifteen years as a Member of the House of Representatives have I witnessed as frustrating and foreboding a situation as we now confront with respect to energy.

The advent of the energy crunch has not only been accompanied by a continuing steady rise in consumer prices and the cost of living generally, but it has also been attended by an unprecedented degree of ambiguity and uncertainty.

Indeed, we may face not only an energy crisis, but a crisis of confidence in our institutions.

For if there is any question about energy I have been asked most often during the past few months, it is not whether there will be enough fuel oil to heat our homes, or whether there will be gasoline rationing, or if I think we should take seriously President Nixon's declaration that 1974 will be the year America will "break the back" of the energy crisis.

On the contrary, the most often asked question is: "Is there really an energy crisis, or is this just another fast shuffle orchestrated by the oil interests to increase still further their ballooning profits?"

And I can tell you from personal knowledge that this is also the question my colleagues in Congress from other parts of the nation are now most frequently encountering.

And I think I would be less than candid if I did not tell you that in my view it is not only confidence in government that has been weakened, but also confidence in the American system of free enterprise.

For example, by their unwillingness regularly to disclose inventories and reserves of crude oil and refined petroleum products, the oil companies have in my judgment demonstrated a complete lack of a sense of public responsibility. And the oil companies have not exactly suffered at the hands of the Federal government over the years. Yet public policies that have greatly advantaged the American petroleum industry have not, to understate the case, been matched by a concomitant sense of responsibility by the industry to the public interest.

That is one of the reasons I have introduced a bill to establish a national energy information system to be administered through a new Bureau of Energy Information in the Department of Commerce.

The new Bureau would have authority to require oil companies and other energy producers regularly to report information on their imports, reserves and existing inventories in order that both government and the people may have the facts necessary to formulate a workable energy policy for both the long and short term.

For if government is to be responsive to the needs of the people it must have the facts on which to base policy, and if the people are to have faith in their government it seems to me essential that the government equip itself to carry out its responsibility.

But there are many other vital questions we need to address if we are to cope successfully with the challenge of energy shortages to our economy.

What is likely to be the extent of gasoline and fuel oil shortages in addition to those we have already experienced?

What policies will our Federal, State and local governments follow in allocating scarce fuel resources?

How will future energy shortages affect jobs, business and industry in northern Indiana?

What kind of help can we expect from all levels of government in meeting problems of unemployment, transportation and even recession that might result from energy shortages?

What—working together—can we do to reduce the adverse economic and social effects of the energy crunch on the jobs, businesses and families of the people of the Third District and of the nation generally?

These are some of the questions which people are now asking, and to help provide some of those answers is the principal purpose of this conference.

Let me here take a moment to remind you that it was just over ten years ago that the Studebaker automotive plant was shut down in South Bend, Indiana, throwing out of work overnight thousands of men and women in this community.

That was a cruel blow, economic and psychological, and we recovered from it.

But for all the troubles that the Studebaker shutdown brought us, there was one benefit. The shutdown gave rise, under exceedingly difficult circumstances, to patterns of cooperation on the parts of business, labor and government at every level—Federal, State and local—patterns of cooperation that are with us still and that have helped make this community as strong as it is.

And I would suggest to you, a decade later, that if it becomes necessary to deal with the impact of energy shortages in the future, we should not forget those lessons of the past. We are still going to have to work together. And the kinds of persons and organizations

that have helped make possible this conference and are taking part in it today represent, in my view, solid evidence that we can do so.

We are fortunate to have with us today these senior officials of the Federal Government, each of whom has a special responsibility in his department for the kinds of issues central to this meeting on "Jobs, Business and Energy."

I want here to express my keen appreciation and that of all of us to Arthur Hughes of the Federal Energy Office, Quentin Looney of the U.S. Department of Commerce and Lawrence Kovitch of the U.S. Department of Labor.

I am also pleased to welcome to our discussion two distinguished members of Governor Bowen's administration, John Coppes of the Indiana Employment Security Division, and William J. Watt, Executive Assistant to the Governor.

Also on our panel are Mary Briggs, President of the Elkhart County Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO, Jack E. Ellis, District Manager of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company and Immediate Past President of the South Bend-Mishawaka Area Chamber of Commerce, Elroy Kelzenberg, Director of the South Bend Area Manpower Advisory Board, and William Osos, Assistant Director of the United Auto Workers' Region III.

What we do here today will not, of course, put an end to all our problems of energy supply.

1974 will not be an easy year, nor, I fear, will the rest of the decade, at least with respect to energy.

But if, as Abraham Lincoln used to say, we can establish "where we are and whither we are tending," we can also, hopefully, and to finish the quotation, "better judge what to do and how to do it."

That is why I have invited you here today.

#### SENATE CAMPAIGN SPENDING BILL IS HALF-BAKED

**HON. DAVID R. OBEY**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, last week a subcommittee of the Senate Rules Committee announced that it was going to report a new campaign reform bill which among other things would provide \$90,000 in Federal money to each candidate for the House of Representatives in general elections. That is too much money. There is absolutely no way that the people in my district would accept the spending of \$90,000 in a congressional race. It is more than has ever been spent in a general election in the history of the State of Wisconsin.

Nationally, only a handful of the 831 candidates for the House in the last general election spent that much. The vast majority spent half that amount in the general and primary elections combined. We need to clean up the way we are financing campaigns but not by lavishing candidates with huge amounts of Federal dollars.

By giving every guy who gets his name on a general election ballot \$90,000 to run his campaign, we will not only eliminate big contributors, we will also be greatly reducing the candidate's need to rely on grassroots local party organizations. We would be encouraging the

slick media approach to campaigning and I suspect that some candidates might try to run for office entirely from inside of a TV studio.

The potential for gross abuse of public financing by irresponsible candidates is also greatly enlarged by a proposal which makes such mammoth sums available to any nominee for the House regardless of his base of support.

We would be setting up a system which in many parts of the United States would give a congressional nomination a great deal of value for purposes other than winning a House seat. The opportunity to decide how to spend \$90,000 for "campaign purposes" could become the biggest patronage plum in American political history.

I do not make these criticisms as one who is opposed to the passage of a strong campaign reform bill or even one that contains public financing. In fact, I am the author of H.R. 11244, which contains many elements of the Senate bill as well as a system of partial public financing. I think it is possible to take the big money out of campaigns and avoid the abuses of 1972 without radically altering our traditional dependence on grassroots political organizations or making the job of candidate more rewarding than the job of Congressman.

The Senate bill does a lousy job on that score—at least as it relates to House races.

#### LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

**HON. JOHN Y. McCOLLISTER**

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. McCOLLISTER. Mr. Speaker, today I join with Lithuanian Americans and Lithuanians throughout the world in commemorating the 56th anniversary of the establishment of the Republic of Lithuania. February 16 also marks the 723d anniversary of the founding of the Lithuanian State. Yet, the only country in which Lithuanians will be unable to commemorate this historical event will be in Lithuania itself, because of the continuing subjugation and oppression by the Soviet Union.

For 22 years, from February 16, 1918, until June 15, 1940, the nation grew and prospered before it was overrun and engulfed by the Communist empire during World War II. The United States, true to its own basic principles, has steadfastly maintained a policy of nonrecognition of the forceful incorporation of Lithuania and the other Baltic States of Latvia and Estonia, into the Soviet empire. Lithuanians are still risking their lives in defiance of the Communist regime and their courage and determination serves to remind us there has been no widespread acceptance of Soviet rule among Lithuanians.

I share the continued sorrow brought on by Russian occupation, and all Americans can appreciate the never-ending struggle by Lithuanians to break away from Soviet control. The revolts and the tyranny go on. We applaud the efforts

of people of Lithuanian descent in the United States who have kept alive the cause of liberty since 1940 for their countrymen at home.

Every human being has the right to freedom of self-government. The lessons Lithuania and her people have heroically given the world should not be forgotten. We honor Lithuanians everywhere on their day of independence and hope the injustices suffered by those in the homeland will be recognized and something done to correct the intolerable situation. I hope those in the homeland soon will have reason to celebrate renewed independence.

COMMISSIONER JAMES R. DUMPSON

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, with all the debate going on over the failures of the present welfare system, it is heartening to note that James R. Dumpson, dean of the Fordham University Graduate School of Social Service, has been appointed Human Resources Administrator of New York City.

Throughout his career, Jim Dumpson has committed himself to improving the quality of social services and the delivery of these services to the public. Both in and out of government, Jim Dumpson has stood for the concept that things can be better. His sensitivity to the needs of the poor, coupled with his experience as Director of the Bureau of Child Welfare and Welfare Commissioner, guarantee that he will continue his fight to overhaul the welfare system and make it work. He will also be giving high priority to the development of job opportunities—an especially critical task in view of the exodus of many businesses from New York City.

I would like to share with my colleagues an article on Commissioner Dumpson.

The article follows:

MAN IN THE NEWS: JAMES R. DUMPSON: TOP  
MAN AT WELFARE  
(By Stephen Gayle)

On Monday morning, the man who was the second black commissioner in the history of the city will once more head downtown, this time to a world where color has ceased to be spot news; and in his characteristically softspoken style, he will begin to take apart the most elaborate of the edifices created during the Lindsay era—the Human Resources Administration.

"I don't like the word 'dismantle,'" James Russell Dumpson, Mayor Beame's new HRA commissioner, said this week in his office on the Manhattan campus of Fordham University, where he has been dean of the Graduate School of Social Service.

"I'd rather say reorganize or realign. Dismantle could mean that the pieces are going to be done away with—and I'm not sure of that at this point." (The HRA will pay \$43,255 a year, and even after the present agency is no more, Dumpson is expected to retain the Welfare Commissionership.)

There is one thing Dumpson can be sure of, though: the trip from his Fifth Av. cooperative apartment on the fringe of Harlem

to the HRA office at 250 Church St. won't be just another subway ride to the latest in a long chain of increasingly better jobs. It will be the most challenging in a 40-year career spent trying to help poor people enter the mainstream of American life. And it will also add another to the growing tally of Beame appointments from the ranks of Wagner Administration officials.

"I prefer to think of myself as the head, or sculptor if you will, of a real social service delivery system," Dumpson said. "The Mayor indicated during his campaign that he was going to take the superagencies apart—and I'm in agreement with him. The administrative spread is too enormous for one individual.

"The superagency concept is very sound, but not for New York. It breeds an administrative distance between the commissioner and the chief executive of the city, and if I'm running a program I want to know what the Mayor thinks. And I don't want to know it through an administrator."

James Dumpson is an acknowledged expert in the field of social welfare. In 1959, when Mayor Wagner named him Welfare Commissioner (the salary then was \$22,500), he became the first black man in the country to head a major social agency and the second in New York to head a city department. (The first was Water Supply Commissioner Ford.) "At times, it was a very lonely business," the quietly elegant Dumpson recalls, pursing his lips.

The importance of "supportive environment" is something well understood by the new commissioner. One of five children, he was born April 5, 1909, in a Philadelphia ghetto so riddled by poverty it was called Hell's Half-Acre. When he was 12, the family moved to West Philadelphia, "where we were not overcrowded and there was true neighborliness.

"We were poor," he said, "but we were part of a closely knit community where all the parents cared about everybody's children. We were nestled in, and there was a sense of sharing the goodies, no matter how limited they were."

Perhaps this is when Dumpson's lifelong drive to help others, and especially children, was born.

"I had an advantage," Dumpson continued, "that hundreds of other black kids in my neighborhood didn't have: a mother who was a schoolteacher and a father who had a full-time job, as a bank messenger. I can't tell you how important that is."

Like his mother, Dumpson planned to teach and he enrolled at Temple University, earning most of his tuition by working summers as a waiter at a hotel in Cape May, N.J. But the stock market crash of '29 had the effect of reducing tips, so Dumpson transferred to the then-all-black Cheney State Teacher's College, which was run by Quakers and cheaper to attend. There, he was elected president of his class and played organ for chapel services. He graduated in 1932, but the experience at Cheney had given him much more than a degree.

"I didn't know anything about black culture before I went to Cheney," Dumpson said, observing that his image of "militancy" is recently acquired. "There, I had an opportunity to become acquainted with my past and it was the beginning of solving my identity crisis. I could have easily become separated from my people and my community."

After college, Dumpson taught five years in a segregated school in Oxford, Pa., but he was discouraged by the lack of intellectual stimulation. Returning to Philadelphia in 1937, he went to work for the Public Assistance Dept. and soon became a supervisor at \$1620 a year.

That was the beginning of Dumpson's social work career, and the dawning of the realization that administration was no bed

of roses. Welfare recipients organized in the Workers Alliance, and to protest the dropping of one of their number from the relief rolls, they would lock Dumpson in his office overnight.

In 1940, still wanting to work with children, Dumpson came to New York to be a caseworker for the Children's Aid Society. "I changed jobs for a difference of \$60 more a year," he said with a smile. In 1947, Dumpson went to work for the Community Council of Greater New York. Eight years later, he became the director of the Bureau of Child Welfare, a post which led to the Wagner appointment.

Almost immediately, the short, slightly built, bespectacled commissioner was thrust into controversy when he tried some innovations, and these days, when a problem arises, he leafs through a scrapbook of clippings and digs out a parallel from the past.

"We were just a inept in the Dumpson era as we are now," he laughed. "Whenever I hear about 'relief-chiselers' or the inspector-general [the state's examiner of local welfare operations] sounding off, I go back and it's all there."

The six years he served under Wagner were often tempestuous, and Dumpson remembers the then-State Senate majority leader, Walter Mahoney, as "one of my arch antagonists. The World-Telegram came out with an editorial 'Dump Dumpson,' and the Daily Mirror was relentless in its attack on welfare. I was the great public philanthropist."

Indeed, shortly before he was named commissioner, one editorial warned him to open his eyes to the morals of relief clients, citing "ladies having babies by assorted gentlemen so as to keep the relief checks growing fatter every year."

1961, Dumpson recalled, "was my big year—I was raising all kinds of Cain. That was the year I was fighting the welfare legislation the state had put in when they tried to pass a residence requirement for public assistance. I've always been unalterably opposed to that, and every time a bill was proposed, I was out advocating against it."

In 1962, Dumpson, who is a Catholic, "started talking about the need for family planning services to be incorporated in my department. That was an anathema . . . people said it was revolutionary for a Welfare Commissioner to do that."

By 1965, Dumpson had had his fill, what with the White Citizens' Councils of Georgia and Mississippi paying the fare for jobless blacks to bring their families to the "welfare paradise" in New York, and the strikes by caseworkers and Social Services security personnel. When Dumpson told Wagner he was going to resign, he said, "I want to live, not get sick."

The next years were spent on campus, first as professor and associate dean at the Hunter College School of Social Work and, from 1967 until now, dean and professor at Fordham. They were busy years, teaching, lecturing and consultancies in various areas of social welfare.

Last week there was a quiet farewell party for Dumpson in his seventh-floor office decorated with art collected on his travels in Asia and the Middle East. In the corridor outside, a group of Fordham sophomores described their relationship with the man they considered to be their friend as well as their teacher.

"We're so special to him," said Marilyn Bartlett, "that last night he chose to have dinner with us instead of Mayor Beame."

And one student suggested that there is a paternal glow in the School of Social Service that that will be sorely missed when the commissioner moves downtown and leaves the campus behind.

Dumpson's friends had been concerned when rumors began dribbling out of City

Hall that he would suffer the same fate as David Dinkins and Joseph Galiber, Beame's first two, abortive choices for his black deputy mayor.

But the rumors left Dumpson unperturbed. After all, it was Beame who had called him and asked if he were interested in returning to public life.

"I wasn't surprised when the mayor first asked me, right after the election," Dumpson said. "I said under no condition." But repeated requests and urging from close friends changed Dumpson's mind.

Then, on Jan. 11, Dumpson publicly announced he had been notified by a Beame emissary that his proposed appointment had been withdrawn because of "serious objections from sectarian groups." Although Dumpson refused to indicate who he thought the objectors were, associates cited Roman Catholic and Jewish child-care organizations, dismayed by a Dumpson endorsement of a New York Civil Liberties Union suit against the city, state and major private child-care groups on behalf of the Protestant Welfare Agencies.

It is the suit's contention that the system required by state law of placing children in agencies on the basis of their religion has the effect of discriminating against black youngsters, and the court should compel the provision of adequate public resources for all.

"My position is that the system is dysfunctional and ought to be replaced," Dumpson explained this week, over a hurried luncheon of cheese blintzes. "I was saddened by the sectarian opposition for a number of reasons—I felt that institutional prerogatives were taking precedence over the welfare of children. I decided the time had come to reject any group, small or large, which could unduly influence a decision of this kind. They had a right to object but there are other groups whose voices also have a right to be heard. The time has come for access to new fountains of power."

During Dumpson's eight years of academic life, Mayor Lindsay was busy creating the concept of the HRA superagency, which would come to demand the major share of the city budget: \$3.1 billion annually, administered to approximately one out of every seven New Yorkers.

"John Lindsay made an honest search to find better ways of integrating and coordinating services," Dumpson said, "and that's laudable. But in a city like New York I don't think it can be done that way. The superagency concept of necessity had to give great attention to management efficiency and systems analysis. Why? In an agency that should have been giving its priority to public—that almost became secondary.

"People—the center of focus—get lost in the technology of administration and there is a tendency to forget that ultimately, the technology is there to provide better service."

Among his first steps, Dumpson says, will be an attempt to separate the income maintenance part of HRA from the rest of the huge operation. "I'll use the technology and a good management commissioner and follow on a local level the model established by the federal government in administering Social Security. Until such time when we get the state to take over public assistance totally—and I don't think that's too far away."

Another item high on his agenda will be job training and development. "There is no suitable substitute for gainful employment," Dumpson says with firm conviction.

With the burden of his new duties, Dumpson will have little time for the few outside pleasures he enjoys. Already, he has given up his season ticket to the Opera, and it seems that his passion for theater will have to be subdued.

For the last 20 years, he has been separated from his wife, Goldie Branagan, who is the

head of the school of nursing anesthesia at Harlem Hospital. Dumpson and his wife are still excellent friends—"you might see us at any party or theater." They have a daughter, Jeri Palmer, 26, an actress-singer, "who is on her own and very successful," Dumpson says proudly. "In fact she called me the other night to congratulate me, and told me she just made her first TV commercial. I asked her what it was, and she said she would surprise me."

The city has come a long way since James Dumpson was one of the rare blacks who went downtown to occupy a seat of power, and sometimes he thinks about that.

"The survival level of blacks has really been demonstrated during periods like the Depression," he said, reflecting on his life. "Adversity has taught us survival techniques, and I've had opportunities for using those techniques that many of my contemporaries didn't have."

#### REGARDING AUTISTIC CHILDREN

### Hon. Yvonne Brathwaite Burke

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mrs. BURKE of California. Mr. Speaker, autism is a crippling developmental disability which has denied from 30,000 to 80,000 children the happiness of a healthy childhood and the promise of a productive adult life.

As the following article by Los Angeles' Wayne Sage shows so powerfully, autistic children have long been the victims of parental, social, and professional misunderstanding and neglect.

To help correct this tragic situation, I have introduced a bill, H.R. 8861, which would specifically include autism under the Developmental Disabilities Services and Facilities Construction Act. The Public Health and Environment Subcommittee of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee will hold hearings on this bill next week, at which time I will testify to urge its adoption of my bill.

Mr. Sage's article, here reprinted from the Washington Post, provides insight into the nature and treatment of this often misunderstood and neglected affliction, and I commend it to the attention of my colleagues.

It may be some time before the debate over the psychogenic/organic origins of autism is resolved. Nevertheless, as Mr. Sage's article eloquently points out, our efforts must be "geared toward what can be done right now to help each individual child," who is severely handicapped regardless of the handicap's origin.

#### THE CHILDREN OF SILENCE

(By Wayne Sage)

Jimmy, now 9 years old, has spent most of his life strapped to his bed, his arms and legs bound to the bedposts by leather belts, because if released, he might destroy himself.

Billy, age 6, has not been restrained quite so constantly. He has gnawed off a large part of his right shoulder. Several ounces of flesh are gone. There are teeth marks etched on the bone.

Tina, since she was 3, has pounded her head against the sharp edges of furniture. She is now 11. She never uses the rounded edges. They are too slow to draw blood.

Karen, 5, has been concentrating on biting off her little finger and pulling out her fingernails with her teeth.

There are thousands of children like these who slam their heads against walls until they knock themselves out. Others slap their skulls with their fists until they detach their retinas and go blind. Still others crush their middle ears and go deaf.

At most mental institutions, "treatment" consists of binding such children into strait-jackets and harnesses. They spend their days rocking, nodding and humming the same few notes to themselves, as though some inner, never-changing rhythm were an all-important compulsion. A cymbal banged near their ears brings no reaction. They seem to see no one who comes and goes around them and apparently are unaware of whether the lights in the room are on or off. Yet they are neither blind nor deaf. They may spot a cornflake on the floor 20 feet away and go after it, or cringe from the crinkle of a candy wrapper or the whine of a distant, barely audible siren.

What such children don't do is almost as pathetic. Most never speak. Those who do parrot mindlessly. "What's your name?" a stranger asks. "What your name?" the child echoes back with mock tone and inflection. He may echo it back to himself again and again for days afterward.

The list of paradoxes these youngsters present goes on and on. In cases where they are testable, they sometime score extremely high on IQ tests. Others seem to be of average intelligence for their ages. Yet they cannot learn even to feed and dress themselves. At 5 or 10, they may be unable to control their own bowel movements, living within the social and intellectual repertoire of a 6-month-old baby.

Those who would cuddle or hug them out of pity encounter essential disinterest. Even their own parents find that they do not seem to care whether they are around or not. These children are also indifferent to their brothers and sisters, who are almost invariably "normal."

They do not love. No one knows why. Some have tried to find out. They may have done more harm than good.

#### BLAMING THE PARENTS

A child may have any of the above behaviors in any combination and still get off with the label "retarded," "psychotic," "child schizophrenic," "aphasic" or "brain damaged." But a child who has them all is called "autistic." The word itself is crippling.

Usually not even special schools for the retarded or emotionally ill will accept a child so diagnosed. Physicians and even many child psychiatrists will recoil, pass him on to other experts. Those who make the effort usually give up eventually, rather than lose faith in their treatments. Most decide beforehand that the child is simply too complicated, or hopeless, to deal with.

The term itself was coined by Johns Hopkins psychiatrist Leo Kanner. From the Greek he borrowed the word *autos*, meaning "self." The child was apparently locked totally within himself, in a state of extreme "autistic aloneness," Kanner observed. It was on this inability, or perhaps refusal, to communicate with the outside world that the experts began to hinge their claims. Out of their speculations grew a theory that may have truly isolated the "autistic" child, by cutting him off from the very people who it now seems are the only ones who are ever able to help him—his parents.

"The autistic condition in a child is directly consequent to the wish of the mother that this child did not exist," said Bruno Bettelheim, a University of Chicago psychiatrist and patriarch of the psychogenic theory of autism. The child very early in life senses this rejection, the idea continues, and turns totally inward. He cannot learn or love be-

cause his entire energies are devoted to blotting out every effort to reach him. Thus, "In protecting himself from the destructive designs of his mother, he ends up defending the deprived and 'empty fortress' of his life," wrote Bettelheim, and, with those words, set up the analogy that walled the parents of autistic children into their own syndrome of guilt and passive acceptance.

Since no drug or other attempt on the physiological level had ever been shown effective in the treatment of autism, Bettelheim proceeded by way of the psyche.

#### SYMBOLIC REVENGE

The first few autistic children to be treated came to live at the Sonia Shankman Orthogenic School in the early 1950s. Shut away from their parents, they were lavished with love and the most tender care. No demands were placed on them. Through almost constant observation, everything from their family backgrounds to their rote actions and babblings were carefully sifted for clues. The hope was that once rescued from their theoretically hostile home environments, they would "work through" their psychic disturbances. Over the years, some seemed to improve. The stories of three of these children—Laurie, Marcia and Joey—as told by Bettelheim in "The Empty Fortress," have become modern classics in the annals of child psychology.

For example: When Laurie began to play with her own feces, dropping them among her blocks and smearing them over her body and clothes, she was thought to be exploring the limits of her abandoned self and the consequences of her own actions.

When Marcia took up squeezing water from a baby bottle onto the floor, this was seen as symbolic retaliation. "As she had been flooded by the enemas, by water coming out of an 'enema bottle,' so she now flooded us," wrote Bettelheim, referring to the enemas her parents had supposedly forced upon her.

Joey's obsession with machines and propellers was seen as an expression of some vicious emotional cycle in which he himself was trapped. His self-destructive behavior was thought an attempt to puncture his body so as to drain the waste material that his long anxious hours at his toilet could not completely remove. He feared defecation because he feared losing a part of himself, Bettelheim explained.

"I was afraid I was letting go of something," Joey himself said many years later.

That is to say, Joey recovered. On his return visit many years later, he brought with him his new high school diploma, and also brought a most telling gadget: A device "he had constructed himself changed the eternal back-and-forth of the alternating current into a direct continuous flow," Bettelheim describes. "Joey had truly freed himself of the vicious cycle in which he rotated forever between longing and fear. All by himself, he had altered the course of events till he was now meeting life in a straightforward direct encounter."

#### MEAGER RESULTS

The story of Joey notwithstanding, there has never been any objective proof that psychoanalysis has any curative properties whatsoever. There is considerable proof that it doesn't, especially for autistic children. There have been no less than 57 studies, covering far more than 8,000 children, in which autistic kids who have undergone such treatment were matched with those who didn't. The results consistently show their recovery rates to be identical. Those who are going to get better, get better. Those who won't, don't, regardless of whether their psyches are probed or not.

One of the big frustrations of this counter-theory is the autistic child's apparent physi-

cal perfection. He is invariably exceptionally beautiful, as though his lack of contact with the world protects him from tarnishes. Most medical tests, including electroencephalograms, turn out "normal."

Unfortunately, there is so little known about how the brain works that there is still plenty of room for such a defect that present techniques could not begin to measure.

As for the genetic aspect, Rimland points to several studies that purport to demonstrate that autistic children tend to be the offspring of highly intelligent parents. One investigation by psychologists Ivar Lovaas, Laura Schreibman, Robert Koegel and Richard Rhem at UCLA found that autistic children overselect when presented with stimuli. That is, if an autistic child does manage to pay attention to something being said to him, he cannot follow visual, tactile or other signals at the same time. Rimland believes this may be the result of an excessive dose of the ability to concentrate that the child receives through the genes of his parents. Since both parents had such tremendous powers of concentration, the child's ability to concentrate may become so concentrated that he cannot deconcentrate from a single cue at a time, Rimland speculates. Since learning is largely a matter of pairing, say, a smile and a hug with forcing out the word "mommy," the autistic child may perceive only the smile, fail to make any associations and regress.

Actually, as Lovaas points out, there is no way of knowing if overselectivity of stimuli is the cause or a symptom of autism.

Even more intense have been Rimland's efforts to find a biological cure. In one such venture, he mailed out mammoth doses of certain vitamins to the parents of over 300 autistic children across the country. Some reported phenomenal improvements, and 2 out of 3 of the elaborate computerized methods of analyzing the data based on such reports found the results "significant."

But parental reports under such circumstances can hardly be accepted as objective proof, no matter how one analyzes the data. Parents who want to see improvement badly enough can be expected to see it, especially when left to their own devices to discern it. Other work that has attempted to use blood tests to discern abnormalities related to the inability to use certain vitamins is also methodologically weak. Overall, Rimland has presented data no stronger than that of Bettelheim to prove his point of view.

Nevertheless although practically no one is willing to come right out and stake his professional reputation on the matter, most experts are inclining toward the organic theory. Studies continue to pile up that show, for example, that autistic children have different arousal patterns that may prevent them from responding to the world effectively. Certain low voltage "bursts" in electrical potential across the brain may characterize autistic children, other researchers believe. Autistic boys, as well as some of their fathers, have an unusually long arm to their Y chromosomes; yet another neurologist insists the significance of this, if any, is anybody's guess, especially when one considers that females who have no Y chromosome, are also autistic.

Those who have delved into the physiology of the autistic child are as much at a loss to explain him as are those who have delved into his psyche. Perhaps the good that has come overall is that the theories are now canceling one another out. Neither can any longer do much harm. While the biochemists search for a neuron that can be rewired to make everything all right, parents are free at last to try to help their children without fear that they may hurt them even more in the effort.

#### IS IT A DISEASE?

Both the psychogenic and organic theories of autism are framed in the disease

concept of mental illness. An autistic child is one who has a list of six behaviors that parents report and experts observe. According to the disease theory, these behaviors are common symptoms of an illness with a fundamental cause that, once discovered and corrected, would eliminate them all in one fell swoop.

That this approach has yet to uncover a cause of the type it seeks may be due to the nebulous nature of autism. There is a positive correlation between the number of experts a child has seen and the number of different diagnoses he has received. Autism, it seems, is largely in the eye of the expert beholder.

"We have data that show without question that if you call a kid autistic and sick, then it's hands off," says psychologist Lovaas of UCLA. "And the minute you stop making demands on them, they regress. At all cost one should avoid labeling any child autistic. Either people don't want to deal with him or they believe he is so complicated that they can't deal with him. It frightens me, all the kids who have been hurt by diagnoses. We do more damage that way than nature does."

Even those children who have the classic autistic behaviors are extremely different from one another, according to Lovaas. There is no evidence that they are all linked to a common cause. Each child reacts very differently to efforts to reach him.

Lovaas also began his work in the psychoanalytic tradition. But as he sat observing and analyzing his patients, he found it difficult to shake the feeling that there was simply nothing a mother could do to hurt a child so profoundly.

As Rimland is fond of noting, social workers regularly encounter case after case of the most horrendous mental and physical child abuse, and yet in no instance does this result in autism. Also a child with Down's syndrome is extreme in his affections, almost as warm as the autistic child is cold. Rimland says, "If the mother of an autistic child is to be blamed for her child's coldness, does this mean that the warmth of a child with Down's syndrome is because the parents were so thrilled to have a Mongoloid baby?"

#### STOPPING THE POUNDING

Lovaas has given up trying to decipher profound psychic meanings from the rocking and babbling of children traditionally labeled autistic. He no longer asks why they behave the way they do, or what might have happened in the past to start them behaving a certain way. These are questions he believes it is impossible to answer today. All his efforts are geared toward what can be done right now to help each individual child. The resulting approach he describes as "very physical." His therapists are constantly working with the children in decidedly unpsychoanalytic fashion. There is lots of touching, hugging and kissing—and spanking.

Perhaps the best illustration of the difference between the Bettelheim and Lovaas approaches is their treatment of self-destructive behavior, which Bettelheim never really treated in the first place. "Such behavior is only a symptom, and you can't treat a symptom," insists Bettelheim. "You have to correct the disease and then it will go away." Children tearing the flesh from their own bodies with their teeth and pounding their heads against walls appeared so hopelessly ill that no one had dared question this position. When they began such behavior, they were stopped, held and comforted.

When Lovaas first removed such a child from restraints, the theory seemed confirmed. Allowed to pound himself without interruption as psychologists watched and kept count of the blows, the child first beat himself even more fiercely than ever before. But the researchers did not restrain him, even as the blood began to flow. Then gradu-

ally, very gradually, the pounding began to slack, and finally stopped completely.

Certainly the "disease" was still there. If self-destruction were a symptom, why did it stop? The process was repeated with another child with the same results. It soon became well established that self-destructive behavior would "extinguish" by itself, provided one could stand to ignore it several thousand times—and provided the child did not kill himself in the process. The treatment seemed inhumane, and yet children who had battered themselves for practically their entire lives no longer did so.

But although the child would not hurt himself in the "extinction" room where such behavior had proved useless in getting attention, he would pound at full strength only feet and seconds away if taken to a place where he had been comforted for such assaults. As Lovaas observed, "The child did not waste any blows unless there was a payoff for it, and they were very discriminating as to which situations paid off."

Then one day a different treatment was discovered. Lovaas had become so close to one small girl under his care that he had come to feel she was one of his own children. For once, the process became simply too much even for him to watch. Quite without recourse to the theories of psychopathology, he slapped her on the rear end and shouted, "Stop that!" She whirled around and looked straight into his eyes, as if to say, as he remembers, "What kind of psychiatric clinic is this?" But she did not hit herself again. Thus began one of the most controversial experiments in modern psychology—the exploration of pain in the treatment of autistic children.

A more sophisticated form of punishment, electric shocks, was tried. They worked. Not slowly, over thousands of bloody tries. Immediately. Self-destructive behavior in such children can now be essentially eliminated within one minute—although usually the method of punishment is a slapping rather than a shock.

Self-destruction, far from being a symptom, seems to be a way of communicating for children who cannot express their needs in any other way. Therefore, it falls under the same laws as any other social behavior. If it is rewarded with attention and consolation, it continues. If it is punished, it ceases. It tends to occur most frequently (whether the child has previously been diagnosed "autistic" or not) in large state mental hospitals where there are a great many children competing for the attention of only a few overworked staff members.

#### "GARBAGE BEHAVIOR"

Next, Lovaas turned to self-stimulation, the endless rocking, nodding and twirling that blocks out all attempts to teach such children. An electrified grid was spread under the floor of the room of autistic twins. The minute they began to self-stimulate, the current was shot into their feet. They stopped.

Lovaas has never seen autistic children who did not self-stimulate. But again, it has been found not to be an immutable symptom of an incurable disease. Rather, it seems to be what Lovaas calls "garbage behavior." If one does manage to teach an autistic child some other, useful behavior, the new behavior will gradually replace the self-stimulation completely. Normal children have been found to self-stimulate in the same way if they are left alone with absolutely nothing to do. Children who are blind and deaf look "autistic" until they receive special education. Every organism must have stimulation to live, the theory goes. If it does not get it from the outside, it stimulates itself. However, self-stimulation itself in turn tends to block out cues from the outside, leaving the child caught in a vicious cycle that he cannot break. If self-stimula-

tion is removed, teaching becomes much easier, although still very slow.

With the power to overcome self-destructive and self-stimulatory behavior, teaching has become the byword for the children so many thought could not be taught. But their educations are excruciatingly slow. Just establishing eye contact and teaching the child to attend can take months. Simple tasks such as dressing and feeding himself can take many more months. One parent watched week after week as a therapist struggled to teach his son to come when called. "A dog after two nights in obedience school is still light years ahead of my boy," he admitted morosely.

#### LEARNING TO LOVE

But perhaps the greatest hurt with which the parent of an autistic child must learn to deal is the emotional coldness of his child. Even the most severely retarded child is usually affectionate. The autistic child, even from birth, usually does not respond to being picked up and does not mold its body when cuddled. During behavior modification, the parents watch as therapists yell at their child and spank him until he learns that only by running to his parents will the anxiety let up. The child thus learns at least to go to their vicinity when frightened or in danger.

But once there, he must be taught what to do next. Lovaas and his staff then work to "build a hug." The child is deprived of his breakfast and rewarded with bits of nourishment as he comes closer and closer to his mother, then only after raising his arms to her, and finally after putting them around her neck "as though he were hugging her."

Hugs and affectionate behavior are always learned, not innate, Lovaas believes. This goes not mean that the autistic child is truly incapable of learning affection, only that he can not learn it the way a normal child does. The autistic child can be prompted only by what can reach him: pain, hunger, and then relief and nourishment and then finally the warmth of his mother's body.

There are disconcerting aspects, however. When one 6-year-old boy who had finished such treatment followed a stranger in a park and hugged his leg, his father made a disheartening discovery that although his son did indeed now show affection, he seemed to do so at random.

Speech can also be taught in many cases as the child is gradually nudged from passive withdrawal to active communication. He learns to use a vocabulary to at least express his basic needs. Along with the fundamental self-help skills such as dressing and feeding himself, the child then can be taught the rudiments of how to take care of himself.

The results can be staggering. For psychiatrists trained in the old theories, just step into a school to see "autistic" children sitting at desks in a classroom, paying attention, slowly beginning to pronounce and associate the meanings of words, is little short of miraculous.

#### PARENTS ARE VITAL

And yet the question still nags: Why are some children who are both intelligent and apparently physically perfect so unable to deal with the world?

Bettelheim's theories still haunt. In the words of a parent who had known all the reassurances, including Lovass' treatments: "I've never forgotten that [my child] was unwanted. It's as though he sensed that on the day he was born, and has never forgiven us. It sometimes seemed he couldn't even look at me because it would hurt too much."

Every now and then Lovaas encounters an exceptional case of an autistic child (perhaps one much akin to Bettelheim's Joey) who manages to recover almost completely. He enters public school and becomes prac-

tically indistinguishable from the "normal" children.

But where the program really means the most is for the non-Joey. Followup studies on Lovaas' children show those who are returned to state mental hospitals, where no demands are made on them and no one insists on trying to teach them, regress, forgetting all they ever knew about how to take care of themselves. Those who return to their parents continue to progress, sometimes even growing into adults who can hold menial jobs and become at least economically self-supporting.

The parents, not his therapists, remain the child's only source of hope. For this reason, Lovaas trains parents to continue treatment on their own. In ways reminiscent of the education of Helen Keller, they are taught to set up each goal in agonizingly small steps, but then to insist that their child take that step.

One of the most distinguishing characteristics of the child who makes it to normal status is having parents who tend to deny that he is sick, giving no excuses for his behavior and putting lots of demands on him while devoting fantastic amounts of time to him.

Thus the real harm done by the psychogenic theory may not have been the blame it laid, but the wedge it drove between the autistic child and his best allies in his fight to come to grips with the world.

#### PORT OF NEW YORK—FOREMOST IN THE WORLD

#### HON. HUGH L. CAREY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. CAREY of New York. Mr. Speaker, the Honorable George H. Hearn, distinguished member of the Federal Maritime Commission, spoke before the 74th annual dinner of the Cathedral Club of Brooklyn. I was privileged to be present and enjoy the Commissioner's address and the fellowship of the club.

Commissioner Hearn has spent his professional life in service to enhancing this Nation's ability to engage in trade. His work on the CAB and the Maritime Commission, plus his years practicing admiralty law, make him uniquely qualified to discuss the qualities and capabilities of the Port of New York.

My own 15th Congressional District borders New York Harbor from Brooklyn Bridge to the span of Verrazano. I was born within sight of the harbor and have lived in Brooklyn all my life. It is with particular pleasure and pride that I commend Commissioner Hearn's remarks to my colleagues, and I include his remarks at this point in the RECORD: REMARKS OF COMMISSIONER GEORGE H. HEARN, JANUARY 24, 1974

Your Excellency Bishop Mugavero, Mayor Beame, our guest speaker Senator Dan Inouye, Comptroller Levitt, Right Rev. & Very Rev. Monsignor, Rev. Fathers and Brothers, My Father and Brothers, Honored Guests who grace our dais this evening, Members of the Cathedral Club of Brooklyn, Ladies and Gentlemen, friends, all.

I would like to express to you Bishop Mugavero, to the officers and members of the Cathedral Club, my sincere appreciation for affording me this wonderful evening. I have always relished the opportunity I had sev-

eral years ago in addressing your annual dinner when, by doing so, I joined the illustrious rank of former speakers—including President John F. Kennedy, President Lyndon B. Johnson, Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Senators Mike Mansfield and Henry M. Jackson to list but a few; and I welcome Senator Inouye to this group this evening, particularly after that fine speech; and now to be your honoree this evening qualifies me for membership in the other exclusive group of many dear friends such as Gene Keogh; my own Congressman, Hugh Carey; Congressmen John Murphy and John Rooney; that great sportsman, Bill Shea and the Bishop himself. So it is in appreciation for this twofold honor that I express to you my heartfelt thanks.

To have the opportunity of saying a few words to you after your listening to men such as our guest speaker—Senator Dan Inouye, Bishop Mugavero and Mayor Beame leaves very little left for anyone to say. However, I would feel somewhat remiss if I did not bring you some short, but what I think is an important message this evening. I am being honored here this evening as a Member of the Federal Maritime Commission, a regulatory agency of the Federal government which plays an important role in the economics of this area.

Transportation for the last twenty years has been, as they say, "my bag"—as a maritime lawyer practicing with a prestigious admiralty law firm here in New York City; as counsel for the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington, D.C. and as a Member and Vice Chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission. While engaging in this practice I have travelled to all the ports of the United States and to the major port cities of the world. Upon arriving at each port one immediately becomes aware of the sense of pride that the inhabitants of these great places have in their individual ports. We, here in this great metropolitan area and particularly those of us living within the geographical limits of the Port of New York and New Jersey, have been blessed with the world's finest geographically structured port. Since 1613 when the Port was established by the Dutch traders, it has blossomed in the international community of trade and, as a result of the labors of many over the centuries, this port today has emerged as the foremost trading center of the world.

I wish that New Yorkers and Jerseyites alike would not just take the port for granted, but would realize its value and acclaim it. Outside of the community of my many friends here this evening who are actively and economically engaged in international waterborne commerce, few ever think of this great port and fewer get involved with its activities, nor are they concerned with its future. Every man, woman and child living within a thousand miles of the Statue of Liberty must rely on this port to deliver their goods. Many of these goods are the bare necessities of life—a few its luxuries. Twenty-seven percent of those living within twenty-five miles of the Statue of Liberty are engaged in business activities which are directly or indirectly related to the Port and but for the Port would have no source of livelihood.

I realize that this great metropolis and that the New York/New Jersey metropolitan area offers many other business and leisure attractions to its inhabitants and visitors which compete for their interest and enthusiasm. However, without the necessary functions and activities of this port, this area would not be the economical and commercial center of not only the United States, but of the world.

My activities are concerned with the regulation of all of the foreign waterborne commerce of the United States. However, this is

my home and, my friends, if there is only one thing you carry away with you this evening and which you might reflect on over the next few weeks, it is my plea that each and everyone of you get involved with the port, become knowledgeable of its needs, figure out what you might do for it and how it may help you in your business and private lives, and, above all, make some effort to do something to insure that this great Port of New York and New Jersey continues to play a vital role in the future international waterborne trade.

Let this generation of New Yorkers be remembered for having the foresight to realize, in difficult times, that the most important way of protecting the economic and commercial superiority of this area lies in a continuing, viable Port and realizing that the men of the Cathedral Club of Brooklyn lead the way in doing something about it. God bless you all!

#### MONTHLY CALENDAR OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

### HON. HENRY P. SMITH III

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 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 February Calendar of Events follows:

#### FEBRUARY AT THE SMITHSONIAN

FRIDAY, FEB. 1

Exhibition: *American Self-Portraits*. One hundred nine works that provide a record of important artists, their varied styles and techniques. The paintings provide an artistic and social history of America through the differences shown in taste and fashion in both portraiture, styles, interior decor and landscapes over a 300 year period. Portraits are being circulated by the International Exhibitions Foundation and are from both major museums and private collections. National Portrait Gallery, through March 15.

SUNDAY, FEB. 3

Sunday Shorts: *Them Tar Hills*. Laurel and Hardy; *To Parsifal*. Bruce Baillie; *Gino's Pizza*. Warren Bass; *Divided World*. Arne Sucksdorff; *Runner*. National Film Board of Canada. A variety of short films selected for both adults and teenagers. 3 p.m. History and Technology Building auditorium. \$1.25 general, \$1 students; \$.75 Associates. Sponsored by the Smithsonian Resident Associates. Call 381-5157.

MONDAY, FEB. 4

Illustrated Lecture: *Joseph Cornell (1903-1972)*, by Walter Hopps. Visiting Curator of Contemporary Art, National Collection of Fine Arts. Scheduled in conjunction with the current exhibition of Cornell's assemblages and collages, 12:30 p.m., National Collection of Fine Arts.

Theatre Chamber Players: Program includes the first Washington performance of Ligeti's *Nouvelles Aventures*. Sponsored by the Smithsonian Division of Performing Arts. \$4.75 general; \$2.10 students and senior citizens; \$4.25 Associates. For reservations call 381-5395. 8:30 p.m., Natural History Bldg.

TUESDAY, FEB. 5

Museum Lecture: Edwin A. Battison. Curator, Mechanical and Civil Engineering, talks on *Patents, Productivity and Prosperity*. 12:30 p.m., History and Technology Building auditorium.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6

Seminar: *State of Non-commercial Theatre in America*. Moderator: Donn Murphy, Director of Theatre, Georgetown University. Participants: Stanley Kauffman, drama critic, *The New Republic*; John Simon, drama critic, *New York*; Peter Zeisler, Theatre Communications Group. 7:30 p.m. \$6 general, \$5 Associates. Call 381-5157 for further information.

THURSDAY, FEB. 7

Creative Screen: *Symphonies in Expression* (15 min.)—the art work of Abdul Rahman Chughtai; *Symphony of the Seasons* (40 min.)—the people and their customs reveal the moods and seasons of Pakistan. Two films made in Pakistan, shown in conjunction with the current exhibition, *Paintings from Pakistan*. Complete program begins 11 a.m., 12:15, and 1:15 p.m. Renwick Gallery.

FRIDAY, FEB. 8

Exhibition: *Art of the Pacific Northwest: From the 1930s to the Present*. Paintings, sculptures and drawings by forty-five artists depict the strong distinctive art produced in the Pacific Northwest over the past four decades—with basic qualities of quietness, pastoral sense and mysticism. Artists include Mark Tobey, C. S. Price, Morris Graves and Kenneth Callahan. National Collection of Fine Arts, through May 5.

SATURDAY, FEB. 9

Film for Kids: *My Brother Talks to Horses*—the story of a small boy who likes to chat with a racehorse. Directed by Fred Zinneman. 2 p.m., History and Technology Building auditorium. \$.75 general; \$.50 Associates. Sponsored by the Smithsonian Resident Associates. Call 381-5157.

SUNDAY, FEB. 10

The Bach Family *Twixt Bloody Marys: Concerto for Two Harpsichords* by Wilhelm Friedmann Bach, *Partita in C Minor*, No. 11, *Sonata for Violin and Harpsichord in G Major*, No. VI, by Johann Sebastian Bach. Performed by harpsichordists John Fesperman and Anthony Cantrick and violinist Susan Cantrick. Bloody marys, brioches and danish served before or after the concert. 10 a.m. to 12 noon or 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. \$6.50 general; \$5.50 Associates. Call 381-5157.

Sunday Shorts: *The Tramp*, Charlie Chaplin; *This Is War?*, The Marx Brothers; *Frogs*, Charles Braverman; *Children of Synanon*, Howard Lester; *Wind and the River*, Arne Sucksdorff; *Gallery*, Ken Rudolph. 3 p.m., History and Technology Building auditorium. \$1.25 general; \$1 students; \$.75 Associates. Sponsored by the Smithsonian Resident Associates. Call 381-5157.

MONDAY, FEB. 11

Illustrated Lecture: *Shaker Architecture: A Survey of the Existing Buildings*, by A. D. Emerich, member of the Society of Architectural Historians and former chairman of the Shaker Studies Conference in 1968. Mr. Emerich will base his talk on his past twelve years survey of the twenty remaining Shaker sites in eight states conducted in preparation for a book on the communal sect's architecture. Co-sponsored by the Renwick Gallery and the Latrobe Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians. 6 p.m., The Renwick Gallery.

TUESDAY, FEB. 12

Oriental Art Lecture: *The Power of Imagery: Silver Vessels of Sasanian Iran (3rd-7th century A.D.)*. An illustrated lecture by Prudence Harper, Metropolitan Museum of Art. 8:30 p.m., The Freer Gallery. Exhibition galleries open at 6:30 prior to the lecture.

Panel Discussion: *History, Identity and Aspiration*. An examination of the history and heritage of Black Americans, being held in connection with Black History Week.

Topics and speakers are follows: *Black Immigration into the U.S.*, Dr. Roy S. Bryce-Laporte, former Director, Afro-American Studies, Yale University and currently with the Smithsonian Institution: *Identifying a Minority Culture in a Majority Society*, James Gibson, Chairman, District Bicentennial Commission; *Struggle for Political Leverage*, Barbara Simmons, Member at Large, D.C. School Board. 8 p.m., History and Technology Building Auditorium. Free—Tickets Required. Call 381-5157.

Museum Lecture: *From Natural History to Biology: The Growth of a Science*. Speaker: Audrey B. Davis, Associate Curator, Medical Sciences, 12:30 p.m., History and Technology Building Auditorium.

## WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13

American Aviation Historical Society: Monthly meeting, 8 p.m., National Air and Space Museum. The public is welcome to attend.

## FRIDAY, FEB. 15

Exhibition: *The Prints and Drawings of Herman Webster*. Some 70 drawings, watercolors and prints by American expatriate artist Herman Webster (1878-1970), revealing his interest and skill in portraying romantic Europe through New World eyes. Works include drypoints, handcolored etchings, pen and ink, and pencil, and such subjects as streets and churches in Venice, parks in Paris, gypsy camps in Spain, chateau dungeons and cathedral interiors. National Collection of Fine Arts, through April 28.

## SUNDAY, FEB. 17

Sunday Shorts: *The Barber Shop*, W.C. Fields; *Natural Habitat*, Ralph Arlyck; *Bouquet*, Ken Rudolph; *Cream of Beales*, Charles Braverman; *Portrait of a Horse*, Witold Gierz; *Chicken Soup*, Carousel films. Short films selected for both adults and teenagers. 3 p.m., History and Technology Building auditorium. \$1.25 general, \$1 students; \$.75 Associates. Sponsored by the Smithsonian Resident Associates. Call 381-5157.

Jazz Heritage Concert: *Lionel Hampton Quartet*. A free workshop will be conducted at 4:30 p.m.; History and Technology Building. Concert begins 8 p.m., Baird Auditorium, Natural History Building. \$4.50 general, \$3.50 students and senior citizens, \$4 Associates. For reservations call 381-5395.

## MONDAY, FEB. 18

Audubon Lecture: *Spring Pageant of Wildflowers in the Potomac Valley*. Lecturer: Stanwyn Shetler, Associate Curator, Department of Botany Smithsonian Institution. Mr. Shetler will use color slides to illustrate his lecture and examine the relationship between birds and wildflowers. 5:30 and 8:30 p.m., Baird Auditorium, Natural History Building. Co-sponsored by the Smithsonian Resident Associates and the Audubon Naturalist Society. \$2.50 general, \$1.50 members. Children \$1.50 and \$1. Call 381-5157 for reservation information.

Concert: *A Concert for George Washington's Birthday: The Music of Claude Debussy*. Seven Air Force musicians and guest harpist Claudia Wijent present an all-Debussy program of vocal and chamber music. 8 p.m., The Renwick Gallery. Free.

## TUESDAY, FEB. 19

Museum Lecture: *Women in Politics*. Speaker: Edith P. Mayo, Museum Specialist, Political History. 12:30 p.m., History and Technology Building Auditorium.

## WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20

Lunchbox Forum: *Airships in the Space Age*. Informal discussion led by Kurt Stehling 12 noon, Room 449, Smithsonian Institution "Castle" Building.

## THURSDAY, FEB. 21

Creative Screen: *Symphonies in Expression; Symphony of the Seasons*. Repeat. See February 7 for details.

## FRIDAY, FEB. 22 THROUGH FEB. 25

Bach's Clavieruebung, Parts I-IV. James Weaver, harpsichordist and organist, presents four evenings of concerts. Sponsored by the Divisions of Musical Instruments and Performing Arts. The program schedule is as follows: Feb. 22 and 23—Books I and II, Partitas, French Overture, Italian Concerto, 8:30 p.m., Hall of Musical Instruments, History and Technology Building. Feb. 24—Book III. The Organ Mass. 8:30 p.m. All Souls Unitarian Church, 16th and Harvard Streets, N.W. Feb. 25—Book IV. The Goldberg Variations, 8:30 p.m., Hall of Musical Instruments. All four programs included in one ticket price: \$3.50 general, \$1 students and senior citizens and \$3 Associates. For reservations call 381-5395.

## SATURDAY, FEB. 23

Mime for Children: *Archaeus Productions*, under the direction of Robert White, Jr., performs classical mime in addition to short playlets. 2 p.m., Baird Auditorium, Natural History Building. \$3 general \$2 Associates. Sponsored by the Smithsonian Resident Associates. Call 381-5157 for ticket information.

## SUNDAY, FEB. 24

Sunday shorts: *Solo*, Mike Hoover; *Behind the Scenes*, Mike Hoover; *Pigskin Capers*, The Marx Brothers; *Corrida Interdite*, Denys de Daunant; *Games of Angels*, Walerian Borowczyk; *Lapis*, James Whitney. Short films selected for both adults and teenagers. 3 p.m., History and Technology Building auditorium. \$1.25 general, \$1 students; \$.75 Associates. Sponsored by the Smithsonian Resident Associates. Call 381-5157.

## MONDAY, FEB. 25

Lecture: *Environmental Design and the Federal Government*. Michael Straight, Deputy Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts, discusses how the Endowment has come to view design as a principal art form and, in turn, has become a major national design resource. 8 p.m., The Renwick Gallery. Co-sponsored by the Renwick Gallery and the American Institute of Planners.

## TUESDAY, FEB. 26

Museum Lecture: *Restoration of the Harlan and Hollingsworth Engine*. Speaker: William K. Henson, Supervisor, Technical Laboratory, Department of Science and Technology. 12:30 p.m., History and Technology Building Auditorium.

## THURSDAY, FEB. 28

National Capital Shell Club: Monthly meeting and program. 8 p.m., Room 43, Natural History Building. The public is welcome to attend.

Lecture: *Art in the Pacific Northwest*. Joshua C. Taylor, Director of the Smithsonian's National Collection of Fine Arts, will discuss the issues raised by the current exhibition on Pacific Northwest art. 12:30 p.m., Lecture Hall, National Collection of Fine Arts.

## OTHER EVENTS

(Sponsored by the Smithsonian Resident Associates Program. For further information call 381-5157)

Luncheon Talks: Directors of four major museums discuss the collections, history and activities of their respective areas: Feb. 7—Tom L. Freudenheim, Baltimore Museum of Art; Feb. 21—Brooke Hindle, Museum of History and Technology; Mar. 14—Roy Slade, Corcoran Gallery of Art; Mar. 28—Michael Collins, National Air & Space Museum. Series or individual tickets available. Admission includes cocktails and buffet.

Dance—Film Screenings and Discussions. With George Gelles, dance critic, *Washington Star-News*. Screenings: Edward Villella, New York City Ballet; Paul Taylor Dance Company; the company of the late Jose Limon. Mime artist Gary Glover will perform and discuss his art form. Feb. 11, 18 and 25. 8 p.m., History and Technology Building. \$16 series; \$12 Associates.

The Citizen: Power and/or Powerlessness. Feb. 4—*The Citizen and Crime*, Patrick Murphy, President, Police Foundation; Feb. 11—*The Citizen and Consumerism*, Virginia Knauer, Special Assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs; Feb. 18—*The Citizen and the Media*, Robert Maynard, *The Washington Post*; Feb. 25—*The Citizen and His Environment*, Russell Peterson, Chairman, Council on Environmental Quality. 8:10 p.m., History and Technology Building. \$7 each lecture; \$5 Associates.

Giants of Contemporary Architecture. Feb. 5—*Saarinens and Roche*, Allan Temko, Prof. of Art, California State University; Feb. 12—*Le Corbusier and His Influence on Contemporary Architects*, Richard Meier, New York architect; Feb. 19—*The Architecture of Louis Kahn*, by Louis Kahn; Feb. 26—*Philip Johnson and his Antecedents*, Robert M. Stern, architect and author. 8:10, Natural History Building. \$8 each lecture; \$6 Associates.

## DEMONSTRATIONS—MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY

*Spinning and Weaving*—Tuesday through Thursday, 10 a.m.-2 p.m. 1st floor, and Sunday, Feb. 10 and 24, 1-4 p.m.

*Printing and Typefounding*: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, 2-4 p.m., 3rd floor.

*Musical Instruments*. A selection of 18th and 19th century instruments, and American folk instruments, Hall of Musical Instruments, 3rd floor. 1:30 p.m., Mondays and Fridays—keyboard; Wednesdays—lute and guitar; Thursdays—folk.

## REHABILITATION MEDICINE FILMS AND LECTURE

Shown each Friday at 12:30 p.m., History and Technology Building auditorium, in connection with the current exhibition: *Triumphing Over Disability—200 years of Rehabilitation Medicine in the United States*.

Feb. 1—*20th Century Epidemic*, Washington Heart Association; *Toward Tomorrow*, Goodwill Industries; *Can You Hear Me?*, John Tracy Clinic.

Feb. 8—*Rheumatic Heart Disease and Common Heart Disorders*, Washington Heart Association; *Reach Into Silence*, University of Southern California.

Feb. 15—Lecture: *Triumphing Over Disability*, by Dr. Audrey B. Davis, Curator, Division of Medical Sciences.

Feb. 22—*One Fine Day*, Washington Heart Association; *Help for Mark*, Appleton-Century Croft; *The Person Within*, Clark School for the Deaf.

*Dial-A-Museum*—737-8811 for daily announcements on new exhibits and special events.

*Dial-A-Phenomenon*—737-8855 for weekly announcements on stars, planets and worldwide occurrences of short-lived natural phenomena.

## PINOCCHIO

## Smithsonian Puppet Theatre Begins February 6

The popular fantasy performed with music in commedia style by Allan Stevens and Company, using 15 rod puppets and four puppeteers. The new production was created by Allan Stevens and Vera Hughes, and is presented by the Division of Performing Arts. Wednesday through Friday, 10:30 and 11:30; Saturday and Sunday, 11 a.m., 12:30 and 2:30 p.m. Admission—\$1.25. Discounts are avail-

able for groups or members of the Smithsonian Associates, Arts and Industries Building. Call 381-5395 for reservations.

## HOURS

## Open 7 days a week

Arts and Industries Building, Freer Gallery of Art, National Collection of Fine Arts, National Air and Space Museum, National Museum of History and Technology, National Museum of Natural History, National Portrait Gallery, The Renwick Gallery, Smithsonian Institution Building—10 a.m.-5:30 p.m.

Anacostia Neighborhood Museum—10 a.m.-6 p.m. Monday through Friday; 1-6 p.m. weekends.

National Zoo Buildings—9 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

## EXPERIMENTARIUM

## National Air and Space Museum

New Born Babe—a demonstration show that introduces the spacearium concept. Included in the program is a simulated Apollo launch, a look at the different colors of stars, a description of pulsars and an imaginary closeup look at a quasar on the edge of the universe. Tuesdays through Fridays, 4:30 p.m.; Saturdays and Sundays, 11 a.m., 12 noon, 1, 2, 3 and 4 p.m. To verify schedule call 381-6242.

## MUSEUM TOURS

## Museum of History and Technology

Highlights: Weekdays, 10:30 and 11:30 a.m., 1:30 p.m. Weekends, 10:30 a.m., 12 noon, 1:30 and 3 p.m.

First Ladies' Gowns: Monday-Friday, 10:30 and 11:30 a.m.

200 Years of Needlework: Tuesdays only, 10:15 a.m. Begins at the Star-Spangled Banner exhibit.

## Museum of Natural History

Highlights: Weekdays, 10:30 a.m., 12 noon (noon tour may be delayed)

Renwick Gallery, the Smithsonian's design and crafts museum: Shaker furniture exhibition—tours for groups of 10 or more, on a pre-arranged basis. Through April 7. Call 381-6541 for scheduling.

## VOLUNTEER DOCENTS NEEDED

National Collection of Fine Arts and the Renwick Gallery—training for participation in the innovative programs of either museum will include lectures in the history of art and art appreciation in May and formal training in September. Deadline for applications: March 15. Call Nora Panzer, 381-6541, for further information.

National Museum of Natural History or National Museum of History and Technology—training begins in March. Call Magda Schremp, 381-6471, for further information. Deadline: March 1.

## ASCENT OF MAN

BBC-TV and Time-Life Films series presents Dr. Jacob Bronowski and his personal views of the history of man and science. The final four programs will be featured in February, one each week, on the following schedule:

Wednesday and Thursday, 10:30, 11:30, 12:30, 1:30, 2:30 and 3:30 p.m., History and Technology Building.

Saturday: 12:30, 1:30, 2:30 and 3:30 p.m., National History Building; (Feb. 23—History and Technology Bldg.)

Evening Showings (tickets required)—Wednesday 5:30 and 8 p.m. Tickets may be picked up, in person, at the Great Hall, Smithsonian Institution "Castle" Building beginning the Saturday preceding the evening show. The schedule for February is as follows:

Feb. 6, 7, 9—*World Within World*. The history of the men and ideas that made 20th

century physics "the greatest achievement of human imagination."

Feb. 13, 14, 16.—*Knowledge or Certainty*. Dr. Bronowski's personal statement on the moral dilemma of today's scientists, contrasting humanist tradition in science with some inhuman results.

Feb. 20, 21, 23—*Generation Upon Generation*. The complex code of human inheritance shown in the experiments of pioneer geneticist Gregor Mendel and the discoveries of modern laboratories.

Final Film—Special Schedule: *The Long Childhood*.

Feb. 24—2 p.m. Interdepartmental Auditorium, 14th and Constitution Ave., N.W. No tickets required—1200 seating capacity.

Feb. 27—8:30 p.m. Natural History Building. Tickets required and will be available Feb. 23, Great Hall Reception Center, Smithsonian Institution Castle Building.

Dr. Bronowski will be present at these two showings to introduce the film and be available for a question period following the screening.

Feb. 27—hourly from 10:30 a.m., last showing 3:30 p.m., History and Technology Building Auditorium; 5:30 p.m., Natural History Building.

Feb. 28—hourly 10:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m. History and Technology Building Auditorium.

## OTHER RECENTLY OPENED AREAS

Explore Gallery, National Collection of Fine Arts. A special room designed for children with bright colors, contrasting textures, shapes and sounds. Included are movable sculptures, photographic blowups, environmental sounds and a "portrait gallery" with a funhouse mirror for instant self-portraits. 10 a.m.-5:30 p.m., 7 days a week.

American Masters. Hall of Photography, Museum of History and Technology. More than fifty recently acquired works by major American photographers Ansel Adams, Lisette Model, Laszlo Moholy-Nagy, Minor White, Aaron Siskind, Harry Callahan, Jerry Uelsmann, Lee Friedlander, Wynn Bullock, Gyorgy Kepes, Paul Caponigro and Diane Arbus. Through May 26.

Anatomy of a Gallop. Division of Graphic Arts, Museum of History and Technology. Lithographs of Currier and Ives and photographs of Eadweard Muybridge contrast the movements of animals and man as they were captured by the artist, and the reality of photography. Through April.

Restaurant. National Collection of Fine Arts. Open seven days a week from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., and serving soups, salads, sandwiches, fruits, pastries and beverages.

## RADIO SMITHSONIAN

Radio Smithsonian, a program of music and conversation growing out of the Institution's many activities, is broadcast every Sunday on WGMS-AM (570) and FM (103.5) from 9-9:30 p.m. The program schedule for February:

3rd—*Concert*, featuring the Western Wind and the Paul Hill Chorale performing music of America.

10th—*Mayans and the Supernatural*. Professor Michael Coe of Yale University discusses the spiritual world of the ancient inhabitants of Mexico. *Americans in Self-Portrait*. A talk with the noted American art critic Alfred Frankenstein.

17th—*Cajun Music Today*. The Balfa Brothers of Louisiana perform their special style of Cajun music, in concert at the Smithsonian.

24th—*Genetics: Beyond DNA*. Biologist James Dewey Watson, discoverer of DNA, describes the background of his discovery and the new challenge of genetics research.

## DOMESTIC STUDY TOURS

For information on the following tours, contact Mrs. Howe, Room 106-SI, Smith-

sonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560. *Channel Islands*, Calif.: April 15-22, 1974. *Fiesta*, San Antonio, Texas: April 21-28, 1974. *Boston Art and Architecture*: June 21-24, 1974.

## THE COAST GUARD STACKS ITS OFFSHORE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

## HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, writing in the Observations column of the National Observer for the week ending February 9, August Gribbin suggests that the Commandant of the Coast Guard has "blundered badly" in naming a 17-member National Offshore Operations Advisory Committee composed entirely of representatives from the offshore drilling industry.

Mr. Gribbin spells it out:

First. The Coast Guard enforces safety and antipollution laws and regulations and, consequently, guards our ecological interest.

Second. Increased offshore drilling activity will increase the possibility, if not the probability, of more and more damaging oil spills that will affect greater numbers of recreational areas and fishing grounds.

Third. Membership on the advisory panel need not be limited to industry representatives, and, "Indeed, it might seem less than prudent to have as principal advisers the people to be policed."

Fourth. Yet 13 of the 17 committee members come from oil companies, two from oil well drilling companies, and two from charter ship and charter helicopter companies doing all or practically all of their business with the rig owners.

As Mr. Gribbin says, the Coast Guard has "an important job" to do—and the offshore drilling industry is not the only sector with an interest in how that job is done.

The Coast Guard's advisers should include persons who want to protect the offshore environment as well as those who want to exploit it. Without that kind of balance, the Government cannot expect much public support for offshore drilling. To appoint a stacked pro-industry advisory committee can only increase public suspicion about hand-in-glove relationships between Government and the oil industry, not decrease it.

I should like to include the item by Mr. Gribbin, headed "Advice From the Experts," and a notice from the Federal Register of January 18 announcing a meeting of this advisory committee:

## ADVICE FROM THE EXPERTS

It's just good common sense: If you've a job to do and wish to do it correctly, have experts advise you. Certainly the commandant of the Coast Guard has followed the axiom—and I believe he has blundered badly.

The Coast Guard regulates offshore oil-drilling operations. Along with routinely licensing drilling-vessel crews and safeguarding navigation around rigs, the Coast Guard enforces safety and antipollution laws and

regulations. Consequently, the Coast Guard guards our ecological interest.

It's an important job. And it's becoming increasingly important now that oil companies are winning permission to drill off the East Coast and in new areas of the West and Gulf coasts, thus increasing the possibility, if not the probability, of more and more damaging oil spills that will affect greater numbers of recreational areas and fishing grounds.

For guidance in its antipollution and safety regulating, the Coast Guard relies on a 17-member group called the National Offshore Operations Industry Advisory Committee. According to Coast Guard officials, the group needn't be limited to industry representatives. Indeed, it might seem less than prudent to have as principal advisers the people to be policed.

Yet Adm. Chester R. Bender, the Coast Guard commandant, has announced that he has appointed a new committee. It's to be chaired by Texaco's George Mott. All of its members come from the offshore-drilling industry. Thirteen of the 17 committee members come from oil companies, two from oil-well drilling companies, and two from charter ship and charter helicopter companies doing all or practically all of their business with the rig owners.

Now all we need is a similar group to advise about coastal defense and cutter patrol operations. The Coast Guard could appoint experts from, say, Poland, East Germany, China, Albania, and Russia. They have an interest in our defenses. So doesn't that make good common sense?—August Gribbin.

[Department of Transportation—Coast Guard—CGD 74 15 1]

NATIONAL OFFSHORE OPERATIONS INDUSTRY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

PUBLIC MEETING

This is to give notice pursuant to Pub. L. 92-463, sec. 10(a), approved October 6, 1972, that the National Offshore Operations Industry Advisory Committee will conduct an open meeting on January 30, 1974, in room 2232, NASSIF Building, 400 Seventh Street, SW, Washington, D.C. The meeting is scheduled to begin at 8:30 a.m. and is expected to last all day.

The agenda for the meeting will be the following:

1. Call to order.
2. Approval of minutes of 11-12 July 1973 meeting.
3. Committee organization and future activity.
4. Personnel.
5. Vessel safety.
6. Vessel admeasurement.
7. Fixed structure safety.
8. Portable tanks.
9. Occupational Safety and Health Act.
10. Law of the Sea.
11. Environmental matters.
12. Manned Subsea operations.
13. Miscellaneous.
14. Adjournment.

The National Offshore Operations Industry Advisory Committee was chartered on August 15, 1973, by the Commandant of the Coast Guard to advise the Marine Safety Council on a variety of matters concerning safe practices in offshore operations. Public members of the Committee serve voluntarily without compensation from the Federal Government, either travel or per diem.

Interested persons may seek additional information by writing:  
COMMANDANT (G-CMC/82)  
U.S. Coast Guard  
Washington, D.C. 20590  
Dated: January 15, 1974.

D. H. CLIFTON,  
Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Acting Chief,  
Office of Merchant Marine Safety.  
[FR Doc. 74-1507 Filed 1-17-74; 8:45 am]

SINAI PENINSULA

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, the Sinai Peninsula will play an important role in the Arab-Israeli peace negotiations at Geneva. I should like to enter into the RECORD an article by Stanley Blumberg which appeared in the Baltimore Evening Sun, January 23, 1974, pointing out the economic potential of a land often thought of as just desert.

THE SINAI: A BIG, EMPTY BAG EVERYONE WANTS TO GET HIS HANDS INTO

(By Stanley Blumberg)

The retention of the Sinai peninsula is considered by the Israelis to be essential to their national defense. They argue—and with apparent justification, considering that the Egyptians unilaterally broke the Suez cease-fire line last fall—that the Arabs cannot be trusted. And so, the Israeli negotiators are certain to argue at Geneva, this barrier of sand and mountains must remain in Israeli hands.

An odd ambivalence on this point prevails among the Egyptians. President Sadat views the Sinai as Egyptian territory and can't tolerate its occupation by foreign forces. His predecessor President Abdul Nasser, in contrast, did not agree that Sinai was part of Egypt. This he made clear in a speech to Egyptian airmen as recently as May, 1967. Recounting events preceding the Sinai war in 1956, Nasser said: "On October 31, the Anglo-French attack on us began. The air raids began at sunset on October 31. At the same time all our forces in Sinai were withdrawn completely to inside Egypt."

Was this but a slip of the tongue? Hardly. Nasser was a proud Egyptian and looked down with scorn on the Bedouin tribes that wandered across this desolate peninsula. In his view, they were part of the despised Arab nation. That was known to be his position, even though earlier, for political reasons, he had proclaimed that the Egyptians were also Arabs and he was the leader of this Arab nation.

These historical arguments will have little effect on the decision as to who will control both the Sinai and the people who dwell on it, if Henry Kissinger's grand design for "peace" is implemented. He had frequently asserted that Israel must withdraw from territories it captured from the Arabs in the last two wars. Its security, however, will have to be assured by the Arabs, perhaps with "outside guarantees." In other words, the Egyptians would resume their stewardship of the Sinai and the Gaza strip. And so the question arises: apart from strategic value, what is the Sinai really worth in concrete terms?

The Sinai's potential for development has become apparent since the Six Day War. Unfortunately, because of political uncertainties, its mineral wealth has not been harvested. Even more distressing, in this energy-hungry world, has been the lack of prospecting for additional sources of oil in the Sinai. In order to appreciate the opportunities for exploitation of the peninsula's natural resources, a brief geographical description is helpful.

The Sinai is a triangular mass, bounded on the north for 150 miles by the Mediterranean coast. Some 730 miles due south its apex meets the Red Sea near Sharm el Sheikh. It is separated on the west from Egypt by the Gulf of Suez and its extension, the Suez Canal. Its eastern limits are the Gulf of Aqaba and the desert of Israel, the Negev.

The northern coastal region is desert. A few fishing villages, now occupied by Israeli paramilitary groups, nestle among the sand dunes on the Mediterranean Sea.

South of this barren area, a chain of eroded mountains paralleling and east of the Suez Canal have, from time immemorial, protected central Sinai from military invasion. There are, however, three passes through the mountain range that permit the passage of troops and armor. The most famous, the Mitla Pass, is due east of the city of Suez, and the Israeli occupiers of the Sinai contemplate a long stay there after their canal pullback.

Before the Six Day War, an Italian group prospected for and found oil in the southern section of the Gulf of Suez. The war inflicted little damage to the oil rigs, tanks and other facilities and when the fighting subsided, production continued. The only change was a partial transfer of ownership. The wells on the east side of the Gulf were placed under Israeli control and the Egyptians retained guardianship over the west bank wells. The Italian group agreed to accept a 50 per cent share in the oil wells. Up until the beginning of the Yom Kippur War this arrangement worked well. Not a shot was fired by either side in anger. Israel is still pumping oil from its fields on the east bank of the Gulf of Suez.

According to some sources, the Israelis were under outside pressure during this period between the wars not to expand their fields by additional prospecting. The Italians were satisfied to restrict their output to 5.5 million tons per year—about a million tons less than Israeli pre-war annual requirements. After all, they also had the concession on the Egyptian side of the gulf and did not wish to antagonize Sadat. Israelis, such as Mordecai Friedman, former manager of Netivei Neft (an Israeli oil company), believe the reserves along both sides of the gulf have a potential yield of one million tons of oil per day. Many geologists consider this forecast "highly optimistic."

Fossil fuels, however, are not the limit of the Sinai's riches. For the past five years a team of Hebrew University geologists, led by Professor Ya'acov Ben-Tor, have carried out an exhaustive exploration of the Sinai desert. Even though all their findings have not been published—some are under secret classification—enough has been revealed to promise profitable mining, providing the deposits are large enough.

A sample of ore discovered in the southern Sinai contains a very high concentration of the very valuable non-ferrous metal, tungsten, used in making steel alloy. In addition to tungsten the ore contains commercially valuable concentrations of two other prized non-ferrous metals, copper and molybdenum. Tungsten is highly profitable to mine even when found in ore containing only one-half of one per cent. The ore in the Sinai contains between one and two per cent of tungsten.

According to tests made in the Technion laboratory, it is a simple process to extract the three elements from the ore. But this is only a promise for the future. Currently, the Israelis are operating a large scale magnesium mine in southern Sinai. Again, for security reasons, the tonnage of the ore being extracted is not available.

And that's not all. Agronomists in Israel believe that profitable farming on land encompassing vast acreage in the northern Sinai awaits only water and dedication. They point out the growth of agriculture in Arizona made possible by irrigation.

We are entering a period of American pressure on Israel to yield territory that Israel considers essential for her national defense. Most Israelis, at this point, are concerned less with the current and potential riches of the Sinai peninsula than with strategic value. To that extent many of her citi-

zens consider the peace conference soon to be revitalized, a fraud, a papering-over, a proposed legal cover for decisions already agreed to by Dr. Kissinger and President Sadat. They remind us that Dr. Kissinger has pledged the return by Israel to her pre-1967 boundaries, including abandonment of the entire Sinai. They ask whether that is what most American senators really want the Secretary to do.

#### CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT

### HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I have had the occasion in the past to discuss some of the less desirable consequences of the activities of the Select Committee on Committees, and I will no doubt continue to do so in the future. A careful examination of the merits of the proposal discloses not a great deal of redeeming social value—at least in those portions of the proposal which deal with committee structure.

I have recently received a copy of a letter sent to the chairman and members of the Select Committee, and feel that this letter makes several points which are of relevance to the controversy. The letter, signed by representatives of a number of conservation and environmental organizations, focuses on the negative value of the "One Member, One Committee" rule which appears to lie at the heart of the Select Committee's proposals, and stresses the inherent conflict between the traditional responsibilities of the Agriculture Committee and the responsibilities which would be given to that committee if these proposals were carried out.

The organizations which signed this letter are by no means the only groups which have expressed their opposition to the draft proposal. I understand that more are being contacted every day, and that the ranks of the opposition are indeed growing. I must say that I find this development gratifying, but not surprising.

For the information of my colleagues, I include the letter in the RECORD:

JANUARY 29, 1974.

HON. RICHARD BOLLING,  
Chairman, Select Committee on Committees,  
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: We would like to bring to your attention our very deep concern with some of the proposed changes for House reorganization in the Working Draft Report of the Select Committee on Committees. Although we are in sympathy with the overall goals of the House reorganization plan, we have studied the working draft in detail and believe some changes are necessary. Two major concerns are: (1) the reorganized committee structure with regard to natural resource and environmental jurisdictions; and (2) limiting members to service on one major committee.

The undersigned oppose the granting of the following five new jurisdictions to the Agriculture Committee: (1) Parks and Wilderness; (2) Wildlife; (3) Fish and Fisheries; (4) National Forests; and (5) Public Lands.

CXX—193—Part 3

At the local, regional and national level, there are strong and rapidly growing demands for the development of programs to protect and enhance the natural resource values in each of these five jurisdictions. Our reasons for opposing this committee's control over these five jurisdictions are:

(a) Historically, the Agriculture Committee's predominate focus has been the production of commodities. Virtually the only interest of the committee in public forests has been as a commodity source. While this focus may be acceptable with regard to some uses of the National Forests it ignores other legitimate functions, and it is not acceptable with regard to parks and wilderness or wildlife programs. This Committee has often opposed proposals for land and wildlife preservation despite the fact that agriculture programs affecting land and water resources are an excellent vehicle for services in support of these resources. Removing these five jurisdictions from committee control will not preclude the Committee from developing support programs for fish, wildlife, and wilderness. Through farm programs the Committee and USDA will have, as they always have had, the ability to enhance fish, wildlife, and wilderness resources without the necessity for formally controlling these jurisdictions.

(b) We do not believe that the combination of these five jurisdictions together with agriculture will in the future attract sufficient members with environmental protection and preservation interests to this committee to offset this committee's inherent commodity production orientation. Nor would the addition of these five jurisdictions result in the desired balance of members from varied geographic and demographic areas.

(c) This jurisdictional realignment would place Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service under the control of the very interests of which the Service has been critical on occasion in the past. EPA is currently within a subcommittee dominated by agricultural interests at the appropriations level. Thus, by this proposed realignment, the agricultural community could dominate the only agencies in the federal government which have the potential for providing an effective audit of the environmental consequences of USDA programs.

In addition, we question the advisability of continuing jurisdiction over pesticides in the Agriculture Committee. Although we recognize that in many respects this is a legitimate concern of the Department of Agriculture pesticides are also important concerns of other federal agencies such as the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Interior, and the Department of Commerce. A change in jurisdiction could provide attention to problems such as the health and environmental effects of pesticides which have heretofore received less attention in the Agriculture Committee due to a predominate concern for commodity production.

We do not believe that the stature and influence of the Agriculture Committee will be significantly reduced by removal of these five or six jurisdictions from its control. In terms of personnel numbers and budget size, the Department of Agriculture is and will continue to be a dominant element in the federal establishment. Federal commodity programs will become even more important in the years ahead as contributors to our nation's foreign trade and balance of payment accounts.

The other major issue of concern is the limitation of each member to one major committee assignment. We are strongly opposed to this recommendation. The legitimate interests and constituent responsibilities of members are more often than not too varied to be structurally limited by such a proposal. Further, this system without a requirement for mandatory rotation would

only aggravate the problems of the current seniority system, which is one of the dominant problems pointed to by many advocates of Congressional reform. Not only would this proposal further entrench the power of the seniority system over particular jurisdictions and programs, but it would also lead to the narrowing of members' expertise and knowledge. Most issues before Congress are very complex and quite often benefit from interdisciplinary approaches. A member's service on two major committees would more often than not bring valuable expertise and insights to solving the problems addressed by each committee. And, the proposal penalizes members who desire and are able to handle more than one committee assignment. Allowing two major committee assignments would also have beneficial effects in balancing committees where there are diverse jurisdictions but in which one particular jurisdiction would dominate another. The limitation of committee assignments to one would also penalize issues which are of important national concern but for the most part of secondary concern to most constituencies.

We believe that limitation would be better set a maximum of two committee assignments, with limitation set on the number of subcommittee assignments. The decision to limit committee assignments should be a matter of individual choice, and many members do this voluntarily already. The problem of lack of time can be solved through other techniques such as: (a) better utilization of the full week from three days to four or five; (b) more efficient scheduling of House floor action; (c) allowing an extra staff person to members serving on two committees; and (d) designating alternative days for major and minor committee meetings. The one committee assignment limitation can only work if it also includes mandatory rotation.

We appreciate the committee staff bringing the draft report to our attention and asking for our comments, and we look forward to working with the committee in developing a final document which will correct the problems we have outlined here. Some of us will have other constructive suggestions to make in the future.

Sincerely,

M. BROOK EVANS,

Director, Washington Office, Sierra Club.

CHARLES H. CALLISON,

Executive Vice President, National Audubon Society.

STUART BRANDBERG,

Executive Director, the Wilderness Society.

THOMAS L. KIMBELL,

Executive Vice President, National Wildlife Federation.

ANNE ROOSEVELT,

Legislative Director, Friends of the Earth.

PETER HARNIK,

Washington Representative, Environmental Action.

DAVID ZWICK,

Director, Clean Water Action Project.

DAVID SCOLL,

President, American League of Anglers.

GEN. THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO—A  
GREAT SOLDIER AND PATRIOT

### HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, February 10 is the 228th anniversary of the birth of Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko,

whose mighty contributions to the winning of our War of Independence symbolize so well the contributions made by millions of Polish Americans to their adopted country through their skill, hard work, and patriotism.

Americans cannot recall without deep emotion that he was the brave and courageous Polish soldier and statesman who voluntarily entered the American Continental Army and distinguished himself in the battles of New York and Yorktown.

We will soon celebrate the bicentennial of the birth of our Nation—a time when we will pause to pay tribute to the great heroes of the American Revolution who joined together in the fight against tyrannical rule. No rollcall of those men would be complete without the name of Thaddeus Kosciuszko for most historians recognize the significant contributions he made in the War of Independence.

As one of the proud cosponsors of the bill—now Public Law 92-524—to officially designate the Kosciuszko home in Philadelphia as a national memorial, I consider this an occasion to honor this great Polish patriot and also salute our fellow citizens of Polish descent who, following in the footsteps of Kosciuszko, have dedicated their lives, often at great risk, to continue the cause of freedom.

It is important for Americans to remain aware of the fact that American greatness is the result of vital contributions made by all of our ethnic groups and certainly the outstanding contributions of Polish Americans to the growth and advancement of our country merit the recognition that has now been officially extended through designation of the Kosciuszko home as a national memorial.

Even before our Declaration of Independence was signed, this young Polish officer sailed across the Atlantic and appeared before Gen. George Washington to volunteer his military skill and training to help create an effective military force from the fledgling Continental Army.

Kosciuszko was commissioned a colonel of engineers in the Continental Army with the task of strengthening the breastworks at Saratoga as well as the fortifications along the Delaware River and at West Point. The ardor and the zeal of this young officer were equaled only by his courage. It is small wonder that Thomas Jefferson hailed him by saying:

He was as pure a son of liberty as I have ever known and of that liberty which is to go to all and not the few or to the rich alone.

Throughout the 6 long and bleak years of the American Revolution, Kosciuszko devoted himself to helping General Washington win the war. In addition to his engineering prowess which meant so much to the Continental Army, this talented officer fought valiantly on the battlefields in the North as well as in the South. Leading cavalry troops through the bitter campaign of the Carolinas, he played a major role in driving the British out of Charleston.

Kosciuszko might have chosen to dwell in America and enjoy the love and acclaim of the American people while mak-

ing continued contributions to our Armed Forces of which he was now a full-fledged general officer. The grateful Congress, in addition to land and money, had bestowed upon him all the rights and privileges of American citizenship.

Kosciuszko chose instead to return to Europe and to his native Poland where he issued a call to arms. Polish patriots rushed to his side to begin a battle for Polish independence. Unfortunately, the military might of Russia and Prussia was so enormous, the efforts of Kosciuszko and his followers were in vain. The gallant leader was captured and imprisoned in a dungeon. Upon the death of Catherine, the Empress of Russia, he was freed—sorely ill and suffering physically, but still with a burning passion for the independence of his homeland—and continued to work for the liberation of Poland until his death in 1817.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to join Polish Americans in my own city of Chicago and all over this Nation as they pause this week to commemorate the birth of Thaddeus Kosciuszko and the enormous contributions he made to the freedom of all Americans.

#### ENERGY CRISIS EFFECT ON NEW YORK'S SCHOOL SYSTEM

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, during this very trying period in which our energy needs are not being fulfilled, with resulting domestic and international complications, the needs of our schoolchildren must not be overlooked. No responsible legislator will be worth his salt if he does not keep the interests of one of our most valuable national assets, our youth, in mind. It is with such an understanding that I speak with grave dismay of the effects of this shortage upon New York State's school system.

First is the question of price. Some supplier contracts have escalator clauses which have been invoked, but in other situations, suppliers have insisted that they can no longer supply fuel at the original contract price. In the case of heating oil, prices have skyrocketed since September 1973—in New York City and Buffalo, the No. 6 fuel oil price is up 148 to 149 percent. Though less spectacular, gasoline price rises have also cut deeply into school board budgets. Detailed figures are presented in the memo.

Second is the question of continued supply. Apparently, some fuel companies, which from the standpoint of the Federal Fuel Association regulations did not supply their present customers during a "base period"—1972-73—are claiming that their contracts have been voided by the new rules. Their argument is that the regulations only refer to "base period" suppliers in determining the allocations. As these governmental contracts are generally let on a sealed bid-lowest

bidder basis, suppliers often change from year to year. In fact, as is indicated in the memo, New York State now has a different supplier of gasoline than in fiscal 1972-73 and that supplier is currently attempting such a cutoff.

A problem in New York State may not be so much availability of energy supplies but price. So far there have been huge increases in the cost of No. 6 heating oil which is used—along with some coal—to heat New York City schools. The fuel bill budget for the 1973-74 school year was set at \$9.5 million. Since September 1973, the price of No. 6 fuel oil in New York City has skyrocketed from 13.45 cents per gallon to 32.21 cents per gallon, a 149-percent rise just midway through the heating season. This increase has forced the New York City board of education to revise its heating fuel costs upward by \$2 million to \$11.5 million for the school year ending in June. The expectation is that next year's—1974-75—fuel bill will be \$18 million.

The problem is not unique to New York City as the Buffalo school system is finding itself in a similar price squeeze situation. Buffalo schools heat off No. 2 and No. 6 heating oils. At the beginning of this school year No. 2 oil was selling at 18.70 cents per gallon and it is now priced at 31.90 cents per gallon, a 70 percent increase. No. 6 oil prices have skyrocketed in Buffalo just as in New York City. In September the No. 6 oil price was 12.15 cents per gallon. Now, No. 6 oil in Buffalo is selling for 30.08 cents per gallon, a 148-percent increase. The original heating budget for No. 2 oil in Buffalo for the 1973-74 school year was \$243,744, for No. 6 oil, \$224,000. Due to the price rises, it is now anticipated that the heating budget for the 1974-75 school year will be \$818,400 for No. 2 and \$776,000 for No. 6—total heating costs up from \$467,000 to \$1,594,000.

The New York State Department of Education has just completed a survey of 25 New York school districts to determine a rough average fuel price increase figure. These districts heat off either No. 2, No. 4, No. 6 fuel oils or a combination. Average price in September was 17.09 cents per gallon. Now the average price is 27.31 cents per gallon, a 59.8 percent increase.

A similar polling of 21 New York school districts was taken to determine a rough average gasoline price increase figure. In September, buying gasoline in bulk cost 15.85 cents per gallon. Now, the price is 23.81 cents per gallon, a 50.2 percent increase:

#### FUEL PRICE INCREASE NEW YORK CITY

No. 6 Oil Price—Sept. 13.45¢/gal.; Jan. 32.21¢/gal.—+149%.  
Heating Budget Yr. '73-'74.—\$9.5 million;  
\$11.5 million—Estimate '74-'75 \$18 million.

#### BUFFALO

No. 2 Oil Price—Sept. 18.70¢/gal.; Jan. 31.90¢/gal.—+70%.  
No. 6 Oil Price—Sept. 12.15¢/gal.; Jan. 30.08¢/gal.—+148%.  
Heating Budget Yr. '73-'74—No. 2 Oil \$243,744; No. 6 Oil \$224,000—\$467,744.  
Estimate '74-'75—\$818,400; \$776,000—\$1,584,400.

25 District Survey No. 2, No. 4, No. 6, Fuel Oils—Average Price Sept. 17.09c/gal.; Jan. 27.31c/gal. — +59.8%.

21 District Survey Gasoline—Average price Sept. 15.85c/gal.; Jan. 23.81c/gal.—+50.2%.

Another problem has developed which is related to price. With respect to heating oil, the Federal Fuel Allocation Regulations refer to base period levels and base period suppliers. In some cases, school districts have switched to new suppliers for the current school year either because their traditional supplier did not submit a bid or because a submitted bid was not the lowest—calls for bids go out each year. Now, a number of heating oil contractors who are "new suppliers" are claiming that their contracts put them in a confusing situation since they did not supply the districts in the base year, are claiming that the contracts violate the regulations, are canceling their contracts. The Federal regulations state any contractual arrangement violating the regulations is null and void. Now, they are caught in the middle. The New York State attorney general's office has been forced to authorize school districts to go on the open market and pay the resultant current—retail in some cases—prices—a huge price increase—in cases where no one has submitted bids, then school districts can negotiate with anyone to get the needed fuel.

The problem with suppliers of heating oil now seems to have spilled over into gasoline. New York State operates under a system whereby the State contracts for gasoline for State vehicles. Cities, counties, and other governmental units—that is, school districts—can buy into these contracts for fuel supplies. In 1972-73 the gasoline contract was with Texaco. In 1973-74 the State switched to Mobil. Mobil has just announced that as of January 31, 1974, it will no longer supply gasoline under its State contract as the contract is null and void because it was not the "base period supplier" under the Federal regulations. The State is trying to scramble back to Texaco but, of course, any new contract will be at the current higher prices. Furthermore, since prices have been rising and show every indication of rising further, contractors are reluctant to submit bids and again, many claim—those other than Texaco—that they cannot enter into a contract because of the regulations.

The proper solution to these problems can only be found in the correct framework for action on the part of those who possess the requisite knowledge and capability for applying it. Of initial importance is the realization that the oil companies have certain expertise and ability in the field of distribution which the Federal Energy Office does not possess. The complexities inherent within the distribution of energy supplies are numerous. The companies themselves understand them. The Federal Energy Office does not. The companies themselves must be given the leeway they need to work out our distribution problems.

In a similar vein, the Federal Energy Office may have what it takes to properly evaluate and administer in the field of

pricing. It is possible that the Federal Energy Office might be able to properly utilize certain control and flexibility in energy pricing. Hopefully, it could then cooperate with the oil companies, with each exercising its respective ability in its properly designated domain.

It is my profound hope that any attempts to cope with this energy crisis will point directly at the problems enumerated here. Our schools deserve a fair shake commensurate with the vital role they fulfill in our society. A breakdown of our educational system would prove disastrous. Despite the obvious interdependence of all aspects of this energy shortage, every effort must be made to extend to our schools a top priority.

#### SENSIBLE ANALYSIS OF OUR ECONOMIC SITUATION

### HON. RICHARD BOLLING

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, Hobart Rowen's column in the Washington Post, Sunday, February 10, 1974, is a sensible analysis of the very bad economic situation which faces the country. We in the Congress should not make the mistake of believing that the American people's recognition of the failures of the Nixon administration in dealing with our economic problems in any way relieves us of our responsibility to act promptly to take the steps we can to help prevent further inflation and too high a rate of unemployment.

The newspaper article follows:  
[From the Washington Post, Feb. 10, 1974]  
END TO WAGE-PRICE CONTROLS TRIUMPH OF NIXON IDEOLOGY  
(By Hobart Rowen)

The Nixon administration's proposal to kill off mandatory wage and price controls April 30, except for health services and oil is not surprising—but it makes no economic or political sense.

At a minimum, the administration should have suggested some form of stand-by controls, as a bargaining chip to keep major industries in line.

And if the Democratic majority hasn't taken leave of its senses, that's exactly what it will insist on. In that way, it can dramatize an essential point: it will be the President's responsibility, not Congress', if he gives the public no shield at all from inflationary forces.

After all, it was congressional insistence in 1970—in passing the first economic stabilization act—that enabled President Nixon to impose wage and price controls in August 1971 when any other course would have led straight to economic disaster.

What could have impelled the Nixon administration to decide to throw in the towel on controls at this time, when the cost of living is accelerating at a 9 per cent rate—which means that the threat of "double-numbers" inflation may be just around the corner?

The ideological opposition of Mr. Nixon's band of "free marketers" is, of course, well known. Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz, the leader of the band, told the Senate Banking Committee that the administration

had decided that even stand-by controls "can become an inflationary force in and of themselves," because they lead to expectations that they would eventually be used.

Former Economic Council Chairman Arthur M. Okun suggested to Washington Post reporter James L. Rowe Jr. that this represents a "triumph of ideology over pragmatism."

For example, the cagey John L. Dunlop, in administering the current phase of controls has been able to keep a lid on rising prices because he retained power to act tough if industry misbehaved.

If the administration succeeds in junking controls altogether, the residual monitoring apparatus envisioned by Shultz and Dunlop could provide only toothless "jawboning."

The history of the administration's handling of wage-price restraints is replete with errors, many stemming from the fact that those planning or administering them didn't believe in controls.

As economist Robert R. Nathan observed in 1972, when Economic Council Chairman Herbert Stein was put in charge of planning Phase II, that was like putting a notorious madam, Polly Adler, "in charge of a convent."

After considerable good luck with the original freeze (Phase I) and Phase II, Mr. Nixon abruptly shifted into a weaker and disastrous Phase III in January 1973. Despite persistent denials and explanations, the controls program never recovered from that misstep. In retrospect, that was a triumph of ideology over success.

Then, in mid-year, with inflation rampant and the Watergate scandal buzzing around his head, the President over-reacted, and imposed a 60-day price freeze. That got him a headline, and little else except a meat shortage.

This step, it should be recalled, came only a few weeks after Economic Council Chairman Herbert Stein had assured one and all that "we will escape the dangers" of either a freeze or a return to comprehensive wage-price controls.

When the President then replaced the second freeze with Phase IV, Stein was explaining things by saying "a radical change in policy" was necessitated by the need to get inflation down from an unacceptable 9 per cent rate to something like 3 per cent.

"Most forecasters, including me," Stein said then, "thought the rate of inflation would subside in the second half of 1973 without any change of economic policy."

But now, Stein and Shultz say that controls have not stopped inflation in the past and will not in the future. Instead, they argue we must rely on the "free market" to solve all of our problems.

The "free market" notion that the administration has been peddling for the past five years is a myth. It is a nice idea as written up in the textbooks, but there is no free market in international relationships, when an Arab oil cartel controls the price of oil—and there is no effective retort to the monopoly.

There is no truly free market at home, where the monopoly power of big business and big labor override what would be the real operation of supply-and-demand factors. Only a portion of the American economy enjoys anything like the discipline of real competition.

Thus, the proposition that the nation should be thrown on the mercies of the "free market" at a time when the administration itself admits that prices have gone too high and will move even higher; and at a time when we face critical shortages of materials that threaten to disrupt economic activity is manifestly absurd.

If the administration won't face realities, it's up to the Congress to carry the ball.

**FOOD LABELS SHOULD WARN  
CONSUMERS OF INGREDIENT  
CHANGES**

**HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, many infants and children become ill every year because food manufacturers change ingredients without notifying parents. With the support of 41 colleagues I am today introducing legislation to end this dangerous policy.

The bill would require food manufacturers to put notices on their labels that will alert consumers to the fact that ingredients have been changed. This notice, which must be in plain and conspicuous language, will have to remain on the label for at least 6 months.

Unlike the new and improved notices found on so many products, which give the shopper no hint as to what is actually new in the product, the label would have to specifically identify the new ingredients.

People who are allergic to certain foods or additives usually read labels very carefully, but after using a product for a period of time, they tend to assume it is the same, although a potentially harmful change could have been made quietly by the manufacturer.

All consumers have the right to be informed when a food manufacturer changes his product. For some, it can be a matter of life and death.

Infants and children seem to be affected most often by ingredient changes, according to pediatricians and allergy specialists, because food allergies are most common to those under the age of 2.

The president of the Metropolitan Washington chapter of the Allergy Foundation of America has cited cases of several Capital-area children who suffered adverse reactions after eating or drinking products whose ingredients had been changed. All had used the product for long periods of time and their parents no longer bothered to check the label.

One was a 1-year-old child from Takoma Park, Md., whose sudden and painful urinary tract infection was finally traced to a drink to which vitamin C had recently been added. Another was a 13-year-old girl from Rockville, Md., who had been afflicted with eczema since the age of 2½. The eczema suddenly became much worse and the cause was finally pinpointed as a cranberry juice to which dextrose had recently been added.

This legislation was suggested to me by New York State Senator Emanuel R. Gold, whose infant son could no longer hold down a baby formula on which he had been thriving for months. After several weeks, it was finally discovered that several ingredients in the formula had been changed, but the outward physical appearance of the two differing products was identical.

This legislation introduced today

would complement the truth in food labeling bill which I introduced more than a year ago. That bill would mandate full ingredient disclosure on all food labels.

Joining me in sponsoring this legislation are:

LIST OF COSPONSORS

Bella Abzug, (D-N.Y.); Joseph Addabbo, (D-N.Y.); Herman Badillo, (D-N.Y.); Jonathan Bingham, (D-N.Y.); George Brown, (D-Cal.); Phillip Burton, (D-Cal.); Shirley Chisholm, (D-N.Y.); Cardiss Collins, (D-Ill.); John Conyers, (D-Mich.); James Corman, (D-Cal.); William Cotter, (D-Conn.); Robert Drinan, (D-Mass.); Don Edwards, (D-Cal.); Joshua Ellberg, (D-Pa.); Donald Fraser, (D-Min.); Ella Grasso, (D-Conn.); Michael Harrington, (D-Mass.); Henry Helstoski, (D-N.J.); Elizabeth Holtzman, (D-N.Y.); James Howard, (D-N.J.); and Joseph Karth, (D-Minn.).

Robert Kastenmeier, (D-Wis.); Edward Koch, (D-N.Y.); Ralph Metcalfe, (D-Ill.); Parren Mitchell, (D-Md.); Joe Moakley, (D-Mass.); William Moorhead, (D-Pa.); Claude Pepper, (D-Fla.); Bertram Podell, (D-N.Y.); Peter Rodino, (D-N.J.); Robert Roe, (D-N.J.); Edward Roybal, (D-Cal.); Patricia Schroeder, (D-Colo.); Neal Smith, (D-Iowa); Louis Stokes, (D-Ohio); Gerry Studds, (D-Mass.); Robert Tiernan, (D-R.I.); Jerome Waldie, (D-Cal.); William Whitehurst, (R-Va.); Lester Wolff, (D-N.Y.); and Gus Yatron, (D-Pa.).

TO REPEAL THE CUBAN  
RESOLUTION

**HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing a bill to repeal Public Law 87-733 of October 3, 1962, known as the Cuban resolution. The same legislation was introduced by Senator CLAIBORNE PELL (S. 2802) on December 12, 1973.

The Cuban resolution became law during the height of the cold war. But international events and developments of the past decade strongly suggest that it is not only obsolete but harmful and should therefore be repealed at the earliest possible moment. In 1962, it seemed possible that a policy of diplomatic and economic isolation of the Republic of Cuba, under a government headed by Prime Minister Fidel Castro, might work to the best interests of the United States. It is now clear that such interests are not being served by the persistence of an outmoded resolution whose major effect is to limit the flexibility of foreign policy initiatives by the United States, impede foreign trade, and help maintain a tension in the hemisphere dangerous to the peace and security of all its people.

The Cuban resolution does not provide the legal basis for U.S. policy toward Cuba. It is little more than a policy statement. But, as such, it represents an attitude of hostility toward the Cuban Government by inferring threats to its sovereignty. Its repeal would provide an opening for reconsideration of policy matters, not the least of which being the policy of "economic denial" which Cuban

officials often cite as the major obstacle in any effort to normalize relations between the two neighbors. Thus, repeal of Public Law 87-733 can be regarded as an act by which the Congress would signify its hope and desire for further steps on the part of the executive branch in the direction of understandings with Cuba similar to those which have been taken in the cases of the Peoples' Republic of China and the Soviet Union.

These understandings, based upon common recognition of the fact that there is no future in a cold war state of affairs, however much nations differ in their internal affairs, testify to the changing international climate within which U.S. policy toward Cuba grows increasingly out of place. Friendly talks and mutually beneficial economic exchanges with Communist nations containing hundreds of millions of people contrast strangely with attempted ostracism of a nearby country whose population numbers less than 9 million and whose threat is more imagined than real. Especially so when other states, Communist and non-Communist, hemispheric and worldwide, have found it to their advantage to recognize the legitimacy of the Cuban Government, establish or continue diplomatic relations with that country, and carry on a commerce from which U.S. firms are currently excluded.

In the Americas, nations with such policies include Peru, Mexico, Canada, Argentina, Jamaica, Trinidad-Tobago, and Barbados.

Latin American nations with which Cuba is developing trade and cultural contacts in the absence of diplomatic relations—resembling the situation of the United States and the Peoples Republic of China—include Panama, Honduras, Ecuador and Venezuela. And in the Organization of American States as a whole, only some 55 percent of the nations originally voting for sanctions against Cuba in 1964 still support such action. Most European Nations, among them Great Britain, France, Italy, West Germany, Spain, and numerous others either have full diplomatic relations or trade extensively with Cuba. It is worth noting, too, that Japan, 8,000 miles from Cuba, markets there a variety of products ranging from heavy machinery and buses to air conditioners and transistor radios. The United States' policy of "economic denial" has not only proven ineffective, but has been detrimental to U.S. industries which face increasing competition from rivals abroad.

Recent American public opinion polls indicate that a majority of our populace have no objections to the resumption of U.S. ties with Cuba. They see no logic to the maintenance of a policy of open hostility toward a tiny nation 90 miles off our shores. I hope that domestic political considerations—and I know that there will be opposition to this measure from the right—will find no place in any of my colleagues' judgment as to the advisability of this repeal. Recommendation for repeal, or repeal itself, should in no way be interpreted as approval of the political, economic, or social system in

Cuba. Rather, it would simply mean that the Congress of the United States has assumed a proper responsibility, in the light of new conditions in the world and the hemisphere, to improve the prospects for true world peace and friendship, and a "Generation of Peace."

I ask the support of my colleagues in taking this first step toward that goal.

**AIRLINE FARES: WHY PAY FOR INCONVENIENCE?**

**HON. JOHN E. MOSS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1974

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, on January 6, 1974, the Tulsa Daily World reported that American Airlines would discontinue its direct flight 269 from Washington to Tulsa via Nashville starting Monday, January 7, when its new January 1974 schedules became effective and, thereafter, provide only two through flights each day between Washington and Tulsa—one via Chicago and Oklahoma City, the other by way of Dallas and Oklahoma City.

The reason given for these two circuitous routings was the energy crisis: "An attempt to conserve fuel while maintaining service frequency," the Tulsa Tribune, Wednesday, January 9, 1974, page 7D. That is to say, the schedule changes were designed by American to provide the most adequate and efficient service in this market in the most economical and efficient manner.

These and other more economical and efficient patterns of service, which have been forced upon the airlines by a crisis, are actually the same sort of passenger and aircraft routings which my colleagues and I have, for at least 5 years, been encouraging the airlines to make available to the public as alternate routings—not merely to meet a crisis—but in order to increase their own earnings. As a matter of fact, a member of our staff specifically proposed a Washington-Dallas-Oklahoma City routing as a means of reducing airline costs and increasing airline sales, revenue, and earnings some 13 years ago this month in an article in a European aviation publication; Richard W. Klabzuba, "The Answer to the Puzzling Riddle: 'What Makes an Airline Profitable?'" *Interavia*, Geneva, No. 2/1961, February 1961, pages 191-194.

There is, however, one very significant difference between my colleagues and my proposal and the carriers' present operations. Under our plan, the fare charged the public would be the same regardless of their routing, except possibly in two special cases, to wit: First, those situations where the circuitous routing would involve more than 20 percent or 300 additional miles, whichever is greater, or second, the passenger makes a connection between flights at some intermediate point having a greater fare to either the passenger's point of origin or destination. In these two cases, the airline would be permitted to charge a higher fare, if it

so desired, but it would not have to do so. After all, it does not make much sense to charge a passenger more for an inconvenient circuitous routing which is more economical and efficient for the airline than a more convenient direct flight for the passenger that is less profitable to the carrier.

The public seems to agree with us as the following editorial by Jenkin Lloyd Jones, editor and publisher of the Tulsa Tribune, and past president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, reflects:

[From the (Okla.) Tulsa Tribune, Jan. 11, 1974]

**WHY PAY FOR INCONVENIENCE?**

Citizens are sympathetic to airlines that have had to rearrange schedules and cut flights because of shortened fuel allowances. But when it comes to requiring citizens to pay extra for inconvenience the line must be drawn.

Because direct flights between the East Coast and Tulsa have been axed it will now be necessary at certain times to come through Dallas. Tulsans will pay \$8 extra on an economy class ticket.

An evening flight out of Chicago that makes important connections with planes from Europe will proceed to Tulsa via Oklahoma City. Tulsans must pay the Oklahoma City fare which is \$7 more. The airline in question argues that if the Tulsa fare were allowed, sharp Oklahoma Citizens would simply buy a ticket to Tulsa and get off at Oklahoma City.

But suppose stewardesses on the Dallas-Tulsa and Oklahoma City-Tulsa legs simply asked Tulsa passengers to show their through tickets and then handed them \$8 or \$7 rebate chits? For a long time Braniff handed out such rebates when their planes exceeded a degree of lateness.

People smart enough to run airlines ought to be able to figure out how not to penalize customers who are forced to make irritating detours.

In this particular situation, American Airlines is charging \$7 to \$8 more for a coach seat—\$10 to \$12 first class—from Tulsa to Washington, New York, Chicago, et cetera, for the inconvenient circuitous routings than it does for the direct routings, even though in some of these cases the direct routing is less profitable. From Oklahoma City the coach fare is \$2 to \$3 more—first class, \$3 to \$5—to the east coast by way of Dallas, even though once again the more circuitous routing is the more profitable routing to the carrier. I might add, Oklahoma City passengers also have to pay a higher fare to Arizona and California cities for inconvenient routing via Dallas; \$2 to \$5 both coach and first class.

In my view, the carrier's pricing practice in these cases does not reflect good business judgment and is, therefore, unjustifiably prejudicial to these two non-hub cities and the State of Oklahoma. Their pricing policy is also unduly prejudicial, because it cannot be justified on economic grounds. Remember, the stated purpose for adopting these circuitous routings is to save fuel—and thereby reduce operating expenses—while maintaining frequency of service. In other words, these circuitous routings were adopted because of—not in spite of—economic reasons.

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues and I have repeatedly pointed out to the Civil Aeronautics Board and the airlines that cir-

cuitous routings can enable them to provide more adequate, economical and efficient service in many markets where the low density of traffic does not make direct flights, or multiple direct flights, economically viable with the larger jet aircraft we have today. The problem is that the rate setters in the airlines hold that rates must vary directly with mileage because, in their view, costs vary with mileage. My colleagues and I have repeatedly shown that this is not true. Instead, we have demonstrated that the terminal handling costs are a fixed capacity cost, the line-haul costs are an hourly capacity expense, and that none of these costs vary directly with mileage or traffic handled.

The fact that airline expenses do not vary directly with mileage or traffic handled is the principal reason my colleagues and I have proposed open routings. The validity of our proposal seems to have once again been borne out by recent developments brought on by the energy crisis, where many routings which may be more circuitous mileagewise have enabled the airlines to provide adequate, economical, and efficient service while attempting to save fuel.

The reason the airlines have finally adopted some of these more economical and efficient routings at this time is that the operations departments of the airlines—the departments from whom we learned that the carriers' costs are fixed capacity costs—have at least temporarily gained ascendancy over the rate setters in the scheduling and routing of the aircraft. It now seems apparent to my colleagues and myself that the rate setters must quickly learn the lessons these operation department people learned long ago, and which the energy crisis has now brought to public light.

Mr. Speaker, the pertinent sections of the two articles from the Tulsa newspapers which I have referred to previously follow. In the second article, two arguments are advanced by American Airlines for charging a higher fare for a more circuitous routing. These two arguments, however, are not novel. The Civil Aeronautics Board has addressed itself to both on at least two different occasions. Both cases, by the way, involved American Airlines. In the first case, American opposed another carrier charging the same fare for a more circuitous routing; in the latter case, American proposed the fare itself. In both cases, the Board permitted the fares to go into effect, and those routings are still in effect today. Indeed, in the Hartford situation—the Allegheny fare case—Allegheny now provides 16 flights daily between Hartford and Washington via Providence at the direct fare, even though it now has non-stop authority and provides 7 such flights daily. The Board's orders in these two cases follow the two Tulsa newspaper articles:

[From the Tulsa Daily World, Jan. 6, 1974]

**AMERICAN BEGINS NEW TULSA-DALLAS FLIGHT**

A new Dallas flight along with additional service to Chicago and Washington will be offered Tulsans by American Airlines starting Monday when January schedules become effective.

American also has cancelled two flights as

part of the move to alter schedules in keeping with 1973 fuel allocations.

The new Dallas to Tulsa flight leaves the Texas city at 6:55 a.m. and arrives here at 7:46 a.m. A Washington-Chicago-Oklahoma City-Tulsa has been added, leaving Washington at 6:30 p.m. and arriving in Tulsa at 11:07 p.m.

American has cancelled Flight 156 from Dallas to Tulsa. That trip now makes up at Tulsa and leaves here at 4:20 p.m. with a 5:59 arrival in Chicago. The Chicago-Washington portion has been cancelled.

Flight 269 from Washington to Nashville to Tulsa is another schedule discontinued. Flight 356 now ends at Chicago instead of Washington. It leaves Tulsa at 11:45 a.m. and arrives in Chicago at 1:19 p.m.

Other changes by American affecting Tulsans include Flight 473 which used to originate at LaGuardia Airport in New York City. It now begins in Boston and arrives in Tulsa after stops at LaGuardia and St. Louis.

American officials said Flight 399, which departs Tulsa at 7:37 p.m. for Dallas will continue to El Paso effective Monday with schedule changes. It is due to arrive there at 9:41 p.m. Flight 164 which replaces 461, leaves Tulsa at 9:30 a.m. and arrives in Dallas at 11:18 a.m. It then continues to John F. Kennedy Airport in New York City, arriving at 3:53 p.m.

[From the Tulsa Tribune, Jan. 9, 1974]

#### AMERICAN HIKES FARES ON TWO FLIGHTS

(By Larry Levy)

In an attempt to conserve fuel while maintaining service frequency, American Airlines will operate two flights through Tulsa that will have higher than normal fares.

An evening flight from Washington will cost Tulsa passengers an extra \$6 and one flight from Tulsa to New York will be \$8 more.

Instead of the one-way Washington to Tulsa coach fare of \$86 for its Washington, Chicago, Tulsa, Oklahoma City, Los Angeles flight, American is substituting a \$92 Washington, Chicago, Oklahoma City, Tulsa flight.

Tulsa-bound passengers will be paying the same fare as the normal coach fare for those going to Oklahoma City. American officials said the flight was routed that way so it could be at its Maintenance & Engineering Center at Tulsa for overnight maintenance. The Oklahoma City fare was necessary to keep people going to Oklahoma City from purchasing the lower Tulsa fare and then getting off the plane early.

On another flight, American took its morning Tulsa, Oklahoma City, Dallas trip and extended it to New York City. A one-way coach trip to New York on that one plane will be \$107 instead of the \$99 for a plane that doesn't take the out-of-the-way jog.

The change in schedules has caused some problems among both travelers and ticket and travel agents because the Official Airline Guide was unable to publish the changes before they took effect.

[Docket 12291 et al. (E-17546)]

#### ALLEGHENY FARE CASE—PROPOSED ROUTING BETWEEN HARTFORD/SPRINGFIELD AND WASHINGTON

Decided October 5, 1961.

Found that proposed routing 30 to the extent that it is a rule or regulation affecting the fares between Hartford and Washington as contained on 18th revised page 26 of Agent C. C. Squire's CAB No. 44 will not be unjust or unreasonable, or unduly discriminatory, or unduly preferential, or unduly prejudicial, or otherwise unlawful, and should be allowed to become effective.

Appearances: Herbert Elish for Allegheny Airlines, Inc.

Howard C. Westwood and William H. Allen for American Airlines, Inc.

Theodore M. Forbes, Jr., for Eastern Air Lines, Inc.

Susanne White for Bureau of Economic Regulation.

#### OPINION

By the Board:

Upon complaints filed by American Airlines, Inc., and Eastern Air Lines, Inc., this proceeding was instituted by the Board to determine whether routing 30, a rule or regulation affecting fares between Hartford and Washington proposed by Allegheny Airlines, Inc., is, or will be, unjust or unreasonable, or unjustly discriminatory, or unduly preferential, or unduly prejudicial, or otherwise unlawful. Pending investigation, the fare is suspended.<sup>1</sup>

Pursuant to notice, a public hearing was held before Examiner William J. Madden, who has issued his initial decision. The examiner concluded that proposed routing 30, to the extent that it is a rule or regulation affecting the fares between Hartford and Washington, will not be unjust or unreasonable, or unduly discriminatory, or unduly preferential, or unduly prejudicial, or otherwise unlawful. He further concluded that the tariff provision should be allowed to become effective, the investigation terminated, and the complaints of American and Eastern dismissed.

Exceptions to the initial decision have been filed by Eastern. In lieu of briefs to the Board, Eastern and Allegheny rely on their briefs to the examiner, and bureau counsel adopts its statement of position previously filed.<sup>2</sup> Oral argument has been waived, and the case, accordingly, stands submitted for decision.

Upon consideration of the record and the contentions of the parties, we adopt as our own the findings and conclusions of the initial decision which is included herein. We will add only two comments.

1. Eastern claims that the proposed routing is not justified because Allegheny could achieve even better efficiency and better cost savings by using routings suggested by American which do not involve service to Hartford/Springfield and Providence on the same flight. However, the fact is that under both of American's proposals Hartford/Springfield and Providence would each receive only one round trip to Washington daily, whereas under Allegheny's proposed routing two daily round trips would be furnished in each of these markets. If American's proposed routings were followed but two daily round trips were provided Hartford/Springfield-Providence and Providence-Washington, Allegheny, instead of achieving cost savings, would incur increased direct costs estimated at \$1,119.02, or \$892.22 daily, depending upon which routing would be adopted. Accordingly, we reject Eastern's contention.

2. In its brief to the examiner, Eastern raised for the first time the contention that Allegheny cannot use Providence as an inter-

<sup>1</sup> Under the proposed routing, a clockwise flight would proceed from Washington to Hartford/Springfield and Providence, stopping at Philadelphia, and return to Washington nonstop from Providence. A counterclockwise flight would provide a northbound nonstop flight from Washington to Providence and thence to Hartford/Springfield and return to Washington, stopping at Philadelphia. Under this routing Allegheny would offer a Hartford/Springfield service from Washington at the present fare of \$23.50 on the counterclockwise flight over a route of 423 miles, while at the same time otherwise unlawful. He further concluded a Washington-to-Providence service, 357 miles, at the existing fare of \$26.90. (See appendix A.)

<sup>2</sup> American filed a letter in which it stated that it will not file exceptions in view of the narrow scope of the examiner's decision.

mediate point between Washington and Hartford/Springfield to comply with the condition in its certificate that it shall schedule service to a minimum of one intermediate point, exclusive of New York, between Washington and Hartford/Springfield. The examiner granted Allegheny's motion to strike these pages of Eastern's brief directed to this argument, holding that the order of investigation did not place this question in issue, and moreover, Eastern should have raised the question at the prehearing conference. We agree with the examiner.

Even were Eastern correct in its assertion that under the issues we must consider whether the proposed routing conforms to Allegheny's certificate, our ultimate conclusion would be the same, since we find that Allegheny under that certificate, and consistent with the terms and conditions set forth therein, can operate flights between Washington and Hartford/Springfield with a single stop at Providence.

We have considered the remaining exceptions to the initial decision filed by Eastern and find that they do not alter our decision herein.

An appropriate order will be entered.

Boyd, Chairman, Murphy, Vice Chairman, Gurney, Minetti, and Gilliland, Members of the Board, concurred in the above opinion.

#### ORDER

A full public hearing having been held in the above-entitled proceeding, and the Board, upon consideration of the record, having issued its opinion containing its findings, conclusions, and decision, which is attached hereto and made a part hereof;

IT IS ORDERED—

1. That the tariff provision of Allegheny Airlines, Inc., containing proposed routing 30, to the extent that it is a rule or regulation affecting the fares between Hartford and Washington as contained on 18th revised page 26 of Agent C. C. Squire's CAB No. 44, be allowed to become effective;

2. That the investigation instituted in docket 12291 by order E-16614 on April 5, 1961, be terminated;

3. That the complaints of American Airlines, Inc., in docket 12255 and Eastern Air Lines, Inc., in docket 12253 be dismissed.

#### INITIAL DECISION OF EXAMINER

WILLIAM J. MADDEN

Found that the proposed routing 30 to the extent that it is a rule or regulation affecting the fares between Hartford and Washington as contained on 18th revised page 26 of Agent C. C. Squire's CAB No. 44 will not be unjust or unreasonable, or unduly discriminatory, or unduly preferential, or unduly prejudicial, or otherwise unlawful.

The route system of Allegheny Airlines includes segment 8 which extends between the terminal point Washington and the terminal point Boston via the intermediate points Philadelphia, New York, Hartford/Springfield, and Providence, among others. Allegheny is authorized to operate nonstop flights between Washington and Providence but flights serving Washington and Hartford/Springfield must serve at least one intermediate point exclusive of New York. The instant proceeding is concerned only with service which it will provide between Washington, on the one hand, and Hartford/Springfield and Providence, on the other, under a so-called proposed routing 30.

Under this proposed routing a flight will proceed from Washington to Philadelphia, Hartford/Springfield, and Providence and return to Washington nonstop from Providence. A complementary flight will operate in the opposite direction, that is, out of Washington nonstop to Providence and thence to Hartford/Springfield, Philadelphia, and return to Washington. The following diagram shows the relative location of the cities, the routing plan, and the mileage over the segments.

This somewhat unusual routing procedure has been devised by Allegheny as a means of providing for Hartford/Springfield-Washington and Providence-Washington the most direct services permitted under its authorization but with the minimum number of scheduled flights. Thus the clockwise flight will provide a one-stop northbound flight from Washington-Hartford/Springfield (the required stop being made at Philadelphia) and a nonstop southbound flight from Providence to Washington. The counterclockwise flight will provide the northbound nonstop flight from Washington to Providence and the one-stop flight from Washington to Hartford/Springfield (the required stop being made at Providence.) While the principal purpose of the routing is to provide the best service between Washington, on the one hand, and Hartford/Springfield and Providence, on the other, the routing also incidentally makes available a service in each direction between Hartford/Springfield and Providence, Hartford/Springfield and Philadelphia, and Philadelphia and Washington.

The controversy over this routing arises because Allegheny will be offering a Hartford/Springfield service from Washington at the present fare of \$23.50 on the counterclockwise flight that makes the required intermediate stop at Providence, while at the same time and on the same flight it will be providing a Washington-to-Providence service at the existing fare of \$26.90. The Hartford/Springfield passenger will be paying the lower fare for a flight over a 423-mile routing while the Providence passenger will be paying the higher fare over the 357-mile routing. The distance between Washington and Hartford/Springfield on the routing via Philadelphia is 315 miles. The circuitry for the Hartford/Springfield passenger as related to the routing via Philadelphia is approximately 35 percent, and the 66-mile part of the journey beyond Providence to Hartford adds approximately 18 percent to the Washington-Providence segment.

There is no quarrel that the creation of a situation in which a higher fare is charged for the shorter journey is basically objectionable in the construction of rates and fares and Allegheny has submitted evidence which, it contends, establishes adequate reasons to allow the situation to obtain in this case. In addition to the basic objections to such a situation there is present in this case an element which has attracted a greater amount of concern from the objecting airlines; viz, the opportunity for possible abuse of the Washington-Providence fare. This abuse would take the form of a Washington-to-Providence passenger boarding the plane with a Washington-to-Hartford/Springfield ticket and deplaning at Providence and thereby obtaining transportation at a discount of \$3.40 from the fare stated in the carrier's tariff.

Allegheny has established that if it is permitted to provide service under the proposed routing, significant cost savings will be achieved amounting to approximately \$88,000 per year. This annual figure represents the difference in the direct cost of operating two round trips per day in the conventional manner and in the manner proposed under routing 30. Each round-trip flight under the conventional routing would involve 6 stops, at a calculated cost of \$56.70 each while only 4 stops are required under routing 30. The mileage saving is 24 miles per round trip at a calculated direct cost of about 77 cents per mile.

Allegheny's calculations of the cost savings were not challenged but American suggested two routings under which Allegheny could achieve even larger savings of \$122,000 and \$160,000. In the former instance American's proposal would offer a flight between Washington and Providence stopping at Philadelphia in each direction and another flight between Washington and Hartford/Spring-

field, also stopping at Philadelphia. Under the second plan a Washington-Providence nonstop in each direction would be provided on a flight also serving Boston, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh, with a separate flight operating between Washington and Hartford/Springfield and stopping at Philadelphia. While American's alternative suggestions are theoretically feasible they fail to provide for the operation of a service between Providence and Hartford/Springfield which is included in the routing proposed by Allegheny. American's suggestion that this failure is not significant because the market generated only 240 passengers in the second quarter of 1960 and that it is "abundantly" served by two other carriers is not adequate or acceptable.

From the standpoint of the cities of Hartford, Springfield, and Providence and the rights and protection extended to them by section 404(b) of the Act, it does not appear that operation of the proposed routing 30 should cause any concern. There has been no expression of such concern by or on behalf of either of these cities and while this apparent disinterest could be attributed to a lack of knowledge or understanding of the proposed routing there does not appear to be any grounds for concern.

While the Hartford/Springfield passenger from Washington using the counterclockwise flight will be "forced" to travel a greater distance than he would on the clockwise flight, he will be selecting the former flight for reasons related to his own convenience and not because other flights are not available, either on Allegheny's system or on the systems of American, Eastern, or Northeast, or on combinations thereof. In any event while the distance traveled on the counterclockwise flight will be greater, there will be a difference of only 1 minute in the elapsed time over the Philadelphia routing. The possibility that a Washington-to-Providence passenger might pay the same fare as a Washington-to-Hartford/Springfield passenger (for carriage to a "nearer" point) by resort to the abuse mentioned earlier is not of sufficient magnitude to constitute a preference for Providence over Hartford/Springfield within the meaning of opportunity for such abuse and the extent that it might attain are minimal.

As to the Providence passenger from Washington, there appears to be even fewer reasons for concern. He will have available, in addition to the nonstop flight, the choice of another schedule at a different time which will follow the routing via Philadelphia and Hartford/Springfield. The fact that the nonstop flight to Providence may also be carrying a Hartford/Springfield passenger who will continue beyond Providence and pay a lower fare cannot of itself constitute a real objection. To give weight to the bare existence of such a situation, where there is no tangible basis for objection, and especially in a situation such as presented here where significant advantages are apparent, would constitute a failure to recognize and preserve one of the inherent advantages of air transportation, contrary to the provisions of section 102(b).

To the extent that the objections of American and Eastern are based on possible abuse of the tariff provisions by some Washington-to-Providence passengers it does not appear that this possibility should preclude the use of the proposed routing. While the possibility exists, it would not be reasonable to assume that if abuse develops it would be otherwise than minimal and inconsequential in effect, and that it would fall short of justifying a rejection of the opportunity for Allegheny to extend a better service and increase the efficiency of its operations. The concern of American and Eastern gives a minimum of credit to the probability that Allegheny will be alert to the possibility of abuse, that abuse would be readily discern-

ible, and that Allegheny would be disposed to devise and adopt appropriate measures to police the tariff. It certainly would have no intention or disposition to stand by and observe a loss of \$3.40 on each of any significant number of tickets sold to Providence passengers. If necessary, appropriate tariff rules could be adopted requiring Hartford/Springfield passengers electing to use the counterclockwise flight to pay the Providence fare subject to a rebate being available upon deplaning at Hartford/Springfield. However such a protective provision or tariff rule is not suggested for adoption at this time.

The concern of American and Eastern about abuse also gives a minimum of credit to the fact that people are essentially honest. But even assuming a disposition toward dishonesty for a significant proportion of the Washington-Providence passengers, the absolute number of such passengers to whom the opportunity would be available is small. It must be remembered first that the opportunity to cheat would be available on only one of the four flights per day which would operate between Providence and Washington, the northbound nonstop. The number of prospective cheaters would be further reduced to those who do not elect to check their baggage, since it would be impracticable for a Providence-bound passenger to check his baggage to Hartford/Springfield and somehow thereafter reclaim it. A survey made by Allegheny during a selected week in May 1961 disclosed that out of the 199 Washington-to-Providence passengers, 148, or 74 percent, checked their baggage despite the fact that the aircraft was equipped with carry-on baggage racks for the use of passengers. While those baggage-checking passengers disposed to cheat would forgo the checking service, it is also reasonable to assume that many of the nonbaggage-checking passengers would eschew the opportunity.

American deprecates the elimination of baggage-checking passengers from the number of prospective cheaters contending that the saving on the ticket would be adequate incentive to forgo the service. It points out that in Allegheny's no-reservation commuter service between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia very little baggage is checked because on that service a charge of 9 cents per pound is imposed for the service. It is conceded that the Washington-to-Providence passenger disposed to cheat on the fare would use the carry-on baggage racks but the comparison with Allegheny's Pittsburgh-Philadelphia service is not valid. In that case there was an aboveboard, completely legal, readily discernible, and adequately published opportunity to obtain a significant saving on the trip cost. The opportunity to obtain passage to Providence at the Hartford/Springfield fare will not be published, it will be discernible to only a few travelers who are very sophisticated, tariffwise, and in turn it will be used by only a few of this select group who elect to furtively participate in an illegal scheme.

The prospect of any significant dollars and cents effect on other carriers becomes remote in the same degree that the prospect of the illegal use of the tariff becomes minimal. American does not contend that it will be affected by the financial impact but Eastern constructed an estimate of revenues exposed to diversion which is extravagant and unimpressive. On the basis of figures for the first 4 months of 1961, it calculated the revenues exposed to diversion at \$106,000 per year and using figures for the year 1960 it obtained a revenue exposure figure of \$322,000. To suffer the loss as calculated on either basis, Eastern would have to lose to Allegheny all of the local passengers it carried from Washington to Providence plus all of the passengers it carried to Providence from eight major cities south of Washington where Eastern competes for the Providence passengers with other

carriers that have joint fare arrangements with Allegheny over Washington. Obviously Eastern is not going to lose Providence traffic to any such proportion of volume.

In its brief Eastern raised for the first time following the entry of the investigation order a contention that Allegheny cannot use Providence as an intermediate point between Washington and Hartford/Springfield to comply with the condition in its certificate that it shall schedule service to a minimum of one intermediate point, exclusive of New York, between Washington and Hartford/Springfield. Allegheny has moved to strike those pages of Eastern's brief directed to this argument. It is clear from the order of investigation that the Board did not intend to place this question in issue and in any event Eastern should have raised the question at the prehearing conference. The motion of Allegheny will be granted and accordingly the language in Eastern's brief on pages 7, 8, and 9 directed to this issue has been ignored.

On the basis of the foregoing findings and conclusions and all the facts of record, it is found—

1. That the proposed routing 30 to the extent that it is a rule or regulation affecting the fares between Hartford and Washington as contained on 18th revised page 26 of Agent C. C. Squire's CAB 44 will not be unjust or unreasonable, or unjustly discriminatory, or unduly preferential, or unduly prejudicial, or otherwise unlawful.

2. That said tariff provision should be allowed to become effective.

3. That the investigation instituted by order E-16614 on April 5, 1961, should be terminated and the complaints of American Airlines, Inc., in docket 12255, and Eastern Air Lines, Inc., in docket 12253, should be dismissed.

An appropriate order follows.

#### ORDER

A full public hearing having been held in the above-entitled proceeding, and, upon consideration of the record, there having been issued an initial decision containing findings and conclusions which is attached hereto and made a part hereof:

It is Ordered—

1. That the tariff provision of Allegheny Airlines, Inc., containing the proposed routing 30, to the extent that it is a rule or regulation affecting the fares between Hartford and Washington as contained on 18th revised page 26 of Agent C. C. Squire's CAB No. 44, be allowed to become effective;

2. That the investigation instituted by order E-16614 on April 5, 1961, be terminated;

3. That the complaints of American Airlines, Inc., in docket 12255, and Eastern Air Lines, Inc., in docket 12253, be dismissed.

[United States of America, Civil Aeronautics Board, Washington, D.C., Order 71-4-119]

#### ORDER DISMISSING COMPLAINT

Adopted by the Civil Aeronautics Board at its office in Washington, D.C., on the 19th day of April, 1971.

Fare and routing changes proposed by American Airlines, Inc., Docket 23228.

By tariff revisions<sup>1</sup> marked to become effective on April 25, 1971, American Airlines, Inc. (American) proposes to revise its fares and applicable routings between Los Angeles and Little Rock. Presently American publishes two local fares, one applying to direct service, and a second applicable via Memphis at a level equal to the Los Angeles-Memphis fare. American's proposal would cancel the second-level fare and routing and apply the direct fare to service via Memphis.

United Air Lines, Inc., (United) has filed a complaint urging suspension and investigation of the proposal, alleging that charging the direct-route fare for service via Memphis would cause substantial revenue losses for both American and United, since it would undercut both existing joint fares which apply for services connecting at Memphis and the direct Memphis-Los Angeles fares. United is concerned that Memphis-bound passengers would purchase the lower-priced Little Rock

<sup>1</sup> Revisions to Airline Tariff Publishers, Inc., Agent, Tariff C.A.B. Nos. 99 and 136.

ticket and deplane at Memphis, either destroying or reselling the remaining Memphis-Little Rock ticket coupon and saving \$6.48 in coach service. United maintains that it could lose \$150,000 in revenue in the Memphis market if all its passengers used the lower Little Rock-Los Angeles joint fares it would be forced to establish.

American has not answered United's complaint.

Upon consideration of all relevant matters, the Board finds that the complaint does not set forth facts sufficient to warrant suspension, and consequently the request therefor will be denied. This matter is already under investigation in Phase 9 of the *Domestic Passenger-Fare Investigation*.

We recognize that the proposal will result in an anomaly in the fare structure, in that Little Rock-Los Angeles passengers traveling via Memphis will pay less than Memphis-Los Angeles passengers. On the other hand, it will result in additional service alternatives for Little Rock passengers at the direct-route fare.

American's proposal will, as alleged, make it possible for a Los Angeles-Memphis passenger to purchase a lower-priced Los Angeles-Little Rock ticket for his transportation. However, we are not persuaded that abuse of this sort will occur in significant degree. In any event, if such abuse should occur, we would expect that American would take appropriate measures to curtail it, since it likewise has an interest in preserving its revenues from service to Memphis.

Accordingly, pursuant to the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, and particularly sections 204, 403, 404, and 1002 thereof,

It is ordered that:

1. The complaint of United Air Lines, Inc., in Docket 23228 is dismissed; and

2. A copy of this order be served upon American Airlines, Inc., and United Air Lines, Inc.

This order shall be published in the Federal Register.

By the Civil Aeronautics Board:

HARRY J. ZINK,  
Secretary.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Thursday, February 14, 1974

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

*Thy Word is a lamp unto my feet and a light unto my path.—Psalms 119: 105.*

O God and Father of us all, guardian of our pilgrim way and guide of our spirits through life, for this moment we would turn away from the clamor of a busy world to lift our hearts unto Thee that we may discern more clearly Thy will for us and for our Nation. Cleanse Thou our minds, strengthen our souls, give us wisdom, and make us ready for the responsibilities of these disturbing days.

Thy love divine hath led us in the past; In this free land by Thee our lot is cast; Be Thou our ruler, guardian, guide, and stay,  
Thy word our law, Thy paths our chosen way.

In the spirit of Him who is the Way, the Truth, and the Life, we pray. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's pro-

ceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Without objection, the Journal stands approved.

There was no objection.

#### REQUEST TO TRANSFER CONSENT CALENDAR

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Consent Calendar rule, clause 4, rule XIII, may be transferred from Monday, February 18, to Tuesday, February 19, 1974.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I object.

#### ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY OF INTERNATIONAL AIR TRAVEL BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

(Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, under clause 8 of House rule XI, the Committee on Government Operations has jurisdiction over studying the operations of Government activities at all levels with a view to determining its economy and efficiency. In the fall of 1970, the Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee, which I chair, began a study of the economy and efficiency of international air travel by Government officials. We found that the Department of Defense travelers—both civilian and military—were transported by the U.S. international air carriers at substantially lower rates than were the official travelers of the non-defense agencies. Efforts had been made over the years to obtain the lower rates for all U.S. Government official travelers but to no avail.

By unanimous vote, the House Committee on Government Operations approved and adopted our report entitled "Economy and Efficiency of International Air Travel by Government Officials," House Report No. 93-599, October 19, 1973. In the report it was recommended that:

In view of the progress made during the course of the subcommittee's study—though