

By Mr. LONG of Maryland (for himself, Mr. TIERNAN, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. DELLUMS, and Mr. EILBERG):
H. Con. Res. 432. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the United States should call an international

conference to limit the sale of arms to the Middle East; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ANDERSON of California:
H. Res. 868. Resolution disapproving the

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

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT,
DECEMBER 1973

HON. GEORGE H. MAHON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I include a release highlighting the December 1973 civilian personnel report of the Joint

Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures:

FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT,
DECEMBER 1973

Total civilian employment in the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Branches of the Federal Government in December 1973 was 2,810,239 as compared with 2,795,567 in the preceding month of November—a net increase of 14,672. Total pay for November 1973, the latest month for which actual expenditures are available, was \$2,965,256,000.

Employment in the Legislative Branch in December totaled 34,105—an increase of 255, and the Judicial Branch decreased 257 during the month to a total of 8,682. These figures are from reports certified by the agencies as compiled by the Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Civilian employment in the Executive Branch in December, as compared with the preceding month of November, with June six months ago and with December a year ago, follows:

	Full-time in permanent positions	Change	Temporary, part-time, etc.	Change	Total employment	Change
Monthly change:						
November 1973	2,426,093		326,685		2,752,778	
December 1973	2,432,473	+6,380	334,979	+8,294	2,767,452	+14,674
6-month change:						
June 1973	2,421,700		359,189		2,780,889	
December 1973	2,432,473	+10,773	334,979	-24,210	2,767,452	-13,437
12-month change:						
December 1972	2,457,667		331,083		2,788,750	
December 1973	2,432,473	-25,194	334,979	-3,896	2,767,452	-21,298

Some highlights with respect to Executive Branch employment for the month of December and during the first six months of fiscal year 1974 are:

Total employment in the month of December for executive agencies shows an increase of 14,674, primarily in Postal Service with 14,397, Treasury with 1,947 and Health, Education, and Welfare with 1,543. The major decrease was in Agriculture with 1,771.

During the first six months of fiscal year 1974 total employment in the executive agencies decreased 13,437, primarily due to a decrease of 19,175 in Defense agencies. Much of this six month change is due to seasonal factors and summer youth employment.

Full-time permanent employment in the executive branch increased 6,380 during December and 10,773 over the first six months of fiscal year 1974. The increases were primarily

in Postal Service, Health, Education, and Welfare, and Treasury; and the Defense agencies showed a major offsetting decrease over the six month period.

Based on the present level of full-time permanent employment in December it would appear that the President's new budget requests would provide for an increase of more than 48,000 by the end of the current fiscal year on June 30, 1974 and an additional 22,200 by the end of fiscal year 1975.

BUDGET PROJECTIONS

The following is a summary of full-time permanent employment—the relatively stable hard-core of federal civilian employment (excluding categories of temporary employment which are subject to sharp seasonal fluctuations)—comparing December 1973 with June 1973 and with the budgeted projections for June 1974 and 1975, contained in the

1975 budget document submitted by the President on February 4, 1973:

	Civilian agencies	Military agencies	Total
December 1973	1,449,641	982,832	2,432,473
June 1973	1,434,419	987,281	2,421,700
Budget projections:			
June 1974	1,455,300	1,025,300	2,480,600
June 1975	1,477,800	1,025,000	2,502,800

In addition, Mr. Speaker, I would like to include a tabulation, excerpted from the joint committee report, on personnel employed full-time in permanent positions by executive branch agencies during December 1973, showing comparisons with June 1972, June 1973, and the new budget estimates for June 1974:

FULL-TIME PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT

Major agencies	June 1972	June 1973	December 1973	Estimated June 30, 1974 ¹	Major agencies	June 1972	June 1973	December 1973	Estimated June 30, 1974 ¹
Agriculture	82,511	81,715	78,997	80,200	Environmental Protection Agency	7,835	8,270	8,537	9,200
Commerce	28,412	28,300	27,975	28,600	General Services Administration	36,002	35,721	35,469	37,200
Defense:					National Aeronautics and Space Administration	27,428	25,955	25,682	25,000
Civilian functions	30,585	29,971	28,506	28,700	Panama Canal	13,777	13,689	13,709	14,000
Military functions	1,009,548	957,310	954,326	996,600	Selective Business Administration	3,916	4,050	3,955	4,100
Health, Education, and Welfare	105,764	114,307	120,942	123,900	Selective Service System	5,791	4,607	3,437	3,100
Housing and Urban Development	15,200	15,820	15,194	14,800	Tennessee Valley Authority	14,001	13,995	13,553	14,000
Interior	56,892	56,771	56,708	58,900	U.S. Information Agency	9,255	9,048	8,871	9,100
Justice	45,446	45,496	46,892	48,900	Veterans' Administration	163,179	170,616	171,526	173,400
Labor	12,339	12,468	12,216	12,700	All other agencies	33,489	34,603	34,449	37,300
State	22,699	22,578	22,460	23,400	Contingencies				2,000
Agency for International Development	11,719	10,108	9,618	9,900	Subtotal	1,910,854	1,874,417	1,875,706	1,942,700
Transportation	67,232	67,885	67,249	69,500	U.S. Postal Service	594,834	547,283	556,767	537,900
Treasury	95,728	98,087	102,043	104,700	Total ²	2,505,688	2,421,700	2,432,473	2,480,600
Atomic Energy Commission	6,836	7,145	7,305	7,400					
Civil Service Commission	5,260	5,911	6,087	6,100					

¹ Source: As projected in 1975 budget document submitted by the President on Feb. 4, 1974.
² Excludes 4,000 positions involved in proposed transfer of St. Elizabeths Hospital to the District of Columbia.

¹ December figure excludes 972 disadvantaged persons in public service careers programs as compared with 1,043 in November.

LITHUANIA WILL CELEBRATE HER
INDEPENDENCE ON FEBRUARY 16**HON. ROBERT P. HANRAHAN**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. HANRAHAN. Mr. Speaker, on February 16, the great country of Lithuania will celebrate the anniversary of her independence. Accordingly I would like to submit the following resolution by the Lithuanian American Society for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

RESOLUTION

Metropolitan Washington area residents, gathered on February 10, 1974, at the Washington Hotel under the auspices of the Lithuanian American Society and Community to observe the Lithuanian Independence Day, extend their greetings to the freedom loving people of Lithuania and bring the following resolutions to the attention of the President, the Secretary of State, and Members of Congress of the United States:

Recalling President Nixon's second Inaugural Address wherein he reaffirmed the principle "that no country has the right to impose its will or rule on another by force" and urged a structure of peace in the world "in which the weak are as safe as the strong," we regret to note that the Government of the United States, as far as is known, had undertaken no initiative in 1973 to remove one of the remaining obstacles to peace and security in Europe—the continuing occupation and subjection of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia by the Soviet Union. This was particularly evident at the Conference on European Security and Cooperation initiated by the Soviet Union to legitimize postwar frontiers. In the instance of the Baltic States, such frontiers were imposed by the Soviet Union in connivance with Nazi Germany. The United States, on July 23, 1940, had condemned the Soviet aggression against the Baltic States and never recognized their forcible absorption by the Soviet Union.

President Nixon, in his second Inaugural Address, affirmed: "We shall answer to God, to history, and to our conscience for the way in which we use these years." The continuing oppression of the people of occupied Lithuania by the Soviet Union violates the United Nations Charter the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Genocide Convention ratified by the Soviet Union, as well as the Nixon-Brezhnev statement of principles of 1972, in addition to the violation of peace, nonaggression and friendship treaties concluded by the Soviet Union with Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

Therefore, we urge the Administration to move from a passive policy of nonrecognition and to initiate sustained diplomatic efforts to convince the Government of the Soviet Union that restitution of sovereignty to Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia would enhance the true interests and security of the Soviet Union itself, and the trust in, and respect for, the Soviet Government and its policies and would mark a giant stride in creating a structure of peace envisioned by President Nixon.

The President's scheduled visit to Moscow should provide the opportunity to test the Kremlin's credibility and sincerity in upholding durable peace based on justice and non-interference in internal affairs of other states.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL OPPOR-
TUNITIES, INC., OF SANTA CLARA
COUNTY, CALIF., MAKES DRA-
MATIC RECOVERY**HON. DON EDWARDS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to tell you and my colleagues a most heartening success story about an antipoverty program in my district.

Richard J. Rios became the executive director of Economic & Social Opportunities, Inc. on December 6, 1971. ESO is a nonprofit charitable community action agency which serves Santa Clara County in California. Mr. Rios inherited a very difficult job. At that time ESO was on the verge of collapse. Past funding had been mismanaged and financial records were a mess. Slighted subcontractors and consultants were filing suits against the agency for payments which past administrations failed to pay. Community support was severely lacking, and \$16,000 worth of office equipment and furniture was missing.

It was at this point that ESO, with Rios at the head and some determined volunteers, began to fight for its life. An unqualified open-door policy was established to show the community and the government that ESO would not hide anything and that it was truly an organization for the community. This policy proved to be very effective. Community support began to grow and missing property began to mysteriously materialize until all was recovered. Overhead costs were cut by almost \$10,000 per year by consolidating their efforts into one office.

In order to make effective funding decisions a funding task force was established composed of one-third public, one-third private, and one-third low-income persons. At one point the California State Office of Economic Opportunity Auditors made a surprise audit. The audit showed that under the new management ESO had no disallowed expenses at all. This was truly an amazing feat. ESO's Richard J. Rios was recently recognized as citizen of the month by a local television station.

ESO has made an astonishing and difficult recovery. It stands as a tribute to the sacrifices and many hours of work Mr. Rios and many others put into the organization. ESO's motto, "If you just want a job, you won't find it at ESO; this is a way of life," typifies the effort each member of ESO makes. I send my warmest congratulations to Richard J. Rios and his staff for a job well done.

DR. GERALD MURPHY, DIRECTOR
OF ROSWELL PARK MEMORIAL
INSTITUTE, TESTIFIES ON CAN-
CER CONTROL PROGRAMS**HON. JACK F. KEMP**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, cancer centers, and the research promoted therein are an integral part of our community and our country. Western New York is indeed fortunate to have Roswell Park Memorial Institute, one of the most progressive and well-directed cancer centers in America, at our disposal. It is vitally important to the citizens of this Nation that we continually expand our knowledge in the area of cancer research, and support our many worthy centers across the country.

Mr. Speaker, with this in mind, I would like to insert into the RECORD the testimony of Dr. Gerald P. Murphy, director of Roswell Park Memorial Institute, Buffalo, N.Y. Dr. Murphy is a member of the President's National Cancer Advisory Board, chairman of the Cancer Control Committee, and president-elect of the New York State American Cancer Society.

On February 7, 1974, Dr. Murphy presented the following testimony on the National Cancer Act of 1971:

TESTIMONY OF DR. GERALD P. MURPHY

Mr. Chairman, I would like to testify on the importance of Cancer Centers and their associated impact on community outreach cancer control programs. I refer particularly to those programs mounted by Comprehensive Cancer Centers authorized by the National Cancer Act of 1971. Moreover, I wish to stress the necessity to review this Act at this time. As you know, Roswell Park Memorial Institute and its large constituency supported this Act when this Committee held its hearings at the Institute in Buffalo, New York on 11 October, 1971.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I am Dr. Gerald P. Murphy, Institute Director of Roswell Memorial Institute in Buffalo, New York. Our Institute is the oldest and one of the largest Comprehensive Cancer Centers in the world.

I am also a member of the President's National Cancer Advisory Board. In addition, I am Chairman of the Cancer Control Committee on the Advisory Board. Moreover, I am President-Elect of the New York State American Cancer Society, and a Director-at-large of the Society.

As I stated above, I support the renewal of the National Cancer Act of 1971 which expires June 30, 1974. The consensus of many segments of the medical and scientific community agree that the Act has worked well since its inception; however, as in all new ventures; there is room for improvement and expansion. The following are my impressions:

1. One feature the Act should make more strongly, I feel, is the necessary provisions to insure that the National Cancer Program continues to be unique from other Health Institute programs. I feel that these incon-

sistencies could be more administratively answered by reinforcing the position of the National Cancer Institute Director.

2. The provisions for full staffing to effectuate the National Cancer Plan, I feel, should be reinforced by increasing special positions from 50 to 100 and that they be specified as not to be counted in the usual allotment of staff positions to the NCI, but be additions. People to review and maintain a high quality program are as essential as the program itself.

3. The authorization for centers should be continued, the number to be determined by the assessment of the needs throughout the country. In addition, construction authority for centers should not be limited to only clinical centers. However, in stating this, I feel there should be some balance. Building more laboratories is fine, but we must recognize that we need Comprehensive Cancer Centers that are going to result by 1974 or 1977 to an increase of the number of cancer cures. In discussing Comprehensive Cancer Centers, I feel it is important to point out that such newly identified projects cannot be totally supported by federal funds. Federal assistance is, in my opinion, intended to provide only Core program aid. Such centers must have local support to assure their success and future availability. The State of New York has in this regard been most generous to our own Institution in Buffalo throughout its 75-year history. Others must in some form do likewise, for a Comprehensive Cancer Center cannot stand alone.

4. On page 6, section 410C, paragraph (b) subsection (1) the words "for direct costs" should be inserted after \$35,000. The National Cancer Institute Director should be given explicit authority to allocate this money for the direct costs of cancer research and training without additional interpretations or limitations. This appears to have been the case in allocating \$35,000 grants as originally described in the Act of 1971.

5. As regards to the level of appropriation and in view of the cost of everything, I urge support that we amend section 410C of the Act for the next three years by increasing these levels respectively changing \$400,000,000 to \$750,000,000, \$500,000,000 to \$830,000,000 and \$600,000,000 to \$985,000,000. These changes would then be for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1975, June 30, 1976, and June 30, 1977, respectively.

6. In section 409 Cancer Control Program, I feel that this section should be amended by striking out "and" before "\$40,000,000 and by inserting the following increased levels of appropriations, \$65,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, \$75,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976, and \$95,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1977. We need to increase the amount for cancer control.

7. The review of this Act must make some provision for evaluation of effectiveness or impact of this program, for, the American people, and I believe all sectors of government have a right and a need to know in defined, reassured steps how this expanded war on cancer is progressing, and what it has meant to all of us. Mr. Chairman, I am sure that such information is available and can be provided. However, to define and provide for this information would be reassuring to all those involved in concern over our national health care.

Mr. Chairman, implicit within the National Cancer Control Program is the urgent need to educate the public and the medical profession. The results of research and study in cancer prevention, detection, therapy, rehabilitation and continuing care must be communicated in an appropriate form to the physicians, nurses and paramedical personnel who see and treat some 90% of this country's cancer patients and to the lay public who must play an active role in preventing

and detecting cancer. Greater emphasis must be undertaken by Comprehensive Cancer Centers to reach the practicing physicians who undertake the primary care of the cancer patients. These physicians therefore should not only be informed of the most up to date and effective techniques in cancer prevention, detection and treatment but they should also be motivated in turn to educating their patients in methods of prevention and detection. The success of the cancer control program hinges on how well we outreach and as well coordinate our efforts with other established voluntary and federal health agencies. Comprehensive Cancer Centers are in some present aspects in the best position to outreach by sending out teams to community hospitals and providing consultative service to office based physicians and by such centers establishing effective use of established media, i.e., press, radio, television, films, brochures. At Roswell Park Memorial Institute, we are doing this but need to do this at a greater level and we, like other Comprehensive Cancer Centers, need funds to expand and enhance our programs in these directions.

On February 15, the NCI will review a number of applications from Comprehensive Cancer Centers in this country which are seeking awards for financing these outreach cancer programs. However, the current level of funds for cancer control programs for these eventual awards will only cover the beginning of this program.

8. My last point, Mr. Chairman, I feel is also important. Whereas cancer centers and the academic world are responsible for developing new knowledge and for training cancer specialists, we have seen funds, particularly for training, greatly curtailed. There are recognized shortages of certain cancer specialists on all levels. The Act has to make definite provisions to supply manpower in some acceptable fashion, so that we can effectively implement the National Cancer Act.

Mr. Chairman, now that I have covered some specific items concerning the revision of the National Cancer Act of 1971, I am sure that you might want to know my position on identification and measurement of the results of the programmed action that has come about from the National Cancer Act of 1971.

It is logical to assume that well planned and executed programmed activities has and will accelerate progress. It is logical to assume that the net effect of all our effort for the improvement of cancer control has been beneficial. It is not possible at this time, however, to measure or predict the extent to which an individual program has affected our national progress in the control of cancer.

Nevertheless, I feel that an analysis of our programmed activity at Roswell Park Memorial Institute and at several established Comprehensive Cancer Centers demonstrate that treatment for certain cancers has been beneficial. For instance, in one report it has been shown that among 60 acute lymphocytic leukemia patients treated in the past 18 months, 96% entered complete remission, 92% remained in complete remission at the end of the 18 month period which statisticians say indicated that at least 50% of the patients will remain free of clinical and laboratory evidence of disease five years after diagnosis. End results data from NCI from the years 1955-64 showed a 3-year survival rate of only 5% nationally. We believe that between 30 to 90% of cancer deaths in man may be preventable. A concerted research effort is being mobilized for cancer of the colon, breast and cancer of the prostate. There is promise for substantial pay-off in these organ sites.

From our Institute, at present the 5-year survival rates for invasive cervical cancer are 75-80%, endometrial cancer 80%, and ovarian cancer 60-75%. This is impressive and

demonstrates what good cancer management at a Comprehensive Cancer Center can accomplish.

Mr. Chairman, I want to make very sure that the Committee understands one point about which I am emphatic. We have the means at independent Comprehensive Cancer Centers to provide good cancer management because such centers take advantage of new discoveries that are taking place. The center is where research and education is active. We need to support existing cancer centers and establish new ones so that they can transmit their advances in good cancer management to all practicing physicians. As you know, there is a great temporal lag in getting this to a large percentage for some practitioners.

We urgently need to support existing cancer centers and for establishing new independent cancer centers as provided by the National Cancer Act of 1971. We urgently need community outreach cancer programs sponsored by cancer centers, so the U.S. citizen can gain the maximum benefits from these centers.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I want to thank you for giving me the opportunity to present my views.

THE 46TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA

HON. WILLIAM H. NATCHER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, the week of February 16-23 marks the 46th anniversary of the Future Farmers of America and the 26th anniversary of National FFA Week. It is always a great pleasure for me to have the opportunity to express my admiration for this outstanding youth organization.

The FFA is one of the best examples of youth in action in America today. This organization of students studying vocational agriculture in over 8,500 high schools throughout our Nation are confident that agriculture has a bright future and they are preparing themselves for a career in this vital industry that provides food, fiber, and environment not only for our Nation but the world. The recent food shortages in this country point up the need for continuing a strong vocational agriculture program to provide technically trained, capable, energetic leaders "for tomorrow's agriculture," theme for 1974 National FFA Week.

The traditional celebration of National FFA Week always includes George Washington's Birthday, February 22, because of his interest in farming and his leadership in the field of scientific farming practices. The Father of our Country considered the life of a farmer to be an honorable profession, sometimes amusing and with judicial management, profitable.

More than 450,000 students of vocational agriculture are members of the FFA and it is this group of young people who will ultimately emerge as the vital force to insure that tomorrow's agriculture will meet the needs and demands of tomorrow's consumers. The FFA stim-

ulates its members to grasp opportunities for leadership, set measurable goals and to prepare themselves to lead and appreciate their citizenship.

We are justifiably proud of our future farmers because they are indeed a credit to their country and the influence of their activities has had a far-reaching impact which is highly significant of the high caliber of our youth today.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted and proud to again offer my congratulations and best wishes to this fine organization and I sincerely hope that what's ahead "for tomorrow's agriculture" will mean a bright future for the members of the FFA.

SPASSKY ON THE WEST SIDE

HON. BELLA S. ABZUG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, residents of the 20th Congressional District believe they live in the most intellectually stimulating area in the country, and I agree. On the night of February 5, the west side lived up to its reputation with a chess tournament at Chess City in which 41 men, women and children—including a 6-year-old boy—simultaneously matched wits and endurance with the visiting Russian grandmaster, Boris Spassky.

Mr. Spassky, who is hoping to qualify for a rematch with American Bobby Fisher in next year's world championship, put on a dazzling 5-hour performance as he moved from board to board averaging a few seconds per move. The final score was 32 games won by Mr. Spassky, eight draws and one game won by Charles Madigan, a 21-year-old chess buff who dropped out of college to devote all his time to the game.

It was a great night for chess lovers, and a great night for the west side. It would be even greater if the next world championship contest were to take place in New York City, the home of world champion Bobby Fisher and thousands of amateur chess enthusiasts.

At this point I am inserting in the Record an article from the New York Times of February 6.

FORTY-ONE SPASSKY RIVALS HAVE CHUTZPAH AND \$25

(By Robert McG. Thomas Jr.)

Like a storied gunman riding into town, Boris Spassky, the Soviet grandmaster, ended his brief vacation here last night by facing down 41 of the city's brashest pawn slingers in a simultaneous tournament at Chess City.

Despite Spassky's awesome reputation, few of the 40 who paid \$25 each for the privilege of playing admitted they expected to lose.

"All of me says I can beat him," says Lewis Grossberger, an unrated player, as he surveyed the second-story loft at Broadway and 96th Street two hours before the scheduled start of the tournament.

While most of the field was made up of players of Mr. Grossberger's caliber, the 40 challengers included seven experts and one master, Bruce Pandolfini, who appeared as an analyst on Channel 13's television coverage of the 1972 match in which Spassky lost the world title to Bobby Fisher.

"IT'S NOT RELAXING"

Charles Madigan, a 21-year-old expert who said he dropped out of the University of California at Berkeley to devote full time to chess, gave himself a "slight chance" to defeat Spassky.

"If it was head to head, it would be a joke," Mr. Madigan said.

He added that he tried to devote at least four hours a day to studying chess and confirmed that for the serious chessman actual play is a tension-filled experience. "It's not relaxing," he said.

Despite the relative low standing of the field, the play was not expected to be a breeze for Spassky either.

"All this publicity has put him on the spot," said Frank Brady, who wrote "Profile of a Prodigy," a biography of Bobby Fisher.

Commenting on "the great ego" of every half serious chess player, Mr. Brady said that "they all think they're going to beat him," and added, "I'll be very much surprised if Spassky wins every game."

SPASSKY TO PLAY KARPOV

The demonstration was arranged by Stuart Morden, one of Chess City's three partners, who flew to Puerto Rico to sign up Spassky during his quarter-finals match against Robert Byrne in the candidates' tournament to select a challenger to play Bobby Fisher in next year's world championship.

Spassky defeated Byrne, the chess columnist for the New York Times, and will face Anatoly Karpov in the semifinals in April.

Jerry Bernstein, another partner in Chess City, refused to discuss any of the financial arrangements "at the request of the Russian," but Spassky was expected to retain at least most of the \$1,000 paid by his challengers.

In addition, Chess City collected \$3 from each of the 175 spectators allowed at the match.

"We haven't been able to sell a ticket in two days," Mr. Bernstein told a plaintive telephone caller seeking last-minute admission to the match.

LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege for me to join Lithuanian-Americans all over this Nation in commemoration of an outstanding event in the rich history of Lithuania. Fifty-six years ago, on February 16, 1918, a courageous people proclaimed to the world its right to stand proudly among free countries.

The very brief time—less than a quarter of a century—that the Lithuanian people enjoyed the privilege of living in independence has left an important impression on the Lithuanian people. And the years of Communist domination and Nazi occupation have made their love of freedom all the more keen.

Lithuania has been known to history for almost a thousand years. During the Middle Ages, education and religious toleration were encouraged, and as a result, the people of Lithuania enjoyed more freedom than their neighbors in adjoining areas. Her people have been strong in faith and spirit surviving as a cultural and political entity during long

periods of foreign domination. This spirit has repeatedly overcome outside attempts to replace Lithuanian language and culture with those of alien societies. To this day, Lithuanians have proudly resisted outside pressures and remain faithful to their language, tradition, and religion.

One of the first duties of the representatives of the Lithuanian people after they signed the Declaration of Independence of Lithuania on February 16 was the adoption of a national flag for the new state. The new national flag of three horizontal bars symbolized the natural beauty of the Lithuanian countryside as well as the courage of its people. At the top was a bar of deep yellow, symbolic of the golden rye fields and agricultural wealth of the land. In the middle came a rich green stripe, a reminder of the abundant forests and natural resources of Lithuania. The deep red bar at the bottom of the flag symbolized the blood shed by Lithuania's sons in the defense of freedom.

During the period of independence, great strides were made toward the betterment of her people. Placing emphasis on improving the nation's primary occupation—agriculture—through land reform, Lithuania became a nation of small farmers. As she industrialized and expanded her railroad system, she advanced progressive social legislation including the introduction of the 8-hour day, labor control laws, and various other social measures to improve the life of her people.

The Second World War, however, ended Lithuania's brief period as a sovereign state and ushered in an era of Russian rule that has lasted until the present day. Thus, Mr. Speaker, we see that the Lithuanian people have enjoyed few years of freedom. Little wonder, then, that Lithuanians have a proverb that says, "There is justice in the world but it is blind." In a just world, the beautiful land of Lithuania would stand in the ranks of the free world and her courageous people would enjoy the blessings of liberty.

In recognition of the injustice done to Lithuania, I introduced the following resolution during this week of commemoration in the U.S. Congress for a free Lithuania:

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Whereas the three Baltic nations of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania have been illegally occupied by the Soviet Union since World War II; and

Whereas the Soviet Union will attempt to obtain the recognition by the European Security Conference of its annexation of these nations, and

Whereas the United States delegation to the European Security Conference should not agree to the recognition of the forcible conquest of these nations by the Soviet Union: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the United States delegation to the European Security Conference should not agree to the recognition by the European Security Conference of the Soviet Union's annexation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania and it should remain the policy of the United States not to recognize in any way the annexation of the Baltic nations by the Soviet Union.

Mr. Speaker, in keeping with sacred principles carefully guarded, the United States continues to recognize the independent Lithuanian Government and affirms her right of self-determination. I proudly join with Americans of Lithuanian descent in my own 11th District, in the city of Chicago, and all over this country as they share with Lithuanians everywhere the fervent prayer that their bravery and strength of character will soon be rewarded, that right will triumph over injustice, and that Lithuania will be free once more.

**RARICK REPORTS TO HIS PEOPLE:
LAND-USE CONTROL, THE QUIET
REVOLUTION BECOMES NOISY**

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, private ownership of land has always been considered to be the cornerstone of our system of individual liberty. The Constitution prohibits the State and Federal Governments from taking your property without just compensation and due process of law. But within the next few months, Congress will consider a far-reaching piece of legislation called the "Federal Land Use and Planning Assistance Act." If this proposal becomes law, you may continue to own the title to your property and pay the taxes, but how you use your land will be decided in Washington.

Most Americans do not even know that land-use control will affect them. But it could become law by this spring.

The Senate quietly passed the "Federal Land Use Planning and Assistance Act" last summer with little notice by the general public or the news media. Proponents of land-use legislation have deliberately attempted to maintain a low profile in hopes that the American people would not awaken to the danger before it was too late. But an increasing number of people have awakened. The ones who realize the destructive potential do not like it. And for good reason.

This bill could prove to be the most damaging blow ever dealt to our traditional concept of the rights of private ownership of land.

Land-use legislation is being spearheaded by Senator HENRY M. JACKSON of Washington, and places severe restrictions on the uses that an owner can make of his private property. These restrictions are dangerously close to Government seizure of that land. This was one of the things that the drafters of the Constitution feared enough to include a prohibition in the Bill of Rights against Government taking private property without just compensation being paid to the owner.

Restrictions placed on the use of property, by Government bodies, reduce the property in value. A critical issue here is how far the use of property can be restricted without compensating the owner for the diminished value. A pro-

vision in this bill which has already passed the Senate specifically prohibits States from expending any grant money to compensate owners for the loss of property value.

The supporters of the measure, however, do not care to publicize these restrictions. These provisions are carefully tucked away in the massive 55-page, 10,000-word bill. As a result, a surprising number of the Members of Congress who may normally be expected to oppose extending Government restrictions over our citizens are in favor of this bill.

The supporters of land-use legislation maintain that the bill is merely a "voluntary" grant-in-aid program intended to encourage States to develop comprehensive plans within the States for use of the land. They would have us believe that the plan is not an attempt to force a standardized zoning program on the entire Nation. States are promised millions of dollars in Federal aid if they set up their own land-use programs which must be approved by Washington. If State officials agree to this, they can soon expect to be acting as agents of the Federal Government, rather than carrying out their own zoning plans.

The price tag attached to the scheme is high—more than \$1 billion.

Some \$10 million per year will be used to set up and operate new Federal agencies to make sure that the "planned society" crowd's dictates are carried out. This sum is for the administrative costs only. An additional \$160 million a year will go to the States to set up a State bureaucratic power pyramid. These funds can only be used to pay salaries, expenses and to fund various studies. Other administrative costs will run the tab up to more than \$1 billion over the first 8 years of the act. It must be pointed out that none of this money is to be used in any productive manner or to contribute to our economy. It merely goes to pay the cost of expensive "planning specialists," who are supposed to know more about what is best for the people of a local community than they themselves or their elected officials.

In addition, the taxpayers would be forced to shell out even more money in the form of 25-percent matching funds. Then too, the bill would reduce local revenue by lowering the market value of local property. As one Member of Congress pointed out the other day:

Not only do we tax away the value of a citizen's property, but we tax him to death at all three levels of government.

This is the same old big-carrot-big-stick approach that the Federal Government has used so many times in the past to entice local and State governments into accepting Federal edicts, despite local needs or wishes. The "big carrot" is millions of dollars in promised grants that States badly need. They need the money because local money has been taken away from them by the Federal Government through excessive Federal taxes.

There is vastly more to this piece of legislation than appears on the surface. Let us look at some of the provisions for land use in the bill.

Each State's planning process is to be

reviewed by Federal agencies to be sure that they conform with Federal guidelines. Machinery is set up to demand that each State have a State planning agency with authority to carry out the will of the Federal Government as outlined in the bill. In order to conform to Federal regulations, and thus get the money, States must adopt a program to regulate private land sales and development projects. The real clincher, and the one that is being used to drum up blind support from various special interest groups, involves environmental considerations. The Secretary of Interior is given a blackjack to use to insure that States restrict the use of all "areas of critical environmental concern which are of more than statewide significance."

But the definition, spelled out in this land use bill is "areas of critical environmental control." The areas of control by the Secretary of Interior are "any geographical areas whose development might substantially impair the historic, cultural, scientific, or aesthetic values or natural systems or process within fragile or historic lands." This is so widely drawn that almost any land could be considered subject to federally dictated zoning restrictions. The decision to be made by Washington bureaucrats.

Interestingly enough, the Nation's largest single land owner, the Federal Government which owns over one-third of the total acreage, is not required to abide by the land use rules saddled on the private land owner. Areas of environmental concern are to be designated only on private, State, and Indian lands.

In the minority report by the Senate committee which studied land use, the opposing Senators said:

It is not folly to say that in some states every square foot of private property and state land could fall within such a limitless definition. Here lies the seed of the destruction of the American concept and practice of private ownership of land.

No thinking American wants to see the land desecrated. Certainly we must take every reasonable precaution to see that the vast lands we inherited from our forefathers are passed on to our children as unspoiled as possible. However, we must not allow overreaction to environmental concerns to overshadow our concern for human rights and basic freedoms including the right of private ownership and control of property. This is precisely what this collectivist concept of Federal land control seeks to do.

This land-use concept is being pushed by some of the most powerful people in this country, including the President of the United States. The President, in his September 17 message to Congress, said:

I am also convinced that Federal legislation is needed now both to stimulate and to support the range of controls that states must institute.

Administration officials realize that it will be no easy task to shove this concept of land control down the American people's throats, if all the facts are known. The Secretary of the Interior recently noted that opposition to the Federal guidelines covering land use is so intense in many State legislatures that

many States may forgo the Federal funds in order not to be entangled in the Federal land take-over. This is the reason that these dangerous measures are being promoted at the national level through Congress. The people must be forced into the new American revolution of socialized land reform whether they want it, whether needed, and whether legal, or not.

States after a fast buck from Federal assistance, are being bought off by Washington politicians with the promise of a share in the multi-million-dollar pork barrel. They are willing to exchange their people's birthright for a Washington handout. While the program may appear to be State controlled, Washington owns the blueprint.

Big government is bent on control: gun control, medical control, and now land-use control.

Individual liberty has always been equated with the freedom to use your private land as you decide. But now Government is trying to tell the American people they cannot be trusted to exercise this freedom.

I do not believe that Americans are ready to turn over the control of their land to the Federal Government—nor that they should. Ownership of private property is the cornerstone of the American system. It is our birthright.

FREEDOM HOUSE IN BOSTON GHETTO

HON. JOE MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, too often, Americans complain that they are powerless to be of constructive service to people of their own community. Many times these complaints are justified. Examples of others overcoming such an obstacle are rare. When we notice an example of community service, one that appeases this feeling of impotence, we must feel proud.

Muriel and Otto Snowden are one couple who have overcome this feeling of impotence. They have worked at providing invaluable services for the Boston black community. An article appeared recently in the Boston Sunday Herald Advertiser describing the accomplishments of this couple.

I would like to share that article with my colleagues so that we and our constituents might note and applaud their humanism and follow their fine example.

The article follows:

THE SNOWDENS OF FREEDOM HOUSE

(By Paul Katzoff)

As a black youth growing up in Roxbury, Otto Snowden delivered newspapers to neighborhood homes, bundled groceries at First National stores, and turned house and synagogues gaslights off and on for Orthodox Jews observing their Sabbath.

"That's how I got to know the community," Snowden recalls.

Years later when Otto and his wife, Muriel, opened Freedom House—Roxbury's now-ven-

erable civic center—and the district's Jewish population was still substantial, they lit menorah candles in a window.

"We though our neighbors on Crawford street would appreciate that gesture," Muriel Snowden says.

As co-directors, the Snowdens have made Freedom House a place where everyone is welcome and understood. Under their direction, Freedom House has hosted companies recruiting black employees, and it has been a meeting place for autonomous community groups as diverse as an inter-racial pre-school center and the Division 9 auxiliary police.

When it opened in October, 1962, Freedom House's 17 founders wanted more than a recreation center. Their goal was "to stabilize the community," which required attracting home owners and deterring urban blight. To achieve this, in 1954, the Snowdens helped organize Upper Roxbury neighborhoods block-by-block and initiated a block leaders' council. Separately and through their council, the block organizations pressured the city for such improvements as street and sidewalk repair and tree planting.

The Snowdens' efforts to help people help themselves have made Freedom House an outlet for community opinion. When Edward Logue became director of the Redevelopment Authority, the Snowdens advised him that any renewal plans for Boston had to include Roxbury. Freedom House eventually received the third-party contract between the BRA and the community for the Washington Park renewal program.

From 1960 to 1967, the Snowdens worked at nothing but urban renewal. Roxbury residents and businessmen held 500 meetings at Freedom House between 1960 and 1963, when the federal government approved the project plans.

"And we are thoroughly disillusioned in 1973," confides 59-year-old Otto Snowden, who was born in Phoebus, Va. "The Washington Park project was never completed. It breaks my heart to still see boarded-up stores along Blue Hill avenue. Ten years from now we'll be right where we started despite all the millions spent."

Even as a youth in Roxbury, Snowden resisted prejudice. As a student at the Lewis Intermediate School, he led a boycott against the track team coach.

"He called us 'boy,'" Otto Snowden explains bitterly.

When he entered Howard University in Washington, D.C., in 1933, "where basically I majored in student activities," Otto Snowden refused to join the mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps program. "I didn't believe in war," Snowden says.

He did believe, however, in war against racial discrimination. At Howard, he organized a football team strike; picketed with NAACP members a government crime conference meeting in the DAR hall to consider federal anti-lynching legislation; stormed the U.S. House of Representatives' dining room, which barred blacks; and with the New Negro Alliance picketed stores which refused to hire blacks.

In 1944, Otto Snowden was drafted by the Army. Despite his objections to war, Snowden served because he had promised not to "embarrass" his father, then an Army major, and he "refused to be a C.O. because I believed this wouldn't solve the problem at that time."

Nevertheless, he chafed under the Army's racist separation of facilities.

"I honestly believe if the war had lasted long enough, I believe they would have had to do away with the segregated Army, but I didn't want the bloodshed of prolonged war to achieve that.

"It's a wonder I'm not extraordinarily bitter. Only by working at the problem could I keep from being bitter. That's why I've dedicated my life to this kind of work."

Muriel Snowden was nearly three years old when her father, a dentist, moved the family from Orange, N.J., where she had been born, to affluent, white Glen Ridge, N.J. The community appeared so hostile that Dr. Sutherland had to purchase the house through a "straw" and move his family in at night.

Prejudice continued to stalk Muriel Snowden after her high school graduation as class valedictorian. Although Radcliffe College was the only school to which she applied, her high school advisor failed to tell her of the New Jersey Radcliffe Club's merit scholarship, which she could have used in that Depression year, 1934. Then, once accepted for admission by Radcliffe, she was discouraged from living in the dormitories.

"I'm reluctant to tell this. My family was told: what you should do with Muriel is let her live out with her friends. My mother told them she wasn't paying them to direct my social life . . . but I lived that year with my mother's friends in Belmont. They said if I 'insisted,' I could live in a dorm my second year . . .

"I was a speaker at my class' 15th reunion. The woman (Mildred Sherman) who had been college president when I was a student told me then, 'We treated you badly. I know that now, but I want you to know I have changed and Radcliffe has changed.' I felt this was quite a big thing for her to do."

After graduating, Muriel Snowden worked five years as a social worker with the elderly in Newark, N.J., before starting graduate work at the New York School of Social Work.

She and Otto have been happily married since 1944, but their respective approaches to any problem are quite divorced. Muriel is interested in "basic changes," which may take years to accomplish. Otto, however, has pursued remedies which are immediate, but may not change the circumstances that created a problem.

Muriel Snowden's view was shaped by her experience as a social worker. Conventional approaches did not solve the elderly's problems, and she gradually became convinced of the need for different approaches.

In contrast, Otto Snowden seeks tangible results as soon as possible. He tries to find a job for an unemployed man today; not a new economic order for tomorrow. Snowden's politics are equally utilitarian: accumulate favors which can be cashed in for Freedom House—but never himself. When he recently declined a job offer from Sen. Edward W. Brooke, in whose campaigns he has worked, Snowden explained, "You get paid off, you're all through."

In 1946 the Army discharged Otto Snowden. He rejoined his wife in Boston, and resumed work at St. Mark's Service Center, where he had worked before the war. He also became involved with the bi-racial Upper Roxbury Council on Community Affairs, but by 1948 Otto Snowden recognized the need for an organization that could work full-time on Roxbury's problems.

Others shared his insight. On a February night in 1949, 17 Roxbury leaders meeting in the Snowden's apartment decided to create Freedom House; years of work despite inadequate financing, however, were endured before the decision became reality.

As Freedom House is poised on the verge of its second quarter century, the Snowdens are most concerned with the problems of the elderly and of education.

"For the young," Muriel Snowden asserts, "the primary things is schools. Education is basic to coping with society. You need a School Committee made up of people concerned with education, not politics. Boston politicians try their first wings for office on the School Committee."

"I'm tired," Otto Snowden says. "I don't want to talk about busing, and I don't want to talk about community control. All I want

to talk about is a conscientious effort . . . to change the school system."

Tired, perhaps; but defeated, no. Their own daughter, Gall, is now 27, married, and a Radcliffe graduate. But the Snowdens have no plans to retire.

"We'll stay," Muriel insists. "As individuals and together, we have never been willing to let the ghetto lick us."

STATEMENT CONCERNING CONGRESSIONAL PAY INCREASE

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, the very fact that the Congress is at this time considering whether or not to accept a pay increase is some indication of why so many of our fellow citizens hold us in low esteem.

The Harris poll which was released in the Chicago Tribune of February 11, 1974, for example, indicates that 69 percent of the public rates Congress negatively while only 21 percent rate it favorably, the lowest ever recorded by the Harris survey.

Discussing the poll results, Louis Harris notes that:

Whether the issue is Watergate, inflation, energy, the economy, spending, or simply getting along with each other, the devastating fact is that roughly three out of every four adult Americans come up with a negative assessment of the job being done by Congress.

The criticism is, in large measure, well founded. We repeatedly lament the mounting inflation and the decreased purchasing power of the dollar yet, at the same time, we vote more money in appropriations than the Government receives in revenue. It is these deficits which are the primary cause of our mounting inflation, together with a continued artificial increase in the money supply to help pay for them.

At a time when Congress should be setting an example of restraint for the American people, there are many who are prepared to vote salary increases for themselves. It seems to me that at a time when the Federal Government should be looking for every possible means to reduce Federal spending, it would be the height of hypocrisy for Government employees, most of whom are vastly overpaid, including Members of Congress, to receive substantial salary increases.

I am cosponsoring a resolution calling for the House to reject President Nixon's request for pay increases to Members of Congress and top officials of the executive and judicial branches of government. The President's recommendations for salary increases include a 23-percent increase over the next 3 years. I opposed such an increase during the last session of Congress, and I oppose it today.

The Congress evaded its responsibility when, in the Federal Salary Act of 1967, it established the rule that the President might recommend pay increases and that Congress would only have to act in opposition to such increases. This permitted

Members of Congress to avoid paying any political price for their increased salaries.

It is necessary that we set an example for the American people. If we insist upon pursuing inflationary policies which debase the currency, we should not also be able to avoid paying our own share of that price by inflating our salaries at will.

The Bible says the worker is worth his salt. I intend no evaluation of the value of my contribution or that of my colleagues to the taxpaying voters of this country. But I do take a dim view of the lament of many in the Congress over the loss of purchasing power of their salaries since the last pay raise in 1968 when the Congress itself can claim the lion's share of responsibility for that loss through its refusal to balance its books. If Congress, through chronic deficits, wants to destroy the value of insurance policies, pension plans, and savings accounts, let the Congress feel the brunt of such irresponsibility where it hurts most—in its own pocketbook. Let us withhold consideration of any proposed pay raises until we produce a balanced budget and are in a position, simultaneously, to offer relief to the pensioner trying to survive on a fixed income or to the people in the lowest income brackets who never keep up with the ravages of inflation.

LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, Saturday will be the 56th anniversary of the independence of the small Baltic nation of Lithuania. On February 16, 1918, the Taryba or National Council declared the freedom of this nation on the Baltic Sea which for over 100 years, had been held captive by the Russian Empire.

Its brief period of freedom came to an end during the summer of 1940. Soviet forces invaded Lithuania on June 15, and it was absorbed by the Soviet Empire on August 3, following a parliamentary election with none but Communist candidates. In 1941, the Nazis invaded and occupied Lithuania, remaining in possession until the Communists returned at the end of World War II.

Well over a million people of Lithuanian background live in the United States, many thousands of them in Illinois. Many of them came to America after their native land had been occupied by the Soviet Union. Thousands fled from Lithuania to other lands and others have been sent to Siberia and elsewhere by the tyrants in the Kremlin.

As a result of migrations, deportations, and repopulation from other sections of the Soviet Union, over half of the people now living in Lithuania are unable to speak Lithuanian. What makes this so tragic is that Lithuanian is the oldest living language in all Europe. Not only their language, but their national and cultural heritage face extinction.

I have introduced House Concurrent Resolution 394, which concerns recogni-

tion by the European Security Conference of the Soviet Union's illegal occupation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

Mr. Speaker, it is very important that we keep in mind the plight of the Lithuanian nation and other Baltic States, and that we provide some practical network for initiating Baltic language radio broadcasts over Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe. We can do so by seeing that proper funding is allocated for the fiscal year 1974 for Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe. At the present time, the Baltic nations are the only major ethnic minorities under Soviet rule which are not receiving radio broadcasts.

BLACK FILMMAKERS HONORED

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of the House to a cultural event to be held in my district which I am certain will be regarded as an historic moment in the development of black awareness in this country.

On Sunday, February 17, in observance of Black History Month, the Cultural and Ethnic Affairs Guild of the Oakland Museum Association will sponsor the first Hall of Fame for black filmmakers. This event will pay tribute to early black filmmakers who performed in the era between 1920 and 1960. Those black filmmakers who will receive awards during the Oscar Micheaux awards ceremony will be Alvin Childress, Lil Cumber, Katherin Dunham, Stepin Fetchit, Eugene Jackson, Juanita Moore, Clarence Muse, Gordon Parks, Beah Richards, Vincent Tubbs, Lorenzo Tucker and Leigh Whipper.

These outstanding stars will be inducted into the Black Filmmakers Hall of Fame, and each will receive a plaque which will be duplicated so that a copy can be retained for a permanent collection.

I would take this opportunity to extend my personal congratulations to each of these distinguished honorees, as well as to the Cultural and Ethnic Affairs Guild of the Oakland Museum for conceiving and implementing this pioneering cultural program. The contributions of blacks to the cultural life of the Nation has for too long been obscure, and has for too long been enshrouded in the myths and masks of cultural exclusion. That our generation has had the wisdom to unveil these achievements and to honor those who have blazed the trail for present black accomplishments in the film media makes one proud to be among this generation of black people, and is itself a tribute to that same indomitable spirit that allowed those before named to excel in the face of excruciating odds and difficulties. The guild is to be commended for this occasion. Most importantly, the high achievements of the esteemed honorees compel the notice of this legislative body, and for this reason

it pleases me to bring this event to your attention, and to record this occasion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

FEDERAL PAPERWORK BURDEN
BILL

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I have joined in cosponsoring legislation to reduce the expensive and time-consuming burden of bureaucratic red tape imposed on millions of small businessmen. The legislation directs the General Accounting Office to study the nature and extent of Federal reporting requirements, and to report its findings to the Congress. The bill is entitled the "Federal Paperwork Burden Relief Act."

I have been concerned for some time that small businessmen are being inundated by Federal record keeping and reporting requirements which are costly, repetitious, and frequently unnecessary. Federal paperwork requirements are particularly burdensome for small businessmen and professional partnerships. Because of limited resources, small businesses make a proportionately greater expenditure of time and money on Federal paperwork than large corporations. This adversely affects the ability of small businessmen to compete effectively in the marketplace.

The basic question which obviously comes to the minds of the harassed businessmen who must fill out these forms is—What good are they? To what use are they put? What benefits accrue from form-filling? Unfortunately it is hard to find sound reasons which make sense to the business community. Presumably forms are tabulated and the results appear in statistics. Yet it is doubtful that the average small businessman benefits sufficiently from the information which accrues from form-filling to make it worth his time and expense.

The study provided for in the bill will help gage the actual amount of paperwork which has been created for small business and what might be done to reduce it. At the present time, it is estimated that each year the amount of Federal required paperwork would fill about 4.5 million cubic feet of space and cost the government about \$8 billion to manage. Actually, no one can say with certainty what it costs the Government, but assuredly it costs the small businessmen many billions more. Armed with the recommendations of the GAO study, the Congress can begin to cut away some of the redtape.

Under existing law, the Office of Management and Budget is assigned the responsibility of reviewing the information-gathering needs and procedures of Federal agencies. OMB is supposed to prescribe procedures for consolidating and streamlining Federal information collection activities. However, OMB and its predecessor, the Bureau of the Budget, have failed to implement this require-

ment since it was enacted in the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

The importance of this legislation is reflected in the fact that it may affect virtually every segment of the private sector. The small businessman is coming under increasing demands by the Federal Government to comply with the completion of myriad forms and papers under a number of programs.

Over a hundred Congressmen have joined in support of this measure and I believe that the prospects for congressional approval are also enhanced by interest in the Senate. Also, a number of national organizations have endorsed this legislation, including the National Federation of Independent Business and the American Farm Bureau Federation.

GROWTH OF EXECUTIVE
AUTHORITY

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, much has been said and written in this era of Watergate about the need for Congress to regain the powers ceded to the Presidency over the last four decades and to reassert its responsibility to provide moral and political leadership in a nation so sorely in need of it.

I, as a Congressman, agree totally with these statements. The steady growth of the executive authority, in my judgment, not only has made Congress less effective than the Founding Fathers intended it to be, but it also has diluted the democratic process by denying to the people their full right, through their elected representatives, to shape their own destiny.

The big issue, of course, is credibility. We know the Nixon administration has lost much of its credibility as the events of Watergate have unfolded. But what about Congress? Has Congress the necessary strength and resolve to grasp the present opportunity and reassert itself and resume, after the long lapse, the constitutional duties prescribed for it?

I think that the opportunity is here now. The President has provided in his budget three 7.5 percent pay raises for Congress, starting next year, in addition to similar boosts for the Supreme Court Justices and other Federal officials. Do we need these raises, amounting to 22.5 percent over the 3-year span? I know that a case can be made for them—that Congressmen have heavy expenses and that there are many men and women in the House and men in the Senate who serve at a personal sacrifice and could earn much more in private life.

But the fact remains that 7.5 percent in the coming year and the like raises subsequently pale in comparison with the bigger issues before us. Imagine the effect on the general public if we Congressmen, in a demonstration of our patriotic concern, would vote down this boost provided for in the swollen Nixon budget? I would guess that nothing we

might do at this time would have more favorable impact on the thinking of our constituents and enhance the credibility of the Congress.

I recall back when, in my first term here, Congress by the compensation commission route gained that \$12,500 raise which lifted our salaries to the present \$42,500. It was said then that this "unconscionable grab" by Congress would knock all wage restraints from the economy and usher in a time of competitive demands that would spark a serious round of inflation. Whether this was the direct result or not is left to the individual assessment of each one of us. However, it is a fact that the "jaw-boning" successes in holding the line of the Lyndon Johnson years collapsed with the Nixon era and we have had greater inflation than we know how to manage.

Is a 7.5-percent raise, or 22.5 percent over the coming 3 years, equal in value to what this Congress could attain in public respect and credibility by rejecting it? I, for one, would welcome the chance to turn it down and then face my people as a Member of one branch of Government which thought enough of the general good of the Nation to forego personal advantage. Let us seize this chance to show that we are here as public servants in fact and not as money seekers. Let us vote down the administration's pay raise proposal.

A PRAYER FOR THOSE IN
AUTHORITY

HON. ROBERT E. BAUMAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. BAUMAN. Mr. Speaker, all of us in Congress encounter bright spots throughout the many hours we labor, and recently at a meeting of the Harford County Board of Realtors, I had the good fortune to hear a prayer delivered by its author, Lorraine S. Jackson, of Havre de Grace, Md. I was so impressed by this invocation that I requested a copy of this prayer, and I would like to share it with the other Members of the House:

A PRAYER FOR THOSE IN AUTHORITY

Almighty God, whose kingdom is everlasting and power infinite; who hast bound us together in this bundle of life; Have mercy upon the whole land; so rule the hearts of thy servants, Congressman Bauman and all others in authority.

Give us grace to understand how our lives depend upon the courage, the industry, the honesty and the integrity of our fellowmen. Make us mindful of their needs, grateful for their fidelity and faithful in our responsibilities to them.

Fix thou our steps that we stagger not at the uneven motions of the world, but go steadily on our way, always knowing that thy hand is leading us and thy love supporting us.

May we pursue the right—without self-righteousness.

May we know unity—without conformity.
May we grow in strength—without pride of self.

May the turbulence of our age yield to a true time of peace, when men will share a life that honors the dignity of each, the brotherhood of all. Amen.

BRIGHT ENERGY PERSPECTIVE

HON. JOHN J. McFALL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Speaker, I would commend to the House two recent articles which provide a bright perspective relative to our efforts to achieve long-term solutions to the energy shortage.

The January 5 edition of the London Economist devotes considerable space for a discussion of a surprising "coming glut of energy."

In the same vein, Dr. Oscar Kiessling, who has edited the Minerals Yearbook, directed the decennial census of minerals, and performed special industrial advising duties to the U.S. Tariff Commission, shares the optimistic outlook of the Economist. Dr. Kiessling's comments appeared in the Washington Post of January 27.

The articles follow:

THE COMING GLUT OF ENERGY

There is a case for arguing that the world is likely to be glutted with energy before the end of this decade. The present energy "crisis" is about the fifteenth time since the war when the great majority of decision-influencing people have united to say that some particular product is going to be in the most desperately short supply for the rest of this century. On each of the previous occasions the world has then sent that product into large surplus within 5-10 years.

The reasons for this are now quite logical and rather technical. In modern conditions of high elasticity of both production and substitution, plus surprisingly equal lead times for many investment projects, we now generally do create overproduction of whatever politicians and pundits 5-10 years earlier thought would be most urgently needed, because both consensus seeking governments and profit-seeking private producers are then triggered by that commentary into starting the overproduction cycle at precisely the same time.

ALL THE FALSE PROPHETS

In 1946-49 all agricultural experts forecast a permanent postwar shortage of temperate areas and especially of dairy produce; this led to butter mountains within a decade. In 1950-51 the Korean war boom was said to show that raw material prices would keep rising for ever; instead, some took until 1970 to regain their 1951 peak. In particular, an international action group was set up in 1951 to deal with the world's "worst permanent bottleneck" of sulphur, shortly before the stuff became practically unsaleable. The future chief economic adviser to the British Treasury published his book on the world's lasting dollar shortage in 1953-54, which was the first of the world's twenty consecutive years of dollar surplus. Russia's first sputnik in 1957 was said to be so far ahead of the west's conceivable technology that it would leave America for the rest of our lives at the back end of a "missile gap"; within six years the Americans were preparing to fire surplus rockets at the moon. Then there was going to be a world-wide shortage of university graduates especially from the science departments; within a decade they were one of the bigger groups of the unemployed.

As the 1960s started, there were said to be limitless prospects for offshore funds and other equity investment media for the small man, for go-go business conglomerates, for high technology companies like Rolls-Royce;

these were therefore the ventures that went bust (as property developers and then North Sea oil may in the 1970s). In the mid-1960s we were told it was impossible to bridge the lasting technological gap between America and the rest of the world; this meant that the dollar would soon be devalued. As a result of yesterday's tardiness, we have now created in the developed world an unfortunate excess of both birth control devices and anti-pollution controls, although the rearguard of yesterday's preachers about ever-increasing pollution is still infuriated when the figures are pointed out.

Energy has played its part in the game of cheat-the-prophet three times since the war. During the coal crisis of 1947, it was said that no coal miner in Europe or Japan need fear for his job during the rest of this century; within a decade a majority of European and Japanese coal mines had closed down. In 1956 France and Britain went briefly to war because the closing of the Suez canal for a week would starve Europe of oil and cause an insurmountable world shipping shortage, even although it was agreed that this invasion would put France and Britain into the Arabs' bad books for a millennium. Instead, Europe continued its quick switch to cheaper oil even when the canal closed again; the rear-admiral whom Mr. Macmillan appointed to ration Britain's share of world shipping was still recruiting staff when the biggest-ever laying-up of the world's surplus shipping began; within rather less than a millennium France and Britain are the Arabs' European powers.

EVER SINCE WATT

A product can be said to have an elasticity of supply of four within five years if a 10 per cent price rise (above the average of other price rises) is likely within five years to expand its production by 40 per cent above the rise that would otherwise have been expected; this is a convenient definition because then nobody can measure it exactly. For the last 200 years, energy seems to have had a higher elasticity of supply than anything else except transport. Indeed, the accelerating elasticity of supply of these two things is what the industrial revolution since Watt's steam engine has been largely about. A product generally has a high elasticity of supply (a) if it can be produced in many different ways; (b) if technology seems on the brink of bringing in more powerful new ways; (c) if the distribution system for it can be greatly improved. Gluts will also occur if (d) economies in the product's use seem fairly easy. Energy fulfills each of these conditions in profusion.

There are many thousand possible ways of releasing energy from storage in matter. They range from petty ways like 25 BTU per pound of matter by letting a pound of elastic bands untwist; through fairly petty ways, like 20,000 BTUs by burning a pound of petrol; through more sophisticated ways like 250 million BTUs from the fission of the U-235 isotope in one pound of natural uranium; up to 260 thousand billion BTUs from the fusion of helium of a pound of hydrogen. Note that this last system, in which the waters of the oceans could serve as a limitless reservoir of fuel, would therefore be more than 10,000,000,000 times more effective per pound of matter than burning a pound of the Arabs' oil. Of course, new technology will drive on towards the cleaner power sources nearer the top of the range.

The distribution of electricity—and, indeed, of all energy—is grossly inefficient. Look at the towering chimneys of your local power station to see how many of them throw up into the wasting air two-thirds of the heat and energy they could produce. Remember that those in control of most devices for bringing you the energy released from storage in matter have not been concerned with economising on the use of that energy, be-

cause far too many distribution systems, from garages to antediluvian electricity transmission lines, are in the hands of monopolies (especially the worst sorts of monopoly, called public utilities) which do not have a competitive incentive to attract your custom by improving their technology.

Among possible economies in energy use, the Americans would save the equivalent of three-quarters of Britain's annual imports of oil if they used cars with the same economy of fuel consumption as Europe's. The whole advancing revolution of microminiaturisation with integrated circuits will be enormously energy-saving, because we are going to be increasingly able to put on to a chip the size of a postage stamp properly connected electrical circuitry which would previously have required great assemblies of machinery that would fill a room. Amazing savings in energy can be secured by even a small staggering of working hours (why not let Britain south of the Trent—but not north of it—go back to British Summer Time this winter?).

Above all, the greatest of the three main transport revolutions since the 1770s is now speeding towards us. It will clearly replace the internal combustion engine revolution as dramatically as that revolution replaced steam, and it happens to be extraordinarily energy-saving. This great new transport revolution is telecommunications. Because the businessman's future essential tool, the computer, talks to other computers by telecommunication, instead of by taking a walk, much of present business travel and then personal travel to work are going to become unnecessary in the main growth jobs in post-industrial societies. Even in the 1970s some of this travel will be replaced by a great growth in telex transmission, facsimile transmission by telecommunication, picturephone, etc. As there is no logical reason why the cost of telecommunication should vary with distance, quite a lot of people by the late 1980s will telecommute daily to their London offices while living on a Pacific island if they want to; and temporary price rises for oil-driven travel in the early 1970s will now bring a few of these habits forward.

THE MULTIBILLION FACTOR EQUATION

Some critics say: "Which of these science-fiction inventions do you really expect will be operating within six or seven years?" The *pons asinorum* of economics is to recognise why that question is absurd. If you were so foolish as to try to draw up a computer model of energy economics over the next 6-7 years, you would have to combine the thousands of possible ways of producing energy, and of possible ways of changing distribution systems and consumption patterns for it, together with estimates of time lags for each, and today's prices for each, and of guessed elasticities of supply and substitution for each, into an equation with multibillion factors. Governments which produce "energy policies" do not work with multibillion factor models of this kind, but with the guesses of perhaps three boffins and a minister—which is why such policies have no serious chance of being right. Apostles of a free market say that it arrives infallibly at the best possible answer to the multibillion factor equation. Actually, it usually does something much less perfect but still rather useful: a free market will generally bring the mix of production—consumption—distribution patterns within the spectrum of the "several million possible answers" which are not wholly incompatible with the multibillion factor equation.

If you then change some price in the system rather marginally, a different but overlapping spectrum of "several million possible answers" replaces the present spectrum; if the market has already rather haphazardly chosen one of the answers within the overlap, then neither production nor demand will change with the change in price, and both supply and demand are said to be surpris-

ingly inelastic over that range of price. But if you change expectations about the price of the most important present energy source, namely oil, from under \$3 a barrel before this autumn to a level where people and governments and profit-seeking entrepreneurs actually believe that it is going to be over \$12 a barrel or \$17 a barrel (or whatever is the figure that the latest hopeful Arab or temporarily panic-stricken auction bidder last thought of), then people and governments and profit-seeking entrepreneurs suddenly believe that billions of possible new answers will be more profitable than whichever one of the "several million possible answers" is the one most people are using now. If other factors remained as now, they would be more profitable, but other factors won't remain as now, because the new ventures will themselves change them. It is because you cannot get many quarts into a pint pot—or an expectation of billions of possible answers into a situation where only a changing several million answers will at any one time be possibly logical—that forecasts of lasting shortage generally do lead nowadays, within a short time span, to embarrassing glut.

It is always most difficult to persuade people within the particular industry and within the scientific establishment to see this, because all their habits of thought are geared to the relationships existing within the multibillion factor equation now. So the only proper answer to the *pons asinorum* question "Are you relying on advances in magneto-hydrodynamics, or solar energy, or fusion, or what?" begins "Well, now, an improvement in magneto-hydrodynamics would affect the multibillion factors in the energy equation in the following multibillion ways." No economist can give the answer, because (a) no economist is clever enough, and (b) he would anyway be dead before he reached answer number multibillion minus one—and a hundred-year time-take-up for answering a question about what to do in the next seven years is not very useful. What an economist can say is that the recent wild changes in expectations about oil prices will lead to an energy glut, within a debatable time span, according to all that has been known up to now about the elasticity of supply for energy.

The most respectable argument on the other side is that the time lag may nevertheless stretch beyond the end of the 1970s, because of a supposed long lead time before changes can come into effect (which is true of some of the investment, but most unlikely of economies in demand), or (this is a better argument) because the elasticity of substitution from an oil-based to an another-energy-based system will be low since people are romantically in love with the expensive oil-using machinery such as motor cars which they possess. There are three answers.

WHY IT'S QUICKER THAN YOU THINK

First, the speed of change has in fact been very quick in the downward direction. People forget that from 1963 right up to the early 1970s the "oil question" in America meant that you should not allow Texan oil millionaires to make so much money. Indeed, it was this trendy populism in America in the past decade which created much of the present temporary energy "crisis". In 1964 American courts compelled a quite unprepared Federal Power Commission to regulate for the first time the prices charged for natural gas; by 1970 the FPC had a backlog of over 2,000 producer rate cases in natural gas, which would have taken 13 years for it to give answers to. The price allowed for this environmentally clean and premium fuel was therefore so low and out of date that it not only made more production of natural gas uneconomic, but also distorted the market for other fuels and cut investment in them at just the wrong moment. Through the years of gathering crisis, the

price of gasoline in America was about half the price of petrol in most other countries. In President Nixon's first budget, as late as 1969, there was universal acclaim when he cut drilling for oil through reducing the rate of percentage depletion allowances for oil and gas from 27½ to 22 per cent. Then in 1970-72 environmental restrictions were directed most especially against the energy industries. By 1971 fewer exploratory oil wells were being drilled in America than at any time since 1947. One reason why Mr. Herman Kahn and others think that it is going to be very easy to step up output of energy in America is because they are among the few who remember that almost everything has been done for a decade to bring it down.

Secondly, the very low figures usually published for oil reserves round the world are mostly reserves discovered in days when just about the only known way of striking oil was to get a Texan to go and sniff for it. There really is now a much greater, and still expanding, ability to find the stuff by electronic sensors attached to computerised systems.

Third, it will gradually be realised that the mechanism through which the price of anything is determined—including oil—really is a bit more sophisticated than an Arab saying what he wants for it. So oil's price should come down rather sharply well in advance of the energy glut which its price rise this winter will now create; but this is unlikely to be in time to stop the energy glut, because the new investment and habits will already be in train. Until this winter, it had seemed marginally likely that the oil price would rise in 1970-80 by more than most other prices; the main consequence of the past three months is that it will now presumably rise by less.

Most of this article should not be regarded as good news for Britain. A main implication is that Britain's North Sea oil "bonanza" may very well come on full flow just when oil is coming towards glut. Another is that the £1 billion being spent on Britain's coal mines will be wasted, because it will be surprising if by the mid-1980s any man-operated coal mines should remain open at all. A more tragic implication is that the most deserving charity of Christmas, 1980, will probably be to relieve Arab states ruined by their monoculture of unwanted oil—a charity which is likely to be mainly subscribed by rich Jews. Not enough tears seem to be raised by that.

HOPEFUL ENERGY OUTLOOK

(By Oscar Kiessling)

Large increases in prices of gasoline, heating oil and utility services have made most citizens aware of significant developments taking place in the energy market. Anxious inquiries are being made as to how all this came about and whether the energy shortage is temporary or permanent. Fortunately, information available from engineers, geologists and other scientists provides a basis for appraising both the present situation and the future.

Much of our prosperity and high standard of living has been due to the application of ever increasing doses of energy in virtually all facets of the economy—at factories, farms, on the highways and in homes.

This has been going on for decades. A recent study of the Interior Department reported that gross energy consumption more than doubled from 33 quadrillion British thermal units in 1947 to 69 quadrillion in 1971, a 3.1 percent annual growth rate over the period. The annual growth rate in recent years—4.8 per cent for 1965-70—has been higher than the long-term average.

In terms of quantity, total energy use increased by 23 per cent from 1951 to 1961, and by 51 per cent from 1961 to 1971.

Despite the imposing figures on present use, the country has remained largely self-sufficient with only moderate imports, almost entirely of oil.

Total energy is a mixed bag filled from several sources. In 1971, petroleum contributed 41 per cent of the total, natural gas 37 per cent, bituminous coal 17 per cent, hydropower 4 per cent and nuclear power less than 1 per cent.

There have been substantial changes in the relative position of the three major supplying sources over the past 20 years. In 1951, coal accounted for 33 per cent of the total, petroleum for 38 per cent and natural gas for 32 per cent. In terms of quantity, petroleum increased by 101 per cent from 1951 to 1971, natural gas increased by 214 per cent and coal remained about stationary.

Imports of energy materials have not been a major factor in the domestic energy scene. Such imports have consisted mainly of petroleum and have been moderate, ranging from 12 percent of domestic crude oil consumption in 1967 to 15 percent in 1971. The bulk of the crude oil imports have come consistently from Canada and Venezuela, and these countries supplied 39 percent and 12 percent of imports, respectively, in 1972. In the same year, seven Middle East countries supplied an aggregate 28 percent of the imports. Thus, the position of Middle East countries as suppliers in the U.S. crude petroleum market has not been dominant, and it has been relatively small with regard to total energy consumption.

Until recently, foreign oil has been very much cheaper than domestic oil and imports doubtless would have been larger if they had not been restrained by a U.S. import quota. This import quota was terminated April 18. During 1973, however, the quoted price for Middle East oil increased from \$2.59 a barrel to \$11.65. As the latter price is more than twice that for most domestic oil, there is less financial incentive for importation.

Numerous forecasts of even greater needs in the period ahead add a special dimension to the energy problem. This comes down to the question of whether, with expected increased use, our supplies will be adequate for reasonable self-sufficiency to avoid being victimized by the capricious whims of foreign suppliers. The outlook for achieving this goal is not as bleak as often painted; while the situation does not look rosy for the immediate future, supplies should be adequate after a few years needed to get properly organized.

With regard to petroleum, completion of the Alaska pipeline and access to the huge reserves of the arctic North Slope are already within range. But this is not all. The U.S. Geological Survey reports that the Atlantic continental shelf from Cape Hatteras to Canada—no more than 100 miles offshore, much of it only 30 to 50 miles offshore—contains an estimated 46 billion barrels of oil along with 228 trillion cubic feet of natural gas. The same agency estimates that all our continental shelves—the Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, the Pacific and Gulf of Alaska—contain at least 180 billion barrels of oil and 900 trillion cubic feet of gas.

Reserves of such magnitude are not peanuts even in the light of recent annual domestic oil output around 3.5 billion barrels. Geological estimates of reserves, moreover, have consistently understated by a wide margin the potential of producing areas. There are legal and ecological problems in developing these vast resources, but it is unreasonable to believe they will not be solved if there is sufficient urgency.

The thick seams of good grade coal at relatively shallow depths that underlie vast areas of the U.S. constitute one of the world's greatest energy bonanzas. It will be recalled that the Germans fought a first-class mechanized war with very little natural

oil They did it by synthesizing their low-grade coal into crude petroleum from which they derived motor fuel and strategic basic chemicals.

What the Germans did 30 years ago we can now do better and much cheaper. The Interior Department Office of Coal Research has contracts with 60 organizations running pilot plants and conducting research in coal gasification and liquefaction.

Large areas of Montana, Wyoming, North and South Dakota, and some other western states have huge coal deposits that have been little utilized because of high transportation costs to major consuming centers. The coal can now be mined and converted at the site into pipeline-quality gas or synthetic crude oil and shipped to distant markets in pipelines that already cross these areas. This would require large amounts of capital and creation of virtually a new industry. But it is unlikely that the capital cost would equal the cost of converting millions of home heating plants and of making electric bugles out of our 100 million passenger cars and 20 million trucks, even if we could do it.

In addition to the increased use of coal directly in power generation and as a chemical raw material, a significant increase in nuclear power is under way. These projects require substantial lead time and it is not yet clear what their ultimate contribution will be.

Not much increase can be expected from hydropower since the most economic sites have been largely developed, but hydropower is important, and saves fossil fuels, particularly in areas such as the Pacific Northwest and the Tennessee Valley.

Oil shale, of which there are large deposits in Colorado, Utah and Wyoming (processing yield estimated at 30 gallons of oil per ton of rock) also ultimately may contribute supplemental supplies. The government leasing program for these deposits have just gotten under way with some takers.

The nation's potential energy resources are so imposing that the present shortage, if there really is one, should be of only moderate duration. Prompt and proper action by industry and government can assure adequate domestic supplies for many years to come. The recent escalation in prices has been triggered mainly by short-term panic psychological influences without regard to our strong long-term supply position.

LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE

HON. BARBER B. CONABLE, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. CONABLE. Mr. Speaker, 34 years is a long time for the people of one country to be under the domination of another, against their own desires for independence and sovereignty. Yet, in these days of détente and negotiations for peace, it is appropriate that we again call to the attention of all the sad plight of the people of Lithuania, a nation occupied by the Soviet Union in 1940 and still held under the yoke of Soviet domination.

This next Saturday, February 16, marks the 56th anniversary of the restoration of the Republic of Lithuania after World War I. For the people of that nation and for the many who have immigrated here to our shores and to other countries, this day will be an important occasion to remember the aspirations of a people who still seek the

kinds of freedom and self-determination we have taken for granted here for almost 200 years. The seizure of Lithuania and the other Baltic States by the Soviet Union is not accepted by the people of these nations, even though nearly one-fourth of the population has been removed from its homeland; civil rights have been denied and economic and social freedoms are practically nonexistent.

Mr. Speaker, Congress first passed House Concurrent Resolution 416 in 1966. The resolution provides that the case of Lithuania and the other Baltic countries be brought before the United Nations for consideration. We still support this tactic so that in this way the first steps may be taken to redress the grievances of the people of Lithuania and its neighboring Baltic States and to permit them the self-determination we advocate for all people.

STATE OF MICHIGAN WAGES BATTLE AGAINST SHORELINE EROSION

HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, as one of many Members of Congress to sponsor legislation calling for a research and demonstration program to develop effective, low-cost technology to control shoreline erosion, I am very pleased that such a provision has been included in the rivers and harbors bills that have passed the House and Senate. Continuing losses of extremely valuable shorelands warrants the intensified attention of the Corps of Engineers, the Department of Agriculture, and other Federal agencies, as well as State agencies.

I wish to call to the attention of Members concerned about shoreline erosion the very promising R. & D. program now being conducted under Gov. William G. Milliken's direction by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources. Demonstration sites are being established around the State, financed by a \$370,000 appropriation by the Michigan Legislature. This work will be of great value to Michigan property owners and to shoreline communities and other concerned governmental units, and should be very valuable to persons developing the Federal program and those working on this problem in other parts of the country. The following press release from the Governor's office, dated February 6, 1974, describes this important program:

STATE OF MICHIGAN WAGES BATTLE AGAINST SHORELINE EROSION

Gov. William G. Milliken said Wednesday his state has completed construction of a sixth demonstration project under a program designed to determine the best means of erosion control on the Great Lakes.

The projects, financed by \$370,000 appropriated by the Legislature last year at Milliken's request, are being constructed at various points around the Great Lakes shorelines under direction of the Department of Natural Resources.

The completed project is located at Lincoln Township in Berrien County. It consists of two groins; one made of wood and

one made of a 40-inch diameter sand filled polyethylene tube called a Longard tube, a new device for erosion control.

Excessive precipitation over the past four years has resulted in abnormally high water levels on the Great Lakes. The high levels have caused millions of dollars of damage to property and homes. Property owners faced with loss of shoreline property have turned to many devices in an attempt to control the erosion. Many of the methods and materials used are futile. Others, while they may be effective, are so costly that the average property owner cannot afford to install them.

The main thrust of the demonstration program is to find low cost protection which the property owner can construct, or at least participate in the construction of, so the overall costs are lower.

Milliken said that at least 15 projects will be completed around the state. Already completed are projects at Michiana and Lincoln Township in Berrien County, Empire in Leelanau County, Pere Marquette Township and Ludington State Park in Mason County, and Marquette.

Other sites are at Lakeport State Park, south of Port Sanilac County; East Tawas, Tawas City and the Tawas Point Coast Guard Station, Iosco County; Mears State Park in Oceana County, Moran Township in Mackinac County, west of Manistique in Schoolcraft County, Whitefish Bay near Paradise in Chippewa County, and another site yet to be selected.

Through a DNR contract with the University of Michigan's Coastal Zone Laboratory, Dr. Ernest Brater, one of the Great Lakes' foremost experts on shoreline erosion control, is a consultant for the project. It is with Dr. Brater's guidance that sites, methods and materials for each project were selected.

Milliken said that both conventional and innovative methods and materials are being used so that significant comparisons and evaluations can be made.

"Not only do we want to learn what types of shoreline protection will succeed," Milliken said, "but we want to also be able to advise shoreline property owners which types of structures are a waste of time and money."

In Sanilac County, three different materials are being tested; the Longard tube is being used in a configuration different from that in Lincoln Township, one groin is made of very large nylon bags which are filled with sand, and a third groin is made of rocks covered with an asphalt mastic. Each of these materials is also being tested as a revetment on Lake Michigan. A revetment is protection placed directly on the bank. Another material being tested is the gabion—a wire basket filled with rock. Gabions are being used both as groins and revetments.

As each project is completed, it will be monitored by the Coastal Zone Laboratory. Laboratory personnel will evaluate the performance of each project and report findings to the Department of Natural Resources. A report will be released in the spring.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, because of a previous commitment, I was unable to be in the Chamber for rollcall No. 31.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

ENERGY CRISIS COULD INSURE
AMTRAK SUCCESS

HON. ALAN STEELMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. STEELMAN. Mr. Speaker, when Amtrak was established some 2½ years ago, many felt the chance for its success was slim. The current energy crisis, however, enhances the need and probable success of Amtrak. Moreover, the American people, and especially my constituents from the Fifth District of Texas, want improvement and expansion of our national passenger train service.

Dallas to Houston rail passenger service was supposed to be inaugurated in June, 1973. This train, which is to run between the sixth and eighth largest cities in the United States, should now be providing the business and vacationing public with efficient, intercity travel. However, because of disagreements between Southern Pacific and Amtrak on the extent of track repairs, the traveling public is being deprived of this much-needed service.

The following article, printed in the Wall Street Journal on December 28, 1973, further indicates the possible success and urgent need for such lines as the Dallas-Houston service.

I ask unanimous consent to have this article printed in full at the conclusion of my remarks.

The article follows:

REVIVING THE RAILS: THE ENERGY CRISIS NOW SEEMS TO INSURE THE SUCCESS OF AMTRAK
(By Albert R. Karr)

Philip Terman recently took his first train trip in 20 years. He and his wife Nancy rode to Chicago from their home in Bloomington, Ind. They saw hardly any other way to go. Had they driven, Mrs. Terman says, they'd have found a lot of gas stations closed. Train riding "is going to be a long-term thing," she adds.

And that's just a hint of the travel turnaround being wrought by the fuel shortage.

Thousands of phone calls pour in to Amtrak ticket offices every day from worried auto owners who now yearn to ride the rails. Holiday trains on some routes were sold out by early November. Standees jam some trains. At times, railroad stations hum as in the World War II era.

Amtrak's planners are scurrying to find more passenger cars and wring more mileage out of those they have. "We're a little overwhelmed," says Roger Lewis, the corporation's president and chairman. As soon as they can, perhaps in a month or two, officials plan to run more trains on such popular routes as New York-Washington. And they're thinking of adding new routes later on, in response to pleas from Senators, Congressmen and state officials.

NO FLEETING PHENOMENON

The holiday rush back to the rails, amid gasoline shortages and airline curtailments, may seem almost too hectic to continue. But this is no fleeting phenomenon. The shortage of fuel for other travel, which could endure for years, holds promise of transforming the once-sputtering U.S. effort to revive rail passenger service into a roaring—and lasting—success. "A whizbang success," in the words of Rep. Brock Adams, a Washington State Democrat who's a rail expert.

Travel on Amtrak trains will go "right through the roof" as more people give up auto and air trips, one government planner predicts. Thanks to the fuel crisis, adds another, "intercity rail passenger service is on the verge of a birth." Amtrak officials themselves now expect ridership to leap 30% next year, double what they previously predicted.

To help accommodate all the eager riders, influential members of Congress want to give Amtrak all the dollar push they can; they know the trains' fuel use per mile per passenger is less than half of a small auto's consumption. And the Nixon administration's attitude toward federal financing for the semipublic corporation has turned from cool to almost hot.

But the sudden demand for train service may mean hard going for the men at Amtrak's throttle. They worry that they won't have enough equipment to accommodate the throng of travelers, that many people will be turned away and won't try again, and that who do climb aboard will be unhappy with their experience and will swear off for the future.

NEW OPPORTUNITIES

And if Amtrak doesn't handle the challenge just right, its executives add, costs and deficits could balloon so that today's seeming boon would turn into a bane.

Even before the fuel crisis burst upon the nation, the movement back to the train was growing. For the past two years, Amtrak ridership has been rising about 12% a year, reversing a 20-year rail-passenger decline. But the corporation has thus far remained in the red, with a deficit of \$141.8 million in the fiscal year ended last June 30.

Now, new opportunities are looming. Consider:

The clamor to get aboard a train has zoomed, especially since President Nixon's November speech on the energy crisis. In recent weeks, ridership has shot 25% ahead of a year ago. Calls to Amtrak reservation offices have gone as high as 64,000 a day, three to five years ahead of projections, and may soar to 100,000 next summer, some think. "We're getting deluged with calls from people who are concerned they're going to have to spend two or three days somewhere," stranded without gasoline, Mr. Lewis says.

One inquirer, from Bethlehem, Pa., reasons that "traveling by auto over the weekends may soon be a thing of the past." And F. H. Pannill, a Midland, Texas, attorney who now plans to take the train to meetings in Houston and New Orleans, says that on past trips "I've driven a good deal and flown some, but I think those days are gone for good." To catch the train, he must drive 166 miles, but he's hoping for a new rail route closer to home.

Amtrak has been flooded with state bids for new routes. Nebraska would like an Omaha-Kansas City train, Colorado a Denver-Kansas City route, Missouri a Kansas City-St. Louis route, and Ohio a Cincinnati-Columbus-Cleveland run. "I've had to put a map on my wall showing all the inquiries and expected inquiries. It looks like a bloody spider web," an Amtrak state-relations official says.

Members of Congress are clamoring for new service, too. Sens. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, Robert Taft of Ohio and Jacob Javits of New York want a revival of service linking New York City, Albany, Erie, Cleveland and Chicago. Sen. Robert Stafford of Vermont seeks a second daily Washington-Montreal train through his state. Sen. Mark Hatfield of Oregon proposes more routes, including one between Portland and Denver; he's concerned about Pendleton, Ore., which is losing its United Air Lines flights to Portland. Rep. William Scherle, an Iowa Republican, has a simpler request: have the Chicago-Oakland

"Zephyr" stop at Red Oak (pop: 6,210) in his state.

Congress is looking more favorably on financing for Amtrak. "Until now," says Rep. James Harvey of Michigan, ranking Republican on the House Transportation subcommittee, "I have never been convinced that Amtrak could be made into even a marginal loser, but now the possibility is there." He adds that if Amtrak gains sharply higher patronage, "it might be well to invest more money in it." On the Democratic side, Senate leader Mike Mansfield sees in the fuel crisis "an opportunity for Amtrak to expand and upgrade its passenger train service." In the northeast rail measure enacted last week, Congress earmarked \$500 million for improving high-speed passenger service in the Boston-Washington corridor.

Nixon administration money men are looking more kindly upon Amtrak. The Office of Management and Budget, which originally wanted to cut the fiscal-1974 Amtrak budget to about half the \$93 million it later accepted, now brushes aside any doubts about Amtrak's request for an additional \$40 million this fiscal year. "They just said it looks good to them," a Transportation Department man reports. Thus, says a government planner, "more public money will go to intercity rail passenger service than ever before."

SQUEEZING IN MORE PEOPLE

But even before getting new cash, Amtrak will seek ways to satisfy the swelling demand. Officials figure they can add about 250 cars to the 1,100-odd usually moving down the track at any one time. They plan to buy more old cars, get Amtrak's existing fleet into better operating shape and do a better scheduling job.

After purchasing two batches of old cars from the railroads, procurement men now hope to come up with another 100 or so, fully realizing that some may be "clunkers" costly to run and repellent to riders. "I'm not so sure we should buy them," says Richard Tomlinson, Amtrak's executive vice president.

The operating fleet will also be increased by faster renovation. This should trim the unusable cars needing repair to 12% of Amtrak's fleet from the present 15%, in effect adding another 100 usable cars for operations. Also, procurement men are escalating weekend leasing of commuter cars from big-city transit systems, which don't need many on Saturdays and Sundays.

And Amtrak will squeeze more people into some of the cars. By moving back partitions and putting in new seats, closer together, the strategists figure to raise the seating capacity in many cars by 15% to 20%.

BUMPY RIDES

Amtrak officials plan to run the New York-to-Washington Metroliner trains on later trips each evening, and there will be more on weekends. Boston-Washington trains will run every hour, instead of every two hours. Other urban corridors will see similar moves, stemming "strictly from the fuel crisis," Mr. Tomlinson says. A third trip per day is planned for the Chicago-Detroit route, for instance.

But Amtrak is already turning people away. Sen. Mansfield complains that at least 1,000 Montanans couldn't get reservations for the Dec. 15-Jan. 4 period. Rigers fret, too, that on a number of long-haul trains Amtrak is taking coach reservations only for 500 miles or more. Despite increased service, "a lot of people are going to be left holding the bag," Mr. Tomlinson says.

Those who ride the trains in the months ahead may find it an experience they'd like to forget, Amtrak planners also worry. Standing in the aisles will increase, and current problems of heating and air-conditioning breakdowns, bumpy rides, late arrivals and reservations snafus aren't likely to disappear.

But Amtrak men insist they're trying to erase the black marks. Among other things, they're adding 135 new, more reliable locomotives that should bring more trains in on time next summer. New cars due for delivery in 1975 and 1976 will boast innovations like cafeterias and showers that will "give us an entirely new image," a spokesman says.

Also, Amtrak has been winning travelers back to the rails by offering service aimed at the pleasure-bent. Included is the Montreuil, a train running between Washington and Montreal, that carries skiers and vacationers. That train, says Dr. John G. Freymann, a Hartford medical educator, is "the best thing that's happened to the Connecticut Valley in 20 years."

AFRICAN DROUGHT WORSENS

HON. EDWARD G. BIESTER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. BIESTER. Mr. Speaker, despite a massive infusion of basic foodstuffs and other forms of assistance into the drought-stricken areas of central Africa, the famine continues to spread and take its toll. The grain shortage has destroyed livelihoods and has taken hundreds of thousands of lives in past months with prospects for relief which are less than encouraging. The situation increasingly and progressively worsens, and international relief efforts—of both a short- and long-range nature—are frustrated by the magnitude of the problem.

For the benefit of my colleagues who may have missed a timely update of what is occurring in the Sahel and other areas of drought-ravaged Africa, I am inserting into the RECORD a recent Washington Post article on this tremendously difficult question:

AFRICAN DROUGHT SPREADS—U.S. FOOD GOES, BUT LONG-TERM AID IS STALLED

(By David B. Ottaway)

The worst drought of the century in West Africa is continuing unabated, and in Ethiopia, where thousands died last year from famine, the situation is steadily worsening.

International relief agencies and African leaders are warning of mass starvation later this year if preventive steps are not taken in the next few months.

American black groups and U.S. church relief organizations have been beating on congressional doors to indicate their high interest in the situation, and the United States has become the largest food donor to meet the stricken regions' pressing immediate needs.

But U.S. officials concede that Washington has so far been far more reserved about committing itself to long-term development aid projects to get at the drought area's fundamental problems.

Reports indicate that conditions have worsened in four of the six West African countries already seriously affected last year. For the first time, the drought has also reached crisis proportions in the northern regions of Nigeria and Cameroon.

In East Africa, the drought is spreading in Ethiopia and now is a serious problem in neighboring Kenya.

The West African intergovernmental relief coordinator, Upper Volta Agricultural Min-

ister Antoine Dakoure, is warning that without fast emergency relief 200,000 people may die of starvation in remote corners of the Sahel, the 2,600-mile semi-desert strip across Africa below the Sahara.

International relief groups estimate that between 50,000 and 100,000 persons have died in northern Ethiopia from drought or famine-related diseases. No estimate has been made of the death toll in West Africa, but thousands of nomads are known to have died last year.

About 2 million persons have been left destitute by the drought in West Africa and another 1.2 million have needed emergency assistance in Ethiopia, with as many as 63,000 living in relief camps at one point.

The U.N. Food and Agricultural Organization believes that more than 3.5 million head of cattle, worth \$400 million and about 25 per cent of the total cattle population, perished last year in the six affected West African countries—Senegal, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Upper Volta and Chad.

Dakoure said that the total grain shortfall in the West African famine area will be 1.2 million tons this year, compared to 850,000 tons in 1973. He estimated that 660,000 tons of emergency food will be necessary in the next few months to prevent a disaster.

FAO director Adedeke Boerma, on an 11-nation African tour pressing an appeal for more international aid, said at a press conference Jan. 23 in Lagos, Nigeria, that only about 300,000 tons of food had been promised and "practically no money" was pledged for the \$30 million drought relief fund.

But officials of the U.S. Agency for International Development say here that about 530,000 tons of grain and foods have been pledged, according to their reports. They place the total need for grain and supplementary high protein foods at about 715,000 tons.

The U.S. government has committed to the West African states 350,000 tons of food grains for the 1974 fiscal year, bringing its total donations to 500,000 tons, and the value of its emergency relief assistance to \$100 million, over the past 18 months. The U.S. also has pledged 22,250 tons of grains for relief efforts in Ethiopia.

The U.S. contribution last year, and again this year, will be about 40 per cent of all international relief aid pledged to the stricken West African countries.

Under unusually intense pressure from the black and church communities, Congress also has approved \$25 million for recovery and rehabilitation programs in West Africa and has appropriated, although not yet authorized, another \$50 million.

The drought has aroused enormous sympathy and concern in the United States, particularly among American blacks. U.S. officials say they have not seen such mobilization for an African issue since the civil war in Nigeria which ended in early 1970.

Africare, a private and largely black Washington-based organization, has so far raised \$230,000 for its Famine Relief Fund from contributions—namely as small as \$5 or \$10—from more than 10,000 persons, according to program director John Grey.

The three-year-old group has received a \$2,000 grant from AID and \$250,000 from the Lilly Endowment of Indianapolis for drought relief and recovery programs in the Sahelian region.

Another New York-based group, Relief for Africans in Need in the Sahel (RAINS), has raised \$50,000, mostly from black organizations and private citizens throughout the country.

As American involvement in drought relief and rehabilitation programs grows, so does concern about how the U.S. government

is spending the \$25 million earmarked for economic recovery programs in West Africa.

Rep. Charles Diggs (D. Mich.), chairman of the House Subcommittee on Africa and author of the amendment for \$25 million in recovery assistance, toured West Africa last December with a congressional group and has since called on the U.S. government to support a "major, long-term" economic development program for the six countries.

Robert E. Bates, an aide to Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) and a member of the touring congressional group, criticized the U.S. relief and recovery program as being too preoccupied by a "cost-benefit ratio" approach toward helping people there.

"We're not spending anything on ways to make this area viable," Bates said. "Everybody will go along with providing food, but the governments there realize they need more than just shipments of grain, and our government hasn't made up its mind to respond to these kinds of needs."

AID officials counter that the first priority has been to improve the West African governments' ability to deal with the immediate crisis and "to do the maximum possible to avoid another costly airlift," such as was necessary last summer to send food to isolated towns and starving nomads.

Most of the \$25 million in recovery assistance is going into schemes to increase agricultural production immediately, according to Fermin J. Spencer, AID's West African director. "If the new techniques being used take hold, it will have an effect that will go way beyond the next harvest," he said.

But AID officials readily admit they are taking a "wait-and-see attitude" toward multi-million dollar projects being proposed to build dams on the Niger and other rivers elsewhere in the drought-affected region. They are awaiting a \$1 million study of the region's "development options" by a Massachusetts Institute of Technology team whose project is not expected to end for two years.

Present conditions in the inland West African states of Chad, Mali and Niger as well as in Mauritania on the coast generally are described as grim. Food stocks have been exhausted and many animals that last year provided milk and meat for hundreds of thousands of nomads and peasants now are dead.

Only Senegal and Upper Volta are in somewhat better straits than last year in terms of rains and crops, according to AID officials. But Senegal has lost 50 per cent of its major foreign exchange earner, the peanut crop.

In Ethiopia, the U.S. government has accepted a United Nations estimate that the need for emergency food relief will reach 150,000 tons, of which the Ethiopian government probably will be able to provide less than 30,000 tons.

Pledges from foreign governments and international relief agencies now total about 93,000 tons of food grains, and the U.S. government is being pressed to contribute another 30,000 tons to fill the gap.

Press reports have questioned whether the Ethiopian government has done enough for its starving people and whether the situation is as serious as described by U.S. agencies.

AID officials now have reports that the drought has spread into large areas of southern and eastern Ethiopia and still is a serious problem in the two northern provinces of Tigre and Wollo, where thousands of peasants died last year from famine.

This has led AID officials to conclude that the U.N. agencies' reports are essentially correct in their assessment of the need for outside emergency relief.

But one AID official quickly added: "There is also still a need for the Ethiopian government to increase the mobilization of its own resources."

UAW STATEMENT ON
UNEMPLOYMENT

HON. JAMES A. BURKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, one of the most predictable of human reactions is that when a person's livelihood is threatened or appears to be threatened, he seeks to do something about it. He seeks the removal or the alleviation of what threatens his job.

We have seen it in response to the flood of imports into this Nation which has cost American workers more than a million jobs, and which threatens more jobs as it continues unabated.

The bill that I have cosponsored with Senator HARTKE is a response to this; it seeks to regulate the flow of imports into this country as a means of helping to safeguard jobs of American workers.

This bill has long had the strong support of the AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions.

I am now glad to see that the United Auto Workers has now publicly come out in support of import quotas—for the reason that it wants to help save the jobs of its members. The UAW previously had supported many of the other provisions of Burke-Hartke, but up to now has been reluctant to seek quotas on the imports of cars. While I am sorry that the union has taken so long to see the light, it is nice to be able to welcome them aboard.

While the Burke-Hartke bill was not part of the deliberations by the House on trade legislation, it is now before the Senate. Therefore there still is the opportunity for across-the-board cooperation on an import regulating provision in the trade legislation which finally is approved by the Congress.

The statement follows:

UAW STATEMENT ON UNEMPLOYMENT

The worker who loses a job is more than a statistic. The loss of the breadwinner's income is stark human tragedy. Nothing is of greater concern to UAW members and their families than jobs. No matter how wide the range of the interests of the UAW, our first priority is and always has been jobs and security of our members.

We are not doomsayers but we are realists. We must face the facts. The unemployment picture in some sections of the auto industry is worse now than it has been at any time since the great depression of the thirties.

On the basis of the very early and incomplete reports from the different parts of our Union, we estimate conservatively that there already are more than a hundred thousand UAW members laid off indefinitely. In addition tens of thousands see their plants totally shut down for varying periods of time. The truth is that there is the potential of catastrophic unemployment for workers in general, and automobile workers in particular.

Unbelievably, while unemployment rates threaten to go through the ceiling, the rate of inflation continues to break all records. As our people lose income, prices for the necessities of living soar. There are even threats of a dollar for a loaf of bread and a dollar for a gallon of gas. Once again workers are the chief victims.

While the workers bear the brunt of both galloping inflation and mounting unemploy-

ment, the whole society is in jeopardy. Should unemployment nationally hit the 8 to 10 percent range, we face not recession but depression.

While the huge oil companies show profits as much as 60 percent higher than a year ago, the unemployment rate increased about 9 percent in December to 4.9 percent after reaching a Nixon "low" of 4.5 percent in October. The rapidly deteriorating economic situation has recently added about 400,000 people to the ranks of the jobless and these ranks of the unemployed are growing daily. UAW members are among the hardest hit. Company reports of additional layoffs keep pouring in almost hourly; the latest indications are that auto workers in the hundreds of thousands could be affected in the coming months—a substantial proportion of them indefinitely. We are already well into a cold economic winter.

All of this didn't happen by accident. Nor is the energy crunch the whole cause. We are in this terrible shape not only because of the energy shortage, but also because under President Nixon we have lived with programs of economic nonsense, instead of economic sense. As the Administration doffed its hat to politically supportive industries, it actually planned unemployment for workers. Phases 1 through 4 were economic nightmares. Just imagine what Phase 5 will do to us. The Administration coupled inept, contradictory and inequitable economic policies with a public relations program of infantile optimism. Every piece of bad news was alibed and the future was always seen through rose-colored glasses. Practically every economic prophecy by Nixon and his aides has proven wrong.

The energy shortage itself is, of course, the major determinant in the continually worsening unemployment picture. The Nixon Administration has been inept and almost criminally negligent in failing to prepare adequate programs to meet long anticipated problems, including petroleum shortages. It has been guilty of shifting positions. It has, as yet, refused to probe the secrets of the big oil companies. Prices for energy soar. Administration spokesmen promote scare headlines and panic buying. Misinformation is heaped on misinformation.

We cannot restrain our shock when we focus on the federal government's slashing of the administrative budgets of the state unemployment agencies at the very moment unemployment is mushrooming. In Indiana, where there are thousands upon thousands of unemployed workers, a million dollars was cut from the administrative budget of the agency. In Ohio, the government imposed a similar cut of \$1.4 million. In Michigan it was a million, six hundred thousand dollars, announced when the number of new claims filed during one week in the state was up 45 percent over the same week a year ago. Instead of more dollars with which to meet astronomically multiplying claims, this Administration decided to cut budgets.

The UAW demands a national commitment to solve immediately the urgent problem of massive unemployment. There must be both short range and long range actions. They must be bold and innovative. If the Administration will not or cannot furnish leadership, the Congress must.

While we work out a total national program, there are immediate steps we must take.

ESTABLISH TEMPORARY QUOTAS ON VEHICLE
IMPORTS

We are, after all, automobile workers. We know that in 1964 there were 484,100 imported automobiles sold in this country; a figure that grew in ten years to 1,773,779 units in 1973. With the dollar strengthening in the international currency market, it now seems likely that the old 360 Yen relationship to the dollar and a similar relationship

to the Deutschmark will be re-established. As unemployment in automobile and related industries rise precipitously, there seems to be only one immediate answer to the problem of imports.

We must institute temporary quotas on automobile products imported from outside North America. We emphasize temporary, because these quotas must exist only long enough to prevent severe hardship in this country. We therefore will ask the Congress for federal legislation which will keep auto imports, during this crisis period, from growing beyond the percentage of imports to sales averaged over the past three years. Automobile workers and their families must have that minimal protection to survive.

The temporary quotas on imports must apply both to "captive" imported vehicles manufactured abroad by U.S. companies as well as those made by foreign manufacturers. U.S. companies must not be permitted to glut the market with their foreign produced cars while they lay off thousands of American workers at home.

The temporary quotas will help to preserve some auto workers' jobs and will, therefore, not only alleviate human suffering, but maintain purchasing power so sorely needed to keep the economy from sagging further.

As temporary quotas on imports are established, U.S. auto companies must not be permitted to relax their efforts to embark on a crash program converting increased proportions of their production to small car manufacture and implementing known techniques for greater fuel economy.

DEVELOP A FEDERAL PROGRAM OF PUBLIC SERVICE
JOBS

On the broader level, we will seek also a massive federal program of public service jobs to give work to the growing numbers of unemployed. Here again, to emphasize the temporary nature of this short range, quick solution to the problem of massive unemployment, the number of these jobs should be tied directly to the rate of unemployment. This sliding scale concept—tying the number of public service jobs to the percentage of unemployed—would avoid building unnecessary numbers of federal job holders. Thus, when unemployment rose to eight percent there would be more public jobs to take up the slack, and each time the rate fell, the number of jobs would be cut.

We need a revitalized public employment program patterned after but stronger than the program approved and implemented in 1971. Those programs contained a triggering mechanism which set it off whenever the national unemployment rate went over 4.5 percent or unemployment in a local area exceeded 6 percent. This could be extended so that the degree of assistance would be graduated by the severity of unemployment in particular regions. There are innumerable tasks which could be undertaken by those publicly employed.

PROVIDE SPECIAL FEDERAL FUNDS TO HARD
HIT AREAS

In particularly hard-hit areas, there is a strong justification for the federal government to spend money in the way of grants to communities which may have never experienced this sort of plight before and that are financially ill-equipped to deal with it. In 1972 the federal government, through salaries, contracts, welfare, and other expenditures, accounted for a smaller percentage of the total personal income of Michigan residents than it provided for the residents of all other states; Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio ranked only slightly higher. If the government is at all sensitive to the people's needs, these states should find themselves at the top rather than the bottom of federal expenditures in the period immediately ahead.

MICHIGAN—A SPECIAL CASE

Michigan is the heartland of the UAW. We cannot discuss unemployment and its cures only in national terms. Michigan is critical not only to auto workers; it is critical also to the national economy.

Unemployment is increasing dramatically in Michigan. Flint, Michigan at this moment, is nearing depression levels of unemployment. The prognosis in Michigan is, of course, much worse than the present actuality. In 1958 we had more than 409,000 unemployed workers in Michigan, but we believe 1974 could make 1958 look like a good year.

Michigan's Governor Milliken, however, has shown the same lack of regard for workers as Mr. Nixon. Despite the 380 million dollar tax cut last year, now, in an election year, Governor Milliken proposes to slash another 107 million dollars in tax funds by new amendments for tax credits.

The game Milliken is playing is easy enough to understand. He underestimates and miscalculates the budget—especially the social services budget, which according to him would increase in this time of dire need less for the coming year than it did for the last. Then if the legislators fill in the gaps he has left, like Mr. Nixon, he can label them "Big spenders," and the latest 107 million dollar tax gift to industry and others will have evaporated because the legislature exceeded his budget. But even if his budget were honest and reasonable, this is no time to reduce taxes. Any leader who would cut taxes when the state is on the brink of economic disaster is playing politics at the expense of the people.

We therefore urge the Michigan legislature to reject the Governor's grandstand play. Refuse his tax cut. Make his budget realistic. Institute a constructive state program to give work to people and a future to the state.

STATE PUBLIC SERVICE PROGRAMS

Michigan and other states threatened with a disastrous increase in unemployment must establish programs of public service employment. If the unemployed were offered work by the state in a crash program at prevailing wages, we could do wonders. We could help people retain their dignity. We could clean up our communities. We could make our cities livable. We could revitalize our towns. We could stimulate the sick housing industry. We could repair our streets, highways and sidewalks. We could fill the chuckholes. We could beautify our environment. We could renovate and improve recreational facilities, particularly those adjacent to and within major cities and towns. Deteriorating railroad beds could be renovated and repaired. We could construct and operate recycling depots. All of this could be done—programs socially constructive, labor intensive and which will contribute to the easing of the energy problem.

PROVIDE SUFFICIENT FUNDS TO ADMINISTER UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

There are priority items which can't wait for a total program. All of the money cut from the administrative budgets of the state unemployment agencies must be restored immediately. But that is only the beginning. Budgets of such agencies must be increased realistically to take care of the fast multiplying numbers of our out of work people. Benefit levels and duration periods for unemployment compensation must be federally strengthened, improved and extended. There should be 52 weeks of benefits in every state faced with major unemployment problems.

These things must be done forthwith. After we have accomplished those first steps we can go to work on a total set of instruments to avoid human suffering and economic disaster.

In time of urgency, workers like other Americans, look to their national leaders for answers. They want leadership. They want action.

In the Nixon administration they find nothing more than confusion, lack of credibility, callousness toward their plight, and primary concern for big business which provided the money to wage Nixon's election campaign.

In the current void of national leadership, the UAW issues this urgent call for action by the President, Congress and state governments.

JANUARY 30, 1974.

THE PANAMA CANAL IS VITAL TO OUR NATIONAL INTERESTS

HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, for the past 5 years the goal of our Nation's foreign policy has been a realistic reassessment of our national interests. While remaining strong in support of interests which are determined to be vital to our national security and economy, we are lowering our presence in other areas. The general terminology for this policy is the Nixon doctrine. I have consistently supported that policy.

However, I now believe the architects of the Nixon doctrine are in danger of making a serious mistake in their determination of what is and what is not vital to our national interests. I am referring to the current negotiations on the future operation of the Panama Canal.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has signed an "agreement on principles" with the present Government of Panama which could lead to the surrendering of our control over the U.S.-owned Canal Zone and the Panama Canal. I have the greatest respect for the Secretary, but I cannot support any action which could endanger the future use of the canal by our naval and maritime vessels.

At the present time approximately 70 percent of canal traffic either originates or terminates in the United States. Continued operation of the canal is vital to our economy. One look at the history of the Suez Canal should teach us never to give up our control of canal operations.

Our Government should not take any action which could lead to an opportunity for leaders of another country to dictate the terms of our use of the canal, which is so vital for the defense of the United States and the Western Hemisphere.

Therefore, I am today cosponsoring a resolution declaring that it is the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States should retain our sovereign rights and jurisdiction over the Panama Canal.

The United States designed and built the Panama Canal at great cost in both lives and money. Existing and valid treaties give title and ownership of the Canal Zone "in perpetuity" to the United States. These treaties include the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty of 1901, the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty of 1903, and the Thomson-Urrutia Treaty of 1914.

Under article IV, section 3, clause 2 of our Constitution, the power to dispose of territory or other property of the

United States is specifically vested in the Congress, which includes the House of Representatives. Our resolution declares it the sense of the House of Representatives that this clause take precedence over the treaty ratification power of the Senate, and that any new agreement with Panama which would relinquish our property in the Canal Zone could not take effect without prior authorization from both Houses of Congress.

In introducing this resolution, it is my hope that the administration will take another look at what is at stake in these negotiations with Panama. Any steps short of surrendering our sovereign control over the operation of the canal which can be taken to ease political pressures in Panama should be taken. But no steps should be taken which would seriously jeopardize our economy and national defense.

VETERANS BENEFITS

HON. BROCK ADAMS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to present to the House of Representatives a comprehensive package of legislation designed to improve the educational and economic situation of our Nation's veterans, especially our Vietnam-era veterans.

They are a vast group of Americans who have probably given more of themselves for the well-being of the United States than any other single group; yet, in many very major ways, we have not given them the recognition and the benefits extended to many other people in our society.

We began many years ago with good intentions and some effective programs to assist our returning veterans in reestablishing themselves in our society. Of particular significance was the GI bill. A study recently completed by the Educational Testing Service called the bill:

One of the most important and effective pieces of legislation Congress had ever enacted. It profoundly affected the fortunes of veterans and postwar society, and it transformed the nation's higher education system.

However, over the years, that fine program has been eaten away by higher education costs, inflation, and changes in the Veterans' Administration policy toward the program. Similarly, while we have long provided veterans with pensions and disability compensation, we have subsequently either allowed inflationary costs to outpace those benefits or have allowed compensatory reductions in veterans' payments due to increases in social security benefits.

The Veterans' Affairs Committees of both the House and the Senate have been conscientiously working to improve many of these veterans programs. Their task has not been an easy one because of obstinacy on the part of the Veterans' Administration and the Nixon administration. Perhaps, however, we will see some advances on veterans' fronts during this session of the 93d Congress since Presi-

dent Nixon has recently changed his tune on veterans' affairs by calling for an 8-percent increase in veterans' educational benefits and a revised pension plan with regular cost-of-living increases.

Nevertheless, I do not believe that the Congress should be deluded by the administration's sudden generosity. The cost of living rose about 9 percent last year and is expected to increase another 7 percent this year. That means that the President's generous 8-percent increase in veterans educational benefits is half as much as is really needed by our veterans to keep pace with the vicious circle of educational, financial, and employment problems which confront them.

The State of Washington, like other States, is facing a staggering increase in living costs. However, unlike other States, Washington has an unemployment rate that is roughly 8 percent, which is higher than the national level of 5.2 percent. The unemployment rate for Vietnam era veterans is even higher. The Educational Testing Service has determined that the national average for tuition at a 4-year public institution is \$419 a year. In Washington State, the average tuition is about \$564. That amount is not as high as some States' averages, but that expense perhaps explains why only 27.8 percent, or 37,808 veterans in Washington State have ever gone to college under the GI bill. In fact, during the 1972 academic year, only 2 percent or 3,200 Vietnam era veterans were enrolled in Washington State community colleges.

Because I believe that it is imperative to help provide veterans in Washington State and throughout the Nation with the dignity we have offered to other members of our society, I am today offering a package of veterans legislation. My package includes:

A comprehensive Vietnam era veterans education benefit plan.

THE COMPREHENSIVE VIETNAM ERA VETERANS EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS ACT OF 1973

Inadequacies in the present GI bill deny the Vietnam veteran the assistance and opportunities that Congress intended they have. This is the conclusion of the congressionally commissioned report published by the Educational Testing Service on educational assistance programs for veterans. Their findings are confirmed by independent hearings conducted by the National League of Cities, U.S. Conference of Mayors, and the American Association of Junior Colleges.

This bill is designed to overcome the specific inadequacies of the present GI bill and provide assistance and opportunities to veterans who are currently unable to use their benefits. It is also designed to meet the mandates of major veterans organizations in the most comprehensive, flexible, and effective manner possible.

MAJOR PROVISIONS

First. A tuition payment made to the veteran for tuition costs above \$400 per school year. The ETS study showed \$400 to be the average tuition cost at a 4-year public institution. The veteran would pay the first \$400 himself and the VA would reimburse him for tuition costs up to a total of \$1,000. Out of a total tuition cost of \$1,000, the veteran would pay \$400

and the VA \$600. Any cost above \$1,000 would have to be paid by the veteran.

This would enable veterans in States with high-cost public education to use the GI benefits. The GI bill participation rates in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, New Jersey, and New York—States with public education costs averaging over \$750—are half those of States with low-cost public education—California, Texas, and Massachusetts. The inability of the veteran to make an initial tuition payment of \$600 or \$800 is the most formidable obstacle preventing participation in an education or training program.

Second. An increase in the subsistence allowance paid to veterans in vocational rehabilitation and education programs of 13.6 percent. This is consistent with action already taken in the House of Representatives and covers the 8-percent inflation rate since the present rates were enacted.

Third. An extension of the present 36-month entitlement period for up to 9 additional months subject to case-by-case approval by the VA. This will allow veterans who are subject to special circumstances to complete the course of education they set out on. Specifically, it is intended for those who have lost credits because they have transferred from one school to another or because they lacked sufficient preparatory background and need additional courses to complete their program of instruction.

Fourth. An increase from 8 to 10 years in the eligibility period. Presently veterans have 8 years from date of discharge to complete their education with the help of GI assistance. Many veterans discharged in 1964, 1965, and 1966 were unable to use the benefits until 1970 when the subsistence rate was raised above \$130. Others have attended on a part-time basis and also face the prospect of losing part of their 36-month allotment when the 8 years are up.

Fifth. A provision allowing a veteran to draw his full 36-month entitlement in larger amounts over a shorter period of time. Present subsistence allowance for a single veteran is \$220 per month. This provision would allow the veteran to draw up to \$440 per month for only 18 months. This would enable veterans with prior education to complete their programs with a minimum of money worries. It would also enhance the prospects for those who may wish to attend medical or law school or a 2-year vocational objective.

Sixth. The bill removes the restrictions of the work study program. This will enable the VA to utilize veterans to fulfill vitally needed outreach work while allowing them to earn money that will help defray their college costs.

Seventh. Establishment of a Vietnam Era Veterans Communication Center and a Veterans Advisory Committee. The center would insure that the input, advice, experience, and knowledge of young veterans would be used in the coordination and implementation of programs affecting Vietnam era veterans. The advisory task force would combine Government and private efforts to make veterans programs more effective and more widely utilized.

COST—A CONSENSUS REACHED AFTER CONSULTING THE VA, OMB, AND VARIOUS PRIVATE CONCERNS

First. Tuition payment—\$200 million.

Second. Subsistence increase—\$370 million.

Third. Extension of entitlement—\$15 million.

Fourth. Extension of eligibility period—\$20 million.

Fifth. Accelerated subsistence—No new cost.

Sixth. Expansion of work-study—\$25 million—to be determined by VA and congressional authorization.

Seventh. Communication Center—Funded out of existing VA funds.

An educational low-interest rate loan program.

An action plan for employment of disabled and Vietnam-era veterans; chapter 42 would be amended by adding new section 2014 directing an action plan for employment of disabled and Vietnam-era veterans. This section is identical to that which was passed by the Senate unanimously last August but was dropped following House-Senate negotiations. Under this provision, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs in consultation with the Secretary of Labor and the Civil Service Commission, shall, within 90 days of enactment, establish an affirmative action plan for every Federal department and agency for the preferential employment of disabled veterans and veterans of the Vietnam era. Each agency would be required to submit to the President, a report indicating action taken under the plan and the President in turn is required to submit detailed statistical reports to Congress once a year indicating the extent to which the action plan has been successful during the preceding calendar year, together with statistics showing the extent to which each department and agency has complied with the action plan.

A 15-percent increase in the disability rating schedule for all disabled veterans.

I intend to vote for the veterans educational benefits package which the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs has recently reported to the House floor. I believe it is a good package. I also believe that the additions to that package I have mentioned above would create an excellent program for our veterans.

On March 29, the Nation will honor all our Vietnam-era veterans. That honor is certainly well deserved. However, with the enactment of a comprehensive and sound veterans program, we will be presenting our veterans with real honor and dignity, and, indeed, gratitude for the services they have rendered the Nation.

EXPULSION SHOWS DEGREE OF INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES OF RUSSIAN CITIZENS

HON. MARJORIE S. HOLT

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mrs. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, the arrest and expulsion of Alexander Solzhenitsyn

from the Soviet Union has resulted in worldwide public condemnation. Mr. Solzhenitsyn's crime was writing a vivid account of the excesses of the Stalin regime; his efforts were rewarded with a loss of citizenship.

In our consideration of improved relations with the Soviet Union through trade concessions, the SALT talks, cultural exchanges, joint scientific projects and the like, it is important that we keep the case of this brave author in mind. His case has far more importance than the fate of one man and his family; it is indicative of the true nature of the Russian Government and the degree of individual liberties within that country.

Ignoring the Soviet Union's rhetoric and observing its actions gives one little encouragement as to positive change in its philosophy or policies. If the fate of Solzhenitsyn is typical of domestic policy and recent Russian actions in the Mideast demonstrative of foreign policy, then we must continue to be extremely wary of the motives and ambitions of this country.

Mr. Speaker, while we have cause to be thankful for the successes of the policy of détente, let us not allow these achievements to blind us to other hostile Russian initiatives. In our desire to relax tensions let us not compromise our principles. And in our efforts to create a climate of international harmony, let us place a greater value on actions rather than words.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, one of the problems each of us must deal with daily is that of local Federal grants. Most commonly, this arises when a constituent is having a problem with a specific grant application. But I believe there is a more serious problem of which we are less aware. It seems to me that most businesses and communities simply do not know what funds are available to them, or how they can be obtained. In fact, providing that kind of anticipatory information could prove in itself to be a full-time, major operation.

It is for this reason that I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues the formation of a new organization, Government R. & D. Report, a public service corporation located in Cambridge, Mass. The purpose of this new organization, organized and headed by William Margetts, is to publish a regular report, detailing new Federal grant opportunities and the ways in which local governments, private researchers, or small businesses can apply for such funds.

I would like to insert Dr. Margetts' introductory letter in the RECORD at this time for the information of my colleagues. The text follows:

GOVERNMENT R&D REPORT, Cambridge, Mass.

DEAR FRIEND: Having been associated for some years with organizations involved with Federally supported programs, many times I found it difficult to remain adequately informed about the numerous Federal agencies which should have been approached for support for additional projects. In recognition of the need for busy individuals to remain up to date on current Federal funding sources, Government R&D Report has been established.

Access to relevant funding information is but a part of the total effort that will be required by you to obtain government information. There will also be agency personnel to talk to, nuances of departments to understand; and of course, preparation of the formal proposal. However, access to relevant information is a vital part of the overall proposal effort.

I hope that this complementary copy represents a service which you will want to take advantage of. A partial list of the agencies surveyed by Government R&D Report is listed in this edition. A number of these agencies support R&D projects within the capabilities of your organization. And, to ensure that our publication remains an asset to your planning activities, it is our policy to survey other agencies specifically requested by our subscribers.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM G. MARGETTS, Ph. D.,
Editor.

THE FORGOTTEN ENERGY AGENCIES

HON. TENO RONCALIO

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. RONCALIO of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to insert into the RECORD an excellent and farsighted article by Mr. S. David Freeman, director of the Ford Foundation's energy policy project.

The article follows:

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 10, 1974]

THE FORGOTTEN ENERGY AGENCIES

(By S. David Freeman)

Now that the United States is experiencing a crisis, we find that energy policy has become too important to be left to the energy agencies. William E. Simon, the energy czar, has taken charge, and his Federal Energy Office is the focal point of public attention. Yet the Interior Department, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Federal Power Commission and the Environmental Protection Agency, to mention only a few, still carry out programs that are vital to any solution of our energy problems. While we listen to what Simon says, the nation had better take a look at what the old line agencies are doing.

A good place to start is with the Interior Department, which has custody over the federal domain. Most of the oil and gas that is economically recoverable in the next decade is public property buried in the earth, largely beneath offshore waters. The government also owns huge coal reserves in the West and most of the country's oil shale. Interior's performance can make or break our energy future; and in the process it can either destroy or protect vast regions of the nation that are still naturally beautiful.

Historically, the Interior Department has been dedicated to development of the fuels on the federal lands pretty much at the pace

that the energy industry demanded. But in recent years public concern over oil spills and strip mining and growing opposition to development of unspoiled places have brought a new dimension into the decision-making at Interior, one that the department is poorly equipped to handle in the public interest. Striking an intelligent balance between development and environmental protection requires knowledge and concern for what might be lost by development, as well as what might be gained. The alarming fact is that the Interior Department knows very little about how much the public owns and what it is worth; it knows even less about the harm that may happen to marine life, wildlife, the face of the earth, or to people's cherished lifestyles if development proceeds.

A GIGANTIC GIVEAWAY

The Interior Department is now under intense pressure to throw open the remaining federal lands to the energy companies. In his Jan. 23 energy message to Congress, President Nixon directed the Secretary of the Interior to lease 10 million acres of the Outer Continental Shelf in 1975. This would be an amazing tenfold increase over the less than 1 million acres leased in 1973. On the face of it, a stepped-up program sounds like a fine response to the energy crisis. But is a massive sale of public assets really in the public interest?

In the first place, it is doubtful that the oil industry can triple its drilling capability in these offshore waters in the next few years, much less explore 10 times as much acreage. Shortages of drilling rigs and skilled manpower are already a bottleneck. A likely prospect is that ownership of the petroleum in the ground will simply pass from the government into oil industry hands. And with leases offered faster than they can be developed, they are likely to bring only bargain-basement prices.

The sale in one year of what could be a series of oil fields the size of Maryland and Delaware combined has all the ingredients of a gigantic giveaway of the public domain even if "competitive bidding procedures are followed," as the President assured. The danger of selling the vast federal domain for a fraction of its value is especially acute because the department has little or no knowledge of how much oil and gas it will be selling and thus no solid basis for appraising the bids. The problem is compounded by the system of selling the oil and gas to the highest cash bidder, rather than a profit-sharing system under which the government would receive a sizable share of the selling price of whatever quantities of oil and gas were discovered. When the government doesn't know how much it is selling and is flooding the market with sales, even a very large cash bonus could prove to be a very bad bargain.

Yet there is an even graver threat from a sudden tenfold increase in offshore drilling. Anyone familiar with the meager capability of the Interior Department for analyzing the environmental impacts of its leasing program must shudder at the prospect. Lack of knowledge can become a formula for lack of environmental protection. The department's performance in the Alaska pipeline and its offshore leasing program to date—where citizen suits were required to order compliance with environmental protection law—inspires little confidence.

The Interior Department has shown neither the ability nor the determination to withstand the pressure for development even if serious environmental concerns are present. With the Atlantic coastal zone the next target for development, the nation had better watch this leasing program very carefully.

AEC: POWER OR SAFETY

The President's request in his Jan. 23 message for legislation to accelerate the licensing

and construction of nuclear power plants reemphasizes the key role of the Atomic Energy Commission in the nation's energy policy. The speed-up campaign from the White House, coupled with President Nixon's remark of a few months ago that fears about atomic power are "old wives' tales," is not terribly comforting to people who are soberly aware of the dangers. These concerns are heightened by the AEC's failure to press for the budget initially requested for its regulatory program, and a feeling by key regulatory officials at the AEC that their efforts are not understood or supported by the agency head.

The safety record of atomic plants to date has been good in large part because the AEC has taken the time to carefully scrutinize their design and construction. Even so there are unresolved problems of safety, waste disposal and safeguarding nuclear material. In addition, there is a need to strengthen the quality controls and inspections to assure that the growing number of plants are built to operate safely and reliably.

One of the major problems with the AEC's regulatory program is that it is only a part-time job for the chairman and most of the other commissioners. Assuring that atomic plants are safe requires full-time attention by the people responsible for signing their names to the decisions. The administration proposal to split the AEC's regulatory function away from its promotional activities and create a separate independent Nuclear Energy Commission is thus an urgently needed reform. Yet in the final analysis it is people rather than organizational structures that count. Nuclear power needs regulators who put safety first and will not be carried away by concern for the current shortages in deciding issues that pose dangers to mankind for generations to come. The nation must keep the spotlight on the Atomic Energy Commission or its successor.

FPC: NONREGULATION

The Federal Power Commission is hardly in the news these days, even though it is the principal federal agency for public regulation of the electric power and natural gas industries. Despite earth tremors in the energy world, the FPC seems content to carry out routine activities that deal with a tiny fraction of the electric power industry's problems. It has made no effort yet to seek a broader mandate so it can deal with urgent issues that no public agency is now equipped to handle.

The public is concerned about the massive increases in the retail rates for electricity, the problems of where to locate power plants and transmission lines in harmony with the best use of the land, and of course the electric power industry's ability to avoid blackouts and brownouts. The FPC really plays only a small role in satisfying these public concerns.

The electric power industry is becoming steadily more important as it takes on a larger share of the entire energy supply each year. Already over 25 per cent of all fuel goes into generating electricity each year, and by the turn of the century over half our energy supply may reach the consumer as electricity. As oil and natural gas become scarcer, coal, atomic energy, geothermal steam and, in the future, solar energy will be converted to electricity to meet future energy needs.

The electric power industry has always been subject to public regulation primarily by state utility commissions. But the 3,400 separate utilities have hooked their systems together into networks in which power flows over vast regions of the country. They are really beyond the power of the states to regulate effectively. The utilities come in

with rate increase requests that are a *fait accompli*. The state commissions do not control their expansion plans and are duty bound under existing rules to grant them rate increases that cover all their costs and a reasonable profit. And the Federal Power Commission has no power over the expansion plans of the electric power industries, except when they build power dams, which they seldom do these days.

The fact that the electric power industry is going to keep growing is all the more reason to limit its growth to the facilities really needed and to locate them so as not to ruin the countryside. If the Federal Power Commission can't perform that job for the public then what good is it?

A whole new mandate for the Federal Power Commission and utility regulation in general is going to be required, and perhaps some reorganization of the electric utility industry as well. Rate-making concepts in effect today are part of the promotional era—when we measured progress in kilowatt hours. They need to be turned around.

New rules for pricing electricity are needed to provide incentives for conservation to replace promotional rates and profits based solely on plant expansions. Regional regulatory agencies may be needed to develop regional plans for maximum efficiency and minimum impact on the landscape, with authority to assure that utility expansions conform to the plan. These regional agencies could assist the states in fixing retail rates. They could assure that power grids were strong enough to take full advantage of the savings in land and capital from truly integrated planning and operation.

A Federal Power Commission alert to the public need should be actively proposing such reforms. We cannot afford to drift ahead with utility expansions under ground rules and institutional arrangements that are inflating our electric bills and cluttering the landscape with more investments in facilities than are really needed. If the FPC or the executive branch show no initiative, the Congress should.

EPA: STILL VITAL

Another victim of the energy crisis is public attention to pollution abatement. The cleanup campaign so nobly begun and so widely reported in the media a few years ago is giving way to daily bulletins as to whether we will get enough energy, never mind whether it is clean or dirty. It is therefore useful to remind ourselves that the work of the Environmental Protection Agency is just as vital as ever. The medical evidence on air pollution has not changed—it is still a health hazard. The damage from strip mining, oil spills and the rest is still a clear and present danger.

The crucial test of our resolve is coming up as EPA acts in 1975 to implement the primary air quality standards to protect human health. It will require industry to use cleanup technology that is expensive and which industry claims is not yet reliable. The energy crisis will no doubt be cited as an excuse for putting off the cleanup. Yet the irony is that the actions some cities must take to comply with these clean air standards are precisely those that are needed to overcome the shortage of gasoline; creating better public transportation to substitute for private cars in getting to work. The ability of EPA to stick by its guns and withstand the pressures from inside and outside will depend on how much the public cares.

Energy policy in the government has been so fragmented and so ineffective in the past that it is good to have a czar. But paying attention to what the established agencies are doing, or not doing, may be much more important.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS REPORTS ON LAKE MICHIGAN DIVERSION

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, during the past 2 years residents of shoreline areas bordering the Great Lakes have been plagued by severe property damage resulting from unusually high water levels.

Among the suggestions for easing this critical situation is a proposal to increase the rate of diversion from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway at Chicago. Legislation such as H.R. 12015 has been introduced to allow diversion rates averaging up to 10,000 cubic feet per second, although a maximum of 3,200 cubic feet per second would apply when lake levels fall below normal.

In trying to evaluate the implications of such a plan, I thought it wise to turn to the Army Corps of Engineers for advice. As a result I learned that studies had already predicted a drop of about 1 3/4 inches during the first year and an ultimate fall of 6 inches after 15 years, assuming diversion at the maximum 10,000 cubic feet per second rate.

More information was needed, because the above analysis neglected the variability of rates built into the pending legislation. Further, available data failed to define the plan's expected impact during times of low lake levels. While the present high water lasts, the idea of increasing diversions is attractive, but it could pose serious problems when we face a low water period such as the one we had in 1964-65. We might then regret having increased diversions during preceding years.

Gen. W. O. Bachus, North Central Division Engineer, has provided the results of further studies in a letter addressed to me. His investigation applied the variable water level management program outlined in the proposed legislation to the 1900-67 historical period. The research revealed that the lakes' maximum, minimum, and mean levels during the period would have been reduced by 4 inches, 1 1/4 inches, and 2 3/4 inches respectively. Thus, measured in inches, the benefits during times of very high water levels would be three times as great as the costs incurred when Lakes Michigan and Huron are very low.

Of course, the analysis must be extended to translate this raw data into more meaningful estimates of the gains and losses. Hearings should be held soon to fully evaluate the proposal.

The text of this letter follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
Chicago, Ill., February 4, 1974.

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. STEIGER: This is in further reply to your letter of 22 January 1974, requesting information regarding the possible effects of increasing the diversion of water from Lake Michigan.

There have been numerous suggestions over the years to vary the diversions of water into and out of the Great Lakes Basin. Because of the high levels of the lakes for the past two years, many requests have been received to increase the diversion at Chicago.

Our studies show essentially the same results as those provided to you by the Lake Survey Center in Detroit. Based on maximum rate of about 10,000 cfs in the first year, the level of Lake Michigan would fall about 1 3/4 inches below the level that would result from current diversion policies. The ultimate effect was also estimated to reach a six inch drop over a period of about 15 years.

This office has made a preliminary study of the effects of increasing the Chicago diversion whenever the combined water supplies to Lakes Superior and Michigan-Huron were at or above average. At other times when the combined supplies were below average it was assumed that the diversion rate would remain at 3,200 cfs. The results indicate that applying such a variable Chicago diversion scheme over the period 1900-1967, the maximum, minimum and mean levels on Lakes Michigan-Huron would be reduced by 4 inches, 1 1/4 inches and 2 3/4 inches, respectively. Therefore, it is concluded that the low levels such as those which occurred in 1964-1965 on Lakes Michigan-Huron would have been about 1 1/4 inches lower.

There will be some problems created on the Illinois Waterway by increasing the Chicago diversion. Since it takes several days for flows to pass from Chicago to Alton, it would be impossible to eliminate all flood effects from the increased diversion when adverse weather conditions occur. Also navigation interests on the Illinois Waterway would experience increased operational problems in certain constricted reaches due to higher velocities.

I trust this information is helpful to you.
Sincerely,

W. O. BACHUS,
Brigadier General, USA, Division Engineer.

WELFARE AND PENSION PLANS DISCLOSURE ACT

HON. JOHN H. DENT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I introduced H.R. 12781, a bill to revise the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act. This bill contains the text of the substitute language necessary to conform H.R. 2 to the proposed accommodation between the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Education and Labor. While our committee has not endorsed, or in any other way approved of this proposal, I am hopeful that they will accept and endorse the language contained in H.R. 12781 so that it may be offered as a committee amendment for the text of H.R. 2.

I must apologize to my committee for the shortness of time remaining for them to review this rather lengthy document, but the enormity of the job of reconciling the provisions of the recently reported ways and means bill, H.R. 12481, to our proposals has precluded a more timely publication.

I hope that both the Members of my committee as well as my colleagues in the House will be able to examine this bill as well as the complementary provisions of H.R. 12481.

THERE IS URGENT NEED TO REFORM OUR GRAND JURY SYSTEM

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, on June 27, 1973, Congressman BOB ECKHARDT and I introduced the "Federal Grand Jury Reform Act of 1973" (H.R. 9008 and 9837), a bill which would significantly reform the Federal grand jury procedure without removing the effectiveness of the grand jury as a tool for investigating crimes and returning indictments. This legislation has now been cosponsored by 20 other Members of Congress and is pending before Congressman JOSHUA EILBERG's subcommittee along with a similar bill that Congressman EILBERG has introduced. Hopefully, hearings on these bills will begin sometime this spring.

Over the last few years, the Federal Government has used the grand jury as a vehicle to harass and punish political dissidents. The grand jury no longer serves its original purpose of protecting the innocent from unwarranted prosecution. On the contrary, the grand jury is now the potentially abusive tool of the overzealous prosecutor. For the prosecutor is the individual who decides what should be investigated, who should be subpoenaed and when, and what questions should be asked of the witnesses. The grand jurors rarely take part in any of these vital functions.

Complicating this problem of complete prosecutorial dominance of the grand jury proceedings are two other factors. First, the witnesses who appear before the grand jury, since they have not been accused of any crime, have virtually no constitutional rights. Second, the recent practice of granting "use" immunity, where a witness may still be prosecuted for a crime, but not on the basis of this testimony or any evidence derived from it, has allowed the Federal Government to take advantage of the other inadequacies of the grand jury.

When Congressman ECKHARDT and I introduced our legislation, we were responding to a series of events which demonstrated that the grand jury was failing to function properly. One of the most well-known of these events was the "Fort Worth Five" case. Five Irish-Americans who resided in New York City were served subpoenas in June 1972, requiring them to testify before a grand jury in Fort Worth, Tex. The grand jury was investigating gun-running activities to Northern Ireland. None of these men had ever been to Texas.

After being granted "use" immunity, the men refused to testify and were sentenced by a judge for civil contempt until such time as they were willing to talk. Civil contempt is presently punishable by up to 18 months in jail or the length of the grand jury.

The men continually refused to testify on the grounds that their first, fourth, and fifth amendment rights were being violated. They remained in jail for over a year.

Three basic abuses of the grand jury process were involved in this investiga-

tion. First, the issue of venue. Why did the Justice Department believe it was necessary to drag these five men 1,400 miles from their families and friends to testify before a grand jury in Fort Worth, especially in view of the fact that a grand jury was convened in the southern district of New York in November of that year to also investigate gun-running?

Besides the obvious reason of harassment, many persons have speculated that the administration wanted to remove this particular investigation from the New York City area since it involved Irish-Americans in a heavily Irish city during an election year.

Second, the issue of punishment was involved. Since no other witnesses besides the "Fort Worth Five" were called to testify before the grand jury, it became apparent that the prosecutors were really not concerned with gathering testimony on gun-running. The Justice Department was using its ability to have witnesses cited for civil contempt after refusing to testify under "use" immunity to harass and punish, just as it was similarly using its power to choose the venue of the grand jury.

Third, the prosecutors were asking questions of the "Fort Worth Five" which concerned men who had either already been found guilty of, or had been indicted for, gun-running. If the Justice Department was indeed interested in the testimony of the "Fort Worth Five," it was using the grand jury as a tool to gain information about an individual who had already been indicted. This practice has been many times declared by the courts as contrary to the purpose of a grand jury, for gathering knowledge about indicted individuals is the function of our law enforcement agencies.

Similar abuses of the grand jury process have taken place in numerous cases all across the country. The grand jury has been used not only to harass political dissidents, but also to attack this country's freedom of the press. It is not necessary to recall the number of journalists who have faced jail sentences under a civil contempt charge for refusing to reveal their sources after being granted "use" immunity.

Recently, it has been brought to my attention that another incident apparently involving grand jury abuse is taking place on the west coast. In a case that is remarkably similar to the "Fort Worth Five" incident, Robert Meisel, a Vietnam war veteran, has been in jail for the past 10 months for refusing to testify before a Federal grand jury investigating a gun-running conspiracy originating in Butte, Mont.

After being granted use immunity, Mr. Meisel refused to testify on the basis that his first, fourth, fifth, sixth, and ninth amendment rights were being violated. He was cited for civil contempt and jailed. During the last 10 months only one other person has been called to testify before the grand jury and the apparent target of the investigation has already been indicted and pleaded guilty to gun-running charges.

Although these two cases represent only a small portion of the grand jury abuse that has taken place in the last few years, they are still good examples

of why Congressman ECKHARDT and I introduced H.R. 9008 and H.R. 9837. Congressman EILBERG has introduced, in addition to his proposed reform legislation, a constitutional amendment which would abolish the use of the grand jury for returning criminal indictments. Whether this would be the proper path to follow is something that Congressman EILBERG's subcommittee will have to decide. But in any case, it is quite clear that the present Federal grand jury system is alien to the American ideals of justice. Reform is desperately needed.

SHALL WE DROP STANDBY WAGE AND PRICE CONTROLS?

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, in 1970 the Congress, having experienced serious misgivings about an inflationary trend which obviously was threatening to get out of hand, passed legislation establishing a standby wage and price control system. The President stated that it was not needed and implied that he would not use it. Nevertheless within a matter of months, the President did use the standby controls in the most effective action yet taken to halt inflation.

That legislation will soon expire. It appears that the President will propose that it not be extended. I feel that a decision to allow wage and price control legislation to die is, at best, misguided and, at worst, an invitation to uncontrolled inflation in the months ahead.

Even with controls, inflation has gotten out of hand. This requires comment. When controls were first applied, it was "across the board" and they worked. It was the change in policy under pressures to apply controls selectively which produced problems. No one likes controls. The question is, who likes inflation more? Inflation is still a serious threat. I do not believe the answer to inflation is to go back to where we were before controls were initiated.

It does not take an economist to understand that America's economy is overheated. There is great purchasing power in the marketplace. Without the possibility of controls, prices on many items will go as high as the traffic will bear. Witness mile-long lines of cars waiting today to buy 60-cent-per-gallon gasoline. It is conceivable that the real or imagined necessities of life will be beyond the reach of a great many Americans unless there are some means of curbing inflation.

There is no question but that the executive branch must have flexibility to act against inflation in a manner appropriate at a given moment. But, unless control legislation is in force, the administration is hampered or helpless in the fight.

I believe the Congress should give authority to control inflation to the President, even if he does not want it. Hopefully it will be used, if necessary, before it is too late.

LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE

HON. JOE MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, February 16 marks the 56th anniversary of the Lithuanian Declaration of Independence. Lithuania has existed as a unified state for more than 700 years. However, it was not until 1918 that the 20-member national council declared Lithuania a free and independent state based on democratic principles.

During World War II, Lithuania suffered the aggression of both Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union. Fearful of the German armies which had moved into neighboring Poland, Lithuania granted garrison privileges to the Soviet Union in 1939. This precautionary measure proved to have dire consequences. In August 1940, with troops already stationed in Lithuania, the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. formally incorporated Lithuania into the Soviet Union. In June 1941, the Germany forces invaded Lithuania and subjected it to Nazi rule until 1944 when the Soviets were successful in expelling the German armies. But once under the Communist regime, Lithuania was subjected to continuing foreign domination.

Tremendous pressure has been applied in order to coerce the Lithuanian people to abandon their culture, language, and religion. Although they have endured numerous hardships, their spirit and their desire for independence remain strong. Brave citizens formed the Lithuanian underground movement which battled the Soviets from 1944 to 1953. During that struggle, more than 20,000 casualties were sustained.

Only 4 years ago we were reminded of the oppressive nature of Soviet rule when Simon Kudira attempted to defect to the United States from a Soviet fishing trawler. More recently, in 1972, a young Lithuanian, Roman Lalanta, took his own life to protest the Soviet Union's continued denial of Lithuanian Independence. Riots in Kaunas following his death remind the world of Lithuania's continuing struggles for independence. Also in 1972, a petition signed by 17,000 Lithuanian Catholics was presented to the United Nations protesting religious persecution under Soviet domination.

The U.S. Congress, in 1966, passed a resolution requesting that the President bring the issue of Lithuanian Independence to the United Nations. One purpose of this resolution was to remind all Americans of the plight of the Lithuanian people who are denied the right of self-government that we Americans so cherish.

Individual Congressmen have urged Radio Free Europe to initiate broadcasts to the peoples of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. Neither this nor any other effort should be overlooked in an effort to encourage the Lithuanian people in their effort to maintain their national identity.

On the 56th anniversary of Lithuania's Declaration of Independence, it is appropriate that we renew our support for the

Lithuanian people and their right to self-government.

CONGRESS SHOULD ACT NOW TO HELP SMALL BUSINESS

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, small business needs help from the Congress. And it is not as if we were giving small business special preferential treatment. Quite to the contrary, we owe it to them to remove some of the hardships and burdens which have been unwittingly placed upon them by laws and regulations over the past years.

Since I came to the Congress after the 1970 elections, I have been distressed that the plight of small business is often overlooked. This is not always the case, but it is too often the case. That is one reason why I fought hard to be assigned to the Select Committee on Small Business at the beginning of this Congress, and I am most honored to now serve on it under its distinguished and capable chairman, Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. It is also the ever-continuing reason why I fight hard to obtain meaningful reforms on behalf of small business.

Small business is defined in varying ways, but, as a rule of thumb, they are those small firms, corporations, and partnerships employing fewer than 50 people. It has been estimated that there are over 8 million small businesses in our Nation, nearly 18,000 of them in Erie and Niagara Counties in New York State.

We refer to them as small businesses, but taken as a whole, they constitute a major, integral part of our Nation's economy.

Small business constitutes 96 percent of all businesses in the Nation. They account for 60 percent of the nonagricultural work force, 37 percent of the gross national product, and 20 percent of business taxes paid.

Despite this major role in our economy, the plight of small business is deplorable. It is being hit from almost every side. It is being caught in a credit crunch, by overwhelming paperwork requirements, by growing regulation, by devaluation and inflation, by supply shortages, by transportation difficulties, by antiquated tax laws, and by what can best be described as a reluctance to stick with it because of all one is up against.

There are a number of reasons why all of this has come about. One of those is the way in which Congress addresses the question of dealing with small business problems.

THE CASE FOR A STANDING COMMITTEE

The standing committees of the Congress have legislative jurisdiction—that is, after they have held hearings and decided what ought to be done, they can act on specific pieces of legislation, report them to the floor for consideration of the entire body, and steer them through final passage.

The Congress also has another type of committee—the select committee, and

there are several of these. The Select Committee on Small Business is, of course, one of them.

Select committees can hold formal, public hearings and decide what ought to be done, but that is, essentially, where they must stop. For, select committees have no legislative jurisdiction—they cannot receive legislation, for none can be referred to them by the Speaker. Thus, they can act upon no bills, nor report any, nor see any through enactment, except, of course, through coincidental assignments of their members on standing committees.

At present, small business is represented in the House by the Select Committee on Small Business and by a subcommittee of the Committee on Banking and Currency. And, a number of other committees act on bills which impact directly upon the affairs of small business and businessmen and women.

This is fractured jurisdiction at its worst. It is a split in authority which is inherently divisive and not in the interest of small business or the taxpaying consumer. Such splits allow "buckpassing"—however unconsciously—between committees, disheartening their staffs and members, discouraging the small business community, and confusing the public. Some people attribute the current turmoil within the Small Business Administration itself to this failure of adequate congressional oversight of its affairs.

Why, then, not abolish the select committee and simply transfer all authority to the subcommittee of the Banking and Currency Committee? There are several reasons why not, any one of which would be sufficient to not make such a move, in my opinion.

First, it would reverse past congressional policy, downgrading the status of small business in the House.

It would strip small business of its separate and distinct identity and lump its special problems with those of the corporate giants.

It would disregard the significant impact of this sector in the Nation's economy.

It would waste the valuable experience, expertise, and talent of those persons in the House, Members and staff, who have dealt most closely with the special problems of small business.

And, it would ignore the less-than-satisfactory record of the Banking and Currency Committee on this subject matter, for prior to the appointment of its current subcommittee chairman, that subcommittee had not met for 6 years to consider much needed SBA legislation, and even today that subcommittee, after 3 years under a much more able chairman, still does not have a permanent staff, majority or minority.

A permanent, standing Committee on Small Business, given authority under the rules of the House to deal specifically, cohesively, and actively with the problems affecting those businesses is what is needed.

SPECIFIC TAX REFORMS NEEDED

On September 20, I requested the distinguished and learned chairman of the

Committee on Ways and Means (Mr. MILLS) to give top priority before that committee to certain important tax matters pending before it. I specifically asked him to consider several tax reform measures and report them to the floor, in order that the full Congress can express its will this session.

The first measure is the proposed increase in the exemption for corporations on the present surtax from \$25,000 to \$100,000. This increase in the exemption would simply bring the exemption level into line with inflationary increases and devaluations since it was originally established, with a slight "edge" on the future.

The second measure is the proposed Small Business Tax Simplification Act, which I cosponsored in March 1973. This bill would provide for an adjustment of corporate normal tax and would be a modest, progressive reform, providing normal corporate tax rates for corporations earning less than \$500,000 per year. From earnings of \$500,000 to \$1 million per year, the base rate of 22 percent would remain the same, but the effective rate of taxation would decrease due to the reduced percentage in the lower brackets. As corporate earnings rose above \$1 million per year, the normal tax would incline slightly upward to a maximum of 24 percent.

This latter bill would also provide for special provisions to encourage establishment of new small business enterprises, through an exemption of \$25,000 operating income for a 3-year period; for an increase from \$25,000 to \$50,000 in the amount of allowable losses resulting from the purchase of small business stock; and for additional first-year depreciation allowance from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

The third measure was the Bible-Evans legislation, among the provisions of which are the creation of joint Government and small business advisory machinery for simplifying tax laws and tax forms; the making of subchapter S corporations more flexible and less dangerous to use; and, the creation of additional incentives for new small businesses.

I also called upon the chairman to reject proposed changes in estate taxation which would result in the taxation of capital gains at death. Such proposals would strike in an inequitable fashion at the small businessman, most of whose net worth is usually represented by a business built up over a lifetime, often as an integral part of a family endeavor.

These requests should never be taken as a call for a special system of taxation that would benefit small business but be unfair to others. Rather, the tax treatments which would be afforded by the enactment of these three measures—and the denial of the one—would simply take into account the particular problems of small business in accumulating capital and to avail them of opportunities which are presently available to large businesses. That is all.

I avail myself of this opportunity to call upon the chairman to consider these measures.

WE SHOULD PROVIDE LOW-INTEREST LOANS FOR SMALL BUSINESSES HIT BY ENERGY CRUNCH

I have cosponsored legislation to amend the Small Business Act to provide low-interest loans to small businesses which have been hurt by the energy shortage.

The proposal, H.R. 12497, would allow SBA to make or refinance loans to companies which are "directly and seriously affected" by the energy shortage. These loans will carry a lower interest rate than the prevailing rate charged by banking institutions to small businesses. For example, this fiscal year, the interest rate charged would be 6.125 percent.

Forecasts on the economic effects of the energy shortage range from bottlenecks in certain industries to a virtual, full-blown recession in others. Certainly, the small businesses in western New York are feeling the blunt of the energy crisis.

While we all hope that the economic dislocations can be minimized, it is already clear that small businesses and their workers will share a heavy part of the burden. Hopefully, most businesses will survive the energy crisis with only temporary cutbacks and inconveniences, but we must move now, in the Congress, to do all that we can to help those who are being hurt to overcome their crisis.

This legislation is intended to do just that—to help.

THE FEDERAL PAPERWORK BURDEN RELIEF ACT

As a result of correspondence and personal contact with many small businessmen in western New York, I have become increasingly concerned with costly, repetitious, and frequently unnecessary Federal recordkeeping requirements. They are particularly burdensome for small businessmen and small professional partnerships who, because of their limited resources, make a proportionately greater expenditure of time and money on Federal paperwork than large corporations.

In 1972, the cost of complying with these regulations to the small business community was \$18 billion to handle an estimated 10 billion sheets of paper. Obviously, this adversely affects the ability of small businessmen to effectively compete in the marketplace.

In an effort to remedy this situation, I have joined several Members of the House in sponsoring legislation, H.R. 12183, directing the General Accounting Office to study the nature and extent of Federal reporting requirements and report its finding to Congress. Armed with the recommendations of the GAO study, Congress can begin to cut away the red-tape and begin the very necessary task to consolidating and streamlining Federal information collection activities.

I am pleased to report that this legislation has already been endorsed by the National Federation of Independent Businesses, the American Farm Bureau, and the American Pharmaceutical Association.

My efforts will now be directed toward prompt consideration of this proposal by the House and your thoughts and suggestions, based on your experiences, would be invaluable in this regard.

A PERSONAL COMMITMENT

Mr. Speaker, I wish to close my remarks this afternoon on a personal note, one of announcing a determined commitment on my part to help small business this year.

There is no doubt great concern—concern which I share—over the many issues facing our Nation, issues which must be resolved. Some of these solutions will be aided by the efforts of the Congress. I am convinced that some—those like certain wage and price controls—would be best resolved by Congress staying out of the picture, adopting a policy of non-interventionism, and letting the market system work. But, as we work to solve these many major problems, we cannot lose sight of those major problems which are not the subject of press attention, the White House nerve center, the early evening television broadcasts. Such an issue is helping small business.

I am committed to the goal of helping to gear up the Congress to meet adequately its responsibilities in this area. I believe strongly that if we do not, we not only hurt the economy even further, but we invite the scorn of those who know that we could have acted and did not.

THE WISDOM OF CONGRESSMAN
CHARLES E. WIGGINS

HON. DAVID C. TREEN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. TREEN. Mr. Speaker, my distinguished colleague, Congressman CHARLES E. WIGGINS, who so ably represents California's 25th Congressional District, recently spoke out on the issue of impeachment and popularity polls. While Mr. WIGGINS recognizes that Congress should not be oblivious to public sentiment, he also recognizes that its judgment must be based on something more than a popularity contest. To act otherwise would be a grievous injustice to our Constitution and to the confidence that is bestowed upon public officials through the electoral process.

The wisdom of Congressman WIGGINS was recognized and commended by the New Orleans Times-Picayune by an editorial appearing in the January 21, 1974, edition. I take this opportunity to share that editorial with my colleagues:

WISDOM OF WIGGINS

California Congressman Charles E. Wiggins, a Republican member of the House Judiciary Committee mulling the question of impeaching President Nixon, has dramatized an important issue of representative government in this day of popularity polls and contests.

His attitude is in stark contrast to committee chairman Congressman Peter W. Rodino Jr., who personally supported the confirmation of Vice President Gerald Ford in committee hearings but pleaded "responsiveness" to his black New Jersey constituents when he cast his vote against the man. That seems a classic example of the politician who talks out of both sides of his mouth.

Rep. Wiggins cites the precedent of British Statesman Edmund Burke, who said two

centuries ago: "Your representative owes you not his industry only, but his judgment; and he betrays, instead of serving you, if he sacrifices it to your opinion." To the California congressman, "we don't need Congress, just a computer polling system." If representatives are merely supposed to push voting buttons corresponding to district majority sentiment on every issue coming down the pike.

Beyond the broad plateau of responsible representation are the precipitous extremes of constituents-be-damned voting and slavish response to the fickle weathervane of polled public opinion.

To chronic anti-Nixonites the issue is not whether there is any hard evidence (distinct from the slings and arrows of outrageous prejudice and presumption of guilt) to impeach, convict and thus remove the President from office. Rather, it's: Let's get on with it—don't let legal facts get in the way of a dramatic executive hanging.

With the Rodino committee evaluated by one congressman as "the most liberally oriented" in the House, it seems almost a foregone conclusion that that "liberality" will translate into a resolution for impeachment. However, views reflected by the House in general indicate that a vote of the whole body will be based more on the legal weight of a bill of particulars against the President than on pro- or anti-Nixon prejudice.

When the time for a crucial decision comes, congressmen will be more apt to realize they are voting for history—not to mirror transitory popular sentiments.

EXPULSION OF SOLZHENITSYN

HON. BELLA S. ABZUG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, the forcible deportation of writer Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn from the Soviet Union is a shocking act that should be condemned by all people who value freedom and the rights of the individual.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn is now a man without a country, but he remains a man of conscience and courage. By arresting him and expelling him from the land which he has said he would never leave voluntarily, the Soviet Government is admitting that it cannot tolerate the presence of even one vocal critic within its borders.

Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn is a great writer who has been forced to smuggle his books abroad for publication because only one of his works has been allowed to be published legally within his own country. It is not necessary to agree with all of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's views or his charges against the Soviet Government to affirm his right to think, speak, and write as he pleases or his right to live in his native land. I can understand that his defense of General Vlasov who collaborated with the Nazis enraged the Soviet Union, but by throwing him out, the government has once again proved his basic charge that dissent or criticism of any kind is repressed by the authorities.

I have been a longtime advocate of peaceful relations and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other Socialist nations, and will continue to maintain that in this nuclear age we have no alterna-

tive but to work as hard as we can for a peaceful world. Unfortunately, there can be no doubt that the expulsion of Mr. Solzhenitsyn, who wanted to stay, and the detention of ballet dancer Valery Panov and other Soviet Jews, who want to leave, will be a major setback for the developing spirit of détente.

The Soviet Government by this latest action has seriously misjudged the influence of world opinion and created new difficulties for itself. Andrei Sakharov and other Soviet intellectuals have made a public demand that Alexander Solzhenitsyn be allowed to return to his homeland and to live without the fear of punishment or repression. I join in that demand, and call on the leaders of the Soviet Union to rescind this terrible action.

COMMUNIST CHINA CONTINUES TO SPREAD REVOLUTION

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, as a result of the détente rhetoric which has occupied so much of our attention, as well as Secretary of State Kissinger's trips to Peking, many Americans have lost sight of the fact that Communist China is proceeding with its international plans of subversion.

Despite the soft words which it aims at the West to serve its own purposes, its actions indicate that there has been no change in its long-term goal of world revolution.

In Burma, for example, Communist China is supporting rebel forces and these rebels have won control of nearly one-third of the country.

Writing in the Washington Star-News of December 17, 1973, Richard H. Boyce notes that the fighting has intensified during the past year "when Peking actively began supporting the Burmese Communist Party and supplying it with arms and ammunition."

Mr. Boyce reports that:

China also trains Burmese Communist Party guerrillas and lets them use a sanctuary in China's Yunnan Province, which borders on Burma.

The areas held by the Communist forces contain about three million of Burma's 30 million people. The guerrillas operate a clandestine radio Voice of the People of Burma. Broadcasts talk of organizing a separate "independent" Burma government.

The world press has paid little attention to the subversive activities being sponsored by the Peking Government in Burma. It is high time that we understood the fact that the aggressive goals of the Communist Chinese remain unchanged and that détente seems, in reality, to be a one-way street in which concessions are made by the West but in which the Communists proceed with their own revolutionary program.

It is also interesting to note that the Burmese Government, which is now under attack from Peking, was the first

non-Communist government to recognize the Communist Chinese when Mao Tse-tung took power in 1949. In addition, the current regime, under Ne Win, is a Socialist one.

Mr. Boyce reports that:

The current situation is of particular concern to the United States and other big oil users because Burma has considerable oil reserves.

I wish to share with my colleagues the article by Richard H. Boyce from the Washington Star-News, and insert it into the RECORD at this time:

CHINA AIDING GUERRILLAS IN NEIGHBORING BURMA

(By Richard H. Boyce)

Communist China is backing rebel forces in neighboring Burma and the rebels have won control of nearly a third of the country. Western diplomats just returned from Rangoon have disclosed.

The diplomats reported recent fighting between the Communists and the Burmese regular army resulted in heavy casualties.

As in South Vietnam, where Communists have sought for years to take control, the Burmese Communist Party has been fighting sporadically against the government since 1948.

But the fighting intensified over the past year, the diplomats said, when Peking actively began supporting the BCP and supplying it with arms and ammunition.

China also trains BCP guerrillas and lets them use a sanctuary in China's Yunnan Province, which borders on Burma.

The Associated Press reported from Rangoon yesterday that Rebels occupied two towns near the Chinese border for five weeks, but government troops ran them out, according to military authorities.

Government troops with air support on Dec. 7 recaptured the towns of Mong Yang and Mong Mah, taken by 4,000 rebels last month, the military said. Officers showed newsmen places where the rebels lived during the occupation. The quarters contained Chinese writing allegedly left behind by the insurgents.

The situation is of particular concern to the United States and other big oil users because Burma has considerable oil reserves. After refusing to develop the reserves, or let outsiders do so, Burma now has begun negotiations with a syndicate of U.S. and other oil firms, and drilling is expected to begin early next year.

The areas held by the Communist forces contain about three million of Burma's 30 million people. The guerrillas operate a clandestine radio called Voice of the People of Burma. Broadcasts talk of organizing a separate "independent" Burma government.

Despite the little-publicized war, China and Burma continue to have diplomatic relations, and China even gives Burma some economic aid. The two nations have a treaty guaranteeing each other's borders.

Burma was the first non-Communist government to recognize the People's Republic of China when Mao Tse-tung took power in Peking in 1949. The present Burmese regime under former army colonel Ne Win, who took power in a military coup in 1962, is a Socialist.

Ne Win forced the country into general nationalization and depression followed, bringing the once prosperous nation to the brink of ruin.

Last year's rice crop, Burma's biggest earner of foreign exchange, was a disaster. Now the war has driven some 15,000 refugees into the capital—where they are a severe drain on the government.

Yet Ne Win has neither asked for outside help nor tried to publicize China's sedition. His small country is no match for the Chi-

nese giant, and Ne Win does not wish to provoke Peking.

Peking is thought to be motivated by its almost paranoid fear of the Soviet Union. It fears that Moscow, which has established close ties with India, another state on China's border, also might seek to dominate Burma. Only five months ago the Russians helped Afghanistan's army topple King Mohammed Zahir Shah in a military coup, bringing another neighbor of China into the Soviet orbit and further increasing China's concern.

THE ENERGY CRISIS

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, the current energy shortage has affected the life of every American. For most, it has meant significant alterations in lifestyle, intolerably long lines at gasoline stations, reductions in supply and increased costs in home heating oil, inconveniences at airports, train stations and bus terminals, shortages of food because of the truckers' strike and generally higher prices for a large number of commodities, not only fuel. For some Americans, however, the effects of the energy crisis have been even more critical; it has meant jobs lost, businesses shut down, and the most severe economic havoc. It is without question a very grave situation which will only be resolved through the cooperation of Government, industry, and the public alike. I would like to take this opportunity to outline some of my efforts to combat the energy crisis and the steps I have taken to insure that it is not the average American alone who ends up bearing the brunt of our energy ills.

One of my major concerns regarding the energy crisis is the drastically increased costs it has forced consumers to pay for fuel and petroleum-related products. One of the most critical areas is that of home heating oil, where costs have not only soared but where there is blatant discrepancy in the prices being charged. Although this situation has reached critical proportions in the last few months, it is by no means a new phenomenon.

Over the years, I have led the fight against oil company profiteering. Back in 1968, I launched an intensive investigation into the procedures by which home heating oil prices were established along the east coast. I requested the Antitrust Division of the Justice Department to investigate increased costs to consumers and the so-called two-tier price system, and I held a series of hearings on the matter in New York. As a result of these inquiries, I proposed a package of legislation designed to lower prices and stabilize the heating oil picture. This included a measure to eliminate the oil import quota system, which at that time was estimated to cost U.S. consumers \$5 billion annually. I urged approval of the recommendations made by the President's Cabinet Task Force on Oil Import Control which called the quota system "unnecessary to national security." I also introduced legislation

to repeal the so-called Connally Hot Oil Act, to end federally sanctioned State production controls, which the President himself confirmed as "interfering with the domestic market system" by holding down supply and keeping costs up.

Although I proposed these actions be taken almost 4 years ago, the administration did not suspend the oil import quota system until only a few months ago, and the Connally Hot Oil Act is still in effect. Recently, to combat the latest wave of heating oil increases, I have called for an investigation by the Federal Trade Commission into the allegations that the major oil companies are attempting to squeeze out the independents who, thus far, have provided the only real competition in the market, thereby helping to keep prices down. I have also asked energy "czar" William Simon to investigate the two-tier pricing system on heating oil.

There is grave concern among many Americans, as well as Members of Congress, that the major oil companies may have conspired to create the present shortage. It is my own feeling that for too long the oil industry has taken advantage of very lucrative tax loopholes, at the consumer's expense, and has been generally unwilling to cooperate with either Government or the public in seeing that our energy needs are met at a reasonable price.

Over 4 years ago, I introduced legislation to suspend the oil depletion allowance in light of drastically increased fuel costs for the consumer and inordinately high profits for the oil industry, which are now a matter of record. I also introduced legislation to prohibit the percentage depletion allowance in the case of mines, wells, and other natural deposits located in foreign territory.

Recently, I received reports that the industry has been exporting oil products and then reimporting the same product in order to take advantage of favorable import regulations. Such a practice has led to the consumer paying close to double the cost for certain petroleum products, and I have asked the General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress, to investigate these rumors. The preliminary findings I have received from the GAO indicate that oil exports have risen significantly, while domestic production is down. To combat the depletion of domestic resources, I have thus sponsored legislation to prohibit the exportation of fuel oil, gas, propane, petrochemicals, and coal during the current shortage. This is similar to legislation I first introduced in 1971, when we also experienced a rapid rise in fuel prices.

The record high profits enjoyed by the industry during this past year seem to many, including myself, unconscionable in light of high costs and inadequate supplies. I vigorously supported, and will continue to urge, a tax on windfall profits; I have also introduced legislation to roll back oil prices.

To insure industry cooperation with the Government, I have sponsored legislation to establish a National Energy Information System, to require the industry to furnish information to the Federal Energy Office and to allow GAO auditing of this data. I have also called for the

creation of a special committee in the House to investigate the industry and the role which they may play in contributing to shortages. Finally, I am looking into the possibility of nationalizing the oil industry; while I realize this is a major step, I feel that the critical dimensions of the shortage we are now experiencing warrant such a consideration.

One of the most annoying aspects of the shortage, especially for New Yorkers, has been the intolerably long lines at gasoline stations. I know this from personal experience having spent hours on end on line to get gas for my own car. My feeling is that the New York area, particularly Nassau and Queens, was seriously slighted during the formulation of the Government's mandatory allocation plan. I have called upon Mr. Simon to reconsider the allocation for New York, to allocate more especially for those critically low areas where gas lines have stretched for miles. I have also called upon local officials to take an action which is solely within their purview, that of petitioning the Governor to declare Long Island a "disaster area" for purposes of qualifying for emergency allocations under the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act. In addition, just recently I conducted ad hoc hearings in New York with Members of Congress, local officials, representatives from the industry, and the public to highlight how we can combat the fuel shortages and high prices in New York.

I think it is also important that we provide incentives for people to conserve energy, that we insure the consumer is not bearing all of the burden with the Government's help. To cut down on the use of automobiles and encourage the use of more economical forms of transportation, I have introduced legislation to allow commuters a tax deduction for the expense of traveling to and from work using mass transit facilities. I have also called for a freeze on transit fares during the current shortage. In addition, I have sponsored legislation to provide tax breaks for those who improve their home heating through the purchase and installation of insulative material. Back in 1971, I introduced a measure to establish an Office of Utility Consumers' Council to represent consumers before Federal and State agencies with matters pertaining to electric, gas, and telephone utilities. I think that now is an appropriate time to continue to push for the creation of such an Office.

Traditionally, one of the mainstays of Long Island's economy has been the stability and growth of our small business community. The energy crisis has severely threatened to cripple this dynamic force. I have requested William Simon to investigate the Government's propane allocation program as it affects small businesses on Long Island, as propane is one of the major sources of energy for small business and supplies of it are critically short. In addition, I have sponsored legislation to provide low-cost loans to those small businesses adversely affected by the energy shortage, and a measure requiring an investigation into the paperwork burden placed upon small business by Federal reporting require-

ments, which have grown more massive during the shortage.

When I first came to Congress back in 1965, I predicted that the United States would experience a shortage as we now have unless we began to develop a long-range, national energy plan. I advocated the development of alternate energy sources, like solar energy, shale, coal conversion, and the like, and called for the creation of a special committee to investigate all aspects of our energy resources. I have again introduced legislation designed to increase production of coal as an energy source and to develop solar energy, and have called for the creation of a U.S. Council on Energy Policy—these with a view toward making this Nation more "energy self-sufficient." As a ranking member of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy, as well as the Subcommittee on the Middle East, I have attempted to give direction to the work of the committees to counter the machinations of the very powerful Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries—OPEC—the oil-producing nations, and the oil industry itself, in order to protect and further American interests. I have actively encouraged the formation of an organization of oil-producing nations to counterbalance OPEC, and it now appears that such a coalition is in the offing.

I will continue to do everything in my power to combat the energy shortage, to see that the people in my district receive a fair distribution of supplies, and to try to prevent such a crisis from occurring in the future.

I believe it is important that the people know that their Representatives are working to find solutions to what are our common problems.

CONGRESS AND THE MEDIA

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, the Joint Committee on Congressional Operations will open public hearings February 20 on methods that Congress might employ to improve its capability for communicating with the American people through the mass media.

For many years I have been concerned that the branch of our Federal Government closest to the people is often least understood by the people. I have seen the executive branch during the tenure of Republican and Democratic Presidents alike develop a highly effective—and expensive—capacity to communicate its views directly and often massively in a manner that is denied to the Congress. In short, there is today a serious imbalance between the two constitutionally coequal branches in their relative abilities to reach the people on the crucial issues of the day.

This is the broad issue that the joint committee will examine in its hearings,

scheduled February 20 and 21, and March 7 and 12. I encourage all interested Members of the House to testify and give us the benefit of your views on the following questions, among others:

First. How can the role of Congress be more fully and accurately covered in the news media?

Second. How can spokesmen for Congress gain direct access more readily to the broadcast media to present congressional viewpoints on issues?

Third. What additional facilities, staff and other supporting services, if any, are required to provide Congress with more adequate institutional capability in the area of mass communications?

Those wishing additional information about the hearings may call the joint committee staff extension 58267.

DO NOT DISARM CITIZENS

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted, I insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an excellent article by Mr. G. S. Knight, a practicing attorney, which appeared in the American Bar Association Journal entitled "Don't Disarm the Citizens."

Hopefully, this excellent commentary will help lay to rest some of the outrageous comments now appearing in the press calling for elimination of one of our precious constitutional rights.

DON'T DISARM THE CITIZENS

(By George S. Knight)

As a lawyer in private practice, I should like to relate my personal reactions to those of Richard L. Thornburgh, United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in his comments published in this space in April (page 404). The tenor of Mr. Thornburgh's comments is that the police should be supported by rigid handgun controls.

First, Mr. Thornburgh does not give sufficient facts in the three cases cited at the beginning of his comment to identify exactly what happened. If I am correct, the third case of the Norfolk, Virginia, woman shooting "an officer mistakenly raiding her home" was similar to the two cases reported in Collinsville, Illinois, where two families were raided by armed federal narcotics agents dressed as hippies and with no warrants. In both cases, as reported in newspaper accounts, "their doors were kicked in, their homes damaged, their arms shackled. And the screaming bearded men told some they were to die. . . . When they realized their error, the men disappeared with no apologies." Mr. Thornburgh refers to the Norfolk case as "typical." If it is typical (as well as the two "mistaken" raids in Collinsville), then heaven help the average citizen, for he will need all the supernatural help he can get. *Newsweek* of May 14, page 45, reported that a local Illinois attorney stated, "The thousand-year Reich they've read about. But they don't expect it here. No sir, not in Madison County."

Mr. Thornburgh is almost casual when he says handguns are "easily acquired [and] subject to little regulation or control." It has been estimated that there are more than twenty thousand laws on the books today affecting guns in general. Specifically, the

1968 Gun Control Act prohibited the interstate sale of handguns, by mail or any other means, by individual owners, except through federally licensed dealers. The same law prohibits convicted felons and mental incompetents from possessing handguns.

With respect to the mandatory registration of handguns being a panacea for crime, the California Peace Officers Association in 1969 said, "We have been unable to discover any evidence which would indicate that there is any direct relationship between the registration of firearms or the licensing of gun owners and the reduction in crime committed by the use of firearms."

Mr. Thornburgh feels that persons who demonstrate a need for handguns for personal protection and hunters should not be deprived of them. Once the authority to issue gun permits or licenses is given to bureaucrats, the individual runs into delays, the likelihood of ever-increasing fees that can make it impractical to own even a few guns, red tape, and other arbitrary abuses. In this crime-ridden country why should Mr. Average Citizen have to demonstrate a need to have a handgun for protection of life and family?

Several informants told the New York commission to investigate allegations of police corruption (the Knapp Commission) last year that \$100 was the going rate for a pistol permit in New York City—that is, for \$100 the need to have a permit could be established. Although automobiles are by far a greater killer, how many of them would be on the road if operators had to show a "need" to get a license to drive? Judging by what has happened in New York City, where only about two thousand of the eight million private residents have been issued gun permits (the only other gun permits are for sixteen thousand private security guards), there would be a great reduction in the number of automobile drivers and automobiles.

Mr. Thornburgh quotes Mayor Daley's statement that "The only purpose of a handgun in unauthorized hands is to kill." Obviously a person with a criminal propensity will use a gun or any other weapon to commit a crime. Police Chief Edward M. Davis of Los Angeles has expressed his opposition to more gun laws. The police commissioner of Buffalo, New York, Frank N. Felicetta, in 1972 said: "In the long run, there must be a sensible system which will protect citizens' rights and still curb the illegal use of firearms, but no one has come up with it yet."

With respect to the results of the Gallup poll favoring stricter gun controls, I would cite polls conducted by the National Enquirer, the Forum Foundation, and the Akron Beacon Journal that reached completely opposite conclusions. In 1971 the National Sheriffs Association, with twenty-two thousand members in every level of law enforcement, took a position against arbitrarily depriving "law-abiding citizens of their right to bear and/or own firearms," and urged mandatory sentences in addition to any other sentence imposed, for the use of firearms or other weapons in connection with the commission of a crime.

Mr. Thornburgh states that when "some politicians . . . call for the abolition and confiscation of all firearms . . . the National Rifle Association . . . responded with equal rigidity, stating that no firearms should be subject to increased controls." The N.R.A. takes the bedrock stand that the guarantees of the Second Amendment to the Constitution shall not be infringed. This does not mean that the association is intractable. In June of 1972 the N.R.A. executive vice president, Maxwell E. Rich, appeared before the Democratic Party's platform committee and emphasized "let us put the burden where it belongs—on the lawless instead of licensing the law abiding."

He stated that the "N.R.A. supports laws existing or proposed that (1) prohibit fire-

arms sales by dealers to persons under voting age, (2) require adequate adult supervision for use of firearms by juveniles, (3) control the importation of all firearms and their component parts, (4) control all machine guns and destructive devices, (5) require licensing of manufacturers, importers, dealers and pawnbrokers and their keeping of records, (6) require, under reasonable and specific conditions, a license for the carrying of a handgun concealed on the person."

Let us examine some before-and-after figures on the crime rate in those jurisdictions that have the most rigid gun controls. Hawaii requires the registration of all firearms, including handguns. Notwithstanding, there was a 50 percent increase in homicides in 1971 over 1970. In New York state, which has the rigid Sullivan antigun laws, there was a 26 per cent increase in homicides in the 1970-71 period. In Chicago, according to an article in *Chicago Today* of April 4, 1973, in 1965, when there was no gun registration law, there were 393 murders. In 1971, after every person in Chicago was required by law to register his firearms, there were 824 murders. Where there are less rigid gun restrictions—South Dakota, Oregon, Idaho, Arizona, and Utah—sharp decreases in homicides occurred in 1970-71.

Mr. Thornburgh uses the old argument that we should have rigid gun controls because "the rate of homicides with guns in the United States is thirty-five times higher than the rate in relatively gun-free England." But examine this statement through the findings of Chief Inspector Colin Greenwood who, through a grant from Cambridge University, has researched the subject and in 1972 published *Firearms Control*.

Inspector Greenwood said in a speech on March 31 of this year that before 1920 anybody in England could get a gun without difficulty and that the crime rate was low and remained low until 1957 in spite of the enactment of rigid gun control laws. "But the picture began to change after 1957, and the use of guns in robbery began to rise fairly rapidly. In 1971 in London, there were 310 cases of robbery in which a gun was used. Now, if you want to compare that with Washington or New York, that is nothing. . . . But compare London in 1971 with London in 1954. You have a change from a city where robberies involving guns occurred once a quarter, to a city where it's now a daily occurrence . . . and the real problem isn't just the availability of guns. The real problem is the increased willingness to use criminal violence of all types, whether it be guns or knives or axes."

Mr. Thornburgh refers to the bumper sticker slogan, "Support Your Local Police," and he feels it should be put into meaningful action by enactment of severe handgun controls. I recently saw a bumper sticker reading "Support Your Local Criminal—Register/Confiscate All Guns."

It is abundantly clear that there is a good sound basis for this bumper sticker. The words contain more truth than poetry and reflect the fear of confiscation of all guns privately owned, which would amount to disarming all citizens.

THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED AND OTHER INDIVIDUAL HARD-SHIP SITUATIONS DESERVE SPECIAL CONSIDERATION

HON. HAROLD D. DONOHUE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Speaker, as I have repeatedly stated here during other dis-

cussions about the energy emergency, those who are physically handicapped, those who must travel exceptional distances in their employment, and other individuals with unusual hardships must and should, in all justice and fairness, be granted special consideration in the rationing of gasoline, if and when such a system is ordered into effect by the President.

The State senate in the Massachusetts Legislature has recognized the special consideration that should be extended toward the handicapped and all other hardship situations created by the energy shortage and I am pleased to include, at this point, the pertinent resolution that was adopted by the Massachusetts State Senate on January 29, 1974:

RESOLUTION MEMORIALIZING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO CONSIDER THE SPECIAL NEEDS OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED IN FORMULATING ANY GASOLINE RATIONING PLAN

Whereas, This country is faced with an energy crisis which may necessitate the rationing of gasoline; and

Whereas, The federal government is now developing contingency plans for said rationing; and

Whereas, The physically handicapped cannot, in most cases, use alternative methods of transportation, such as public transportation; and

Whereas, Many physically handicapped people must use their automobiles to get to work, shopping, etc.; and

Whereas, The automobile is not just a convenience but a necessity for the physically handicapped; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Massachusetts Senate hereby respectfully and urgently memorialize the United States Government to consider the special needs of the physically handicapped in formulating any gasoline rationing plan; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted forthwith by the Clerk of the Senate to the President of the United States, to the Director of the Federal Energy Office, William E. Simon, to the presiding officer of each branch of Congress and to each member thereof from the Commonwealth.

FLAME OF TRUTH AWARD

HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, as we all recognize, one of the most important areas of concern today in our country—indeed, in the world—is education. There is an organization which has seen this need and set out successfully to do something about it.

The organization is called the Fund for Higher Education. Although it was organized just 3 years ago, it already has made its mark with major accomplishments in educational institutions both in the United States and in Israel.

The Fund for Higher Education has recently honored a distinguished citizen who resides in my congressional district, heads a major corporation, and as a result of the honor bestowed upon him, has raised a significant sum for a distinguished educational institution.

The man who was honored is David M. Tracy, president of Fieldcrest. He was

presented with the Flame of Truth Award for his many years of devoted service to higher education and particularly to Stonehill College in North Easton, Mass., where he is a member of the board of directors.

Leaders in all walks of life came forth to honor Mr. Tracy at a banquet in the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York City.

Persons associated with this cause are all outstanding people devoted to the cause of education, a cause important to everyone in the United States and around the world. I urge a special vote of thanks to this dedicated group of individuals for their devotion to the cause they so vigorously support.

LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, again this year I join my colleagues and freedom-loving people throughout the world in commemorating the 56th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Lithuania. Yet, February 16 remains a bittersweet celebration for nearly 23,000 Americans of Lithuanian descent in the State of California.

The Lithuanians are a courageous and proud people whose history extends over a thousand years. Unfortunately, much of that was under foreign domination; a subjugation which kindled a spirit for freedom. Finally, on February 16, 1918, Lithuania became a sovereign nation.

For nearly a quarter of a century, this tiny Baltic State grew and prospered—until she was betrayed by her Communist neighbor during World War II. On June 15, 1940, the Soviet Union reneged on its own peace treaty and engulfed Lithuania into its vast empire. This earlier pledge stated:

The Soviet Union recognized the sovereignty and independence of the Lithuanian State with all the juridical rights associated with such a declaration, and forever renounces, in good faith, all Russian sovereign rights which it previously had in regards to the Lithuanian Nation and its Territory.

It is a credit to our Government that the United States has not, and will not, recognize this subjugation by the Soviet Union.

Thousands of brave Lithuanians are risking and sacrificing their lives resisting this foreign suppression. The desire for freedom is indeed embedded in the hearts of these gallant people.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of the great efforts being made by these people desiring to achieve their natural right of self-determination, and I applaud the contribution of the Lithuanian American Council in Los Angeles and throughout the United States.

It is a tragic irony that the only Lithuanians not allowed to celebrate this Lithuanian Independence Day are those in Lithuania itself.

On February 16, voices will be raised throughout the world recalling the words of the Lithuanian national anthem:

1
Lithuania, land of heroes,
Thou our Fatherland that art,
From the glorious deeds of ages
Shall Thy children take heart.

2
May Thy children ever follow
Their heroic fathers
In devotion to their country
And good will to others.

3
May the sun of our loved shore
Shine upon us evermore;
May the right and the truth
Keep our pathway lighted.

4
May the love of our dear land
Make us strong of heart and hand,
May our land ever stand
Peaceful and united.

For those 3 million Lithuanians struggling under the yoke of communism, all Americans echo the words, "May the right and the truth keep our pathway lighted."

UTAH POLL ON ENERGY CRISIS

HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, we are constantly bombarded with public opinion polls asking questions on a variety of issues. Sometimes we tend to overlook their significance. Two polls released this past week, deserve careful consideration. The latest Harris survey published on February 12 shows that Congress popularity is at an alltime low.

Only 21 percent of those polled feel that Congress is doing a good to excellent job in handling the affairs of the Nation. On such issues as the economy, confidence in Government, and control of inflation we received from 6- to 11-percent approval. I think these are rather significant and disturbing statistics.

On February 9 the Deseret News, a newspaper in Salt Lake City, published a Utah poll on the energy situation which I think deserves the attention of Congress. Almost three-fourths of the people believe that the fuel shortage is contrived. Although the blame for the energy crisis is divided among several groups, I think we should realize that the lack of information on the severity and extent of the current energy crisis has provided the general public with no reliable statistics with which to make their own conclusion on the nature of this crisis. It is time to acquire the facts. Only through a close examination and compilation of all information pertaining to this crisis will we be able to determine the real significance of the situation and gain the respect and confidence of the public which desperately needs to be restored. I submit a copy of the Deseret News poll for your information:

[From the Deseret News, Feb. 9, 1974]

FUEL CRISIS IS PHONY, UTAHANS

Almost three-fourths of the people of Utah believe the fuel shortage is phony.

They place most of the blame on the oil companies, politics and government controls. These are the central conclusions of a

Deseret News poll conducted by Dan Jones Associates, of Logan.

Of the 600 persons interviewed by telephone in the survey, 74.8 said they feel the shortage is "contrived," while 20.2 percent believe it is "real," and 5 percent "don't know."

The blame was pinned on the petroleum companies by 44.8 percent with 17 percent placing responsibility on politics (Watergate), and 15 percent on government controls.

"Public misuse" was singled out as the cause by 7.7 percent, "underdeveloped resources" by 6 percent, "Arab-Israeli war" by 4 percent "other" factors by 3.3 percent, and 2.2 percent answered they "didn't know."

Interviewers asked two questions: "Do you believe that the current fuel shortage is real or created?" and "The current fuel shortage is caused by whom?"

The tendency to believe the shortage is contrived was overwhelming in almost every strata of Utah society. The people of Southeastern Utah where most oil activity is concentrated were more prone to feel that the shortage is real.

In that area 28.3 percent felt the shortage is real, while 71.7 believe it was created. People in Cache and Box Elder counties voiced similar opinions.

The greatest skepticism was found in Weber, Davis and Salt Lake counties where less than 17 percent believe the shortage is genuine. In Salt Lake almost 80 percent feel it's a hoax.

Peculiarly, there is a rather sharp division of opinion along religious lines of Catholics interviewed, 40.5 percent believe the shortage is real, while 57.1 percent are suspicious.

REAL OR CREATED?

	Real	Created	Don't know
Total	20.2	74.8	5.0
Area:			
Cache, Box Elder	28.0	70.0	2.0
Weber, Davis	16.8	72.3	10.9
Salt Lake	16.7	79.3	4.1
Utah (Prov)	24.4	72.2	3.3
Southeast	28.3	71.7	0
Southwest	20.0	71.7	8.3
Age:			
18 to 29	21.8	74.9	3.3
30 to 40	22.4	74.1	3.4
41 to 50	20.5	73.2	6.3
51 to 60	16.7	76.7	6.7
Over 60	15.5	76.1	8.5
Party:			
Democrat	19.2	76.7	4.1
Republican	21.2	72.5	6.2
American Independent	25.0	75.0	0
Independent	21.9	73.4	4.7
Other	0	91.7	8.3
Income:			
Under \$5,000	20.3	71.0	8.7
\$5,000 to \$10,000	17.8	78.5	3.7
\$10,000 to \$20,000	21.2	73.5	5.3
Over \$20,000	27.3	69.1	3.6
Sex:			
Male	24.5	71.4	4.1
Female	16.0	78.1	5.9

† Indicates only direction of opinion, too small to be significant

The respective percentages among Mormons and Protestants are around 28 and 77 percent.

Republicans show only slightly more tendency than Democrats to believe that the shortage is real.

As to assessment of blame, the geographic factor comes into play again. The oil field area of the southeast places less blame on the oil industry and more on government controls and misuses than do other sectors.

Salt Lake County displays the least confidence in the industry's veracity with 52.6 percent placing the blame.

When broken down into age groups, a peculiar pattern develops in the survey. Of those 51 to 60 years old, 52.2 percent blame the oil industry for the shortage, while among

those over 60 the percentage is only 40 percent.

American Party adherents split the blame exactly down the middle between the oil companies and politics.

Not surprisingly, the lowest percentage of blame attributed to politics (8.8 percent) emanates from Republicans whose party is currently in administrative control of the federal government.

Mildly surprising is that persons earning

under \$5,000 show less tendency to blame the oil industry than do middle-income groups, agreeing on this point more closely with the affluent (those earning over \$20,000).

The "poor" understandably attribute more of the blame to public misuse of fuel than do other income groups. They are, of course, less likely to own gas hog cars, motor homes, boats, trailers, snowmobiles, etc.

Despite the much-publicized Arab oil

embargo, few of those interviewed placed blame on the Arab-Israeli war as a major cause of the fuel shortage.

The percentages ranged from nothing to 11.1, the latter expressed by persons with higher than a bachelor degree education.

The war was also singled out as a significant factor by residents of Utah County (Provo area) where 10 percent felt it was a cause of the shortage.

WHO CAUSED SHORTAGE?

	Oil companies	Underdeveloped resources	Government controls	Arab-Israeli war	Politics (Watergate)	Public misuse	Other	Don't know
Total.....	44.8	6.0	15.0	4.0	17.0	7.7	3.3	2.2
Area:								
Cache, Box Elder.....	44.0	6.0	8.0	6.0	18.0	14.0	4.0	0
Weber Davis.....	45.5	3.0	6.0	2.0	23.8	5.0	6.9	6.9
Salt Lake.....	51.6	6.9	14.6	2.0	14.6	5.3	3.3	1.6
Utah (Provo).....	37.8	7.8	21.1	10.0	13.3	8.9	1.1	0
Southeast.....	26.4	9.4	22.6	9.4	17.0	15.1	0	0
Southwest.....	43.3	1.7	20.0	0	20.0	8.3	3.3	3.3
Age:								
18 to 29.....	45.0	5.2	14.7	6.6	16.1	8.1	3.3	.9
30 to 40.....	42.2	7.8	21.6	2.6	16.4	6.9	1.7	.9
41 to 50.....	43.8	6.3	12.5	.9	23.2	8.0	2.7	2.7
51 to 60.....	52.2	5.6	12.2	1.1	10.0	10.0	4.4	4.4
Over 60.....	40.8	5.6	12.7	7.0	19.7	4.2	5.6	4.2
Party:								
Democrat.....	44.6	6.2	14.0	6.2	18.1	5.7	1.6	3.6
Republican.....	47.7	5.2	19.7	3.1	8.8	10.4	4.1	1.0
American Independent ¹	50.0	0	0.0	0	50.0	0	0	0
Independent.....	41.1	6.8	13.0	3.1	22.4	7.8	3.6	2.1
Other.....	50.0	8.3	0	0	25.0	0	16.7	0
Income:								
Under \$5,000.....	39.1	2.9	15.9	5.8	13.0	13.0	4.3	5.8
\$5,000 to \$10,000.....	45.0	5.2	15.2	4.7	17.3	8.4	3.7	.5
\$10,000 to \$20,000.....	47.3	6.8	15.2	3.0	17.0	6.1	1.9	2.7
Over \$20,000.....	38.2	10.9	10.9	5.5	18.2	7.3	7.3	1.8
Sex:								
Male.....	46.9	9.2	11.6	5.8	17.0	7.1	1.4	1.0
Female.....	42.8	2.9	18.3	2.3	17.0	8.2	5.2	3.3

¹ Indicates only direction of opinion, too small to be significant.

EXILE OF ALEXANDER
SOLZHENITSYN

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, it was with deep regret that I learned of the exile of Alexander Solzhenitsyn from his home in the Soviet Union to West Germany.

As we have observed the unfolding drama of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's conflict with the Soviet authorities, this possibility was always present in our minds, but it comes as no less a shock now that the event has occurred.

While this enforced exile and deprivation of citizenship is surely a heavy burden for him to bear, I am thankful that Mr. Solzhenitsyn is alive and well, and that more punitive actions were not taken. I understand that the author's family is to be permitted to join him soon.

It is indeed unfortunate that the Soviet Union, as it moves into a greater participation in the world commercial and scientific community, has yet to resolve such a basic issue as the freedom of expression of thought by its citizens. I am sure that the fact that Mr. Solzhenitsyn's fame has put his situation in the world's view was the reason for the decision to exile rather than to punish the author.

I hope that Mr. Solzhenitsyn's family is able to rejoin him soon, and that they can create a new and productive life in their new setting.

PRICE CONTROLS NO ANSWER
TO ECONOMIC ILLS

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, it is interesting to note that the Nixon administration finally seems to be getting the message that much of our current economic ills derive from disastrous results of over 2 years under a misguided incomes policy which featured price controls.

For me, price controls as a limit on inflation is comparable to immersing a thermometer in ice water and then announcing that the patient is cured.

Price level changes—and especially what we would term "galloping inflation"—instead are key indications of severe economic dislocations. Instead of treating symptoms, our efforts should be aimed at dealing with causes of our economic problems.

I rue the fact that Congress authorized the implementation of the price controls that the President has imposed over the past 2½ years. And I would hope that Congress would act as soon as possible to eliminate that power.

For me, the fact that the administration resorted to price controls showed that Mr. Nixon and his friends were not at all interested in dealing with the real economic problems facing our Nation.

We do not need price controls. What we do need is a massive reordering of our national priorities so that it reflects real

needs of our citizens rather than the wrong view that America can solve the world's problems; what we do need is significant tax reform; what we do need is a commitment to ourselves and our children.

That commitment is not found in price controls, and it is not found in the objectives of this administration.

SULLIVAN-DINGELL COMPULSORY
FISH INSPECTION BILL

HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and as a longtime advocate of strict food standards, I have today introduced legislation for compulsory inspection for wholesomeness of all fish sold in the United States. I am pleased to have as a co-sponsor of the bill, H.R. 12849, the distinguished gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL), chairman of the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment, who will conduct subcommittee hearings on this measure and on related bills beginning February 27.

The Sullivan-Dingell bill generally parallels existing laws for compulsory inspection of meat and poultry. It would be administered by the Commerce Department, which now conducts a fish inspection program on a voluntary basis

in plants willing to pay for this service and thereby become eligible to sell their products to the school lunch program or in other Government procurement, or in order to be able to have a Federal wholesomeness label placed on their consumer packages.

Under the proposed compulsory program, all normal costs of Federal fish inspection would be borne by the Federal Government, or in joint Federal-State programs involving fish sold only in intrastate commerce, as is the case with compulsory inspection of meat and poultry.

As many of the Members will recall, Mr. Speaker, I have been closely identified with legislation dealing with Federal inspection of food for wholesomeness since my first term in Congress, having introduced the legislation which became the Poultry Products Inspection Act of 1957; the first bill, introduced in 1962, to expand the Meat Inspection Act of 1907 to include compulsory inspection of meat sold only in intrastate commerce; and the first bill, introduced in 1967, to amend the Poultry Inspection Act to require poultry inspection also in intrastate commerce. The Wholesome Meat Act of 1967, and Wholesome Poultry and Poultry Products Act of 1968 accomplished these objectives.

Under both the Federal meat and poultry laws as expanded in the Johnson administration, the States are encouraged to develop their own inspection systems, equal to the Federal standards, for products sold only within their borders. Those which do so receive Federal matching funds for doing their own inspection work. But in cases where the States fail to adopt comparable meat and poultry inspection programs, the Federal Government maintains inspectors in all of the plants in those States, including those engaged only in intrastate commerce.

NEED FOR CONSUMER PROTECTION

H.R. 12849, the Sullivan-Dingell fish inspection bill, entitled the Wholesome Fish and Fisheries Products Act, provides for the same pattern of Federal and Federal-State inspection and enforcement as in meat and poultry inspection. The Commerce Department's primary responsibilities for fish wholesomeness would begin with the operations of the fishing vessels, including periodic inspection of vessels for sanitation, and entail continuous inspection of all processing activities. State and local health authorities would retain jurisdiction over retailing operations not involving actual fish processing.

Imported fish would be admitted to the United States only if it was found to be processed under the same standards imposed on the domestic fish industry.

Fish products represent an important source of protein in the American diet, particularly so since the large increases in recent years in meat prices. The Federal Government is engaged in numerous programs to promote the development of the American fishing industry. In order to assure public acceptance of fish as a food product, it is essential that unsanitary conditions be eliminated in the industry, both for the protection of the

consumer and for the healthy growth of the industry.

I am afraid that many segments of the food fish industry are operating today much in the way the meat industry operated prior to the passage of the 1907 Meat Inspection Act, and as the poultry industry operated prior to the passage of the Poultry Products Inspection Act of 1957. The Food and Drug Administration at present has the responsibility for investigating unsanitary conditions in fish processing plants and in uncovering shipments of adulterated or unwholesome fish, but the FDA's spot checking program does not take the place of continuous monitoring of every stage of the production process.

Just as we had to institute compulsory and continuous inspection for meat and poultry, the time has come for us to require similar standards of wholesomeness for fish, and eliminate the danger to the public from contaminated products sold to unsuspecting shoppers.

Along with the Sullivan-Dingell bill introduced today, the subcommittee hearings beginning February 27 will consider H.R. 887, by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. PEPPER) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL) to have the Department of the Interior set and enforce standards for fish wholesomeness; and H.R. 8894 by the gentleman from Montana (Mr. MELCHER) to have the Department of Agriculture establish a compulsory system of fish inspection.

H.R. 1235, a bill I introduced in this and in previous Congresses to rewrite the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938, and which provides among other things for the Food and Drug Administration to operate a continuous inspection system for fish, has been pending before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce without action.

I hope my own Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries can now proceed to close this serious gap in our food safety laws.

IS THE PUBLIC RECEIVING A FAIR RETURN ON THEIR OIL SHALE LANDS?

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, the second tract of public oil shale lands put up for sale last Tuesday brought some startling results. The first tract of land, "C-a," which was bid on in early January, brought what most Interior officials thought to be the enormous sum of \$210 million for 4 billion barrels of oil identified as "recoverable" by the Department of the Interior. That amounts to about a nickel per barrel of oil.

But it was difficult to know whether that first bid was a low or high. We did know that offshore oil leases have brought about 10 cents per barrel or more, although precise data is extremely hard to find on that subject.

The second lease, however, has given us something to compare the "C-a" bids with, and the results are outrageous. The per-barrel yield from bonus bids shows a huge disparity. While the C-a tract leased in January yielded only about 5.2 cents per barrel, the C-b tract bonus bids of February 12 will bring about 16.3 cents per barrel of oil, or three times as much. These figures do not include royalty payments or lease fees.

Is the American public being taken for a ride? How can one tract of oil shale land bring three times as much per barrel as another? Are public energy resources being sold at ridiculously low prices to an industry that will make its profits by selling that resource back to the public?

Mr. Speaker, I have called on the Secretary of the Interior to delay the Federal prototype leasing program until we can be sure that the public's interest is not being severely abused. Surely a 1- or 2-month delay in leasing would not seriously affect the progress of that program, and it could help insure the public owners of that oil shale land that they are getting a fair return on their properties.

The letter to Secretary Morton follows:

FEBRUARY 13, 1974.

HON. ROGERS C. B. MORTON,
Secretary of the Interior,
The Department of the Interior,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Those following the evolution of commercial oil shale development in the United States have waited anxiously for the results of bidding on the second, "C-b," tract in the Federal Prototype Oil Shale Leasing Program. The wait has been particularly suspenseful following last month's unpredictably high bid of \$210 million for the four billion barrels of shale oil that the Final Impact Statement identified as recoverable from the first, "C-a," tract.

Although thought to be a staggering amount, the C-a bid of \$210 million actually yields only about five cents per barrel of oil in bonus bid payments to the government, not including royalty and lease fees. Additionally, provisions in the Prototype Program lease will allow costs of the construction of the recovery facilities to be deducted from the last two of the five bonus bid payments if those facilities are built within three years of the lease date. This provision will amount to a forty percent decrease in the amount of the bonus bid that will actually reach the Federal Treasury. Thus the public will realize about three cents per barrel of shale oil—an outrageously low return to the American public whose lands contain the oil.

In contrast, today's high bid of almost \$118 million for the C-b tract will yield about sixteen cents per barrel of shale oil. This occurs despite the fact that C-b must employ a more difficult and expensive deep-mining recovery process. While C-a apparently will be able to surface mine much of its 5100 acres.

In addition to the tremendous per barrel bid disparity between the first two Prototype tracts, there are indications that the Department of the Interior would actually have leased the C-a tract for even less; for less than \$10 million—and that Department officials were actually flabbergasted at the enormity of the bids on January 8. Because the "formula" for determining "minimum acceptable bids" was apparently seriously inadequate, the Federal government was willing to lease rights to the C-a shale oil for less than 1/20th of the eventual winning bid. This is an unconscionable situation and the entire minimum bid process must be immediately overhauled.

Because of the huge disparity between the per-barrel rates of the first and the second Federal Prototype tracts, and the apparent tendency of the Bureau of Land Management to almost give away the tracts at ridiculously low prices, I am requesting that you temporarily delay further leases in the Prototype Oil Shale Program to allow for a complete, emergency examination of the return to the American public on the sale of their natural resources. The question must be answered: Why were four billion barrels sold at a nickel a barrel—while less than one billion went for sixteen cents per barrel? Should not the first bid be re-examined and re-negotiated? Would not a re-negotiation procedure be the best way of assuring equitable leasing of the Nation's oil shale lands?

Since it appears that the public interest is not being served adequately, I hope you will halt the program until safeguards are established. The sale of the public's oil resources at what may be 1/100th of their retail value is not in the interest of either long or short term energy supplies, nor is it in the national interest. The American people must rely on your office to ensure that oil shale leases are fair and equitable.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES A. VANIK,
Member of Congress.

IDA FUNDS DO HELP THE POOR

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, on January 23, 1974, this body considered the merits of the International Development Association. Some of my colleagues asked what good these funds did, and if they ever reached the poor. I think the following article from the December 18, 1973 issue of the Saturday Review which describes IDA's cooperation with the World Health Organization in trying to eradicate the dread disease, river blindness, helps answer the question:

[From the Saturday Review, Dec. 18, 1973]

RIVERS THAT EAT THE EYES

(By Thomas A. Blinkhorn*)

FOUNGOU, UPPER VOLTA.—By now the news is out that Chief Guebre Saboure has died. He was eighty, a gangling giant of a man with a vicious-looking scar across the nose that totally belied his joviality.

When I first met him, he was holding court in the village of Fougou, a drab collection of mud huts along the White Volta River, nearly one hundred miles southeast of Ouagadougout, Upper Volta's capital. It was the dry season then, and the flat, brittle land seemed a hostage of the merciless sun. The chief was not to be subjugated, though. Perched on his red-cushioned chair, he would laugh and toss out brief pronouncements to the assembled village elders, all the while casting defiant stares at the blazing sun through a pair of lensless glasses.

When I returned four months later, the first rains had come, and the land was magically transformed—released and alive, greening by the day. But the chief was gone; he had died a few days earlier. The villagers, honoring the tribal custom that a chief's death must

be concealed from the outside world for at least thirty days, either avoided questions about his whereabouts or explained simply that he was away. Visiting Abidjan, one said. Gone to Ghana, claimed another. A third said he was inspecting a farm to see the new crops. That was the grandest fabrication, for Chief Saboure had been completely blind for years.

The curious thing about his blindness was his matter-of-fact reaction to it. He seemed convinced that it was somehow inevitable. And it did not strike him as extraordinary that other men and women in the village also were blind, or nearly so. After all, he explained, there was much in life that could not be understood, and anyway, as an old tribal saying put it, ultimately the "rivers will eat the eyes." How they did it was, well, just another of life's mysteries.

That a tiny, black female fly, born in the precious waters of the nearby Volta, had actually robbed him of his eyesight was apparently beyond the old man's comprehension. He just laughed incredulously at the suggestion that a mere insect was the real menace, transmitting a disease called onchocerciasis, or river blindness, which has claimed thousands of victims in Upper Volta and other West African countries.

Actually, the disease can be found in a wide belt stretching from Senegal to Ethiopia. It also occurs in Yemen and in parts of Central and South America. An estimated 20 million people in the world are affected, according to the World Health Organization. The largest endemic areas, however, are in the savanna zones of West Africa, especially in the Volta River basin. In the seven countries worst affected—Upper Volta, Mali, Niger, Togo, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, and Ghana—more than a million people have the disease. Of these, an estimated sixty thousand are totally blind. In some villages it is not uncommon to find 10 to 15 percent of the population blind, many of them in their thirties and forties. Since the disease does not shorten life, the blind impose a tremendous welfare burden on communities that are already desperately poor.

The menace is about half the size of the normal North American housefly and belongs to the species *Simulium damnosum*. (Another species, *Simulium venustum*, inhabits Maine and Canada and is known as the "curse of the north." Its bite can raise large welts and cause itching and swelling of glands.)

While spreaders of other parasitic diseases in Africa (*Bilharzia*, for instance) breed in still or stagnant waters, the black fly thrives in fast-moving foamy water. In what must be one of the most amazing feats in nature, the female fly hovers above the rushing water, picks out an inviting rock or blade of grass, and deposits eggs covered with a glue-like substance.

"The females lay their eggs in batches of one hundred to six hundred," explains Dr. René le Berre, a French entomologist for the World Health Organization who has studied the fly's habits for years.

"The eggs develop in thirty-six to forty-eight hours. The young larvae, nourished by the oxygen and nutrients in the fast water, emerge into pupae in eight to ten days," Dr. le Berre says. "Pupal development lasts another two to five days, after which the adult fly emerges and takes flight."

The female requires a meal of blood in order to develop her eggs. Man is her favorite source of supply, although she also bites animals but, strangely, without the same damaging consequences. In her lifetime, which usually lasts about a month, she may seek up to six blood meals.

"Females bite during the day, outside dwellings and near the ground," Dr. le Berre explains. "During the blood meal they ingest a volume of blood slightly heavier than their

own weight. A single blood meal suffices to ensure the maturation of an egg mass, and this phase lasts three to four days."

In sucking blood from the human being, the female fly can, at the same time, deposit tiny, infectious parasitic worms into the skin. Concentrations of these invaders invariably produce lumps or nodules on the body. In each of the swellings, male and female worms live and breed. Their offsprings, called microfilariae, can be found in the skin throughout the entire body.

Dr. Alfred A. Buck, a specialist from Johns Hopkins University who works as a consultant for WHO, reports that persons living in endemic areas receive numerous bites, as many of 13,000 per man per day in the very worst areas. As a result, there is a continuous build-up of the worm load; each square millimeter of skin may be crowded with hundreds of larvae. As the infection deepens, nodules may appear. Skin tissue, especially on the lower legs, turns white and red. Skin also thickens and ages prematurely. Intense itching develops, in some cases so severe that people have been known to commit suicide. Blindness comes gradually, after several years. At first, tiny white spots appear on the outer edges of the cornea. They eventually swell into "snowstorm zones" that block all vision.

It used to be thought that river blindness affected only the skin and eyes. Recent studies, however, have unveiled an entirely different picture.

"It is now established beyond doubt that onchocerciasis may affect the regional lymph nodes, causing hanging groins, swelling of the scrotum, and even elephantiasis," according to Dr. Buck. "Pathological studies have confirmed the presence of the microfilariae in the kidneys, liver, and lungs. They have also been found in vaginal smears from adult females in endemic areas. There is also evidence to show that severe onchocerciasis may become a wasting disease."

The parasite that caused onchocerciasis was first discovered by medical researchers in the latter part of the nineteenth century. But it was not until the post-World War II period that the slow, painstaking detective work on the intricacies of the disease began. Many mysteries had to be solved (and some still must be solved): the precise nature of the parasite, the crucial role of the fly in transmission, the exact evolution of the infection inside the human body. Much early ground-work was done by agencies of the French government. Later the World Health Organization and local ministries of health became involved.

The magnitude of the investigation is awesome, for river blindness involves the interaction of singular forces, each with its own intricate set of characteristics: the fly, an infectious parasite, and a human being.

It took years to pin down precisely which species of fly was the real culprit and exactly how it delivered the infectious parasite. Today the species in question, *Simulium damnosum*, is easy to differentiate from other African black flies at all stages of development. But recent studies have shown that the name actually covers a complex of closely related forms, of which at least seven are found in the Volta River basin. And each of these seven shows certain differences in biological formation and in the way it transmits the parasite. Only the larvae can, at present, be identified with certainty.

Another puzzle that had to be tackled in the early investigations was the correct identification of the infective larvae of the parasite (*Onchocerca volvulus*) transmitted by the fly. Failure to perform this basic first step with sufficient precision led many entomologists into a maze of blind alleys. The reason is that disease-carrying insects can harbor a varied arsenal of filarial parasites,

*Thomas A. Blinkhorn is a loan officer in the West Africa region of the World Bank. He is at work on a documentary film about river blindness.

some infective and harmful to humans, others not. Some three hundred filarial parasites are known to man. Superficially, the infective larvae of these parasites look very much alike. But under the probing eye of a compound microscope, many distinguishing characteristics emerge: total length, maximum breadth, and, most important, the form and structure of the tail, or what biologists term "the morphology of the caudal extremity." The tails of some infective larvae are long; others are short. Some have tiny knobs at the tips. The infective larvae of *Onchocerca volvulus* have two minuscule knobs inside the tails near the tips and a third protruding from the tips themselves. Armed with this vital information, investigators were then able to zero in on the breeding places of the fly, the size of the man-biting fly population, the number of infective flies in the fly population, the intensity of biting, numbers of infective larvae in individual infective flies, etc.

Many puzzles remain, however. While much is known, for instance, about the fly's breeding habits, much less is known about the so-called resting places to which the female retires briefly while developing eggs after a blood meal. Much more also needs to be discovered about the precise nature of the disease in the savanna and the forest zones of West Africa. Eye damage occurs far more frequently, for example, in the endemic areas of the savanna, while it is not very common in the forest.

Another cloudy area is the chemotherapy of the disease, that is, the effort to find safe, reliable drugs for combating the infection in human beings. A good deal of work has been done on this, but to date none of the available drugs or remedies so far developed appear to be suitable for mass-treatment campaigns.

Experts like Dr. le Berre and others who have devoted their professional lives to the study of the disease believe that the only effective way to control or eradicate it is to attack the fly itself through periodic introduction of insecticides into the streams and rivers where it breeds. And this, they believe, must be done over an extended period.

Successful control operations have been undertaken in other parts of Africa—Nigeria and Kenya particularly, but also in parts of Ghana, Ivory Coast, and Mali. None of these operations have been on a large enough scale to have had a major impact on onchocerciasis. One reason is that the particular species of fly in West Africa—unlike its cousins in East Africa and other parts of the world—has a tremendous flight range, more than one hundred miles. During the rainy season especially, the female, flying in front of monsoon winds, can travel great distances. Any lasting control effort, therefore, must be regional, covering several countries.

The prospects for just such a control effort look hopeful. A rather unique international-regional campaign has just begun to try to control or eliminate river blindness in seven West African countries over a twenty-year period. The World Bank will lead the campaign, which will cost \$120 million dollars.

A steering committee for onchocerciasis control has been established by the World Health Organization, the U.N. Development Program, the Food and Agriculture Organization, and the World Bank. Specialists working with the committee have delineated a project zone covering 600,000 square kilometers in parts of Dahomey, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Togo, and Upper Volta. The area includes many depopulated river valleys where the disease is a major development obstacle to their good agricultural potential. The zone also contains overpopulated areas that

could become "departure zones" for people moving back into areas of future settlement once the fly has been controlled.

The control campaign would be conducted in several phases and involve several methods of attack. Experimental work with new, biodegradable chemicals designed to kill the larvae of the fly without harming other aquatic life has already begun. The chemicals are applied by boat upstream from breeding sites and by helicopter in those river areas that are inaccessible. On another front, further investigation is planned of drugs that will effectively treat disease victims. Even if the fly is controlled, thousands of affected people will still need help. Finally, studies are planned for development of fertile valleys for repopulation of areas that had to be abandoned because of the fly.

The main objective now is to raise sufficient funds (more than \$100 million) for the campaign from rich countries and international organizations. This effort is now under way, and, if successful, the initial phase of the control program will begin in 1974. It could take as long as twenty years to complete the job. But if it succeeds, one more source of human misery will have been eliminated, and a lost opportunity for development will have been regained in a part of the world that desperately needs it.

METRIC MADNESS

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the House is to vote next week on H.R. 11035, called the Metric Conversion Act of 1973.

If the House passes this legislation I think it is reasonable to assume that we will receive more mail and phone calls from our constituents than on any issue, including Watergate. I can honestly say that I have not received one piece of mail, one phone call, or had one request from any of my constituents suggesting that our present system of weights and measures was so confusing or inadequate that to get along we must "convert" to the metric system to get in step with the rest of the world and enter the 20th century. I sincerely doubt that an outraged and confused society will take much solace from findings of the Committee on Science and Astronautics that "use of the metric system—was authorized—in 1866." Some might even suggest that if metric conversion was so essential to progress, why was it not made the law of the land then.

Nor will our people be pacified by such findings as, "the United States is the only industrially developed nation which has not established a national policy committing itself to—conversion to the metric system." Many persons may recall the gigantic amounts of our foreign aid giveaways and have concluded that the United States is, and has been, the foremost industrially developed nation. Personally, I know of no foreign country that has refused U.S. products or goods, because our people have not used the metric system as their national standard.

The mothers and fathers in this country will not be happy to learn that the conversion is "voluntary," extending over a 10-year period, or that the costly re-writing of our school textbooks will compel our children to study the metric system, with the inevitable result being the creation of a barrier to understanding—yet another generation gap.

The cost of this latest change of our cultural environment can in no way be estimated. The cost of re-writing the textbooks, retooling all of the machinery, replacement of all of our highway speed signs, and the recomputation of millions of deeds and title transactions in every courthouse in the land, can only suggest a few of the tangible expenses.

To the sports fan, one wonders how many meters or dekameters will be necessary to make a first down in football. Or imagine the announcement that a star halfback just ran a hectometer for a touchdown.

Or that the fisherman noticed on his license that a legal size for keeping a bass was two decimeters.

And how many farmers, real estate agents, or for that matter, tax assessors can visualize an 80-hectare farm? Or how many rods or feet in a lot make up an acre?

Or for that matter, how many liters of milk will the housewife want the milkman to leave? Or for the farmer, what is the price of corn given to him in hectoliters, rather than in bushels or pecks, or kilos rather than pounds?

And imagine the chagrin of the craft union man in learning he will now have to carry two sets of tools, because even the bolts and screws under the metric system will be a different size. Even the gun lobbyists will find the calibers and gage in ammunition and bore are now transferred to millimeters.

Most of us in thinking of the language, customs, and needs of our people, can only agree that the metric conversion to the American people would be about as simple as abolishing the English language and teaching them to reeducate themselves in a foreign tongue. It is one of the most bizarre products to come out of the "new American revolution," and a strange way to commemorate the 200th anniversary of our Republic by initiating the conversion of our American time-proved and accepted standards of weights and measures into those of an "international standard" or as the bill, H.R. 11035 provides:

(c) The term "international standard or recommendation" means an engineering standard or recommendation formulated and promulgated by an international organization and recommended for adoption by individual nations as a national standard.

In order that our colleagues may better understand the system we are deciding whether or not to impose on the unsuspecting citizens of the United States, and that we may be able to communicate it to our constituents when they write concerning the confusion that will develop, I include a metric conversion table following my remarks:

METRIC SYSTEM

LENGTH		
Unit and abbreviation	Number of meters	Approximate U.S. equivalent
Myriameter (my m).....	10,000	6.2 miles.
Kilometer (km).....	1,000	0.62 mile.
Hectometer (hm).....	100	109.36 yards.
Dekameter (dam).....	10	32.81 feet.
Meter (m).....	1	39.37 inches.
Decimeter (dm).....	.1	3.94 inches.
Centimeter (cm).....	.01	0.39 inch.
Millimeter (mm).....	.001	0.04 inch.

AREA		
Unit and abbreviation	Number of square meters	Approximate U.S. equivalent
Square kilometer (sq km or km ²).....	1,000,000	0.3861 square miles.
Hectare (ha).....	10,000	2.47 acres.
Are (a).....	100	119.60 square yards.
Centare (ca).....	1	10.76 square feet.
Square centimeter (sq cm or cm ²).....	.0001	0.155 square inch.

VOLUME		
Unit and abbreviation	Number of cubic meters	Approximate U.S. equivalent
Dekastere (das).....	10	13.10 cubic yards.
Stere (s).....	1	1.31 cubic yards.
Decistere (ds).....	.10	3.53 cubic feet.
Cubic centimeter (cu cm or cm ³ also cc).....	.000001	0.061 cubic inch.

CAPACITY				
Unit and abbreviation	Number of liters	Approximate U.S. equivalent		
		Cubic	Dry	Liquids
Kiloliter (kl).....	1,000	1.31 cubic yards.....		
Hectoliter (hl).....	100	3.53 cubic feet.....	2.84 bushels.....	gallons.
Dekaliter (dal).....	10	0.35 cubic foot.....	1.14 pecks.....	2.64 gallons.
Liter (l).....	1	61.02 cubic inches.....	0.908 quart.....	1.057 quarts.
Deciliter (dl).....	.10	6.1 cubic inches.....	0.18 pint.....	0.21 pint.
Centiliter (cl).....	.01	0.6 cubic inch.....		0.338 fluid ounce.
Milliliter (ml).....	.001	0.6 cubic inch.....		0.27 fluidram.

MASS AND WEIGHT		
Unit and abbreviation	Number of grams	Approximate U.S. equivalent
Metric ton (MT or t).....	1,000,000	1.1 tons.
Quintal (q).....	100,000	220.46 pounds.
Kilogram (kg).....	1,000	2.2046 pounds.
Hectogram (hg).....	100	3.527 ounces.
Dekagram (dag).....	10	0.353 ounce.
Gram (g or gm).....	1	0.035 ounce.
Decigram (dg).....	0.10	1.543 grains.
Centigram (cg).....	0.01	0.154 grain.
Milligram (mg).....	0.001	0.015 grain.

Source: "Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary," 1973.

SOKOL MEMBERS CELEBRATE ANOTHER YEAR OF ACHIEVEMENT AND EXCELLENCE

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, February 15 marks the 109th anniversary of the founding of the first American Sokol unit by a group of Czech immigrants in St. Louis, Mo., and on October 30, 1892, the first Slovak Sokol Society was organized.

The members of the American Sokol Organization—Czech—and Sokol U.S.A.—Slovak—as well as the Catholic Sokols, practice a system of physical fitness through a series of calisthenics and activities which are all-encompassing, with the realization that to maintain a free nation, its people must be physically and morally strong.

Sokol stresses the development of physical, spiritual, moral, and cultural enlightenment among its members and for this reason, I was proud to introduce the bill which passed the 92d Congress and became Public Law 92-486 designating October 30 as National Sokol Day and authorizing the President to call upon the American people to observe October 30 with appropriate ceremonies as a salute to all Sokol members across the country who have contributed so much to the freedom and individualism of America.

In addition to gymnastic training and competition, social functions such as golf, bowling, and volleyball tournaments, as well as dances, parties, picnics, winter carnivals, and other events of interest are held throughout the year by and for

all members, who range from the very young to the very old.

Sokol potential class leaders are offered the opportunity to plan their own social functions, and also to assist all organizational activities. This enables the youth to learn leadership, responsibility, cooperation, and organization.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join with Sokol members in the 11th Congressional District of Illinois, which I am honored to represent, in the city of Chicago, and all over our Nation as they celebrate another year of achievement and resolve to continue their record of excellence.

PAT THORN HONORED

HON. GOODLOE E. BYRON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. BYRON. Mr. Speaker, recently Mr. Pat Thorn was honored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 751, American Legion Post 142, Knights of Columbus Council 5466, and the Woodlawn Democratic Club. The benefit and dinner were to honor Mr. Thorn for his many civic accomplishments, and I would like to join in praising him for his many years of dedicated work in his community.

I would like to share with my colleagues an account from the Randallstown Times describing the dinner in Mr. Thorn's honor.

The account follows:

WOODLAWN HONORS ONE OF ITS OWN

(By Janice Griffin)

One of Woodlawn's most beloved residents was feted on Sunday by more than 1,000

well-wishers at Our Lady of Perpetual Help School.

Pat Thorn, a victim of diabetes, was the honoree at the benefit dinner and bazaar planned by the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 751, American Legion Post 142, Knights of Columbus Council 5466 and the Woodlawn Democratic Club.

"He's helped all these organizations with their programs and we want to show Pat our appreciation at the time when he needs it," said Chris Murphy, who was instrumental in organizing the festivities.

Although Mr. Thorn is not a VFW member, it was that organization which first suggested honoring him. Bill Kelly, a VFW representative commented, "Pat Thorn is a dedicated community man and now it's time for the community to appreciate him."

Mr. Thorn, who was given a three-day pass from Ft. Howard Veterans Hospital to attend Sunday's event, is commander of the American Legion post, vice-president of the Democratic Club, and past Grand Knight of the Knights.

As a result of his diabetes, he has undergone four operations in three weeks, losing his left leg in the process. But he doesn't want sympathy; he's still thinking about how he can help others in Veteran's Hospitals.

"Now that I've been a patient in Ft. Howard," related Pat Thorn, "I'll be better equipped to plan activities for those fellows when our organizations go for visits."

Throughout the day, surprises were planned for Mr. Thorn. One came when he won the door prize (to the delight of his many friends) and found an oversized green hat with Blaze Starr inside.

Miss Starr of Block fame and Mr. Thorn are old friends who have worked together on many events to help their community.

"I've known Pat and the work he's done a long time," said a smiling Miss Starr, "so when the committee asked me to come, I said 'Of course.'"

According to Miss Starr, when Mr. Thorn saw her, "He had tears in his eyes."

A presentation by William Bartenfelder, County Council chairman, and Francis Bossle, a county councilman, also drew the crowd's approval.

They awarded Mr. Thorn a plaque, signed by the eight Council members and citing him for his work with Kernan Hospital, Christmas projects, and his "efforts in promoting the furtherance of brotherhood."

Mr. Thorn said he was "overwhelmed" and "filled up emotionally" by the people who came to honor him. "Today, I'm the happiest man in the world."

Mr. Thorn and his wife, Connie, had a smile and a handshake for everyone. Moved by the community's expression of love for her husband, Mrs. Thorn remarked, "I knew he had friends, but this is unbelievable."

The couple's daughter, Connie, and son, Pat Jr., expressed the same feelings and added, "He knows everyone here!"

The four representatives who planned the affair, Mr. Kelly (VFW), Mr. Murphy (Knights of Columbus), Mel Burgess (Democratic Club), and Mitt Harten (American Legion), were especially pleased with the turnout. "Everyone here is so enthused over the event," said Mr. Kelly.

One of those in attendance, Bruce Wendsheim, felt the event was "a most heart-warming experience. I'll thrilled that other people feel this way about another human being."

Woodlawn residents who thought Mr. Thorn might curb his activities, can rest assured that he'll be back. "Why should my plans change?" he questioned. "I haven't lost anything." Just as soon as Mr. Thorn gets his artificial limb and can get around, he plans to resume his busy schedule with organizations in his favorite community.

COOKIE GILCHRIST AND THE UNITED ATHLETES COALITION OF AMERICA, INC.

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, Cookie Gilchrist and I were teammates with the Buffalo Bills and I admired him as a teammate and as a great fullback, but even more as a man who wants to help other people.

Today he is actively nurturing a vision he has long held to help ease the difficult transition of athletes from the playing field to the business world of American life which many times is difficult indeed and leads to some real life tragedies.

The Colorado nonprofit corporation he has helped establish, United Athletes Coalition of America, Inc., will attack the problems created by the tremendous popularity of athletics in the United States; first, problems of their possible overemphasis and consequent distortion of values by young people; second, problems in the maintenance of personal and financial perspective by active professional athletes; and third, problems in the transition by athletes from participa-

tion in professional sports to the mainstream of American life at the conclusion of their athletic careers.

UACA will direct its efforts toward:

First. Education and guidance of athletes at the preprofessional levels by using individual present and retired athletes to express their experiences through visitations to colleges and high schools and elementary educational institutions; through financial assistance to worthy and needy athletes pursuing educational goals in nonathletic areas.

Second. Education and rehabilitation of ex-athletes by establishing information and counseling centers in key cities in order to direct ex-athletes in financial, legal, medical, psychological, and career counseling; make available direct financial assistance to appropriate ex-athletes and their families in the form of controlled grants for alleviating severe personal problems.

Third. Education and guidance of current professional athletes by (a) disseminating information regarding education and vocational training; (b) disseminating information concerning legal, financial, social problems common to professional athletes; (c) establishing in key cities local offices manned by qualified ex-athletes to give one-to-one counseling and advice regarding problems affecting all areas of life which may be particular to athletes; (d) make available professional expertise concerning personal and financial management for athletes through educational group seminars.

The objectives toward which Cookie Gilchrist and the UACA are working make it important that my colleagues become aware of this effort. The Buffalo Courier-Express recently carried an article about Cookie and the UACA which I include at this point and commend to the attention of my colleagues in the Congress:

COOKIE WORKS TO HELP OVER-THE-HILL ATHLETES

DENVER.—Fourteen years of professional football gave Cookie Gilchrist fleeting fame, a pair of bad knees and the devastating realization that he was fundamentally unprepared for life off the gridiron.

But Gilchrist survived in the real world and now is nursing a vision he hopes will make the transition easier for other athletes.

It's called the United Athletes Coalition of America and that's what Carlton Chester Gilchrist, 38, is devoting his energies to these days.

"What we're interested in is trying to rehabilitate athletes once they're finished playing. We're trying to salvage the lives of individuals," Gilchrist says, sounding more like a social worker than the 6-foot-3, 255-pound fullback who once set an AFL record with 243 yards and five touchdowns in one game.

Gilchrist wants to assemble volunteer professional counselors in such areas as finance, career planning, law, psychology, and he's not only interested in dealing with the ex-

athlete but also in educating and advising current athletes and youngsters.

Gilchrist says being a professional athlete can become essentially an ego trip, and the comedown, for too many, is hard and fast. The athlete suddenly finds he can't borrow money, people don't recognize him on the street anymore, and all the money from those huge player salaries has been squandered.

"On the field, court or whatever, an athlete is as sleek, quick, instinctive as any animal in the jungle," Gilchrist explains. "But an athlete's instincts to survive in the everyday world are dulled by adulation, acceptance, what he reads in the papers and hears on radio and TV.

"Having been exposed to such a high, fast way of living, he sometimes finds he'll do almost anything to sustain himself. He becomes vulnerable to con men . . . who rape him of all the things he's worked hard for. Or he becomes an alcoholic, drug addict, criminal."

Gilchrist can document such cases, "I know a great back, a Hall of Famer, who is sleeping on a park bench in the same city where he was a star. Big Daddy Lipscomb died of an overdose of heroin. Lenny Ford died drunk and broke in some rundown hotel."

Gilchrist remembers Warren Wells, former Oakland wide receiver.

Wells, dogged by a police record, served out a prison term and attempted a comeback in 1972. But after a minor altercation with police, he found his parole in jeopardy last May.

"I went to Oakland and found Wells couldn't put together a sentence," Gilchrist says. "All he could talk about was that he didn't understand what they were doing to him and that he just wanted to play football. He couldn't adjust to the idea that he was no longer just Warren Wells, the football player. He's now in a psychiatric ward in Houston."

That experience is what gave birth last July to the UACA.

"I got together with Ernie Barnes, Dick Bass and other players in the L.A. area to sign an agreement that we need some kind of a system to keep from falling into a bottomless pit, to quit pretending that the world always loves us, that the world will always do things for us."

What his organization needs, he says, is "support, volunteers, money, and we need to know where athletes are that need help." Gilchrist says he has received little response from such groups as the National Football League and the NFL Players' Association but is confident he'll make in-roads.

He also firmly believes much of the billions of dollars in the sports industry is being mis-spent and could better be used by an organization such as UACA—for the benefit of players, owners and fans.

"The fan, in particular, should realize that this athlete entertained him for a number of years, and the man is worthy of more than outright rejection once his playing days are over," he says.

It now has been six years since Gilchrist's sometimes controversial and off-beat career ended after playing for teams in Canada and for Buffalo, Denver and Miami. And, although he found the game dehumanizing, he feels an obligation to leave it something.

"I want to make a greater contribution than I did as a player."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, February 18, 1974

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Let us now praise famous men and our fathers that begat us; in whom the Lord showed forth His glory, His mighty power

in the days of old.—Ecclesiasticus 44: 1, 2.

O God and Father of us all, our hearts expand with pride as we think again of our first President whose birthday we celebrate today. By the example of his

life, his spirit still calls us to have courage in adversity, to be faithful in times of trouble, and to learn to pray that we may be equal to the experiences which daily attend our ways.

As we listen once more to the words