

## IN THE COAST GUARD

Coast Guard nominations beginning Raymond K. Kostuk, to be lieutenant (j.g.), and ending Robert C. Winter, to be lieutenant (j.g.), which nominations were received

by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on February 7, 1974.

## IN THE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration nominations beginning Daniel S.

Ellers, to be lieutenant (j.g.), and ending Thomas J. Rice, to be ensign, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on February 18, 1974.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## CEDAR-RIVERSIDE DEVELOPMENT PROVIDES ENERGY-EFFICIENT LIFESTYLE

## HON. BILL FRENZEL

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, the February 11 issue of the Washington Post carried an article by Mr. Wilfred Owen, a senior fellow at Brookings Institution, about the energy crisis and the design of our urban environment. The article points out very well the close relationship between our present patterns of urban development and the energy shortages.

Planning is the key phrase which is emphasized when Mr. Owen discusses the solutions to our present energy dilemma, and Cedar-Riverside, the "new town within town" in Minneapolis, is cited as an example of the type of planning he feels is increasingly needed.

Ideas for revitalizing the central city are not new to Minneapolis. For years the scourge of subzero winter temperatures made working in downtown Minneapolis a depressing experience for many. In answer to this, the planners came up with a modern and coordinated "skyway" system, now being copied all over the country. In addition, Minneapolis has had its share of other innovative ideas such as the Nicollet Mall Gateway Center. Urban environments will doubtless change at a faster rate, because of the energy crisis. But in Minneapolis, the need for change has already been identified and its relationship to future energy consumption is well established.

The article by Mr. Owen follows:

## SAVING GAS—AND SOCIETY

(By Wilfred Owen)

The gasoline shortage focuses attention on a fundamental defect of the American city: We are using our ability to move to compensate for our inability to build a satisfactory urban environment.

What we are up against is the obsolescence of the accidental city, which puts a premium on moving because it offers so little in the way of living. Vast central city areas are plagued by poor housing and inadequate services, neighborhoods are rocked by drugs and crime, and the ugliness is all-pervading. Under those circumstances the automobile has become the logical method of escape to dormitory suburbs, where driving is a necessary means of surviving: it may take a gallon of gas to buy a quart of milk.

The suburban commuter life-style increased 100 per cent in the past decade in Dallas and Houston, 84 per cent in New Orleans, and 56 per cent in Pittsburgh. Nationwide, reverse commuting was up 79 per cent, reflecting the fact that poor people and blacks living in center cities are unable to find either housing or acceptance close to jobs in outlying areas. Those who work close

in live far out, and those who work far out live close in. It is a perfect set-up for the petroleum industry.

The real energy crisis, then, is the drain on human energy. The average commuter spends a month of daylight hours every year beating his way over the concrete trails between home and job. If people were considered as important as fossil fuels, someone would have appointed a human energy czar in charge of rebuilding the cities.

Planned communities around the world are beginning to show how systems of urban living can be designed for people rather than for business. A city designed for human purposes provides good housing in a pleasant neighborhood with the option of living near work, walking to the store, having recreation nearby, and reducing the unnecessary travel that results from the inconvenience of having things located in the wrong places. Those who prefer perpetual motion have the option of generating extra mileage if they want. By contrast most unplanned urban areas deny people those choices.

Planned cities are demonstrating that large-scale city-building is physically and economically feasible and that many of the design concepts, as well as the financing methods and community social systems, could apply to existing cities and suburbs. The federal government is now supporting planned urbanization through loan guarantees to help pay land acquisition and other front-end costs. Planned cities may be either satellites of old cities, such as Reston or Columbia, or rehabilitation of blighted areas in existing cities. Cedar-Riverside in Minneapolis is one of the latter.

What is happening in Cedar-Riverside points the way toward transforming urban slums and blight all over America. A private city-building team, which operates out of a converted ice cream factory, is in the process of redesigning a depressed and depressing 100 acres of the old city into a new city for 30,000 people. The result will be an attractive downtown community just 12 blocks from the center of downtown Minneapolis and a few steps from the University of Minnesota.

The Cedar-Riverside planners have put together over 400 separate parcels of "charming slum" property in an effort to rebuild the whole place in a way that will restore "the enjoyment and celebration of life," with due consideration for the wishes of existing tenants. All of them, if they wish, will be included in the new community. The aim is to combine good housing, pleasant neighborhoods, easy access to jobs, good health-care services, improvements in education, provisions for recreation, and a wide range of cultural activities. A theatre in the round has been fashioned out of a pizza parlor, and beer joints have become centers for the performing arts. High-rise apartments have both subsidized and unsubsidized units in a mix that conceals which is which, and day-care centers, clinics and other community facilities are located in the apartment buildings. Much of the surroundings will be refurbished rather than destroyed.

Already Cedar Avenue, the once dingy main commercial street has lost its typical city street pallor. The poles and wires are down, the sidewalks are repaved, store fronts are being renovated. Pocket parks are being substituted for vacant lots. Colorful murals

camouflage ugly walls. Half the street acreage has been vacated to consolidate the land into large tracts for building complexes and for open space. A new pedestrian transport system is being built at second-floor level to take the place of unneeded street mileage. And an elongated town center plaza and surrounding buildings will keep the motor vehicles below the surface.

Projects such as Cedar-Riverside point out the best thing about a gasoline shortage: most things that need to be done to cope with it are things that ought to be done anyway. It is time for the richest country in the world to overcome the poverty of its cities. It will take a combination of national economic reforms to reduce poverty, massive housing programs, new land-use planning policies, and institutional arrangements for managing and financing the urban habitat. But we know from new communities around the world that building and rebuilding whole cities is physically possible and can prove financially feasible through cost-saving techniques, new design concepts, a combination of public and private efforts, and the use for community purposes of the profits from rising land values.

Transforming urban America would require a single urban development fund to consolidate federal aid for urban areas, and the creation of urban development agencies at the metropolitan level with city-building responsibilities.

Making urban areas livable, desirable, and attractive for people of all incomes and races is the overriding domestic challenge for the last quarter of this century. Putting the emphasis on living instead of moving is a shift in priorities that seems bound to save gasoline. If we put our minds to it, it might even save urban society.

ARTHUR C. PERRY, DEAN OF ADMINISTRATORS, AND L. B. J. FRIEND

## HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, every one of us in this room knows how important it is to have a good person in charge of the staff back in the office. Everyone in this room knows that without an administrator to manage the flow of work across our desks and the flow of people in and out, without someone who can represent us when we have to be three or four places at one time, that our jobs become much harder, and even impossible to manage.

One of the best men ever to perform this service was Arthur C. Perry. He was indeed the dean of administrators, for his service in that capacity nearly spanned this century to date.

He was a good man, an able man, a dedicated man, and he cared not only

about those he worked for but about enabling them to do their best possible for a nation and a system of government he loved dearly.

Because of this he was called out of retirement again and again for further service to our late beloved President Lyndon Johnson.

As majority leader, Vice President, and President, Mr. Johnson relied heavily on this stalwart man, who had first come to Washington in 1919 to work for Texas Senator Morris Sheppard, and then for Senator Tom Connally.

His passing is a matter of sorrow and will leave a great hole in an important era of our country. He was much beloved and he shall be much missed. I salute his memory and I salute his lovely wife Katharine, who stood by his side through these long and busy years.

An article on the late Arthur C. Perry follows:

ARTHUR C. PERRY, LBJ INTIMATE, DIES

(By Jean R. Halley)

Arthur Colvin Perry, former administrative assistant to three U.S. senators from Texas and an aide to President Johnson, died Sunday at Doctors Hospital.

At times referred to as the "Dean of Government," he had completed almost 50 years of federal government service when he retired with his last boss, President Johnson, in 1968.

Mr. Perry's friendship with Mr. Johnson had dated back to 1933, when the latter first came to Washington as secretary to Rep. Richard Kleberg of Texas.

At that time, Mr. Perry was administrative assistant to Sen. Tom Connally of Texas and an old hand at carrying out congressional operations. He had first come to Capitol Hill in 1919 to serve as administrative assistant to Sen. Morris Sheppard of Texas.

Mr. Perry showed Mr. Johnson the ropes and Mr. Johnson never forgot it.

When Sen. Connally retired in 1953, Mr. Perry decided that after 33 years of government service, he also would sit back and take it easy.

But Mr. Johnson, who by then was Senate majority leader, would have none of that. He called Mr. Perry immediately and asked him to be his administrative assistant.

Mr. Perry agreed to get back into harness and remained with Mr. Johnson through his years as Vice President and then President. Mr. Perry served Mr. Johnson both in the Senate and in the White House as an almost anonymous administrative assistant.

He was so anonymous, in fact, that in 1953 he was formally invited "as a Republican leader" to become a member of the Capitol Hill Club, a meeting place for Republicans from all over America. Mr. Perry acknowledged the distinction but penned his regrets.

"It naturally appeals to the ego of any individual to be regarded as a 'leader,' even in the Republican Party. However, it is somewhat depressing to me to feel that after having spent my whole life in the Democratic Party, and having been one of the original organizers of the Young Democrats Club of the District of Columbia, I made no more impression than to be considered a Republican leader . . . To save you embarrassment, I shall respectfully decline your invitation . . ." he wrote.

Anonymous or not, Mr. Perry's influence on Mr. Johnson was widely recognized during the years. While Senate majority leader, Mr. Johnson once paid Mr. Perry public tribute before Congress.

"I have never known a more faithful public servant. I have never known a more honorable man. I have never known a person

more dedicated to the preservation of the democratic process . . ." Mr. Johnson said.

After he moved to the White House, Mr. Johnson often referred to Mr. Perry as "my mentor and faithful friend."

Mr. Perry was born in Austin and was a student at the University of Texas there when he was summoned to Washington by Sen. Sheppard to take on a summer job.

The job became permanent, but Mr. Perry did not let it interfere with his education. He managed to get both bachelor's and master's degrees in law from George Washington University in the 1920s.

He later switched to the staff of Sen. Connally but left Capitol Hill in 1934 to serve for more than a decade as an attorney with the Federal Communications Commission, the Internal Revenue Service and the Justice Department. He returned to Sen. Connally's office in 1947.

Mr. Perry actually was credited with launching Mr. Johnson into a political career in the 1930s. It started with the "little congress," composed of congressional secretaries, who elected Mr. Johnson as speaker. That action was considered the start of his long and successful career.

Mr. Perry had been a member for many years of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church and of the Barristers Lodge. He had been secretary of the Texas State Society here.

He is survived by his wife, Katharine Williamson Wicks Perry, of the home, 1301 Vermont Ave. NW, and a brother, J. L. Perry, of Ormond Beach, Fla.

## PRICE CONTROLS IS NO ANSWER FOR ENERGY CRISIS

HON. ROBERT J. HUBER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Speaker, it would seem that we would have learned by now that price controls breed shortages and market dislocation. However, from many quarters we hear that controls are the answer. In my view, this answer was very effectively refuted in an editorial which appeared in the Detroit Free Press on February 7, 1974. It is my hope that my colleagues will read it and remember when we next consider energy legislation. The editorial follows:

[From the Detroit Free Press, Feb. 7, 1974]  
PLAN TO CONTROL OIL PRICES DEFIES LAWS OF ECONOMICS

Congress' reaction to the soaring price of oil suggests that the members of that body, like the Bourbon kings of France, never forget anything and never learn anything.

The attempt to legislate a rollback in the price of that portion of domestic crude oil not now subject to price controls is equivalent to trying to repeal the law of gravity. One would have thought the nation's experience with the impact of price controls generally, and with regulating the domestic price of energy resources when we cannot control foreign prices would have taught us something.

But no, Congress is apparently going to press ahead, reacting to the angry pressures generated by the high prices at the gas pump, defying the working of the laws of economics. To satisfy the cry for lower prices, Congress is willing to take the longer-term risk that the supply within the United States will continue to shrink.

The architect of this plan, Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., says he hopes it will re-

duce the price of gasoline at the pump by as much as four cents a gallon. Meanwhile, Standard Oil of Indiana has announced that it is cutting the pump price by two cents a gallon because, with reduced gasoline output at its refineries, it has been using less of the expensive foreign crude oil in its mix.

Hallelujah, right? Wrong, if the net effect over several years is to reduce the incentive for American oil companies to expand the domestic supply. The trouble is that these same companies also have heavy investments overseas, and they may be inclined to expand their overseas investments rather than promote self-sufficiency at home.

Has the Congress come up with an alternative set of incentives for domestic exploration and refinery construction? We have seen no evidence that it has. And we doubt that congressmen have persuaded the managers of the nation's oil companies to become philanthropic organizations and develop those domestic resources for sheer love of country. The spirit of '76 indeed.

One of these days we may be able to pay 35 cents a gallon for gas we can't get. When that happens, we will be wondering what snake-oil salesman persuaded us it was wise to legislate prices on a commodity in short supply.

## ARMY SECRETARY CALLAWAY REPORTS ON SUCCESS OF VOLUNTEER ARMY

HON. ROBERT L. LEGGETT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Speaker, as a longtime advocate of a volunteer military force, I was pleased to receive the other day a letter from Army Secretary Howard H. Callaway describing the success of the system.

In the first year of the system, rates for AWOL, desertion, crimes, and court-martial are down.

High school graduates make up 60 percent of new enlistments; while this figure is not particularly impressive, it will doubtless improve as Vietnam fades into the past and military service becomes more acceptable among educated young people.

I see no cause for concern in the increase in black enlistment from 18.7 to 28.2 percent. This has occurred for the same reason a high proportion of professional athletes are black: Economic and social conditions are such that military service, like professional sports, offers a better chance for rapid advancement for an able young black man. When equal education, equal housing, and equal employment opportunity have become more of a reality, we can expect black enlistments to subside to the percentage of blacks found in the general population. For the present, the fact that it offers opportunity and that blacks are accepting it is reason for pride rather than embarrassment to the Army.

I insert Secretary Callaway's letter in the RECORD at this point.

SECRETARY OF THE ARMY,

Washington, D.C., January 31, 1974.

HON. ROBERT L. LEGGETT,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. LEGGETT: As I am sure you are aware, there has been a considerable amount



of interest regarding the status of the volunteer Army. I am now completing a full report on the first year of the volunteer Army and will be forwarding a copy of it to you in the near future. In the meantime, I thought you and your constituents would appreciate a brief status report. In summary, the news is good.

First, I would like to mention a recruiting technique heretofore unknown in the modern American Army. Last year the Army reactivated the 9th Infantry Division at Fort Lewis, Washington, but the manpower was not at hand. The Army directed the Commander, General Fulton, to take his cadre, the Division colors, and recruit a division. General Fulton and his recruiters did just that. They began a vigorous recruiting campaign and today that division stands at 102 percent strength, essentially filled with volunteer soldiers. Now this is a real success story, a living example illustrating that the volunteer Army program is not an impossible dream, but a workable idea which can be accomplished.

During the period January to December 1973, the Army recruited 163,800 men and women. Reenlistments for the year totaled 46,300. In addition, 2,530 men and women extended their enlistments for two years or more during the period from January to October. The Army has achieved 88 percent of its recruiting objectives since we abandoned the use of the draft on 29 December 1972, and recent recruiting trends are up. The high school graduate content of our non-prior service enlisted accessions since the draft ended (calendar year 1972) has been about 60 percent. If we include prior service accessions, the high school figure rises to 63 percent; and if we take a snapshot of the whole Army, we find 71 percent enlisted men and women have at least a high school education. Although there were some shortfalls in meeting recruiting goals in the early months of this fiscal year, recently the monthly goals have been met and our enlisted strength permits us to maintain an effective and quality force.

Many new approaches to recruiting are being tried which stress quality together with quantity, such as bringing the recruiter force up to authorized strength on a priority basis, expanding the unit of choice and station of choice options (as in the example of the 9th Division), focusing on the junior college market, screening out poor soldiers in reenlistments, administering new entrance tests, and even screening out early in training the individuals who cannot become successful soldiers. These efforts will continue.

With respect to discipline in the volunteer Army, in comparing trends for Fiscal Years 1972 and 1973, a period which includes both draft and volunteer Army experience, we find that rates for AWOL, desertion, crimes of violence, crimes against property, and courts-martial, are down. Virtually every major indicator of discipline in the Army has, in fact, remained at the same level or improved. Whatever factors contribute to this picture, it is clear that today's volunteer soldier is not causing an increase in disciplinary problems.

As you know, there has been some interest in the racial composition of our enlistees. I want to stress that the Army has no quotas based on race. Our main concern is that the applicant is qualified to enlist and serve in the Army and that he is motivated to serve to the best of his ability. Operating under that policy, the percentage of black males enlisting in the Army increased from 18.7 percent in Calendar Year 1972 to 28.2 percent in Calendar Year 1973 and as a result, the black enlisted men increased from 17.5 percent of our enlisted strength in Calendar Year 1972 to about 20 percent in Calendar Year 1973. Black soldiers, like all other soldiers, are assigned throughout the Army in accordance

with their enlistment commitments and their individual capabilities.

Finally, combat readiness, which is the heart of the Army's business, has shown significant improvement. Judged by the stringent standards reported to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the divisions today much more nearly meet their goals than they did at the end of the draft—all 13 divisions are fully operational and nearly all are ready for combat.

These simple facts and figures point to one conclusion: The Army is better today than it was at the end of the draft. All of the important trends are in the right direction. I am proud to emphasize that your Army is good, combat-ready, and improving with the passage of time.

Sincerely,

HOWARD H. CALLAWAY.

#### VICE PRESIDENT FORD CATALOGS NATION'S ENERGY RESOURCES

#### HON. LAMAR BAKER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, southern hospitality is well known. It had an opportunity to expose its charm to the Vice President of the United States on February 18 and was, in turn, charmed by GERALD FORD, guest and principal speaker at the Engineers Week Banquet in Chattanooga on that date.

The Vice President warmed to our people and they warmed to him. He was well received and he responded in a manner to establish why he is the ideal leader for the No. 2 spot in our Government. He met with a great many of his fans in the Chattanooga area, both publicly and privately. He exchanged pleasantries and answered questions. He took time for a press conference and responded forthrightly to a wide-ranging barrage of news inquiries. He was affable, courteous and responsive.

In addition to addressing the Engineers Week banquet assemblage, the Vice President presented Chattanooga Mayor Robert Kirk Walker with a framed letter certifying Chattanooga's designation as a bicentennial community and also gave a bicentennial flag to the city. William Bunn and Herbert McQueen of Combustion Engineering received plaques from Vice President Ford as co-winners of the "Engineer of the Year" award, presented annually to an outstanding Chattanooga engineer. This was the first joint presentation of the award.

In his formal remarks, the Vice President cited the role of the American engineer in solving the energy problem. His summary of our energy resources and the challenges we face in bringing the country safely through the crisis can serve as a primer for all who seek to know where we are in the energy situation and where we need to go.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the Vice President's remarks to every energy-conscious citizen in the United States. I include his speech for the RECORD as a ready reference source. I also include two editori-

als—one from the Chattanooga News Free Press and the other from the Chattanooga Times—both welcoming the Vice President to our city and both setting the tone for a most satisfying experience:

[From the Chattanooga News-Free Press, February 18, 1974]

#### WELCOME, MR. VICE PRESIDENT

Chattanoogans join today in welcoming Vice President Gerald R. Ford to this community as a special guest highlighting the local observance of Engineers Week.

The engineers of this area have established a record of having some of the most outstanding observances in the nation, entertaining moon-walking astronauts as their guests last year and the Vice President this year.

Vice President Ford has many friends in Chattanooga, having visited here before. This is his first appearance here in his new and lofty role of Vice President.

Since assuming that office, he has gained nationwide popularity. While many polls indicate he is considered by many Americans as a prospect for the Presidency in 1976, Mr. Ford has made clear announcement that he does not plan to run for any office at that time. He expects to give up his role in public life that includes service as an outstanding representative from Michigan in the United States Congress, where he was minority leader for the Republican Party in the House.

Chattanooga is honored by Mr. Ford's presence and will be attentive to his remarks as he speaks tonight to engineers and their guests at the Chattanooga Choo-Choo.

This community is one rich in history. The visit today of Vice President Ford follows a long tradition of visits by high American leaders begun by President James Monroe when he came to the Brainerd Mission on May 27 and 28 of 1819.

We welcome you, Mr. Vice President.

[From the Chattanooga Times, Feb. 18, 1974]

#### WELCOME, MR. VICE-PRESIDENT

Despite his declared intention not to seek "any public office" in 1976, Democrats and Republicans alike will be watching Vice President Gerald Ford closely as he swings into Chattanooga today to help area engineers celebrate Engineers Week.

Mr. Ford enjoys a comfortably high popularity rating in the polls taken among Republicans who see in him the opportunity for an even chance at winning the presidency again in 1976 despite the trauma visited upon the party by Watergate. And many Democrats concede he'd make a considerable opponent.

The Vice President probably will comment on these issues in a press conference today. But no matter how one views the political scene nowadays, we're confident all Chattanoogaans welcome Mr. Ford's visit to the city as an excellent opportunity to demonstrate some Tennessee-style Southern hospitality.

#### REMARKS BY VICE PRESIDENT GERALD R. FORD

I am honored to have the opportunity to address your 1974 Engineers' Week here in this vital electrical and energy center known as "the dynamo of Dixie."

There is a growing awareness that the engineer and the skills that he commands are among our greatest resources. Today as never before this great resource must be used wisely and well.

You are to be commended for creating the engineering task force organized during the last year. By drawing from the scientific skills of the 19 engineering societies that comprise your undertaking, you are mobilizing over 1,500 engineers of this area in a

consolidated effort to serve our Nation. I salute the Tennessee Volunteers for their great Rebel ingenuity.

Tonight I want to address myself to the role of the engineer in the energy crisis. In times of great national need, we turn to the engineer.

In the Fifties our engineers forged ahead with new weapons for our defense.

In the Sixties American engineering put Americans on the moon in a single decade.

Now, in the Seventies we turn to the engineer to help solve the energy crisis.

The American engineer has the talent and the ability to solve the energy problem. What we lack is the time required to bring our skills into effective action. Fortunately, in this crisis as in similar situations in the past, ingenuity can be a substitute for time.

An example of this can be found in Nashville, where engineers are building a plant to burn solid waste material in a manner that will generate steam to heat and cool office buildings. They are simultaneously serving ecology and conserving energy by turning trash into power. This is exactly the type of ingenuity we need.

Today, we look for the engineer who can understand, reconcile and synchronize the demands of energy and environmental protection. We need the engineers who are able to balance priorities, who can merge energy demands with the needs of ecology, so that we can have both a sufficient supply of energy and a clean world in which to live. If we are to develop the required engineering resources to meet these goals the government must render all possible assistance to industry and to our educational institutions.

I am delighted to be able to report that we are already at work in this area.

Experts at the National Science Foundation are conducting a far-reaching manpower study to assess the overall availability and needs of scientific personnel in meeting the energy crisis.

In addition, the National Science Foundation is sponsoring graduate training in energy-related research in the coal, oil shale, geothermal, and solar areas. Post-doctoral programs are planned. Distinguished scientists and engineers are to be invited from abroad. Funds are being provided to train highly skilled technicians. And the technical support of universities and industries is being coordinated and expanded.

Recently the Federal Energy Office in Washington, D.C. uncovered a major new area for the application of American engineering skills and techniques.

It has come forward with an analysis which shows that the American population of 210 million wastes as much energy as the 110 million people in Japan consume. With new techniques and appropriate conservation measures, there are indications we can save between 30 and 40 per cent of the energy we now require.

These statistics pose a great challenge to the engineer.

They ask you to:

Find ways to stop this waste of energy.

Increase energy production in the shortest time span possible.

Preserve the quality of our air and water. And

Remain mindful that costs must be held as low as possible.

I am confident that the American engineer can meet these specifications.

The outlook is far from gloomy. In the energy field, America is virtually an underdeveloped nation. There are many energy resources waiting to be tapped.

We have 1.8 trillion barrels of oil which can be unlocked from the shale formations in Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, with the proper technology. This is more than the proven reserves of the largest Arab oil producers in the Middle East.

We have half the free world's proven coal reserves, enough to last for centuries. It awaits the technologies for effective conversion to clean gas and liquid forms, and the technologies which will permit us to mine these vast reserves without despoiling the land.

Forty per cent of our potential oil and natural gas reserve lies untapped on the Outer Continental Shelf. Not a single exploratory well has been drilled on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf. There must be strong assurances that the ocean drilling can be done without the risk of serious environmental damage.

Once the Alaskan pipeline starts flowing, we can start developing the huge resources in our largest state. No one really knows the extent of those reserves.

There are millions of acres of proven and potential geothermal areas in the western states. Technology is needed to make them economically useful.

Research—much research—is needed to perfect the use of solar energy, perhaps our greatest untapped energy source.

There are more—but those are some of the challenges American engineers have to meet and conquer.

There is still a greater—even more vital—challenge in which your help is of the greatest importance.

I predict that Project Independence—President Nixon's program for making the United States self-sufficient in energy needs—will be supplemented by Project Interdependence. That is the worldwide co-operation of mankind to solve the dilemma of constantly growing populations and energy needs, against a finite supply of mineral resources. This goal of worldwide cooperation is being brought within reach by this Administration. Project Interdependence can flourish in the climate of peace created by President Nixon's world policies. In fact, the groundwork is being laid.

Already, the easing of international tensions has been accompanied by substantive exchanges of ideas and experts concerned with advanced energy technologies. American scientists and engineers go to the Soviet Union.

Russians come here. In Tennessee you have been host to Soviet colleagues at Oak Ridge and Tullahoma. There is special interest in the work on advanced energy cycles. We are learning from each other.

As you know, the oil consuming nations met in Washington last week at President Nixon's invitation. Ensuing from that meeting will be a pooling of engineering resources in energy supply and conservation. We are fostering a new spirit in the world—a spirit that will transcend temporary differences.

Dr. Kissinger, our Secretary of State, summed it up recently when he said: "We know that the energy crisis indicates the birth pangs of global interdependence. Our response could well determine our capacity to deal with the international agenda of the future."

Your work as engineers will be part of our response.

Therefore, I want to thank the engineers of Tennessee for the progress you have already made in this direction. You are hastening the day when mankind will share its collective genius to bring about an era of worldwide peace, well-being and understanding. But the work has only just begun.

We must all take part. It will require greater effort, greater thought, greater ingenuity, greater concern from each one of us. The challenge is huge.

But the goal is the dream of every thinking person. And the goal is within our reach. Let us grasp the opportunity.

I thank you.

## GAS LINES NOW—BREAD LINES LATER?

HON. JAMES R. GROVER, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. GROVER. Mr. Speaker, the Congress must be alerted by the ominous warnings of flour and bread shortages presented by William A. Quinlan, general counsel, Associated Retail Bakers of America, at the bakers' emergency meeting on the wheat shortage, February 26, 1974, room 3110, New Senate Office Building in Washington, D.C.

His statement follows:

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM A. QUINLAN

There will be bread lines as well as gasoline lines before Summer if our Government does not act immediately to limit wheat exports.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture still refuses to act, even though its own figures show that the total of domestic needs and scheduled exports for the crop year ending June 30 is greater than the remaining supply of wheat.

About all we get from the Department are vague generalizations to the effect that its figures on exports should not cause concern because foreign buyers do not really expect delivery or can be talked out of it.

The Department has announced that the Russians have agreed to delaying some deliveries—not enough to avert a shortage—and at the same time it continues to allow more sales for export. It is like a dog chasing its tail.

The Department says that export limitations would "Abrogate contracts that were made in good faith, an act that no government should undertake lightly," while saying at the same time that many of the export sales are not firm commitments, and that "Almost every agreement to sell is in fact a conditional sale, subject to cancellation if both parties agree to terminate the contract prior to its maturity." (Statement by Don Paarlberg, Director of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture, before the Subcommittee on Agricultural Production, Marketing and Stabilization of Prices, Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, February 4, 1974). Requests for action to save enough wheat for United States needs are answered with double-talk or with criticism of bakers.

Secretary Butz speaks to us as though we were enemies, but we are not enemies of the farmer. The baker is the farmer's best customer, for wheat and most other farm commodities. The farmer, too, depends on a healthy economy and will suffer from shortages, inflation and the general disorder caused by government bungling and negligence.

There has been debate about the possibility of bread going to one dollar a loaf. To my mind, the real question is whether there will be bread at any price.

Our Government cannot say, like Marie Antoinette, "Let them eat cake." Cake flour, too, is disappearing. A large flour milling company already has notified a distributor in the Washington, D.C. area that its latest shipment of cake flour will be the last until the new wheat crop is available.

The Department of Agriculture seems to be hoping it will "luck out" without limiting exports, that foreign buyers will somehow voluntarily decide to cancel or delay deliveries. The Department is playing Russian Roulette, with the gun at the head of the American consumer.

We believe (1) The Congress should insist



that the Department of Agriculture immediately make public all the hard facts it has as to wheat supplies, including the facts, if any, as to the quantities of export sales on which foreign buyers have agreed to postponing shipment, and (2) if those facts do not give clear assurance of adequate supplies for American consumers, then the Congress should promptly enact legislation to compel the preservation of such supplies.

#### THOUGHTFUL POSITION OF CONGRESSMAN McCLODY ON IMPEACHMENT INQUIRY

#### HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, our colleague from Illinois, Congressman ROBERT McCLODY, second ranking Republican on the House Judiciary Committee, prepared a most thoughtful and responsible article for the U.S. News & World Report.

Mr. McCLODY's critical position on the House Judiciary Committee demands the most earnest attention to his constitutional responsibilities and a conscientious and careful analysis of the factual material presented to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. McCLODY's assumption of this awesome responsibility is described in his own words in the article published in the February 25 issue, which I am pleased to bring to the attention of my colleagues and the American people:

[From U.S. News & World Report, Feb. 25, 1974]

#### WAIT UNTIL "ALL THE FACTS ARE IN"

(By Representative ROBERT McCLODY)

It would be quite inappropriate for me or for any other member of the House Judiciary Committee to prejudge the impeachment inquiry which is now pending before our Committee.

Now is simply not the time to comment on the yea or nay of impeachment. One cannot put the cart before the horse and expect to make any forward movements down the road.

In this case the road is clearly laid out. It is to follow the intent and letter of the Constitution of the United States—particularly Article II—which sets forth the restricted basis upon which charges of impeachment will lie.

We have heard much talk recently of this specific language: "bribery, treason and other high crimes and misdemeanors." We have not heard enough of the deliberate and direct procedure the Constitution has provided in relation to that Article.

The United States does not have a parliamentary form of government. The President does not hold office at the sufferance of the Congress. A President may not be impeached because he has lost the confidence of the people who respond to public-opinion polls. He may not be removed on the basis of hearsay, opinion or hunch.

The Judiciary Committee is now exercising the initial constitutional prerogative—adjudging through dispassionate analysis if there is concrete evidence to support any of the impeachment resolutions referred to the Committee by the House of Representatives.

To say that we, the members of the House of Representatives, should or should not impeach the President is to say he is or is not

guilty under the provisions of Article II. We cannot now do that. We have not yet determined what historical and legal causes for impeachment should be recognized by the Committee.

Some of the charges leveled against the President, i.e., impoundment of funds and vetoes of legislation, would seem improper to include in any articles of impeachment, no matter how voluminous the evidence might be. On the other hand, such serious charges as bribery, obstruction of justice, destruction of evidence and other illegal actions might well be included in a recommendation for impeachment, but only after ample evidence has been presented—and weighed.

To decide the case before the evidence is received is comparable to the expression, "I've made up my mind—don't confuse me with the facts." As the Committee staff itself has reported: "The mere fact that we are undertaking investigation into a particular subject should not be interpreted to mean that we think there was any wrongdoing there, or that any prejudgment of the evidence has been made. Charges are not proof."

The special 90-member impeachment staff established by a 1-million-dollar authorization of the House of Representatives is substantially bipartisan. This staff is headed by the Committee's special counsel, Mr. John Doar, and special counsel for the Republican members, Mr. Albert E. Jenner—men of unquestioned integrity and recognized legal ability. They are proceeding daily to gather material for the use and determination of the Judiciary Committee.

An integral part of this inquiry is time. The long-drawn-out Senate Watergate hearings, a myriad of court proceedings, and a flood of printed and visual matter—all involving persons other than the President—have taxed the patience but not the strength of the American people.

I offered, unsuccessfully, an amendment in the Judiciary Committee and attempted to offer an amendment on the floor of the House to target the end of this inquiry by April 30. In the past the chairman of the Committee, Congressman Peter Rodino of New Jersey, has concurred that the inquiry could be completed by that time. However, he objected strenuously to having such a termination date spelled out in the resolution confirming the Judiciary Committee's authority in the impeachment investigation.

It is my view that the people would be best served if April 30 could be set as the end of this investigation. That date could be extended readily if our investigation is impeded for any reason—including any lack of co-operation on the part of the White House.

The House of Representatives must not be confused or misled into acts or attitudes not in harmony with the Constitution. Common sense, fair play and decency require us all to proceed as we are enjoined by that document.

The strength of our system of law and justice requires that we play out its full course. We have seen the havoc that results when one prematurely interrupts the natural flow of governmental events. We have seen how overreaction of the promptings of fear have led some of our Government officials into the committal of acts unnatural to themselves, their better natures and the traditions of laws of the United States.

The people elected Richard Nixon as their President. It is not enough to remove him from office for unpopularity or on the basis of news reports, innuendo, inference or because of the misdeeds of others.

To announce our vote for or against impeachment before all the facts are in is to violate our duty as members of the U.S. House.

We must abide by the clear language of the Constitution, exercise our legitimate role in the House of Representatives as legislators, and then move deliberately and promptly

toward the just, definitive and orderly resolution of the question.

I intend to do just that, and to stand firm in the thought that this obedience to constitutional precedent will raise up a healing spirit of bipartisanship, justice and equanimity among my colleagues in the Congress.

#### VIRTUE AND MORALITY IN GOVERNMENT—AN ADDRESS BY SENATE MAJORITY WHIP ROBERT C. BYRD

#### HON. JOHN M. SLACK

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. SLACK. Mr. Speaker, last Friday, on a most appropriate date, George Washington's birthday, I was present at the Scottish Rite Temple at Charleston, W. Va., when my esteemed friend and colleague, Senator ROBERT C. BYRD, the Senate majority whip, addressed an overflow audience in a most timely manner. With his unerring instinct for the proper word, emphasized in the proper manner at the proper time, Senator BYRD reminded those present of the strong admonition our young Republic received from George Washington in his Farewell Address to the effect that "virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government."

The flow of events during the past year has led to rising doubts among our people of the credibility of our Government, a matter which must be of deep concern to every loyal American. Both for its timeliness and the measured force of its comment I bring to your attention the address by Senator BYRD on that occasion, particularly since it reflects much of the pulse of the people at this time:

ADDRESS BY SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

Mr. Chairman and Brothers: On the seventeenth of September, 1796, President George Washington addressed his farewell to the people of the United States. In that historic address, our First President spoke as a philosopher and a statesman, rather than as a politician or a soldier.

Of the many timeless thoughts that President Washington expressed one hundred and seventy-eight years ago, one that has always appealed strongly to me is this: "It is substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule, indeed, extends with more or less force to every species of free government."

In these troubled times, when the fabric of American government is threatened, we would do well to remind ourselves of the truth of those words. They were uttered when we were but a fledgling nation. Now that America has grown to be the strongest and most prosperous land on earth, their import is of even greater consequence.

It needs no repetition from me that events of the past year have called into question the public and political conduct of men who, by their election or appointment to public office, became the repositories of the public trust. Some of these men evidently forgot Washington's admonition that "virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government." But whatever was the reason for their failures, there has been created in our country an atmosphere of deep distrust and cynicism toward government and politics.

This is unfortunate, but it is real. Ten years of a war in Vietnam which many Amer-

icans did not understand, and about which many felt they were not being told the facts; reports of rich people and rich corporations that pay little or no taxes, while the average wage-earner or small businessman gets soaked by the tax laws; example after example of illegal acts perpetrated by men in responsible positions who, above all, should have upheld the law—this accumulation of sordid events has produced a dangerous lack of credibility in our governmental system. It is dangerous because the people are very apt to forget that in all the areas of their distrust and disillusionment, these conditions have been caused by the frailties of men—not because of failings in our American institutions. The underpinnings of this Republic are still sound. And weaknesses that Americans perceive today are not in the structure of the system. They are in some of the men that circumstance placed in charge of the structure.

This great nation of ours needs a reawakening of political conscience. It needs a thorough rededication to the public good. It needs a rebirth of political honor. In addition to the reforms that need to be effected in the political world, there needs to be a recrudescence of morality and ethical behavior in the world of business and commerce. There has to be recreated in our American society, a climate of believability—where a statement by a political leader, or by a corporation president, or by a union leader is believed because of confidence and trust in the person who utters it.

Today, we have a prime example of the problem in the gasoline shortage. While Americans are fully aware of a shortage because of the long lines at gas stations, and restrictions on amounts they can buy, millions of car owners are questioning whether the shortage is being purposely maintained by the major oil companies.

The executives of the oil companies have sworn under oath before congressional committees that the shortages are beyond their control, but many Americans still don't believe them. They don't believe what the Federal Energy Office tells them, either.

This climate of distrust can be dispelled only by leaders in all walks of life proving by their behavior and example that they subscribe to another statement by the Father of our country, when he said: "I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy."

That is a very simple maxim, and one that should be easy to follow. Unfortunately, in the immensely complicated world in which we nowadays live; with the stress and strain, and the furious pace at which our modern world lives; with the myriad of temptations for moral and ethical shortcuts that are around us everyday, it is a lot more difficult to be incorruptible in 1974 than it was in 1796.

I sometimes find myself wondering, around this time of year, what George Washington and his contemporaries would think, and what their reactions would be to our now-affluent society. How would they view this powerful, prosperous country that they started—with so little? I believe they would be proud that their dream of a great Constitutional Republic has been realized. They would be proud, I am sure, of the productivity of our fields and our factories. They would be immensely gratified by our schools and our universities; our hospitals and our highways, and our churches. But I fear that they might look askance at some of the other manifestations of our bigness. Particularly they might be unhappy at the loss of political and economic independence in the States, and at the immense growth of power and influence of the federal establishment.

I believe that those Americans, who lived in a simpler age, might be a little unhappy at the tremendous growth of materialism in our

society—a materialism that until very recently had threatened to suffocate under a blanket of worldliness many of the spiritual values that were held in such high esteem by our Founding Fathers. But because they were men of sensitivity and understanding, they would also hope that there is beginning again, a resurgence of individual and community responsibility throughout America. I believe they would see the beginnings of a change—not an attempt to turn back the clock—in the attitudes and values that have flourished in recent years. I believe they would sense a growing realization—in the minds of millions of Americans who produce our prosperity—that prosperity has its dangers as well as its comforts. I believe they would sense a deepening moral and spiritual awareness. It is from this awareness that there will spring the irresistible demand for a heightened morality and integrity in their leaders.

This may be called wishful thinking, but I believe that underlying all the trappings of crass materialism that pervade our prosperous society, there are still the basic qualities of heart and mind and spirit that fortified our forefathers against all oppressors, and inspired them to so magnificently lay the foundations of our freedom and our liberty.

When things are going well, it is all too easy to allow indolence and complacency to insinuate themselves into our lives. It is when the good things of life become a little harder to come by that the real qualities of a people shine through. Millions of Americans have had it pretty good for a long time. Perhaps our present troubles will be a blessing in disguise, for they may bring out in us our inheritance of faith in God and country that was the strong pillar of our Founders' philosophy and character.

In the 29th Chapter of the Book of Proverbs, it is written: "Where there is no vision, the people perish." George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and their fellow-founders did not lack vision. It was on that vision, and on their unswerving faith in the ultimate destiny of the Republic that our very existence today is based.

Though it is very close to two hundred years since the vision and the faith were born and nurtured, they are needed today and will be needed in the days and years to come if the institutions and structure of this Republic are to serve the Americans of the future as magnificently as they have served us, and the Americans of the past.

George Washington and that grand aggregation of men who met at the Constitutional Convention in 1787 built the foundations of the greatest structure of government that the world has ever known. It is that structure, and these institutions that must, at all costs, be preserved by you and me.

Daniel Webster, in his eulogy of George Washington, addressed himself to this very question, when he said:

"Other misfortunes may be borne, or their effects overcome. If disastrous war should sweep our commerce from the ocean, another generation may renew it; if it exhaust our treasury, future industry may replenish it; if it desolate and lay waste our fields, still, under new cultivation, they will grow green again, and ripen to future harvests. It were but a trifle even if the walls of yonder Capitol were to crumble, if its lofty pillars should fall, and its gorgeous decorations be all covered by the dust of the valley. All these may be rebuilt. But who shall reconstruct the fabric of demolished government? Who shall rear again the well-proportioned columns of constitutional liberty? Who shall frame together the skillful architecture which unites national sovereignty with State rights, individual security, and public prosperity? No, if these columns fall, they will be raised not again. Like the Coliseum and the Parthenon, they will be destined to a mournful, a melancholy immortality. Bitter tears, however,

will flow over them, than were ever shed over the monuments of Roman or Grecian art; for they will be the remnants of a more glorious edifice than Greece or Rome ever saw, the edifice of constitutional American liberty."

#### STATEMENT OF NATIONAL COMMANDER OF THE DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS

HON. ELWOOD HILLIS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. HILLIS. Mr. Speaker, I am submitting the statement of John T. Soave, national commander of the Disabled American Veterans, as presented before the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs this morning for publication in the Record. I believe my colleagues will be interested in and appreciate the opportunity to read these remarks as they pertain to this highly respected organization.

The text of the statement of the national commander of the Disabled American Veterans is as follows:

#### STATEMENT BY JOHN T. SOAVE

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, it is a distinct pleasure as National Commander of the Disabled American Veterans to appear before you today and present our Legislative Program for this 2nd Session of the 93rd Congress.

At the very outset, Mr. Chairman, it seems most fitting that I take a moment to express, on behalf of the 430,000 members of the DAV, our profound sense of regret on the loss of two highly respected members of this Committee—John P. Saylor of Pennsylvania and Charles M. Teague of California. Each will be remembered for his outstanding record of service to our cause.

Mr. Chairman, the DAV engages itself deeply in several programs which, I am pleased to say, are reaching high levels of success in providing valuable services to increasing numbers of Americans—the young, the middle aged, the elderly.

The DAV, through its National Employment Program, extends to those veterans whose employability has been restored, a practical, cooperative form of assistance in securing gainful employment. The DAV is dedicated to this fundamental mission and considerable emphasis is placed upon it by our organization.

The continuing success of the DAV's Scouting Program for handicapped children is a particular source of satisfaction for all of us. Our Scholarship Program supports a total of 120 needy and deserving children of service-connected disabled veterans. Our two "Relief" Programs provide financial assistance to disabled veterans and their families who are temporarily in need of such assistance.

#### NATIONAL SERVICE PROGRAM

One of the most important programs in which all of us in the DAV share a definite pride is our extensive, highly developed National Service Program. This activity forms the very foundation upon which our organization was created.

The DAV maintains a staff of 260 National Service Officers located in VA offices across the U.S. Of this total, 180 are veterans of the Vietnam war. They, themselves, are disabled veterans, trained under DAV's guidance to be specialists in the field of veterans' programs generously provided by this Committee and the Congress.

During 1973, DAV National Service Officers



handled claims for benefits that provided more than \$317 million in payments to disabled veterans, their dependents and survivors. Our budget for the National Service Program in 1974 is approximately \$5 million, which is contributed by a generous public.

The DAV is enlarging this important, viable program through the use of eight Mobile Field Service Units which will travel about the country bringing our services directly to disabled veterans and their families.

Throughout 1974 all eight Units will cover each state in the continental limits of the United States. Fully equipped to function as traveling offices, each Unit will have two experienced National Service Officers aboard who will counsel and assist claimants in securing benefits from various governmental agencies.

Let me assure you, Mr. Chairman, of the deep sense of pride I feel for this new, expanded facet of our Service Program which will extend a helping hand, not only to those who reside in urban areas but also to those in rural areas far removed from VA Regional Offices.

I want to take this opportunity to again express my grateful thanks to the distinguished Chairman of this Committee for participating so graciously and so effectively in the January 7th ceremony at Columbia, South Carolina. Your message to all of us assembled at the State House in Columbia was most inspiring and uniquely appropriate for the kickoff event which sent the Mobile Field Service Units on their way.

The DAV has long been engaged in providing assistance to the service disabled veteran through three basic VA programs, each one complementing the other. These consist of Vocational Rehabilitation, Disability Compensation, and Hospital and Medical Care.

These general forms of assistance, when properly blended, will set the handicapped war veteran on a course that will result in rehabilitation and maximum opportunities for employment. I want to give recognition here to the fact that this Committee—in its customary bipartisan attitude—has consistently modified these three programs to meet the changing needs of the ill and disabled veteran—and for this we are genuinely grateful.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, we come forward this year with what I believe is a reasonable, supportable legislative program; a program that does not impose upon the government the expenditure of vast sums of money, a program which, with the continuing help of this Committee, will improve and strengthen the structure of Federal benefits for the Nation's war disabled veterans and their dependents.

#### DISABILITY COMPENSATION

The DAV in this term of the 93rd Congress is focusing primarily on the Disability Compensation and Dependency and Indemnity Compensation programs. We feel that changes are essential because the high rate of inflation has been biting deeply into the payments received under these programs, particularly in the last several months. In view of this, we were deeply disappointed to learn that the President's recent special message on veterans, and the budget itself, made no reference whatsoever with respect to funding needed for improvements in the Disability Compensation and Dependency and Indemnity Compensation programs—a matter considered by the DAV to be a most pressing order of business for this Session of Congress.

We are grateful to you, Mr. Chairman, for introducing, at our request, the compensation bill, H.R. 11469, which is now before your Committee. Your introductory remarks, appearing in the Congressional Record last November 14th, were most emphatic and very much to the point. You declared that inflation has had a serious impact on the adequacy of the compensation program, and it

will be necessary that the Congress consider proposed increases in service-connected compensation needed to stay abreast of the changes in the cost of living index. You said that many inquiries are being received from disabled veterans regarding the subject, and it is the plan of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs to take up this legislation early this Session.

I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that inquiries reaching us at National Headquarters also manifest concerned interest in the need for compensation adjustments. The most touching inquiries come regularly from the seriously disabled veterans, all expressing their dire situations due to the higher costs of food, clothing, housing, fuel and other basic necessities. Those veterans whose only income is their fixed monthly compensation payments are hit hardest by run-away inflation, and are desperately struggling to survive.

H.R. 11469 has a three-fold purpose. It would provide an across the board increase of 15 percent in the basic disability compensation rates. Dependency allowances payable to veterans with service-connected disability rated 50 percent or more would also be increased by 15 percent. Finally, the bill proposes to raise from \$47 to \$60 the special statutory awards to veterans who have suffered the service-connected loss or loss of use of a limb, an eye, or other body organ.

No one need be reminded that the cost of living has sky-rocketed since this Committee so thoughtfully improved and updated the compensation program in August 1972. Available statistical data show that overall living costs have gone up by about 12 percent, and that food prices are up a record-breaking 20-25 percent. Indications are that we can expect still further substantial increases in retail prices in the months ahead.

Because of the evident strain on the Nation's economy—sharpened by the energy shortage—we realize that the Committee, of necessity, must take a searching look at priorities. However, it is imperative, in our view, that the integrity of the compensation dollar must be maintained if the Nation is to keep faith with those who served so well at a time of crucial need and who bear the burden of service-incurred disablement.

Mr. Chairman, the third feature of H.R. 11469, which I mentioned earlier, calls for a long-delayed increase in the special monthly compensation payable for the loss of limbs and body organs. These awards were last increased on July 1, 1952, a period of almost twenty-two years. The DAV, in this time frame, has on numerous occasions sponsored legislation to increase the present \$47 monthly payment.

As we pointed out in previous hearings, Mr. Chairman, the Congress, in creating these special awards, recognized that there was no way to adequately compensate the veteran for his physical loss and the irreparable psychological damage suffered in the service of his country. Accordingly, the Congress, characteristically, sought to repay this disabled veteran for the pain and suffering, the loss of physical and mental integrity which are inherent in disabilities of this nature.

It is our hope that the Committee, upon reviewing the above facts and circumstances will take a favorable view of our request for what we feel is a very modest increase in these special monthly awards; and we also confidently look to the Committee for early approval of at least a 15 percent increase in compensation rates and dependency allowances as proposed in H.R. 11469.

#### DEPENDENCY AND INDEMNITY COMPENSATION

Mr. Chairman, the DAV strongly supports the enactment of legislation to increase the present rates of Dependency and Indemnity Compensation payable to the widows and children of deceased veterans whose deaths resulted directly from service-connected causes. In this regard, the bill H.R. 12300,

which you recently introduced at our request, would fulfill this legislative objective. It provides a 15 percent increase in DIC payments, and it removes one of the last remaining discriminations in service-connected death benefits by equalizing wartime and peacetime rates under the old Death Compensation Program.

Our reasons for urging the adoption of the DIC increase are essentially the same as those expressed earlier with respect to the need for increases in the rates of service-connected disability compensation.

One other DIC bill before the Committee which has a prominent place in our current program is H.R. 3017. A long-time DAV objective, the measure would provide for the payment of Dependency and Indemnity Compensation to survivors of deceased veterans who were rated 100 percent disabled by reason of service-connected disabilities for 20 or more years.

In assessing the merits of this proposal, Mr. Chairman, we think it reasonable to say that a veteran who has suffered the distress and debilitating effects of a service-related total disability for 20 years, should thereafter have statutory assurance that upon his death his widow will be provided for by payment of Dependency and Indemnity Compensation. This certainly would give the veteran much peace of mind in the knowledge that his wife—who ministered to him for many years and often at great personal sacrifice—will have a more favored and dignified place in our society.

In an overwhelming majority of these cases a totally disabled veteran is unable to follow a gainful occupation. He very definitely had no opportunity to make adequate provision for his survivors.

We think the government has a responsibility in this instance, which has so far been overlooked. I might add, Mr. Chairman, that the VA reports that "the estimated costs of the bill, if enacted, are not significant."

We respectfully urge that the Committee give sympathetic consideration to H.R. 3017.

#### VA ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

Mr. Chairman, we feel it is a matter of urgent concern that the Committee give early consideration to the pending bill, H.R. 5498. This measure would require Congressional approval before the VA Administrator could readjust the Rating Schedule; close medical facilities and Regional Offices; or transfer real property under VA jurisdiction.

The veterans of this country are looking to this Committee and the Congress for assurance as to what the future holds for them, what they can expect from the Veterans Administration regarding the location of Regional Offices, hospitals, nursing homes and domiciliarys, and the availability of services in the future. We feel that H.R. 5498 will provide this assurance, and we urge its passage.

#### EDUCATION AND TRAINING

We are grateful, Mr. Chairman, that your Committee has acted so promptly this Session to improve education and training benefits available to America's veterans.

We share your opinion of the pressing need for substantial increases in the educational and vocational rehabilitation payments for Vietnam veterans to bring them more in line with the benefits provided for veterans of earlier wars, and we vigorously support your efforts in this regard.

We also commend the Chairman and members of the Committee for approving some of the other important provisions of your educational bill, such as lowering to ten percent the disability requirements for Vietnam veterans to receive vocational rehabilitation.

#### HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL CARE

The Disabled American Veterans—by its very nature—has a deep and consuming interest in the VA Hospital and Medical Care

program. We are also very much aware of the fact that the members of this Committee have always shared with us a very special concern in the health and well-being of America's ill and disabled war veterans.

We are certain that the Members of this Committee will never stand by and allow the program to decline in quality, that you will continue your efforts to see that sufficient funds are available to enable the VA Hospital System to effectively fulfill its mission.

I think it important at this juncture to bring to the Committee's notice a survey made by the DAV last year in which we received responses from several hundred veterans who had or were having difficulty gaining admission to various VA Hospitals across the country.

Information adduced indicated that in any given month, there were between 900 and 1,000 veterans—who were already determined to be in need of hospital care—on the waiting lists for admission to VA facilities. This situation was allowed to occur in the face of specific language in the Veterans Health Care Expansion Act of 1973 (PL 93-82), which directed the Administrator "to staff and maintain sufficient beds and other facilities to insure immediate care of patients found to be in need of care and medical services". Similarly, the House Appropriations Committee, in its report on the 1974 Appropriations Act, expressed the will of the Congress by admonishing the Administration to drop the arbitrary restrictions it had imposed, which had limited available hospital facilities for the care of veterans. Further, the Committee stated that it expects the VA "to accept for treatment eligible veterans in need of care, as required by law, and stands ready to favorably entertain consideration of future justified proposals submitted by the Administration to supplement medical care funding in the bill".

Despite these Congressional declarations, many of the veterans were never admitted to VA hospitals. They were forced to either seek private hospital care at their own expense, or forego hospitalization altogether. In a few instances, death resulted.

At VA hospitals serving our metropolitan areas, veterans have waited as long as 8 hours before even seeing a physician. We found that veterans waited 3 and 4 hours just to have a prescription filled from the hospital pharmacy.

We know that the Committee is aware of the fact that a lack of funds or impoundment of funds has caused cancellation of needed medical projects and the rearrangement of priorities. Arbitrary imposed personnel ceilings and promotional freezes have had demoralizing, disruptive effects on personnel. Moreover, because of a lack of space and facilities, one finds hospitals turning to increased patient turnover rates, and expanded use of outpatient clinics as the panacea to solve the growing inpatient needs of veterans.

Mr. Chairman, these are some of the more somber facets of the VA Hospital Program. However, despite the gloom and doom, we are much encouraged to find that the VA medical budget request for 1975 calls for an increase of 8,572 employees for the Department of Medicine and Surgery; for an increase in the number of beneficiaries to be cared for, both on an inpatient and an outpatient basis; for an increased outlay in medical and prosthetic research; for VA nursing care units; and for construction and renovation of VA medical facilities.

We trust that this Committee will do its best to see that the money appropriated for health care benefits will be fully spent, that the recent reorganization of the Department of Medicine and Surgery will be fully evaluated, and that the VA Hospital system is preserved and maintained for the care and treatment of our veterans and their dependents.

#### NATIONAL CEMETERY PROGRAM

Mr. Chairman, I want to express to this Committee our grateful appreciation for your persistent efforts in bringing to enactment Public Law 93-43, the National Cemeteries Act of 1973.

Over the years the DAV has strongly supported legislation to transfer the National Cemeteries to the Veterans Administration, in the hope that it would expand the capacity of the system to permit the burial of all eligible veterans.

We were, therefore, concerned over the recent Veterans Administration Report which recommended only one national cemetery in each of the ten federal regions and proposed a grant-in-aid program for the development of veterans cemeteries to be operated by the states.

We do not believe that these proposals would fulfill the federal government's obligation to assure this Nation's veterans of an opportunity for burial in a national cemetery located reasonably close to their homes.

We are also unalterably opposed to the recommendations in the VA Report that would eliminate the so-called dual burial benefits, and the continuance of the present restrictive eligibility requirements for burial at Arlington National Cemetery.

We respectfully request this Committee's most thoughtful consideration of these controversial proposals when next it considers the National Cemetery program, and we would welcome the opportunity to present our views in greater detail at that time.

#### CONCLUSION

In closing, Mr. Chairman, I again want to extend to you and the Members of the Committee my profound appreciation for giving me the opportunity to appear before you. I also want to take this occasion to pay tribute to the House Veterans' Affairs Committee staff. We give them special thanks for their genuine interest in DAV objectives, and for their compassionate regard for those who suffered permanent disabilities as a result of military service.

Mr. Chairman, I have attached to my statement an addendum providing additional information concerning our 1974 legislative objectives, and our organization's on-going programs. With your permission, Sir, I would like the addendum to be made part of the hearing record.

#### FIRST NAVAL AVIATRIX FROM WOOSTER, OHIO

#### HON. RALPH S. REGULA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, Ohio, the mother of flight, is proud of yet another first—being the home of the first woman to be admitted to the naval flight training program. Lt. (jg.) Judith Neuffer, of Wooster, Ohio, was the first woman in history to be admitted to the program and the first to solo in a Navy airplane.

Today marks a proud occasion for the 16th District aviatrix, she earned her wings as a naval pilot. Judy is the second woman to earn her wings and the chance to fly for the U.S. Navy.

Lieutenant Neuffer began her naval service on June 11, 1969. She was commissioned as an ensign on June 3, 1970.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ray W. Neuffer, of Wooster. Flying must run in the family, for I note that Mr.

Neuffer was a fighter pilot during World War II.

Lieutenant Neuffer is a graduate of Wooster High School and earned a bachelor of science degree from Ohio State University.

I am pleased to have the opportunity on this happy occasion to offer my hearty congratulations to Lt. (jg.) Judy Neuffer and I wish her success throughout her Navy career.

#### ESTONIANS MARK INDEPENDENCE

#### HON. WILLIAM F. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join with my colleagues today in marking the 56th anniversary of the declaration of the independence of the Republic of Estonia, now under Soviet control.

The German-Soviet Treaty of August 23, 1939, with its Secret Supplementary Protocol, assigned the three independent Baltic Republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania to the Soviet sphere of influence.

Employing political coercion and the threat of military force, the U.S.S.R. forced Estonia, between September 28 and October 10, 1939, to sign agreements permitting the establishment of Soviet military bases on Baltic territory.

In June 1940 the U.S.S.R. effected a total military occupation of Estonia and installed an unconstitutionally and undemocratically appointed pro-Soviet government in the Republic.

In July 1940 Estonia was illegally and forcibly incorporated into the U.S.S.R.

The major democracies of the world—including Britain, Canada, France, Italy, and the United States—have never recognized the legality of the U.S.S.R.'s occupation and forcible incorporation of Estonia.

Whereas the U.S.S.R.'s forcible incorporation of Estonia constitutes a violation of international treaties and of all principles of international law, the Soviet regime in these states lacks any legal basis and must be regarded only as a temporary military occupation.

While instances of the Soviet occupation regime's oppressive policies and malfeasance are too numerous to be detailed, the Estonian World Council has drawn attention to a matter of the gravest concern: the systematic reduction of the native Estonian population.

There is evidence that Soviet authorities had developed plans for the large-scale extermination and deportation of Estonian nationals well in advance of the occupation of the Baltic Republic by the U.S.S.R.

NKVD secret order No. 001223, entitled "Deportation of Anti-Soviet Elements from Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia," was signed by General Ivan Serov, deputy chief of U.S.S.R. State security, and dated October 11, 1939. A copy of this infamous document was captured by Baltic partisans in 1941 and it has



been published in its entirety in the Third Interim Report of the House Select Committee on Communist Aggression.

Although sporadic arrests and summary executions by the NKVD commenced immediately after the Soviet occupation in June 1940, secret order No. 001223 was not executed until the night of June 13-14, 1941. Under this particular order 11,157 Estonian civilians of both sexes and of all ages were slated for arrest and deportation.

It has been established that at least 59,732 persons were either executed or deported from Estonia during the first year of Soviet occupation—1940-41. When the deportation program ended in 1954, the estimate of those Estonians removed from their home country reached 140,000.

More recently the Soviet occupation regime has come to depend upon different means to eliminate the national and ethnic identity of Estonia; these means involve the massive settlement of Russians in Estonia and a corresponding dispersal of Estonians over the hinterlands of the U.S.S.R.

This systematic program of russification has proven extremely effective and is being implemented without the overt application of KGB terror, but with the calculated and methodical application of administrative and economic pressures. To date, Estonians constitute only 66.62 percent of the population of Estonia.

It is clear that a campaign of this nature and of these proportions presents a grave threat to the preservation of Estonian national and ethnic identity in the historic homeland of the Estonian Nation. This crisis of national survival has been reported by Western journalists who have visited occupied Estonia. Their reports indicate that the program of russification is being intensified and is proceeding currently at the rate of 1 percentage point per annum.

The Estonian World Council takes the position that a feasible system for insuring security and peace in Europe can only be implemented in strict accordance with the tenets of international and the principle of national self-determination, the latter as defined in the United Nations Charter.

The Estonian World Council considers the nullification of the German-Soviet Treaty of 1939 with respect to the Baltic Republics and the repudiation of the so-called Brezhnev doctrine essential preconditions for reaching any valid, permanent agreements regarding European security.

The Estonian World Council respectfully urges the Western World to direct their initiatives toward seeking withdrawal of Soviet occupation forces and administrative apparatus from the territory of the Republic of Estonia, the frontiers of which have been determined under prior international agreements, so that a return to independent statehood could be effective in accordance with still-valid laws of the Republic, with amendments in accordance with the sovereign will of the Estonian people.

In their unwavering determination to regain their lost freedom and national sovereignty, the Estonian people will not

accept as valid any agreements or understandings reached which could directly or indirectly infringe upon or prejudice the sovereign and inalienable rights of the Estonian nation as constituted under international law and generally recognized precepts of international morality.

#### AMERICAN INDEPENDENT PETROLEUM ALLIANCE WITH QADDAFI NOT IN PUBLIC INTEREST

**HON. ROBERT L. LEGGETT**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I am not one of those who regards the oil industry as a diabolical conspiracy against the pockets of the American people. Nevertheless, I find a recent editorial in Petroleum Independent magazine to be most disturbing. In essence, this editorial praises Libya's Muammar Qaddafi for beginning the escalation of crude oil prices, and urge that we have more of the same.

I believe this article should erase any doubt that Government has an essential role to play in representing the interests of the oil-consuming public against the industry. I have always favored free enterprise as opposed to controls, but I believe recent events have made it clear that controls offer our only hope of avoiding dollar-a-gallon gasoline.

I insert in the RECORD the untitled editorial from the Petroleum Independent magazine of September-October 1973:

[From Petroleum Independent magazine, September-October 1973]

#### EDITORIAL

Col. MUAMMAR QADDAFI,  
President, Republic of Libya,  
Tripoli.

DEAR MUAMMAR: It is difficult to take issue with one's leader, but it was noted with regret that President Nixon made some slightly disparaging remarks about you in a recent press conference. At least, since you seem in command of things in your country, we assume it was you whom Mr. Nixon had in mind when he said that radical elements seem to be "on the ascendancy" in places like Libya.

The purpose of this letter is not to apologize for our President, which would be presumptuous, but merely to let you know that you are not entirely unappreciated in our country. Many people consider you to be, at best, a misguided zealot, and at worst, an upstart radical who does little to honor his commitments. This image is not helped when you take over companies that spent their talent and money to find and develop your oil fields.

These actions make you appear to be a hard man to deal with, but regardless of all this, there are some Americans who recognize that you do have some redeeming qualities, including one that is distinctive. A rare sense of the true value of good low-sulphur crude oil and the good sense to demand hard currency for same. The instinct for pricing crude oil at its real worth is a unique quality for a politician—even if he does own the oil.

It may be this trait, in fact, that prompts our president to look upon you as a radical. You see, Muammar, American presidents have a long tradition of frowning upon any in-

crease in U.S. crude oil prices. In 1967 an agent for our late President Johnson threatened to virtually dismantle the U.S. oil industry if it did not rescind an oil price increase of a fraction of a cent per gallon. And President Nixon did likewise in a speech in New York following a modest price increase in 1970.

With our tradition of a bi-partisan political resistance to any improvement in crude oil prices, you can understand and perhaps not think too unkindly of our president when he describes you as a "radical." By our standards, political leaders who triple crude oil prices as you have done in three short years certainly would appear to fit the radical mold.

But you should not despair too much over your growing unpopularity around the world. When you get the feeling you don't have any friends left, please be assured that this is not so. In fact, many independent crude oil producers in the U.S. of A., if asked to write down the names of their 10 best friends, may well have you somewhere on their list. "How is this so," you may ask, "that people of whom I have never heard consider me a friend?" I shall explain:

When you raised to \$4.90 a barrel the price of crude oil that you were selling to Occidental Petroleum this was an action that warmed the cockles of the hearts of independent producers throughout America. "Think of it," they said in amazement, "a president raising the price of crude oil!" Then as they still pondered this astounding news, word came that you had raised the price to \$6 a barrel! It was two days later, perhaps coincidentally, that our president called you a "radical."

You have contributed significantly, Muammar, to a changing attitude in America. Modest crude oil price increases are no longer looked upon as a national disaster. Some of our economics professors who for years have convinced some of our politicians that a plethora of foreign oil would always be available at bargain basement prices also, evidently, are getting a little education in petroleum economics. It was you, the stalwart Libyan radical, who sent them the message.

Because of you, American independent oil producers who warned for years that "cheap" foreign oil would not stay "cheap" once we were hooked on it are beginning to look pretty good. More important, their oil—compared with yours—looks very cheap, and for the first time in memory their price recently went up without the Capitol dome blowing off.

Muammar, your disappointment that Egypt has rejected your plan to unify with them into a single country has had good publicity here. If they continue to hold out, you might try unifying with Texas where they have suffered from low oil prices for years. Meanwhile, do not be surprised if one of our independent oil organizations should send you an honorary membership, or at least a Certificate of Appreciation.

Sincerely,

LLOYD UNSELL.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. EDWARD J. PATTEN**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, the RECORD for February 26, lists me as not voting on roll No. 43, the vote on the rule for H.R. 2, Employee Benefit Security Act. Contrary to what was recorded, I was

present and did, in fact, vote "aye" on the resolution.

## AN UNNECESSARY SHORTAGE

### HON. CARLIS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the March 1974 issue of *Encore* magazine contained an excellent article concerning the current fuel shortage. The article deals with both the causes and effects of this shortage and shows which groups will be most affected by it. The article was written by our colleague from New York, the chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, Congressman CHARLES B. RANGEL. I believe that the Members of the Congress should read this article for the very incisive appraisal that this crisis has demanded.

The article follows:

#### AN UNNECESSARY SHORTAGE

(By Congressman CHARLES B. RANGEL)

Harlem-born Charles B. Rangel represents New York's Nineteenth Congressional District, which includes East Harlem and the upper west side, in the U.S. Congress. A practicing attorney since 1960, he is a member of the House Committee on D.C. Home Rule and the House Judiciary Committee—which is currently conducting hearings on possible impeachment of the president. Congressman Rangel won the Bronze Star and Purple Heart in Korea, served two terms in the New York State Assembly, ran for president of the New York City Council, and has held numerous government legal posts, receiving appointments from former Attorney General Robert Kennedy and former President Lyndon Johnson. He is presently associated with many legal and civil rights organizations. An extensive legal background and many years of government service render this Harlem-born Democrat highly qualified to analyze and critique the government's handling of the energy crisis.

This nation's inability to develop a national energy policy is the major reason why we are faced with the current energy crisis. As late as 1952 the National Commission on Materials Policy urged that a national energy policy be coordinated by one agency, which would research and analyze energy needs. However, this agency was never created, and during the two decades and more that have passed since this recommendation was made, the nation's energy policies have been "guided by various federal agencies with overlapping and sometimes conflicting powers."

To say the least, the Nixon administration denied an oil shortage was even forthcoming. And it has yet to develop an energy program that is essential to our immediate and long-range well-being.

Such leadership has characterized the administration's mishandling of the energy matter from the beginning. In the past three years, seven different people have been "in charge" of energy policy. And before 1971 no one dealt specifically with energy policy. The Nixon administration refused to implement a mandatory allocation program, even after thousands of independent gasoline service stations and small refiners had to close down because they lacked petroleum supplies. Four years ago a Nixon cabinet task force recommended abolishing the Oil Import Control program. If this program had been abol-

ished, it would have allowed a greater amount of foreign oil to be imported, and it would have lessened the depletion rate of our own domestic reserves. However, Nixon failed to act on this recommendation. So now we have both limited domestic reserves and a limited chance to meet our needs in the world markets.

#### ARAB OIL

The Arab embargo has not helped matters for us, except to finally alert us to the fact that there is a national fuel shortage in America. It is difficult to determine the exact extent of America's dependency on Arab oil because the federal government does not regularly monitor the amount of Arab oil imported on products that are refined abroad by U.S.- or foreign-based corporations, which do a great deal of business in this country. Estimates do show, however, that about 25 percent of all our oil imports have come from Arab sources, which represents about 10 percent of our total oil consumption. Comparatively, for some European nations and Japan the embargo has spelled potential disaster, since their dependency on Arab oil is greater than ours. (The United Kingdom receives 70-80 percent of their oil from Arab sources, France receives 70-80 percent, Germany receives 70 percent, and Japan receives 40 percent.)

Although the United States makes up only 6 percent of the world's population, it uses 35 percent of the world's energy supply. A significant reason for this disproportionate amount of energy consumption is the enormous demand for goods, including powered appliances, to maintain high standards of living. Americans, however, must begin to realize that it requires large amounts of energy (crude oil and petroleum products) to manufacture all those goods and power those appliances. Furthermore, they must be aware that the point has been reached in which conspicuous consumption of energy must be reduced and some material inconveniences accepted.

The embargo represents a loss of approximately 3 million barrels of oil per day or about 16 percent of our estimated 19 million barrels per day needed to accommodate our average needs this winter. The approximate 3 million barrels per day deficit includes all the nation's primary petroleum needs for crude oil and distillate and residual fuel. The embargo also makes it extremely difficult to acquire additional petroleum, and in places in which stocks do exist prices have skyrocketed. Prior to Nixon's decision in December to boost energy prices, the composite profit of the oil industry showed a substantial 63 percent increase from September 1972 to September 1973.

#### THE HIGH COST OF REFINING

While oil companies are making tremendous profits during this fuel shortage, the public is being gouged by retail prices, which are set according to the wholesale price increases on all sources of energy. Noticeably, wholesale energy prices had increased 47 percent for 1973 as of last November.

The control of the oil industry over petroleum and other sources of energy, through all stages of exploration, refinement, and retail price establishment, is far too dominant, and is exercised without adequate federal regulation.

According to the cost of Living Phase IV guidelines, increases in prices are initiated by the refiners. If the refiners' costs increase, the increase is passed on to the wholesaler, who passes it on to the retailer. Finally it reaches the public. The increase of prices for petroleum products throughout the nation is subject to the increased costs of refiners. Curiously, most refineries are owned by major oil companies. The refiner has two excuses for increasing his prices: the increase in the cost of imported petroleum, or the increase

in the cost of domestic crude petroleum. In both cases the refiners could also have taken steps to lessen the increases.

When the president's task force recommended abolishing the Oil Import Control program in 1970, it should have been done. The program required using our domestic oil reserves, while it limited importation of oil from other countries. But the program would have decreased the oil companies' profits, so Nixon ignored the recommendation. Thus, as long as the oil companies have the president on their side, they will continue to drain our domestic reserves and to reap even bigger profits.

In November 1972 the Department of the Interior sent telegrams to all major refineries requesting that they increase output from 89 percent of capacity to 93 percent of capacity. The refineries refused to do this, although it was well within their ability. This would have diminished the crisis by a large extent.

Obviously, legislation providing for direct federal regulation of petroleum and petroleum processing must be enacted by Congress to prevent future crisis, and to guard against the United States' vulnerability to oligopolistic practices by oil companies.

#### GOVERNMENT INSENSITIVITY

The impact of the energy crisis is affecting and will continue to affect every one of us, in every aspect of our lives. The planning that is underway for dealing with the energy crisis is being conducted without any sensitivity or concern for the special needs, such as heating, of the inner-city poor. The secretaries of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW), and the director of the Office of Economic Opportunity should all be present at meetings of the president's energy advisory committees. Essentially, the president has spoken only of actions citizens can take to help during the crisis. He has failed to say what impact the crisis will have on America, particularly the American inner-city poor.

It is in unemployment that the urban poor most strongly feel the result of the energy crisis. They are aware that the decline in per capita industrial production means subsequent dismissals and layoffs for them. Predictions on how high unemployment may go range from 6 percent to 8 percent. In minority communities, in which unemployment is usually at least double the national average, unemployment may reach 20 percent.

Job losses will continue as long as the petroleum shortage continues. The industries hit hardest are those that use steel, aluminum, copper, plastics, and synthetic textiles, as well as travel and travel-oriented companies. This means there will be fewer sales for "mom-and-pop" stores, restaurants, and fast food businesses, which are common in minority communities.

In the health area the oil shortage will take a great toll. Again, the urban poor will be affected. To a large extent, they will suffer because of insufficient heating.

More needs to be learned about the effects of lower temperatures on health. HEW says that lower temperatures will mean—

Increased basal metabolic, heart, and respiratory rates, and increased transmission of respiratory illness from crowding in a small area for warmth;

A need for increased caloric intake;

Schools will close, which may prevent some children from getting their only well-balanced meal;

Increased probability of illness to vulnerable groups such as pregnant women, infants, school-aged children, the chronically ill, the elderly, and the poor, because of nutritional deficiency;

Hazards to personal safety from conversion to alternative heating methods, which might result in suffocation from emissions, explosions, fire, or electrical danger.



Increased mental illness, suicide, serious crime, alcoholism, and drug abuse;

Aggravation of the chronic diseases, the most common being hypothyroidism, peripheral vascular disorders, arthritis, severe constricting chest pains, and diabetes.

#### CHANGING LIFESTYLE

The effect of the energy crisis on the economy as a whole will be an increase in the rate of inflation. Although the economics of energy and its impact on growth is not widely understood even by economists, it is apparent that as energy shortages continue production will decrease and the prices of scarcer products will increase. For example, making plywood requires a great deal of intensive energy materials. If there are fewer energy sources, plywood production will have to be decreased. Thus, the price of what is produced will increase, and every business using plywood will have to increase its price to account for the increase in the price of plywood. Therefore, the plywood used in the construction of apartment building will cost more to buy and will increase the cost per apartment. And the rent for the apartment will also be affected. This kind of price increase chain will affect many industries and businesses, and all consumers.

The environment will also reflect changes resulting from the energy crisis. Abundant amounts of high-sulphur fuels, such as coal, will be used to compensate for the lack of petroleum products for use by industries, office buildings, schools, and apartment buildings.

In short, everyone and every sector of society will definitely be affected in one way or another by the energy crisis. Such an outcome is inevitable.

#### SHARING OF CRUDE OIL HAS IRONIC RESULTS

### HON. JAMES R. JONES

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. JONES of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, when Congress passed the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act last year, zeal surpassed logic. The consequences of including crude oil in the allocation program are now being manifested in decreasing petroleum supplies.

In that good faith effort to maintain smaller, independent refineries, Congress has caused regulations to be issued which force oil companies to sell crude oil to other companies, including competitors. Severe crude shortages are now being experienced by numerous companies, and worst of all, imports have been cut back. As one oil executive put it:

Why should we import it, take the risks to get the oil over here, and simply turn it over to somebody else?

I am hopeful that within the next few days, corrective legislation will be introduced to remedy this serious problem.

Detailing the adverse impact of allocating crude oil are the following articles from the Washington Post and the New York Times, which I encourage each of you to read.

The articles follow:

#### SHARING OF CRUDE OIL HAS AN IRONIC RESULT (By Thomas O'Toole)

One reason for the growing shortage of gasoline in the United States appears to be a controversial ruling by the Federal Energy

Office that spreads crude oil supplies equally among all refineries in the United States.

The ruling may account for the sudden decline in imports of crude oil into the United States. February imports of crude oil in the first two weeks were down about 1 million barrels a day, the equivalent of more than 290 million gallons of gasoline so far this month.

The ruling which went into effect Feb. 1 calls on all refiners to share equally the supply of crude oil in the United States, whether the oil was produced in the United States or imported from abroad.

Saying that the Energy Office made the ruling only because it was required to by the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973, Federal Energy Director William E. Simon asked Congress this week to change the law to delete the mandatory crude oil allocation program.

"The present rigid provisions of the crude oil allocation program are creating the very problems we anticipated, and warned Congress of last summer, and serve to defeat the very purposes of the program," he said.

The aim was partly to keep independent refiners in business and partly to spread gasoline supplies around the country as much as possible.

What has happened is that many of the major oil companies are suddenly suffering from a crude oil shortage, mostly because the Energy Office has ordered them to sell crude oil to companies short of crude oil.

The companies felt to be short of crude oil include some of the largest independents in the United States, such as Coastal States Oil Co., Crown Oil Co. and Commonwealth Oil Co.

But they also include the nation's giants. The energy office has identified as companies that do not have enough crude for their refineries Texaco, Inc., Getty Oil Co., Arco, Standard Oil Co. (Ohio), Marathon Oil Co. and Ashland Oil & Refinery Co.

Under the energy office ruling, other oil majors have been told to sell crude oil to their competitors. The companies told to sell crude include Cities Service, Shell, Exxon, Mobil, Continental, Amerada-Hess, Gulf, Phillips and Standard Oil Co. (California).

Mobil was told to sell by May 1 four million barrels of oil, Conoco 5.5 million barrels, Shell 6.8 million barrels, Amerada-Hess 7.9 million barrels and Gulf 11.6 million barrels.

Gulf's reaction was to sue the Federal Energy Office, calling its action "confiscatory." Gulf said it had enough crude oil to operate its refineries at 91 per cent of capacity and would have to cut back to 81 per cent because of the move by the energy office.

"Without a doubt," said Z. D. Bonner, Gulf's executive vice president, "this amounts to the unwarranted and, we feel, the unlawful taking of private property."

The buyers of oil from crude-rich companies such as Gulf include companies with whom Gulf competes on a nationwide basis. Texaco was told it could buy 1.6 million barrels of oil in the 90 days starting Feb. 1, Getty 3.5 million barrels, Sohio four million, Ashland 4.2 million and Arco 4.2 million.

The pricing standards used for the sales are felt by such companies as Gulf and Mobil to be inadequate. The energy office has said they may charge what they paid plus a 6 per cent commission, plus an 84-cent-a-barrel profit.

More important, the ruling apparently has discouraged many companies from importing oil they were buying from Venezuela, Nigeria, Iran and Libya. One reason is the 84-cent profit, which many companies have decided is not enough at today's high crude oil prices to warrant shipment to the United States.

The result is that more oil is now going to Japan and Western Europe, whose refineries are operating at higher rates than U.S. refineries for the first time.

The ruling has also discouraged companies short of crude oil from any attempt to get crude overseas. One company that bought crude turned around on the same day and refused an offer of Algerian oil it would have had to pay a higher price to get.

Many major oil companies claim the ruling has disrupted refinery efficiency, by taking crude oil away from modern refineries and giving it to the older ones.

One refiner in East Texas was awarded 500,000 barrels of crude oil to run through a 12-year-old refinery that leaks more than 10 per cent of the product into the air and ground. Another outside of Chicago was given two million barrels of oil, but it is not even sure it can have its ancient refinery (once owned by Cities Service and abandoned years ago) in shape to refine the oil.

#### BIG OIL CONCERNS ARE CUTTING BACK IMPORTS OF CRUDE

(By Michael C. Jensen)

WASHINGTON, February 21.—Some of the nation's major oil companies are deliberately reducing their imports of crude oil because they are unhappy with the Government's allocation program for crude, according to Administration sources close to the energy situation.

As a result, the refining of gasoline and fuel oil for use by motorists, home owners and businesses in the United States is being held below anticipated levels.

Under the crude oil allocation program, initiated several weeks ago, many of the nation's refiners are required to share their crude oil with competitors who have less oil.

The decline in imports is particularly critical because a lack of crude oil is blamed for much of the current gasoline shortage.

#### SHARP DECLINE IN IMPORTS

Imports of crude oil, already depressed by the Arab oil embargo against the United States have dropped sharply in recent weeks. "One major company told me Tuesday that it had quit importing altogether," said an Administration source. "They said: 'the hell with it. It's not worth it.'"

The Federal Energy Office also is not happy with the allocation program, which was ordered by Congress. In fact, William E. Simon, chief of the Federal Energy Office, earlier this week called on Congress to cancel the program, and warned that it could result in a holdback in imports.

The American Petroleum Institute announced today that the daily average of crude oil imports had fallen in the last two weeks from an earlier level of about 2.8 million barrels a day, to about 1.9 million barrels a day, a decline of more than 30 per cent. There are 42 gallons in a barrel.

#### MOBIL COURSE UNCERTAIN

Part of the decline was attributed to an effort by Canada to retain more of her crude oil. Much of it, however, was laid to "disincentives" provided by the Government's allocation program.

Rawleigh Warner Jr., chairman of the Mobil Oil Corporation, the nation's second largest oil company, declined to comment on whether Mobil was cutting back imports. But he conceded that oil companies have an incentive to use their foreign crude oil in offshore refineries, rather than bringing it into the United States.

"To the extent that large refineries may have used their crude oil outside the United States, less crude oil is being imported into the United States to the detriment of the American consumer," he said.

Under the Government program, Mobil has been ordered to sell more than 4 million barrels of crude oil to competitors during the three-month period that began Feb. 1.

Some companies have argued that if they continue to buy high-priced imported oil, which they are then forced to sell at a lower price, reflecting a mix of imported and do-

mestic oil, they will lose money on such transactions.

Some companies also say they are opposed to selling crude oil to large competitors such as Texaco, which has been allocated 1.6 million barrels under the Government's program.

A week ago the Gulf Oil Corporation filed suit in United States district court against Mr. Simon, challenging the validity of the allocation program.

Z. D. Bonner, executive vice president of Gulf, later said the program would cause less gasoline to be made. He called it a "major disincentive for anyone who has access to foreign crude oil to import it."

"Why should we import it, take the risks, get the oil over here, and simply turn it over to somebody else?" he asked.

A spokesman for the Phillips Petroleum Company, which has been ordered to sell nearly 4 million barrels of crude oil to competitors under the allocation program, said there was little doubt that it would reduce imports.

"It hasn't affected us yet, because we have already contracted for the first three months," he said. "But we certainly aren't going to be hunting for foreign crude like we would have."

#### OIL KEPT OUTSIDE UNITED STATES

The Phillips spokesman also alleged that "several very large companies" were keeping their foreign crude oil outside the United States, instead of using it in their domestic refineries.

"We all recognize that the Arab embargo of crude oil shipments to the United States will have the effect of reducing refinery runs in this country to something less than 100 per cent," he added.

"But it is beyond our belief that there is not more than 76 per cent of our refining capacity available."

The Federal Energy Office has set 76 per cent as the overall average for domestic refinery capacity that can be utilized if crude oil supplies are evenly distributed to the nation's refineries.

In addition to diverting crude oil to Europe and Japan, some major oil companies are channeling increasing amounts of their crude oil to their refineries in the Caribbean, according to one industry source.

Such companies then sell the refined products made from the crude, which are not subject to allocation, in the United States.

Some independent refiners also have used the allocation program as an excuse for canceling contracts with overseas suppliers such as Nigeria, the source said. "Why should they pay the high price when they can get crude from the majors for less money," he said.

#### MOTHER KATHARINE DREXEL AND THE SISTERS OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT

**HON. EDWARD G. BIESTER, JR.**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. BIESTER. Mr. Speaker, for several generations the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament have dedicated their lives and have toiled unceasingly to encourage the American people to share the riches of the Nation with their fellow citizens who are less fortunate. The order has as its special mission service to Indians and blacks, and its efforts over the years have been diligent and tireless.

Mother Katharine Drexel founded the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, and by devoting her life and sharing her own personal wealth with others much less fortunate she was a living example to all and a guiding force for good. The order, located in Cornwells Heights, Pa., carries on the service she began in 1891.

It has been 10 years since the opening of the cause for the beatification of Mother Katharine Drexel, and this occasion will be marked by a concelebrated Mass at the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul in Philadelphia on March 10. All who share in appreciation and thanks for the work done by Mother Katharine Drexel and the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament wish the Sisters continued success in their most worthy mission.

I would like to share a tribute to Mother Katharine Drexel written by Sister Consuela Marie Duffy, author of "Katharine Drexel: A Biography," and provide additional information about the March 10 Mass to my colleagues and all other interested persons:

#### AMERICAN OF AMERICANS

(By Mother Katharine Drexel)

Born: Nov. 26, 1858.

Entered Religion: May 6, 1889.

Founded a new Congregation: Feb. 12, 1891.

Legal Title: The Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament for Indians and Colored People.

Died: March 3, 1955.

People speak of her with admiration! Some with unbelief! Others with the thrilling realization that in this woman is a symbol of our country's greatness.

America's wealth is tarnished by the existence of neglected areas, congested living quarters, actual poverty. Cultural advancement and scientific progress are weighed in the balance with poor educational facilities in some areas—with forbidden educational opportunities in others. Our love of liberty blushes before the discrimination which is still all too apparent in the "land of liberty".

As an American, Mother Katharine could personally lay claim to great wealth, education, culture, love of liberty, and certainly a deep love of God. But she is America's symbol of what is best in all of these because in place of the counteracting evils so prevalent, she has given America reason to lift her head an exclaim "God has blessed America".

With her rich cultural background and her own fine education, she realized the need for higher education for her beloved Indians and Black People. God-given riches were used by her to build elementary and high schools with the culmination of all being Xavier University in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Mother Katharine Drexel lived her life as an attestation to the equality of all men. She knew God sent His Son to all men. In her is a symbol of America's greatness.

#### TENTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

In 1964, John Cardinal Krol, Archbishop of Philadelphia, formally opened the way for the study, in Rome, of the life and works of this Philadelphian.

Now, in 1974, a fitting celebration marking the tenth Anniversary of the opening of the Cause for the beatification of Mother Katharine Drexel is taking place in the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on March 10th at 2:30 P.M.

The Cathedral on 18th Street and the Parkway will be filled with people from all walks of life honoring this great American woman who willingly made use of her immense wealth not for her own comfort but as a means of enriching the poor.

Mother Katharine Drexel spent her money helping others to help themselves. Dr. Nor-

man Francis, now President of Xavier University, was taught at Xavier Prep by Mother Katharine Drexel's Sisters; the Navajo Indian, Dr. Sam Billison was taught at St. Michael's Indian School in Arizona by Mother Katharine's Sisters. *Opera South* of Jackson, Mississippi, had as its first director one of Mother Katharine's teaching Sisters, Sister Mary Elise. Sister is now in close touch with *Opera Ebony* of New York City. These professionals will use their musical talents during the concelebrated Mass on March 10th in thanksgiving to God for giving America such a great woman.

#### THE WAY TO END LONG GAS LINES

**HON. JOHN H. ROUSSELOT**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, as I stated on the floor of the House today, there is a way to end the long gas lines and at the same time, restore some semblance of sanity to the decaying energy situation without having to resort to more Government controls and interference in the economy.

Newsweek columnist, Dr. Milton Friedman, in the March 4, 1974, issue gives us a solution to this problem:

#### FEO AND THE GAS LINES

(By Milton Friedman)

As I write this in Chicago, lines are forming at those gas stations that are open. The exasperated motorists are cursing; the service-station attendants are fuming; the politicians are promising. The one thing few people seem to be doing is thinking.

How is it that for years past, you and I have been able to find gas stations open at almost any hour of the day or night, and have been able to drive up to them with complete confidence that the request to "fill up" would be honored with alacrity and even with a cleaning of the windshield? To judge from the rhetoric that pollutes the air these days, it must have been because there was a powerful Federal Energy Office hidden somewhere in the underground dungeons in Washington, in which an invisible William Simon was efficiently allocating petroleum products throughout the land, riding herd on greedy oil tycoons lusting for an opportunity to mess things up and create long lines at their gas stations.

Of course, we know very well that the situation is precisely the reverse. The lines date from the creation of a real Federal Energy Office run by a very visible, able and articulate William Simon. Which is the cause and which the effect? Did the lines produce the FEO or the FEO the lines?

#### CONSIDER WEST GERMANY

After the Arabs cut output, Germany imposed no price controls on petroleum products. It did initially restrict Sunday driving but soon removed that restraint. The price of petroleum products jumped some 20 or 30 per cent, but there were no long lines, no disorganization. The greedy consumers found it in their own interest to conserve oil in the most painless way. The greedy oil tycoons found it in their own interest to see to it that petroleum products were available for those able and willing to pay the price.

Other European countries, like the U.S., imposed price controls. And, like us, they had chaos.

The Arab cut in output can be blamed for higher prices, but it cannot be blamed for the long lines. Their creation required the cooperation of shortsighted governments.



The world crisis is now past its peak. The initial quadrupling of the price of crude oil after the Arabs cut output was a temporary response that has been working its own cure. Higher prices induced consumers to economize and other producers to step up output. It takes time to adjust, so these reactions will snowball. In order to keep prices up, the Arabs would have to curtail their output by ever larger amounts. But even if they cut their output to zero, they could not for long keep the world price of crude at \$10 a barrel. Well before that point, the cartel would collapse.

The effects of consumer and producer reactions are already showing up. The European countries that introduced rationing and restrictions on driving have eliminated them. World oil prices are weakening. They will soon tumble. When that occurs, it will reveal how superficial are the hysterical cries that we have come to the end of an era and must revolutionize our energy-wasting way of life. What we have been witnessing is not the end of an era but simply shortsightedness.

At home, unfortunately, our problems will not be over so soon. The panicky FEO forced oil companies to shift so much production to heating oil that we face a glut of heating oil but a paucity of gasoline. The FEO's allocations among states have starved some, amply supplied others. Its order that refineries operating at high levels must sell oil to those operating at low levels sounds fine. In practice, however, it reduces the incentive for the recipients to buy oil abroad and produces a wasteful use of oil at home.

We have the worst of both worlds; long lines and sharply higher prices—indeed, higher than I believe they would have been without the waste resulting from FEO controls.

Is rationing the solution? Far from it. It is the problem. We already have rationing of producers and distributors. Coupon rationing of final consumers would simply be the hair of the dog that bit you.

#### ABOLISH FEO

The way to end long lines at gas stations is to abolish FEO and end all controls on the prices and allocation of petroleum products. Within a few weeks, your friendly dealer would again be cleaning your windshield with a smile.

How can thinking people believe that a government that cannot deliver the mail can deliver gas better than Exxon, Mobil, Texaco, Gulf and the rest?

#### JIM FARLEY REMINISCES

#### HON. DANIEL J. FLOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, beyond doubt, one of the best known and respected politicians of our time is Jim Farley, whom I am proud to say has been a good friend of mine for many years.

I am happy to note that he is still very active delivering speeches and working on a third book.

Recently an article written by Tom Phillips, city editor emeritus of the Scranton Tribune, on Jim Farley was forwarded to me for insertion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. After reading Tom Phillips' excellent article which appeared in the Scrantonian on Sunday,

December 16, 1973, I am delighted to insert it at this point in my remarks:

FARLEY IN NOSTALGIC TALK; RECALLS "GOOD OLD DAYS"

(By Tom Phillips)

If you are among the many dissatisfied customers of the U.S. Post Office Department, some of whom have waited three days for a letter to be delivered around a corner, and wish for the "good old days," you are in good company.

And, you may take solace in knowing that the greatest ex-Postmaster General living today, Jim Farley, does not subscribe to the newly devised corporation-type system with which we are burdened. And he has told the postmasters how he feels about it.

Jim Farley was having breakfast last Sunday morning in the Waldorf-Astoria with Jim Law, who was the postmaster at Wilkes-Barre when the man from Grassy Point, N.Y., headed the Post Office Department. They were discussing Farley's speech to the postmasters at their recent conclave at Concord, N.Y. The writer, no postal authority, was with them. He listened attentively to the experts.

"Personally," Farley said, "I wasn't in favor of the new setup in the Post Office Department. I thought it should have remained as it was down through the years, as a cabinet office, and should have remained in the condition it existed during all those years. The reason I felt that way about it is because of my admiration for the career men and women in the Post Office Department, and they were dedicated, as were those under them in every Post Office in the United States."

The listener thought: Those were the good old days, the days when we got yesterday's mail the following morning, and the morning mail in the afternoon. In many cases two deliveries a day. And the first-class mailing rate, within memory, was two cents, then three cents, then four cents, then six cents, then eight cents, and now is threatened to skyrocket to a staggering 10 cents. And all other forms of mail service also has risen in costs.

Farley, who had a birthday last May... he's 85... still retains his sharpness and keenness of intellect. He has slimmed down somewhat, but apparently enjoys robust health.

Although he served two terms under the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, he holds the late President Herbert Hoover in the highest esteem.

He said: "I was a member of the Hoover Commission (to streamline government operations) appointed by President Eisenhower, and I had a number of very interesting arguments with the late President Hoover, for whom I came to have a great admiration and respect. I was on that commission for three years. He was a very hard man to know, but when you got to know him, you found he was a great person. I really think he was one of the most dedicated men I ever knew or came in contact with."

"During the activities of the Hoover Commission, Hoover himself objected to the manner in which postmasters (the old system) were appointed, also district attorneys, directors of Internal Revenue and so forth. He said they should be selected by a committee in the community, whether it be a village, or a big city, or a small city. And I argued with him, because there was no reason for that. I told him that down the whole history of the Post Office Department, and as far back as I had a recollection, all appointments of postmasters were made by the political parties in power. And they really tried to select the best men and women they knew to be postmasters. And there were very, very, very few records of dereliction on the part of the postmaster. I'm truly glad

to say, that during my time they were few and far between, and I'm sure the same condition exists now."

Farley served as Postmaster General from March 4, 1933, until Aug. 31, 1940. He left the department and resigned as National Democratic Chairman because he disagreed with President Roosevelt's seeking a third term. "I had very strong convictions on that," he said. "It was the most difficult decision I ever had to make in my life. I was closely associated with him from 1924 when I first met him in Madison Square Garden when he presented the name of Alfred E. Smith, the Governor of New York, in nomination for the presidency on the Democratic ticket."

Farley and Roosevelt had an extremely close relationship. The only disagreement, Farley said, was over the third term. "I was sorry to have to do that," he said. "But, I felt it was the only course for me to follow. Frankly, I have no regrets. I know it caused a lot of difficulties at the time, and in addition to that it severed a personal relationship which I felt very sad about, but there was nothing very much I could do about it."

The genial Farley said he will never forget the early days of President Roosevelt's administration. "That first hundred-day session of the Congress was the greatest hundred days in the history of this Republic," he commented. "The legislation that was passed under the able leadership of FDR, assisted by the Democratic leaders in the House and in the Senate, saved the capitalistic system of this country and saved the country itself." He then added: "During those days the Republican leaders in the House and Senate wholeheartedly cooperated with President Roosevelt. Otherwise, that legislation wouldn't have been passed so hurriedly and would not have been so effective. I always felt they were entitled to a great deal of tribute, a great deal of praise for being so non-partisan in their attitude in those years."

There are many today, especially in the Post Office Department, who look upon Farley as the greatest postmaster since Benjamin Franklin. Franklin, it is recorded, was disturbed by the poor service of the colonial postal service. Hoping to improve matters, he agreed to become Philadelphia's postmaster in 1737. In 1753 he became deputy postmaster general for all the colonies. He worked hard at the job and introduced many reforms. He set up the first city delivery system and the first Dead-Mail office. He speeded foreign mail deliveries by using the fastest packet ships available across the Atlantic Ocean. To speed domestic mail service, he hired more post riders, and required his couriers to ride day and night. Farley modestly rejects the attributed affinity to Franklin.

Farley enjoys an immense popularity. While partaking of breakfast, he was frequently interrupted by admirers. One said: "I just want to shake your hand." It was a fine tribute to the former Postmaster General, but he was equal to it. "I want to shake your hand too," he commented. Then added: "I never shook the hand of John L. Sullivan, but I've shaken the hand of every champion since, and I'm glad to shake your hand."

Despite advanced years, Farley is busily engaged daily. He continues as honorary chairman of the board for Coca-Cola Export Corp., a firm he has been identified with since 1940. In the meantime, he wrote two books about his career, "Behind the Ballots" in 1940, and "Jim Farley's Story" in 1948. Currently he is engaged in writing a third book, as yet untitled, which he expects to have published in the spring of 1974.

Farley resides in the Waldorf-Astoria Towers, which has been his home for many years. In the lobby of the hotel, which is sometimes referred to as the "Crossroads of the World," he daily shakes hands and reminisces with personages from throughout the

globe. He has never lost the common touch. Nor the love of family.

As we bid adieu to the genial gentleman, he said: "I'm now going to get on the telephone and perform my weekly chore, I'm going to call and talk to my children and grandchildren. I do it every Sunday. They're spread out rather far now, some in Oklahoma, some in Arizona, and some in Texas. The telephone is a great invention." We do not disagree.

**CONGRESSMAN RONALD A. SARASIN  
REPORTS VOTING RECORD OF 1ST  
SESSION OF 93D CONGRESS**

**HON. RONALD A. SARASIN**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. SARASIN. Mr. Speaker, there is nothing more basic to the proper functioning of representative government than maintaining full and effective two-way communication between the representative and the represented.

This is one thing I promised the people of the Fifth District of Connecticut when I sought this office and it is a promise I have strived to keep.

Clearly, this involves the right of the constituents to know how we are casting our votes on their behalf.

For that reason, I am offering this compendium of my votes on the major questions to come before this body during the 1st Session of the 93d Congress.

With some 541 individual votes recorded during the year, it is unwieldy and impractical to include them all in this listing. Procedural and routine votes, minor amendments, quorum calls and votes dealing solely with the congressional responsibility for governing the District of Columbia have been omitted.

The following compilation represents a general consensus of what were the significant votes of the past year, based on the Congressional Quarterly, the interest shown by the public and the news media, and the opinions of my colleagues in the House. I believe it covers the substantive issues to come before this body.

There is probably not a single constituent of mine who would agree with me on each and every vote, but this record reflects a sincere attempt to represent the best interests of my constituents and my district. I believe they have a right to be provided with this information.

**The information follows:**

Election of the Speaker of the House (Albert 236; Ford 188), Ford.

H. Res. 132: Create special committee to study role, jurisdiction and procedures of the standing committees of the House (yea 282; nay 91), yea.

H.R. 2107: To require the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the R.E.A.P. program of farm subsidies (yea 251; nay 142) nay.

H.J. Res. 345: Extend through June 30 funding for Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare at annual level of \$29.8-billion and foreign military and economic aid programs at annual level of \$3.6-billion for remainder of fiscal 1973 (yea 311; nay 73) yea.

H.R. 1975: To amend the emergency loan program under the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (yea 269; nay 95), nay.

H.R. 3577: Extend the equalization tax, first enacted in 1963 as a temporary deterrent to the outflow of U.S. capital to other nations by removing the incentive for foreigners to borrow funds in the U.S. and for Americans to invest in foreign securities bearing a higher interest rate from March 31, 1973 to June 30, 1974 (yea 358; nay 23), yea.

H.R. 3298: Restore the rural water and sewer grant program under the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (yea 297; nay 54), yea.

H.R. 4278: Amend the National School Lunch Act to assure that Federal financial assistance to the child nutrition programs is maintained at the level budgeted for fiscal year ending June 30, 1973 (yea 352; nay 7), yea.

H. Res. 259: Amend House rules to require open committee meetings except where national security or personal privacy was involved, or where a committee decided by majority vote to close its doors (yea 370; nay 27), yea.

H.R. 17: Amend the Vocational Rehabilitation Act to extend for two years the authorization of grants to states for vocational rehabilitation services, at an authorization of \$1.5 billion and authorizing new grants for 3-year period for rehabilitation services to persons with severe disabilities (yea 318; nay 57), yea.

H.R. 71: Strengthen and expand programs under Older Americans Act of 1965, authorize \$1.4 billion over three-year period; strengthen representation of interests of the elderly at the federal level (yea 329; nay 69), yea.

H.R. 2246: Extend Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 for one year, through fiscal 1974, authorize a total of \$1.2 billion, including \$800 million for public works grants; \$170 million for public works and business development loans; \$50 million for technical assistance and research; \$50 million for growth centers and economic development districts, and \$152.5 million for regional action planning commissions (yea 278; nay 108), yea.

H.R. 5446: Extend for one year the Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965 authorizing for fiscal 1974 \$238.5 million (yea 392; nay 2), yea.

H.R. 5445: Extend for one year the Clean Air Act of 1970 authorizing for fiscal 1974 \$475 million (yea 387; nay 1), yea.

H.R. 3577: Adopt conference report to extend the interest equalization tax to other nations by removing the incentive for foreigners to borrow funds in the U.S. and for Americans to invest in foreign securities bearing higher interest rates from March 31, 1973 to June 30, 1974 (yea 396; nay 18), yea.

H.R. 5683: Amend the Rural Electrification Act to establish a revolving fund made up in part of current Rural Electrification Administration assets for insured and guaranteed loans to rural electric and telephone systems at subsidized interest rates below commercial loan rates (yea 317; nay 92), nay.

H.R. 3298: To override Veto of R.E.A.P. program originally passed February 7 (yea 225; nay 189), nay.

H.R. 3180: Clarify the use of the franking privilege by members of Congress and to establish a select commission to advise Congressmen and decide grievances (yea 354; nay 49), yea.

H.J. Res. 496: Authorize urgent supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1973 of \$26.8-million for CAB, \$468-million for Veterans Administration, \$872-million for college student aid programs and \$1.8-billion for GSA (yea 367; nay 0), yea.

H.R. 6168: Extend President's authority to control wages and prices for one year to April 30, 1974 (yea 293; nay 114), yea.

S. 50: Extend and expand Older Americans Act of 1965 authorizing \$543.6-million as necessary for fiscal 1973-5 and strengthening interests of the elderly at the federal level (yea 348; nay 0), yea.

S. 502: Amend Federal Aid Highway Program to permit urban areas to use \$700-million in each of fiscal years 1974-76 from the Highway Trust Fund for mass transit projects on roads (yea 190; nay 215), yea.

S. 398: Adopt conference report to extend President's authority to control wages and prices for one year to April 30, 1974 (yea 267; nay 115), yea.

H.R. 2828: Provide additional burial allowances for veterans and consolidate most federal cemeteries under the Veterans Administration (yea 340; nay 1), yea.

H.R. 5452: Extend the National Sea Grant College and Program Act of 1966 and authorize funding of \$30-million for fiscal 1974; \$40-million for fiscal 1975 and \$50-million for fiscal 1976 (yea 368; nay 9), yea.

H.R. 6370: Extend the authority of federal bank regulatory agencies to set different limits on interest paid on time and savings deposits and to forbid mutual savings banks to allow negotiable orders of withdrawal on accounts on which interest is paid (yea 376; nay 4), yea.

S. 394: Adopt conference report to amend the Rural Electrification Act to establish a revolving fund to provide for insured and guaranteed loans to rural electric and telephone systems at low interest rates (revision of bill voted April 4 reflecting more equitable interest rates) (yea 363; nay 25), yea.

H.R. 7447: Provide supplemental appropriations of \$2,855,542,209 for 10 cabinet-level departments, several federal agencies and legislative branch operations for remainder of fiscal 1973 and prohibit appropriations or transfer funds from being used in or over Cambodia (yea 284; nay 96), yea.

H.R. 4768: Authorize \$40-million contribution by the U.S. over fiscal 1974-78, with a maximum of \$10-million for fiscal 1974, to the U.N. Environmental Fund for international environmental concerns (yea 266; nay 123), yea.

H.R. 7200: Amend Railroad Retirement Act and the Railroad Retirement Tax Act to extend temporary retirement benefit increases through Dec. 31, 1974 and to liberalize eligibility requirements for railroad retirement (yea 387; nay 5), yea.

S. 518: To override Veto of bill passed May 1 giving Senate retroactive approval over incumbent Director and Deputy Director of Office of Management and Budget (yea 236; nay 178), nay.

H.R. 7528: Authorize \$3.1-billion for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for fiscal 1974 for the U.S. space program and related activities (yea 322; nay 73), yea.

H.R. 6912: Authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to revise the international par value of the dollar; provide for private ownership of gold in the U.S. and to authorize \$2.25-billion for international development lending institutions (yea 281; nay 36), yea.

H.R. 5857: Authorize \$8.68-million to complete the renovation of Washington's Union Station as a National Visitor Center and to direct the Secretary of the Interior to provide for transportation services between the center and points in the capital (yea 288; nay 75), yea.

H.R. 7806: Authorize \$1.27-billion to extend 12 expiring health programs through fiscal 1974 (yea 372; nay 1), yea.

H.R. 6458: Authorize \$145-million for fiscal years 1974-76 for grants to local communities to plan, establish or initially operate emergency medical care systems and for research and training in emergency medical services (yea 261; nay 92), yea.

H.R. 8070: Authorize \$660-million for fiscal 1974 and \$690-million for fiscal 1975 for rehabilitation services grants to the states and other sums as necessary for special rehabilitation programs (yea 384; nay 13), yea.



H.R. 7935: Increase the hourly minimum wage to extend coverage to about 6 million workers and to extend overtime pay coverage to certain employees previously exempted (yea 287; nay 130), yea.

H.R. 7645: Authorize \$687.4-million for the Department of State and related activities, require certain nominees to ambassadorships to disclose campaign contributions, and prohibit use of any funds authorized for reconstruction aid to North Vietnam (yea 331; nay 57), yea.

H.R. 2246: Adopt conference report to provide one-year extension of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, authorizing \$430-million for fiscal 1974 for the Economic Development Administration and multi-state regional economic planning commissions (yea 276; nay 2), yea.

H.R. 5293: Adopt conference report on bill authorizing \$77-million for Peace Corps in fiscal 1974 (yea 329; nay 64), yea.

H.R. 77: Amend the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 to permit employer contributions to jointly administered trust funds to defray cost of legal services for employees, their families and dependents (yea 257; nay 149), yea.

H.R. 8410: Extend the temporary \$465-billion federal debt ceiling to Nov. 3, 1973, to exclude bonds sold to government agencies and to the Federal Reserve System from a \$10-billion limit on sales of long-term Treasury bonds paying interest of more than 4 1/4% and to authorize the Treasury to issue checks convertible into savings bonds as payment of federal income tax refunds (yea 261; nay 152), yea.

H.R. 8619: Reduce 1974 crop price support ceilings from \$55,000 per crop to \$20,000 per person (yea 195; nay 157), yea. Appropriate \$9,385,750,600 for agricultural, environmental and consumer protection programs for fiscal 1974 (yea 304; nay 3), yea.

H.R. 8152: Authorize \$1-billion a year for programs of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in fiscal 1974-75 (yea 391; nay 0), yea.

H.R. 5464: Authorize \$15.8-million for saline water conversion program for fiscal 1974 (yea 399; nay 4), yea.

H.R. 8760: Appropriate \$2,753,216,000 for the Department of Transportation and related agencies (yea 414; nay 2), yea.

H.R. 7824: Establish Independent Legal Services Corporation to replace the legal services program operated by the Office of Economic Opportunity (yea 276; nay 95), yea.

H.R. 8510: Prohibit National Science Foundation from funding research on live human fetuses (yea 288; nay 73), yea.

Authorize \$612.9-million for the National Science Foundation (yea 364; nay 6), yea.

H.R. 8825: Appropriate \$19,070,954,000 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Veterans Administration and six other independent agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1974 (yea 316; nay 21), yea.

H.R. 8662: Authorize \$2.4-billion for fiscal 1974 operations and programs of the Atomic Energy Commission (yea 398; nay 4), yea.

H.J. Res. 636: Adopt resolution to continue funding through Sept. 30, 1973 for all government activities for which regular fiscal 1974 appropriation bills have not been enacted and to bar any funds in the bill or in any previously enacted bill from being used to support U.S. combat activity in or over Cambodia and Laos (yea 325; nay 86), yea.

H.R. 8877: Reduce the funds for the Office of Economic Opportunity by \$100-million (yea 110; nay 288), nay.

Reduce by \$632-million the appropriation for HEW and for OEO (yea 186; nay 213), nay.

Appropriate \$32,816,467,000 for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare,

Labor and the Office of Economic Opportunity for fiscal 1974 (yea 347; nay 58), yea.

H.R. 7447: Pass over the President's Veto, \$3,362,845,279 in supplemental fiscal 1973 funds for several departments and agencies and to bar funds in the bill and in previously enacted appropriation bills from being used to support U.S. military activity in or over Cambodia and Laos (year 241; nay 173), yea.

H.R. 8917: Appropriate \$2,269,554,200 in fiscal 1974 funds for the Department of the Interior and \$191,200,000 to liquidate contract authority (yea 405; nay 4), yea.

H.R. 8947: Add \$4.7-million for geothermal energy research to Public Works, Atomic Energy Commission Appropriations, Fiscal 1974 (yea 206; nay 295), yea.

Appropriate \$4,676,395,000 in fiscal 1974 for public works, flood control and electric power projects, the Atomic Energy Commission and related agencies (yea 384; nay 26), yea.

H.R. 9055: Appropriate \$3,362,845,279 in fiscal 1973 funds for several departments and agencies and to bar upon enactment of the use of funds in bill to support U.S. combat activities in or over Cambodia, Laos, North Vietnam and South Vietnam and to bar use of funds in previously enacted appropriation bills for such purposes after Aug. 15, 1973 (yea 278; nay 124), yea.

H.R. 7445: Adopt conference report to extend the federal Renegotiation Board authority for one year, and to provide a 5.6% increase in Social Security benefits as of June 1974 (yea 327; nay 9), yea.

S. 504: Adopt conference report on bill authorizing \$185-million for fiscal year 1974-76 for federal assistance to area emergency medical care systems and to prohibit the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare from closing eight Public Health Service hospitals without specific authorization from Congress (yea 306; nay 111), yea.

H.R. 9048: Expand Veterans Administration medical programs at a first-year cost of \$64.9-million and authorize the VA to contract for medical care of certain dependents and survivors (yea 421; nay 0), yea.

H.J. Res. 542: Require President to report to Congress within 72 hours any commitment or increasing commitment of U.S. combat troops abroad, require him to terminate any such action within 120 days of his report unless Congress authorizes continuation, and allow Congress to direct by a concurrent resolution the termination of U.S. commitment at any time (yea 244; nay 170), yea.

H.R. 8860: Establish for four years a modified price support program for wheat, feed grains and cotton (yea 266; nay 182), nay.

H.R. 8538: Authorize \$80-million for fiscal 1974 and \$95-million for fiscal 1975 for programming and construction of facilities for the Corporation of Public Broadcasting (yea 363; nay 14), yea.

H.R. 5356: Authorize the Administrator of EPA to require the testing of chemical substances, establish a system of pre-marketing screening of test data of potentially dangerous chemicals and adopt rules restricting the manufacture of chemical substances in order to protect human health and environment (yea 324; nay 73), yea.

H.R. 8480: Set a \$267.1-billion ceiling on federal spending in fiscal 1974, provide procedures for either the House or the Senate to force the President to release impounded funds and direct the President to impound funds proportionately from controllable federal spending programs to meet the ceiling (yea 254; nay 164), yea.

H.R. 9360: Prohibit foreign assistance to any country which expropriates any property owned by U.S. citizens, repudiates any contract or imposes any discriminatory measures having the effect of expropriation, unless the President determines that appropriate steps toward compensation are being taken (yea 278; nay 102), yea. Authorize for fiscal year 1974 \$978.9-million for foreign economic as-

sistance, \$632-million for Indochina postwar reconstruction, \$1.15-billion for foreign military assistance and credit sales, and for fiscal 1975 \$821-million for foreign economic assistance (yea 188; nay 183), yea.

H.R. 8947: Adopt conference report on Public Works-AEC appropriations, to appropriate \$4,749,403,000 for fiscal 1974 for public works, flood control and power projects, and for operations and facilities of the AEC and other agencies (yea 373; nay 9), yea.

H.R. 9474: Increase monthly rates of disability and death pensions and dependency and indemnity compensation (yea 385; nay 0), yea.

H.R. 9286: Authorize \$20.45-billion for military procurement, research and development and military assistance to South Vietnam and Laos in fiscal 1974 (yea 367; nay 37), yea.

H.R. 8825: Adopt conference report on appropriations of \$19,056,500,000 for Department of Housing and Urban Development, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Veterans Administration, and six other independent agencies (yea 401; nay 9), yea.

H.R. 9130: Require President to develop a National Petroleum Contingency Plan to assure equitable allocation of available crude oil and petroleum products among the states and the five Petroleum Administration for Defense districts at nondiscriminatory prices during periods of disproportionate shortages (yea 179; nay 233), yea. Authorize a trans-Alaska oil and gas pipeline (yea 356; nay 60), yea.

H.R. 7935: Adopt conference report on minimum wage bill to increase the hourly minimum wage for most workers covered under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to \$2.20 an hour after June 30, 1974, and to extend coverage to approximately 6.7 million additional workers (yea 253; nay 152), yea.

H.R. 8658: Adopt conference report on District of Columbia appropriations appropriating from local revenues \$954,781,200 for the District of Columbia for fiscal 1974 and setting the annual federal payment to the City (paid in lieu of taxes on federally owned property) at \$187,450,000 (yea 342; nay 47), yea.

H.R. 8760: Adopt conference report appropriating \$2,898,446,000 for fiscal 1974 operations and programs of the Department of Transportation (yea 359; nay 5), yea.

H.R. 8920: Authorize \$52.5-million in each of fiscal 1974-75 for detection and treatment of lead-based paint poisoning in children, elimination of lead-based hazards and research on safe lead-content in paint (yea 368; nay 11), yea.

H.R. 8449: Increase face value authorized for federal flood insurance programs to \$10-billion from \$6-billion and to deny, after July 1, 1975, federal financing for acquisition or construction purposes to any community designated as a flood prone area which does not participate in the federal flood insurance program (yea 359; nay 21), yea.

H.R. 8351: Authorize \$107.3-million for the National Railroad Passenger Corporation for fiscal 1974 (yea 357; nay 37), yea.

H.R. 8547: Amend Export Administration Act of 1969 to require the Secretary of Commerce in most instances to determine materials or commodities to be subject to export controls as a result of current or prospective domestic inflationary impact or short supply of such materials (yea 220; nay 133), yea.

S. 504: Pass over President Nixon's 1st Veto, Emergency Medical Services bill authorizing \$185-million in fiscal 1974-76 for federal assistance to area emergency medical care systems and prohibiting the Secretary of HEW from closing eight Public Health Service hospitals without specific authorization from Congress (yea 273; nay 144), yea.

H.R. 7974: Authorize \$240-million in fiscal 1974-78 to aid the development of health maintenance organizations and require certain employers to make the options of a health maintenance organization health benefits plan available to employees (yea 369; nay 40), yea.

H.R. 9639: Increase basic federal payment for each meal served under the National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Acts to 10¢ from 8¢ (yea 389, nay 4), yea.

H.R. 9553: Allow three years of television broadcasts of home games of certain professional sports if tickets had been sold out for at least 72 hours prior to game-time (yea 336; nay 37), yea.

H.R. 8070: Adopt conference report to authorize \$1.55-billion in fiscal 1974-75 for federal grants to states for rehabilitation of the handicapped and create several new programs to aid the handicapped (yea 400; nay 0), yea.

H.R. 37: Provide for the conservation, protection and propagation of species or subspecies of fish and wildlife threatened with extinction (yea 390; nay 12), yea.

H.R. 7935: Pass Minimum Wage bill, over the President's September 6 veto, amending the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase the minimum wage rates under that Act and expand the coverage of that Act (yea 259; nay 164), yea.

H.R. 8917: Adopt conference report on \$2,433,137,200 appropriations for fiscal 1974 for the Department of the Interior and related agencies (yea 385; nay 14), yea.

H.R. 8619: Adopt conference report on Agriculture, Environmental and Consumer Protection Appropriations of \$9,927,667,000 for agriculture, environmental and consumer protection agencies for fiscal 1974 (yea 348; nay 24), yea.

H.J. Res. 727: To prohibit the Cost of Living Council from conducting a program which discriminated among petroleum marketers in the method for establishing gasoline and other petroleum product prices (yea 371; nay 7), yea.

H.R. 10397: Authorize \$1.5 million for Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-Speaking People for the period of June 30, 1973 to Dec. 31, 1974 (yea 241; nay 130), yea.

H.R. 6452: Authorize \$800-million for fiscal 1974-75 grants to states and local agencies for urban mass transit operating subsidies and increase the federal share of assistance for mass transit capital grant programs (yea 219; nay 195), yea.

H.J. Res. 748: Appropriate such sums as necessary up to a limit of \$2,203,000,000 to maintain the gold value of U.S. financial commitments to the International Monetary Fund and international development banks in terms of the dollar which was devalued by 10% on Feb. 12, 1973 (yea 274; nay 90), yea.

H.R. 9682: Provide for the non-partisan election of a 13-member city council and mayor by the residents of the District of Columbia and reorganize the District government (yea 343; nay 74), yea.

H.R. 10614: Authorize \$2,651,227,000 in fiscal 1974 appropriations for construction projects at military bases in the United States and overseas (yea 359; nay 28), yea.

H.J. Res. 542: Adopt conference report on War Powers bill establishing a 60-day limit on the President's powers to commit U.S. troops abroad, unless Congress declared war or specifically authorized the action or was unable to meet because of an armed attack on the U.S., and permitting Congress to end such a commitment at any time by passage of a concurrent resolution (yea 238; nay 123), yea.

H.R. 10203: Authorize \$1,258,257,000 for fiscal 1974 for construction, repair, design and development of flood control, navigation, and other water resources projects on the

nation's rivers, harbors and coastlines (yea 337; nay 14), yea.

H.R. 9590: Adopt conference report appropriating \$5,233,189,000 in fiscal 1974 for Treasury Department, U.S. Postal Service, Executive Office of the President and related agencies (yea 403; nay 10), yea.

H.R. 6691: Adopt conference report appropriating \$605,189,933 for fiscal 1974 operations of the legislative branch (yea 400; nay 11), yea.

H.R. 9681: Direct President to establish a mandatory program to allocate crude oil and refined petroleum products to assure that shortages are shared equally by all users and all regions of the U.S. (yea 337; nay 72), yea.

H.R. 3927: Extend through fiscal 1976 the Environmental Education Act of 1970 and authorize appropriations under the Act of \$5-million in fiscal 1974, \$15-million in fiscal 1975 and \$25-million in fiscal 1976 (yea 335; nay 60), yea.

H.R. 10956: Authorize \$185-million in fiscal 1974-76 to aid area-wide systems of emergency medical care (yea 364; nay 18), yea.

H.R. 9456: Authorize \$90-million in fiscal 1974-76 appropriations under the Drug Abuse Education Act of 1970 for school-based and community-based education programs on drug and alcohol abuse (yea 372; nay 13), yea.

H.R. 10937: Extend term of the federal grand jury of the District of Columbia investigating the Watergate break-in and coverup for six months beyond its normal expiration on Dec. 4, 1973, and permitting the U.S. District Court of the District of Columbia to extend it an additional six months upon the request of the grand jury (yea 378; nay 1), yea.

H.J. Res. 542: Pass over President Nixon's Oct. 24 Veto, War Powers bill establishing a 60-day limit on the President's powers to commit U.S. troops abroad (yea 284; nay 135), yea.

H.R. 11104: Reduce proposed temporary federal debt ceiling level to \$475.7-billion from \$478-billion (yea 253; nay 153), yea.

H.R. 9142: Authorize \$421.5-million plus \$1-billion in federal loan guarantees to reorganize the six bankrupt railroads in the Northeast into one profitable corporation (yea 306; nay 82), yea.

S. 1081: Adopt conference report to authorize the immediate construction of the trans-Alaska pipeline, amend right-of-way provisions of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, authorize Federal Trade Commission to take certain court actions (yea 361; nay 14), yea.

H.R. 8916: Adopt conference report appropriating \$4,687,527,000 in fiscal 1974 for the Department of State, Justice, Commerce, the federal judiciary and 15 related agencies (yea 394; nay 11), yea.

S. 1570: Adopt conference report to direct the President to establish a mandatory program for the allocation of oil and oil products (yea 348; nay 46), yea.

H.R. 11459: Appropriate \$2,609,090,000 for fiscal 1974 Department of Defense construction of family housing, bachelor living quarters and other armed forces facilities (yea 366; nay 29), yea.

H. Res. 702: Provide \$1-million for the House Judiciary Committee to carry out its investigation of impeachment charges against President Nixon (yea 367; nay 51), yea.

H.R. 11333: Increase Social Security benefits by 7% in March, 1974 and an additional 4% in June, 1974, increase the Social Security payroll tax wage base to \$13,200 in January 1974 and provide future adjustments in the payroll tax rate and move up to January 1974 from July 1974 scheduled increases in benefits under the Federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program which was scheduled to replace existing federal-state matching assistance programs for the aged,

blind and disabled poor (yea 391; nay 20), yea.

H.R. 11324: Provide for daylight saving time from the first Sunday occurring 15 days after enactment until the last Sunday in April, 1975 (yea 311; nay 88), yea.

H.R. 11010: Extend Manpower Development programs providing for employment and training opportunities for the unemployed (yea 369; nay 31), yea.

H. Res. 721: Provide for House disagreement to Senate amendments to the federal debt limit bill and return the bill to the Senate (Senate had added to the bill amendments to provide for federal financing of presidential and congressional election campaigns) (yea 347; nay 54), yea.

H.R. 11575: Appropriate \$74,488,609,000 for Department of Defense activities and all major armed forces and weapon programs in fiscal 1974 (yea 336; nay 23), yea.

H.R. 11576: Appropriate supplemental funds totaling \$1,433,035,718 for several federal departments and agencies in fiscal 1974 (yea 295; nay 8), yea.

S. 1191: Authorize \$600-million in fiscal 1974-76 for prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect and establish a National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (yea 354; nay 36), yea.

H.R. 11710: To lower the salary of the Attorney General and to clarify the proper use of the franking privilege by members of Congress (yea 261; nay 129), yea.

H.R. 9437: Amend International Travel Act of 1961 to authorize \$40-million in fiscal 1974-76 for programs to encourage foreign travelers to visit the U.S. (yea 272; nay 120), yea.

S. 1443: Adopt conference report on bill authorizing \$2.4 billion for foreign economic and military assistance in fiscal 1974 and \$922-million in economic assistance in fiscal 1975 (yea 210; nay 193), yea.

H. Con. Res. 173: Declare it the policy of Congress to support, protect and enhance the coastal and offshore fisheries resources of the U.S. (yea 405; nay 0), yea.

H.R. 8877: Adopt conference report on bill appropriating \$32,926,796,000 in fiscal 1974 funds for HEW and related agencies (yea 371; nay 33), yea.

H.R. 7130: Revise congressional procedures to give Congress better control over Federal spending and fiscal policy and allow either the House or the Senate to direct the President to spend impounded funds (yea 386; nay 23), yea.

H. Res. 735: Confirm President Nixon's nomination of Rep. Gerald R. Ford (Mich.) to be Vice President of the U.S. (yea 387; nay 35), yea.

H.R. 11459: Adopt conference report on bill appropriating \$2,658,861,000 in fiscal 1974 for construction of military family housing, bachelor quarters and other installations in the U.S. and overseas (yea 329; nay 40), yea.

H.R. 10710: Forbid extension of credits or guarantees by any federal government agency for trade with a Communist nation if the President found that its government denied the right to emigrate or imposed more than nominal fees or taxes on citizens who wished to emigrate (yea 319; nay 80), yea. Give President broad powers to negotiate trade expansion agreements and to take steps to reduce trade barriers subject to congressional veto procedures, grant import relief, provide adjustment assistance for workers and industries hurt by imports and retaliate against unfair trade practices (yea 272; nay 140), yea.

H.R. 11088: Authorize \$2.2 billion in emergency security assistance for Israel (yea 364; nay 52), yea.

H.R. 11771: Appropriate \$5,833,912,000 in fiscal 1974 for foreign economic and military assistance (yea 219; nay 180), yea.

H.R. 11450: Ban allocation of petroleum for busing of students to school farther than the school nearest to their homes (yea 221; nay 192), yea.



Rescind the requirement for emission control devices on vehicles throughout the Nation until Jan. 1, 1977 except for certain areas which have significantly high pollution levels (yea 180; nay 210), yea.

Provide for Federal grants to States for those who are unemployed as a result of the administration of the National Emergency Act (yea 311; nay 73), yea.

H.R. 11450: Provide that the Administrator of the Act may restrict exports of coal and petrochemical feedstocks if such exports will result in unemployment in the U.S. (yea 327; nay 27), yea.

Prohibit the exportation of crude oil, residual fuel oil, and refined petroleum products unless the President orders the approval of the export (yea 152; nay 205), yea.

Prohibit the export of petroleum products for military use in Indochina (yea 201; nay 172), yea.

Authorize specific, temporary emergency actions to ensure the essential U.S. energy needs would be met (yea 265; nay 112), yea.

## MORE ON THE DECLINE OF THE SAT SCORES

### HON. ROBERT J. HUBER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Speaker, on January 22, and on February 8, 1974, I brought to the attention of the House the alarming decline in the test grades of our young people taking the Scholastic Aptitude Test prior to entering college. By way of response I received a letter from Assistant Prof. Joel Margolis, of Rutgers University, which further confirms the present sad state of American education. I commend his letter to the attention of my colleagues:

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY,  
Camden, N.J., January 30, 1974.

Representative ROBERT J. HUBER,  
Cannon House Office Building,  
U.S. House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE HUBER: I noticed that you inserted an article on the decline of SAT scores in the *Record*. I'm glad to note that at least somebody in Washington is concerned about what is going on. While there may be several factors to account for the decline in SAT scores, it is true that they have gone down while the average grade in college has gone up.

This "grade inflation" is part of a general cheapening of education that we see throughout our educational system. In most public school systems today, particularly in large cities, there is an implicit, if not explicit, "automatic—don't tell them" system in effect. That is, automatic promotion whether or not students have completed the required work for the course and the refusal to tell illiterates that they are illiterate. As a consequence, a large number of students are allowed to graduate from high school and even be admitted to college even though they cannot write sentences in the English language. At schools such as Rutgers, Camden, the English Composition teachers do not fail illiterates, but rather give them B's and C's. There are a few faculty members who don't do this, but we are in the minority and students can easily avoid taking our courses. (Even if they happen accidentally to land in one of them, the standards for expulsion

are so low that one F is not of much consequence.)

At the same time that our schools are not maintaining standards at the lower end of the scale, they have helped cheapen the concept of academic excellence at the other end. Students receive good grades for no reason at all. Tied to this has been the movement to admit students to school solely on the basis of some group characteristic (e.g., race). Such a system will have disastrous consequences for our society, particularly for intelligent blacks, who would be admitted under any system. (You might want to read Thomas Sowell's *Black Education*.) As you may know, the U.S. Supreme Court has agreed to hear a case dealing with racially discriminatory law school admissions (*DeFunis vs. Odegaard*).

As a member of the Education and Labor Committee, perhaps you can convince some of the Democrats to hold hearings on these matters.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

JOEL MARGOLIS,  
Assistant Professor,  
Department of Political Science.

## THE SILENT TREATMENT

### HON. JAMES R. GROVER, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. GROVER. Mr. Speaker, as you know the pollution of our lakes and rivers by sewage and industrial waste, and the consequent contamination of our drinking water, are among the most pressing problems facing the country today.

Scientists have recognized that many of our most serious diseases are being transmitted in drinking water because existing treatment methods do not adequately destroy the bacteria and viruses which cause such diseases as polio, cholera, hepatitis, et cetera.

Because of the importance of the problem and the increasing trend to public health as population density grows greater, the Congress has already appropriated billions of dollars to combat the problem, which so far has had very limited effect.

I am pleased to be able to report today that a major breakthrough has been made in this field by Telecommunications Industries, Inc., of Copiague, N.Y., which finally offers a practical system which really disinfects sewage and produces sterile water which is germ and virus free and which can stop the contamination of our national water system through partially treated industrial and human waste.

Dr. Morris Pollard, one of the Nation's most distinguished virologists, has headed a team at the Lobund Laboratory at Notre Dame University, which has evaluated the process, and their conclusions were reported to the scientific community on January 14 and 15 at a 2-day seminar at Notre Dame.

Dr. Pollard pointed out that the system has proved to be a superior method for disinfection of waste water and is extremely effective in destroying viruses and bacteria in sewage.

The February 11 issue of *Time* magazine carries an article on page 74, which summarizes in laymen's language the remarkable results of the Notre Dame study of the Telecommunications Industries' process. I would like to present it to you:

## THE SILENT TREATMENT

No one can hear the high-frequency tones, but their echoes can be tracked far beyond the research labs where they were first detected. Today, ultrasonics, otherwise known as the science of noiseless sound, has become one of the more versatile tools of technology. Vibrating at roughly 18,000 or more cycles per second, quiet bursts of ultrasonic energy can probe the ocean depths, clean teeth, cut through steel, even look for brain damage. In their latest incarnation, ultrasonic waves are being put to work in a novel sewage-treatment system.

Most American cities still treat raw sewage with relatively primitive methods. Larger particles of waste are usually allowed to settle out of the polluted water, which is filtered through gravel and sand and then chlorinated before being piped to a nearby river or lake. Trouble is, such "purified" sewage is almost always contaminated with a rich brew of bacteria and viruses, to say nothing of stubborn industrial wastes that may serve as fertilizers and cause such rapid plant growth in the waters where they are dumped that all other forms of life are eventually choked off.

The new purifying process, called Sonozone, practically eliminates that leftover pollution with a swift one-two punch. A small, vibrating metal disk at the bottom of a tank through which the sewage water flows sends out a steady stream of ultrasonic energy. At the same time, ozone, a highly active form of oxygen that readily combines with other materials, is bubbled into the tank from a nearby generator, which produces the gas by shooting electric arcs through ordinary air.

## LARGER TEST

Scientists are not sure exactly what takes place when the sewage is subjected to the combination of buzzes and bubbles. But whatever happens is highly effective. Clumps of bacteria and viruses disintegrate; longer chemical molecules break apart. In a pilot project at the University of Notre Dame that processes 20,000 gal. of sewage daily, less than 60 seconds of Sonozone treatment has proved itself capable of destroying 100% of the fecal bacteria and viruses it attacks, 93% of the phosphates and 72% of the nitrogen compounds.

Some European cities already use ozone in place of chlorine to purify water (*TIME*, Sept. 3). Engineers at Long Island's Telecommunications Industries, Inc., which designed Sonozone, say that the addition of ultrasonic waves produces a second whammy that makes the ozone much more effective than the chemical alone. One reason is that the high-frequency vibrations keep the ozone bubbles small and separated, thus providing a maximum surface area on which the cleansing reactions can take place. Sonozone will soon be put to a larger test. A full-scale plant is about to start up in the Indian-town, Fla., area, where 5,000 people produce some 600,000 gal. of sewage per day.

Finally, I would like to point out that in spite of the billions of dollars we have spent on conventional systems, a unique and effective new technology has been developed by a small company which did not exist 10 years ago and which has never received a dollar of government money in its entire existence. It seems to me that this is a timely reminder that there is still ingenuity and initia-

tive left in this country which can solve the great problems facing us at the moment if we continue to create an environment in which our native intelligence, courage and initiative can flourish and be free to focus those energies on the problems which confront us.

# CONCERN EXPRESSED FOR TITLE I OF PROPOSED H.R. 69

## HON. ALBERT H. QUIE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, there has been some concern expressed that the new formula for title I proposed in H.R. 69 does not adequately reflect the burden experienced by industrial States and large cities. I have been concerned about those who have raised this issue and have done some analysis which should serve to indicate that this is simply not the case.

To examine this premise, I went back to the first year of title I in 1966 and compared the percentage of children counted as a share of the title eligible title I children for certain selected States and counties. That information is printed below. As can be seen by examining the data, each one of the urban counties studied has a much greater percentage of children counted as a percentage of the national total under the H.R. 69 formula than under the original 1966 allocation. Even New York County, which is the Borough of Manhattan, has a greater percentage under H.R. 69 despite the fact that New York County has lost school age population in the period since 1966:

### COMPARISON OF PERCENTAGES OF CHILDREN IN SELECTED STATES AND COUNTIES—FISCAL YEAR 1966 AND H.R. 69

	Fiscal year 1966		H.R. 69	
	Eligibles	Per-cent share	Eligibles	Per-cent share
Total eligibles.....	5,530,718	100	8,603,841	100
Selected States:				
Alabama.....	242,522	4.4	275,108	3.2
California.....	308,607	5.6	723,999	8.4
Florida.....	142,533	2.6	306,040	3.6
Illinois.....	230,017	4.2	382,559	4.4
Indiana.....	79,901	1.4	133,616	1.5
Kentucky.....	193,559	3.5	212,350	2.5
Massachusetts.....	63,882	1.2	150,193	1.7
Michigan.....	145,741	2.6	314,162	3.6
Minnesota.....	88,882	1.6	114,784	1.3
Mississippi.....	245,903	4.4	263,216	3.0
New Jersey.....	85,341	1.5	213,266	2.5
New York.....	299,950	5.4	742,509	8.6
Texas.....	398,168	7.2	645,100	7.5
Selected counties:				
Fulton, Ga.....	16,769	.3	33,309	.39
DeKalb, Ga.....	3,998	.07	8,702	.10
Los Angeles, Calif.....	106,729	1.9	261,706	3.04
San Francisco, Calif.....	13,718	.25	24,248	.28
Dade, Fla.....	18,304	.33	46,383	.54
Suffolk, Mass.....	15,492	.28	38,525	.45
Philadelphia, Pa.....	51,429	.93	111,005	1.29
Cook, Ill.....	128,040	2.3	234,483	2.72
Jefferson, Ky.....	11,736	.21	25,633	.30
Bronx, N.Y.....	33,541	.61	136,033	1.58
Kings, N.Y.....	67,643	1.2	208,411	2.42
Queens, N.Y.....	18,697	.34	44,511	.52
New York, N.Y.....	55,581	1.0	87,607	1.02
Richmond, N.Y.....	2,664	.05	6,858	.08
Harris, Tex.....	28,584	.52	68,076	.79
Wayne, Mich.....	61,384	1.11	125,704	1.46

## THE ENERGY CRISIS

### HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, recently Mr. Anthony Harrigan, executive vice president of the U.S. Industrial Council, discussed with Dean Manion on the Manion Forum the issue of the current energy crisis.

The gist of Mr. Harrigan's remarks is that the energy crisis is being used as an excuse for more Government controls. Whether or not that is the reason for the crisis, I certainly concur with Tony Harrigan that it is a definite and most unfortunate result. The idea of mandatory days when we can or cannot get gasoline, of gas rationing, of proposals for nationalization of the oil and gas industry—these are anathema to the free enterprise system that we have always cherished and which has done so much for this country. Not only are they violative of free enterprise economics, but such restrictions have been proven throughout history to create more problems than they solve and they usually worsen, over the long haul, the very crisis they were designed to relieve or avert.

I have known Tony Harrigan for a long time and have great admiration for his insight and his courage in telling things as they are. I feel that this particular interview is well worth the attention of every Member of the Congress and I insert it in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks:

#### THE THREAT OF AN AUTHORITARIAN ECONOMY: THE ENERGY CRISIS IS BEING USED AS AN EXCUSE FOR MORE GOVERNMENT CONTROLS (By Anthony Harrigan)

Dean MANION. Anthony Harrigan is a distinguished author and commentator on national economic affairs. He is also Executive Vice President of the United States Industrial Council, which is one of the most articulate and influential business organizations in this country. Mr. Harrigan is always a welcome visitor to the Manion Forum. He is back with us today to discuss currently developing threats to the free enterprise system.

Mr. Harrigan, we are all anxious to hear your analyses of the dangers to our enormously productive capitalist system. Tell us about this danger.

Mr. HARRIGAN. Dean Manion, I value this opportunity to explain to your listening audience that as our country faces a worsening fuel shortage there will be more and more demands for a controlled economy. Numerous officeholders and pundits are using the energy crisis as an excuse for promoting central planning and direction of all phases of our economic life. They want rationing, stricter price controls, new regulations on business, and direct government involvement in production and distribution.

Unfortunately, many Americans don't realize that government controls and blueprints create problems instead of solving them. And no system of rationing ever increased the supply of a commodity.

Dean MANION. Can you give us some instances of the effort to involve government directly in production?

Mr. HARRIGAN. Certainly. For example, *Business Week* Magazine recently reported that

"a liberal Senate group, coached by Johnson administration Federal Power Commission Chairman Lee C. White," is urging "creation of a Federal oil and gas corporation to explore for, produce, and possibly even market untapped oil and gas lying under Federal lands."

This is only one example. If one pays attention to the liberal media, one finds that the oil shortage is being used as a springboard for attacks on energy-related industries in particular and free enterprise in general. The advocates of nationalized industries see the oil shortage as a golden opportunity to create a crisis of confidence in capitalism.

Dean MANION. Tell us more about the background of the energy crisis.

Mr. HARRIGAN. The background is complex, of course, and involves mistakes in foreign policy as well as other factors. It should be borne in mind, however, that the energy industries have been warning of a developing crisis for several years. When those industries that provide our fuels and power sought to explore, drill, mine, lay pipe or build new nuclear plants, they caught heavy fire from the liberal forces and their allies in the media and government.

Liberals shouted about "tax loopholes." Environmental extremists condemned resource development in remote wilderness areas. Labor unions protested against possible profits from new energy projects. Punitive or restrictive legislation discouraged risk capital from funding costly searches for oil and gas on land and offshore. Coal mining was fought at every turn, even halted in some areas through crippling laws. Liberals were so busy regulating and restricting business that they had no time to consider the economic storm clouds ahead. A Congress that foisted the Occupational Safety and Health Act upon American business didn't even have a fire drill for the nation's economy.

Dean MANION. Do you feel that Americans are getting all the facts they need in order to understand the economic crisis that's developing?

Mr. HARRIGAN. Unfortunately they are not being told vital facts. They are being advised that they must tighten their belts and accept adversity, though the nation is not at war and it is not in America's national interest to antagonize the oil-producing countries of the Middle East. The American people, sad to say, are not being told that a great danger lies in the probability that the Congress will try to legislate the country out of its difficulty, imposing new controls that will only increase our troubles.

The lack of foresight, integrity and courage, coupled with bureaucratic bungling that got the nation into the present mess, are hardly the means to get us out. Finally, the people are having their attention diverted from permanent problems of immense seriousness—inflation, an unbalanced budget, a trade deficit, a shaky dollar, and compulsory unionism.

Dean MANION. I think that we are all aware of the general anti-business climate that prevails now, but many do not know and some even deny that business is subjected to harassment. Is it true that business generally is being harassed by our Federal government?

#### SMALL COMPANIES ARE VICTIMS

Mr. HARRIGAN. Unquestionably, Dean Manion. Harassment takes many forms. One form is absurd over-regulation of industry. Take the Toxic Substance Control Act now being considered by Congress. This is a little-known piece of legislation which has not received significant attention from the media or the public. But it threatens the survival of small companies manufacturing industrial chemicals. Under this legislation, the affected companies could be compelled to spend as much on testing a product as they could



earn in its annual sales. No responsible person is against testing, but there must be reasonable limits, especially on products such as boiler cleaning compounds and corrosion inhibitors which aren't used by the general public.

Nevertheless, the sponsors of this legislation propose penalties of \$25,000 a day, which seem excessive, to say the least. The effect of such legislation is to drive small companies out of business. This is only a sample of the immoderate, unreasonable, counterproductive regulation with which business is confronted today.

Dean MANION. Mr. Harrigan, you have used the word "absurd" to characterize some regulatory practices. Give us some examples of these.

Mr. HARRIGAN. I would term as absurd the proposal by Senator Charles Percy, of Illinois, to change automobile speedometers. He objects to speedometers indicating high maximum speeds and wants Congress to legislate changes in speedometers. This item, I think, shows that some national legislators have lost all perspective insofar as regulation of industry is concerned. They want a law to cover almost every business practice.

Dean MANION. Mr. Harrigan, does this sort of regulatory frenzy indicate that the country is in a new state of mind regarding private business?

Mr. HARRIGAN. There's no doubt about it. We are in the midst of an anti-industrial, anti-technological binge in which every minor imperfection—from a defective can of tuna fish to a single oil spill off the California coast—becomes an excuse for halting new technical developments and justification for more government control.

Obviously, we haven't managed to create utopia by 1974 or rid human beings of imperfections. Some products will be defective, just as people will always make mistakes. But that's not sufficient reason for turning back the clock on industrialization or for introducing an enormous new government regulatory apparatus. Yet we are faced with wild exaggerations and demands, such as Ralph Nader's recent demand at the Western Governors Conference for a halt to all nuclear power plant development.

Dean MANION. Are these exaggerations and demands generating pressure for a sweeping change in our economic system?

Mr. HARRIGAN. Yes, that's correct. The anti-business mentality has produced demands for Federal chartering of all business, nationalization of companies that refuse to set up plants in inner city areas, deconcentration of large corporations, mandatory placement of union and consumer group representatives on boards of directors of companies, and strict government controls on plant location, product selection and advertising. These demands were voiced at the Naderite Conference on Corporate Responsibility in Washington several years ago.

We also see the anti-business mentality in the comments of officeholders who are critical of corporate breakdowns. In this connection, I was interested to note the comment of Senator Mark Hatfield, of Oregon, in discussing the new Railway Reorganization Act. He referred to the collapse of certain Northeastern railroads as "merely one more in a growing parade of examples where a bankruptcy in leadership and vision had led to a vacuum in our corporate structure."

No one denies that there were grave failures in the leadership of the Penn-Central, for example. But Senator Hatfield ignores the root cause of the railroad mess in the Northeast, namely the domination of the railroads by labor unions which bitterly resisted modernization. Ironically, Congress, in reorganizing the six ailing Northeastern railroads, has provided a quarter of a billion dollars for payments to union members displaced in the reorganization. Salaries pro-

vided for replaced union members will run up into the \$300,000 a year range—all at taxpayer expense, of course.

Dean MANION. Mr. Harrigan, is there any end in sight to this passion for government regulation and invasion of private business? Or are we to be faced indefinitely with more of the same?

#### PEOPLE REMAIN APATHETIC

Mr. HARRIGAN. Dean Manion, I am sorry to say that we are facing a new round of regulatory activity on an unprecedented scale. I refer to the Environmental Protection Agency regulations covering the number of motor vehicles in a community and new construction of business properties. Time does not permit a full exploration of these regulations, but the American people soon will discover that sizable business structures cannot be built or modified without the approval of the Environmental Protection Agency or of a state official approved by the EPA.

Insofar as the controls on use of automobiles are concerned, one leading newspaper, *The Houston Chronicle*, has termed the regulations promulgated for that Texas city as being of "questionable legality, questionable authority, and questionable necessity."

The Environmental Protection Agency also is in process of insisting upon punitive action against employees of large businesses who drive their own cars to work instead of participating in car pools or riding public transportation. The entire Environmental Protection Agency regulatory effort strikes at established personal and property rights guaranteed under the U.S. Constitution.

In the judgment of the Washington editor of the highly respected *Barron's Financial Weekly*, the EPA effort "can lead to totalitarianism and the end of capitalism." Despite this, Congress continues to pass regulatory laws. The American people seem apathetic in the face of challenges to their rights.

Dean MANION. I don't think that the American people have any realistic impression of what is happening to our business system. Do you?

Mr. HARRIGAN. Frankly, I don't believe they understand, Dean Manion. We have few national leaders to describe the national situation in accurate terms. I believe Senator James Buckley, of New York, came closest when he told his colleagues recently that "For the first time in American peacetime history, we are living under an authoritarian economy." He described the massive new economic controls as "disastrous for the people, for the economy, and for the cause of freedom."

Dean MANION. Why do not more of our Senators, Congressmen, and others talk as candidly as Senator Buckley?

Mr. HARRIGAN. First of all, Dean Manion, we have numerous influential officeholders who are ideologically committed to a controlled economy. They want more regulation, not less. They are antagonistic to a truly free economy. Aside from these socialist-oriented officeholders, we have a large contingent of Americans who mistakenly believe that economic controls and regulations benefit our people. This is tragically wrong-headed, for the economic controls ordered in 1971 are a principal cause of shortages we are encountering in America at the present time. Indeed we can accurately describe the energy shortage as a regulation-induced crisis.

Dean MANION. Mr. Harrigan, have you any hope for the amendment of this sad situation?

Mr. HARRIGAN. Yes, Dean Manion, I have a strong hope that the American people will come to understand the situation they face and the need for correct economic principles. But the full enlightenment of the American people and the prompting of constructive action by Congress will require an educational effort on the part of every citizen who un-

derstands the nature and worth of a free economy. If Americans can be persuaded to demand the dismantling of controls and the abolition of counter-productive controls, the country will be all right. But if the U.S. public accepts more controls and the Socialist theory behind them, the road ahead for our nation will be long and bitter.

Dean MANION. Thank you very much, Mr. Harrigan, for this discussion on the threat of an authoritarian economy based on rigid Federal controls and regulations. I am sure that when and if our people finally comprehend the awful facts that you have described, we will see a sharp political turn to the right.

My friends, I hope that you will subscribe to the excellent economic commentaries, edited by Mr. Harrigan and issued periodically by the United States Industrial Council. (918 Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tennessee 37201) If every business organization in our country was as vigilant and articulate as the United States Industrial Council, I am sure that the Socialist tide would soon subside.

#### GIOVANNETTI AIDS FOREIGN COOPERATIVES

#### HON. ROBERT L. LEGGETT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Speaker, a resident of Woodland, Calif., Don Giovannetti, recently participated in a unique person-to-person program under the auspices of the Volunteer Development Corps—VDC. VDC provides short-term, technical assistance to cooperatives in lesser developed countries.

CeCoRA, a Colombian federation of farmers' cooperatives, asked for help in training field personnel to grade and pack several types of melons. VDC then asked Giovannetti, vice president of Half Moon Fruit & Produce Co., to assist the cooperative.

During his visit from January 6 to 30, 1974, Giovannetti proposed several ideas to make the packing plant more efficient. These suggestions included setting up bins for the melons, installing conveyor belts and installing a melon washer. He also suggested incorporating used equipment and parts to lower the estimated cost of new shed repairs.

The American executive redesigned CeCoRA's shipping carton to allow better air circulation to prevent decay of the fruit. Giovannetti also explained the advantages of preirrigation, suggested methods to increase soil fertility and helped construct a ground rig to apply insecticides.

Corps volunteers serve without compensation for up to 90 days. Travel expenses are paid by VDC and the foreign cooperative.

Cooperatives that have requested or inquired about assistance are located in such diverse areas as Chile, the Congo—Kinshasa—Ethiopia, Honduras, Jamaica, Peru, Latin America, the Caribbean, Africa, and southeast Asia.

VDC is a private, nonprofit organization which was founded in 1970. It is funded by donations from United States and overseas cooperatives, individual

contributors and the U.S. Agency for International Development.

I would like to praise Mr. Giovannetti and VDC members for their efforts to aid our neighbors abroad in developing better countries in which to live. It appears that we have discovered an effective technical assistance program that requires little Federal funding and promotes better international relations.

#### EDITORIALS CAUGHT IN THE MIDDLE

### HON. EDWARD J. PATTEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, the people of my congressional district have been waiting in lines for their gasoline for so long that it has become a matter of habit to take along a thermos of coffee and the morning newspaper to while the time away in mile-long lines. They have put up with the shortage in New Jersey admirably with few exceptions.

The Governor of the State, Brendan Byrne, instituted mandatory odd-even rationing for the State to attempt to bring order out of chaos and the plan does seem to be working. There are purchase limitations set, the stations must display a system of flags as indication of the status of the gasoline supply there and attendants must examine the fuel gauges to determine whether the vehicle's tank is holding the required less-than-half supply. Sizable fines are levied if the station violates any of the regulations.

Great media play has been given to the consumers' plight in obtaining the necessary gasoline. However, less than adequate exposure has been given to the plight of the gasoline station owner, who is just as much a victim of the shortage as is the consumer in the line. Since the base period of 1972, over 500 independent gasoline stations have closed in the State of New Jersey primarily due to the increased cost of operating a station and the strict limitations set by the Government on increasing the minimal profit margin of the business.

The desperate situation facing the station owner is considerable. While the public clamors for the necessary fuel it is not able to obtain, the monthly allocation of gasoline for the stations is in many cases being decreased. The owners and attendants of the stations are truly "Caught in the Middle," which is the subject of an editorial I am including for the Record.

The timely and thoughtful editorial appeared in the February 23 edition of the News Tribune of Woodbridge, N.J., and it deserves the attention of the Members of Congress and the general public. The article follows:

#### EDITORIAL: CAUGHT IN THE MIDDLE

Among the many destructive effects of the gasoline shortage is the pressure being placed on owners and attendants at service stations.

Those involved in the retail distribution

of the fuel now in such short supply are truly caught in the middle of a bad situation.

They are receiving reduced fuel allocations with which they must attempt to satisfy overwhelming customer demands.

They are ordered by state statute to post their hours, to sell no less than five gallons to a customer, to turn away cars with a half tank or more of gas, to serve customers according to the odd-even license plate system and to refrain from favoring their regular customers. Up to now, furthermore, the station operator has been made in effect the enforcing agency for the statute because neither state nor local authorities have taken enforcement measures.

The station owner risks heavy fines if he does not comply with the statute and he risks the wrath of his regular customers, friends and even relatives if he is not willing to violate the law and sell them gasoline when they need it.

His whole life style is disrupted because he cannot operate his station during normal business hours. Beyond that, when he comes into contact with the community outside of his station he finds he is the centerpiece of a touchy public issue.

Obviously, almost everyone is affected by the gasoline shortage and many persons are frightened by the prospect of not being able to drive to work or to other essential destinations. Motorists are having their patience tried daily, also, by the need to search out stations that are selling gas and then perhaps to wait in line to make a purchase.

Most drivers have weathered this storm remarkably well and order has prevailed in New Jersey, especially since the state statute somewhat eased the pressure on the auto lineups.

There have been reports however of motorists trying to talk service station owners or attendants into making exceptions or arguing with them over provisions of the statute. There have even been isolated reports of threats of violence to station personnel.

Drivers would do well to keep in mind while this shortage continues that the retail dealer is not the cause of it and does not seem to be profiting from it.

A little consideration from both sides of the edge off of the tension of the fuel shortage.

#### PHONINESS IS PART OF CAMPAIGN REFORM ISSUE

### HON. ANCHER NELSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, the Indianapolis News carried an editorial earlier this month exposing the phoniness behind certain demands for "campaign reform" and which I believe should be more fully comprehended by all those grappling with this complex subject.

I include the editorial at this point in my remarks:

#### EDITORIAL

The phoniness of many current demands for "campaign reform" appears from recent disclosures of big labor's participation in the political arena.

Focus of the so-called "reform" efforts is to put a limit on monetary contributions to candidates and/or to substitute taxpayer financing for private donations. Apart from a number of legal and constitutional problems raised by such suggestions, there is the obvious fact that many crucial aids to can-

didates are not directly financial in nature. And these other forms of assistance, in which big labor excels, would be enhanced, not weakened, by limits on direct contributions.

In a recent California court case involving the International Association of Machinists, for example, it was revealed this large AFL-CIO union has been providing potent campaign assistance to liberal Democratic candidates under the guise of "political education." These services have monetary value, of course, but they are often provided free of charge to selected liberals. . . .

"The indirect aid," notes the Wall Street Journal, "includes some of labor's most potent political weapons: assignment of paid staff members to the candidates' campaigns, use of union computers, mobilization of get-out-the-vote drives. Dues have also been used . . . to supply IAM-backed candidates with polls and printing services and to finance 'non-partisan' registration drives, trips by congressional incumbents back home during campaigns, and dinners benefiting office seekers endorsed by the machinists."

Multiply such efforts throughout the labor movement, and you have an enormous concentration of political muscle. . . .

Most of this assistance goes to people such as Sen. John Tunney of California, Sen. Gale McGee of Wyoming, and Sens. Bayh and Hartke of Indiana, and other liberals of similar stripe. We shall therefore wait with interest to see whether the liberal spokesmen now talking so loudly about clean elections and conflict of interest include these particular types of campaign assistance in their projected reforms.

#### DR. CORNELIUS PINGS HONORED BY AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERS

### HON. GEORGE E. DANIELSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. DANIELSON. Mr. Speaker, last month Dr. Cornelius J. Pings, professor of chemical engineering and chemical physics at CalTech in Pasadena, received the Alpha Chi Sigma Award in Chemical Engineering Research for 1973 from the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. The award recognizes outstanding recent accomplishments by an individual in fundamental or applied research in the field of chemical engineering.

Dr. Pings received this honor for his contributions to the measurement of the properties of liquids, the development of new approaches to the prediction of those properties, and the use of modern instrumentation techniques for more precise measurements of diffusivities.

Dr. Pings, who is also vice provost and dean of graduate studies at CalTech, has received several other honors for his research achievements in liquid state physics, applied chemical thermodynamics, and statistical mechanics.

Dedicated scientists like Dr. Pings make enormous contributions to the advancement of our society and our civilization. Often their achievements go unnoticed outside the scientific community. I feel that Dr. Pings deserves our recognition and our praise for his tremendous accomplishments. I share with his mother, Mrs. Marjorie Pings, who lives



within my congressional district at 828 North Kenmore Avenue, Los Angeles, a great deal of pride in Dr. Pings' outstanding work.

**EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE, AND JUDICIAL SALARY INCREASES—ILL TIMED**

**HON. STEWART B. MCKINNEY**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, a week from today, barring congressional action, the recommendations of the Commission on the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries will become effective.

As you know, implementation of these recommendations will mean that the men and women who serve in the designated positions will finally have their pay scales brought up to par with many of their contemporaries outside of Government service.

The nine members who compiled the report began their deliberations with a commitment to come forward with the most equitable and reasonable pay scale. I believe that most Members of Congress—on reviewing the final report—would agree with the substantive evidence presented, especially the compilation of comparative figures which clearly demonstrate the need for salary adjustment.

However, I also feel that these recommendations, if translated into fact, would fly in the face of the commitment many of us have made to fight inflation.

When one considers the fact that we, as national leaders, have asked the average American to adhere to a 5.5-percent salary guideline, I believe our course of action becomes obvious. Accordingly, I feel compelled to add my name to those who have spoken out against the three-branch pay increase for, at the very least, the proposal is ill timed and at worst, an insult to the average hard-working U.S. citizen.

In taking this stand, I must point out that I am not indifferent to the chaos which presently surrounds the salary scales among upper level workers in the Federal service. Also, I am aware of the fact that by maintaining current salary levels, we will worsen the problem Government has faced in attracting and retaining top-caliber officials at the executive level.

Needless to say, many of these diligent Federal servants are justly deserving of adequate compensation but a 30-percent lump-sum increase at this time would amount to a fiscally irresponsible reward.

If we intend to combat an inflationary spiral, then we must set a national example and by our action, cancel this proposal. As of now, the House has yet to go on record as to where it stands on this issue and in that vein, I am hopeful, Mr. Speaker, that you will employ the prestige of your good office in bringing this question to the floor for a vote.

I am convinced that all Members

should be heard on this matter and I think it is safe to say that the people await our response.

**EATON FINDS CASTRO "EAGER" FOR DÉTENTE WITH UNITED STATES**

**HON. LOUIS STOKES**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, one of Cleveland's, and the Nation's, most distinguished citizens, Mr. Cyrus Eaton, has recently returned from Cuba with a message of tremendous significance in this era of détente.

Both the Cleveland Plain Dealer and the Washington Post have published articles on Mr. Eaton's visit. It is clear from what Mr. Eaton says in them that the time is ripe for an end to the cold war with Cuba. I believe Mr. Eaton's message merits the most urgent attention:

[From the Plain Dealer, Feb. 13, 1974]

**EATON FINDS CASTRO "EAGER" FOR DÉTENTE**

(By Allen Wiggins)

The cold war with Cuba may be coming to a close.

Cyrus S. Eaton, returned from a week's visit with Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro, said yesterday that Castro himself, most Cuban exiles in this country and top American businessmen are saying privately that they want to make relations normal between the United States and Cuba.

"It doesn't make sense," Eaton said, to maintain hostility towards Cuba "when we have already made peace with Russia and China."

Significant in Eaton's account of his visit to Cuba is the revelation that Castro is "eager" for rapprochement with the United States. The 15 years of American economic embargo of Cuban goods have until now been matched by belligerent rhetoric from Castro.

Eaton said his visit was the climax of a two-month series of talks with successful Cuban emigrants here and with leading American industrialists and businessmen.

Without exception, all are anxious to resume relations with Cuba, although most of the businessmen have not yet been willing to say so publicly, he said.

"What is obviously needed is for Mr. Kissinger and Nixon to give their attention to the problem. Castro has the authority and the intelligence to deal with the problem," he said.

Asked if he had talked with any top American officials about softening relations with Cuba, Eaton said, "Not seriously, but I hope to have some talks."

Eaton has been an advocate of "friendship and peaceful relations" with the Communist world for two decades. By this, he makes it clear, he means "doing business" with them.

Eaton said he had discussed a détente "quite frankly" with Castro, and he was all for it.

"He said one example that might show the American people his friendliness was the speed and vigor with which he moved against airplane hijacking."

Eaton warned that Castro's eagerness for normal relations should not be taken as a "yearning" or in any way a weak position.

"There's no use in talking to them about how powerful we are when, after 15 years of embargo, they have developed a world market for their exports at prices that are from 10 to 20 times what they were 15 years ago when we cut them off," he said.

"It has been very popular in the media to denounce Castro, but with a man with the courage and fighting qualities he has—remember, he originally landed in Cuba with 39 followers—strong talk isn't going to have any influence on him.

"A little nation that has the support of Russia and China has a power we'd better recognize."

Eaton's visit to Cuba last week was his third since 1968, but its origins were different from the others. He said that about two months ago he met a prominent Cuban, who had become an American citizen, and was "amazed to hear him say that he would like to see the United States resume relations with Cuba."

Eaton said he then sought out and talked with about 20 Cubans who had become successful in America. He said they were "without exception and without reservation" in favor of normal relations with Cuba.

Eaton said he asked them whether the senators and congressmen from Florida were in favor of renewed relations. "They said that they probably wouldn't say so publicly yet, but that they would actually support the move," he said.

The only group, Eaton said, still in favor of hostility towards Cuba are "some of the unfortunate ne'er-do-wells from Cuba, now solely dependent on the CIA for a meager living. These people and the CIA have a mutual interest in keeping the feud going so their meal ticket holds out."

"I'm hoping businessmen will say publicly what they say to me privately," he said, "and I hope journalists and educators, with their vast influence, will take the same attitude."

Eaton has often been accused of being a Communist sympathizer, a view that amuses him, as one of America's most successful capitalists.

Yesterday he cited an incident, never before made public, that he said indicates his real concerns.

In 1955, he said, Cuba's dictator Fulgencio Batista passed a \$100 million bond issue to finance a national railroad system.

"A group of American banks agreed to buy the bonds on condition that the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad could have experts examine the planning of the railroad to make certain it was sound," Eaton said.

"We sent eight men, engineers, accountants and so forth. They discovered that what Batista had in mind was spending about \$5 million on the railroad and the rest would be put in Swiss banks under the names of Batista and his cronies.

"We never let this out publicly because it was embarrassing to the banks to have the people know how close they had come to being made dupes.

"Now, I haven't spent any time or money trying to establish socialism, but when I see capitalism betrayed by a den of thieves I'm going to help maintain it."

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 12, 1974]

**EATON: CASTRO WANTS BETTER U.S. TIES**

(By Edward A. O'Neill)

BALTIMORE, February 11.—Cyrus S. Eaton, the 90-year-old multimillionaire industrialist, came here Sunday from six days in Cuba to say that Fidel Castro wants accommodation with the United States.

Eaton was in Cuba at Castro's invitation on the heels of a visit by Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev, who, according to press reports, had talked to the Cuban prime minister about improving relations with the United States.

Eaton met twice with Castro for lengthy talks, as well as with Deputy Prime Minister Carlos Rafael Rodriguez; President Oswaldo Dorticos; Fidel's brother, Ramon Castro, minister of agriculture, and other Cuban leaders.

He said that he came away with an overwhelmingly positive feeling that Cuba wants to regularize its relations with this country, with which it has been at odds since 1960.

Eaton said in an interview, "Fidel said an indication of his real attitude toward the United States and its people is the fact that he moved swiftly to put an end to [airplane] hijacking."

From his conversations, Eaton concluded that the Cubans want only high-level talks. "It really requires Kissinger or Nixon or someone with express authority to solve this matter. There is no use to put this to men down the line who do not have the authority to act. That's what happened when we first were trying to talk to Hanoi about the Vietnam war." (Eaton himself went to Hanoi in 1969 to talk about negotiations with the North Vietnamese.)

Eaton, who used to have substantial business interests in Cuba, has kept up his connections since the Castro revolution in 1959 by other visits there and through the Cuban delegation at the United Nations. His basic interest is economic. He thinks an end to the separation would be advantageous to American industry.

"Twenty years ago they were going to put me in jail because I advocated trade with the Soviet Union," he said. "Now all kinds of American businessmen are rushing to get into the Soviet market."

U.S. policy toward Cuba, Eaton said, seems still to be based on "fanatical anti-communism."

"It is hard to believe that our businessmen and our State Department could be so short-sighted as to have assumed that Castro would have only a brief regime and all would be over shortly," he said. "He has successfully endured for 15 years. Right now he looks confident and is cheerful about the future."

Eaton said the Soviet Union recently sold Cuba 70 diesel locomotives for \$28 million—"that we could have sold them"—and Argentina is making freight cars for Cuban use. While he was in Cuba, 20 Canadian businessmen were there talking about increasing trade, he said.

"A lot of the rest of the world is doing business with Castro," he said. "They didn't have to adopt his religion or lack of religion, or his system of government to do it."

Eaton said a small group of Cuban exiles in the United States, mostly centered in Miami, has been influential in the continuation of official U.S. policy. He predicted a change in their thinking.

"They were all joined," he said "in a policy to kill off Castro. As the years have gone by and that policy has failed, many of them now think, 'Why go on?'"

What they now want is to see "an end to it," he said. "I think we are going to have an expression from that group that will have a powerful effect on American opinion."

Use of a U.S. passport for travel to Cuba is forbidden. Eaton flew there from Nassau and returned the same way.

#### A TRIBUTE TO JOHN BLATNIK

### HON. ANCHER NELSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, Art Suel, publisher of the New Prague Times in Minnesota, recently wrote an editorial

praising the public service record of our longtime good friend and colleague, Congressman JOHN BLATNIK. As the son of Danish immigrants, it is a particular pleasure to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD this tribute to JOHN, the son of Yugoslavian immigrants:

#### MINNESOTA AND THE NATION REGRET BLATNIK RETIREMENT FROM CONGRESS

Minnesota and the nation will be the losers when Congressman John Blatnik of the 8th District retires from office at the end of this year.

Congressman Blatnik had hoped to serve one more term, rounding out 30 years of distinguished service in the House of Representatives, but because of a heart condition which has recurred during the last few years, his doctors have decreed early retirement and deserved relaxation. Much as his constituents, colleagues and the public at large would like to see him remain in office, none would desire it at the further risk to his health.

As chairman of the powerful House Public Works Committee John Blatnik served as a watchman over some \$20 billion annual appropriations for highways, public buildings, rivers and harbors, environment and pollution control, and many other governmental expenditures.

Honesty and integrity were the guidelines which mark his public career. Never a breath of scandal or influence peddling. In these days of doubt, that is a glowing tribute.

During his career, re-elections were almost a foregone conclusion, yet John Blatnik never became infected with what is commonly known as "Potomac Fever". He always kept in close personal touch with constituents in his home district and his door was always open and his telephone responsive to the "home folks".

Minnesota can be justifiably proud of this son of a Yugoslavian immigrant iron miner, who carved such an honorable and distinguished career in the halls of Congress.

#### FOOD COMMODITY DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM

### HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, recently I introduced H.R. 12979 to extend indefinitely the U.S. Department of Agriculture's purchasing authority under the food commodity distribution program. The food commodity program is vital to the existence of school lunch programs as well as the nutrition programs of non-profit institutions. Without the extra food this program supplies, these organizations' budget could well be ruined. They would be forced to buy on the open market at much higher prices than those the Federal Government can command for the same commodities.

One such example of this problem was brought to my attention recently in a letter from Tony Downs, chairman of the board, of the Tony Downs Foods Co. Mr. Downs stated that on February 15, the Department of Agriculture purchased 4,215,150 pounds of canned boned chicken from manufacturers in the United States at a cost of 82 cents per pound and distributed it to warehouses around the country at about 3 cents per

pound—a total cost of 85 cents per pound. Without the USDA program, State institutions would have had to pay approximately \$2.10 per pound for the same product for a total additional cost of over \$5 million across the country. Keeping in mind that this is only one product, one can imagine the enormous costs involved with buying a variety of foods at the market prices which single State agencies would have to pay. It would be almost impossible for schools, institutions, or States to raise this kind of money.

The figures speak for themselves. An extension of the USDA food commodity program such as my bill would provide is essential.

#### THE 56TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION OF ESTONIAN INDEPENDENCE

### HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, in our country freedom and individual rights are a legacy and an inherent part of all of our lives. But there are some citizens for whom the words "freedom" and "independence" have a more far-reaching meaning today.

Sunday, February 24, 1974, marked the 56th anniversary of the Declaration of Estonian Independence and this event was celebrated by members of the Estonian community throughout this country. But they also remember that Estonia is not free today; it is not a sovereign republic, but a "captive nation" in central Europe.

In 1918 a manifesto to the people of Estonia declared the nation's independence and stated that Estonia stood on the threshold of a hopeful future where a free and independent people could determine and direct their own lives. But in 1940 that dream of freedom crumbled beneath the boots of the Russian soldiers who conquered Estonia and its southern neighbor, Latvia.

This was the second time Estonians were forced under the yoke of Russian rule. From 1721 until the Estonians won their war for independence against the czar's armies, Estonians were controlled by this giant to the east.

In its brief history as a free country during this century, Estonia has made major contributions in every aspect of man's modern endeavors, from industry to the arts and sports. The greatest Estonian industrial achievement was the development of the oil shale industry, which is being extensively studied in this country as a new energy source. Now the knowledge and wealth from the Estonian oil industry is benefiting the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, not Estonia or free world economy.

Estonians are proud of their highly developed economy, resources, and culture which they have achieved in their brief history as a free nation. They long for the day when they will once again be free to express their talents as a united



Estonian people, not as a minority group in a conquered land.

Those of us who believe in freedom and human rights share their yearning for the day when there will no longer be "captive nations" on this earth. Awareness of this condition and a genuine concern for the future of the brave people of Estonia is the first step toward a worldwide attitude that such conditions should not, and must not exist in our modern world.

#### WHY SMALL TOWNS SURVIVE

### HON. JAMES ABDNOR

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. ABDNOR. Mr. Speaker, we hear a lot about the flight of Americans from the small towns to the cities, with the resultant decay of the small communities that have been, for decades, the heart of the Nation. Small towns are surviving out of sheer determination, and I am proud to call one of them my home town.

Kennebec, S. Dak., has never had enough population to be regarded as even a small city, but Kennebec will be on the map for a long time simply because the people there are not afraid to do for themselves. They rely on their own initiative and resources. Mayor Charlie Bowar talked about some of them in a recent newspaper interview. I want to share them with my colleagues as an example of what can be done when people want things done.

The article follows:

MAYOR IS PROUD OF HIS TOWN  
(By Alice Duba)

KENNEBEC.—"When we work on some activity here, it is a community project," said Charlie Bowar, who is mayor of Kennebec, and he points with pride to the Lyman County 4-H facility that was built by the Organization Advancing Kennebec last summer.

It took a lot of material furnished by the members of OAKS and the Kennebec Town and Country Club and lots of work by those members and other groups and lots of individuals. It was the community working together. Bowar continued, "It is all paid for and there were no tax dollars used."

He added, "The building is mighty good for the amateur there aren't many mistakes that are visible. . . . You never saw such cooperation from any group as we had for this . . . they were at the right place at the right time and we got it built."

Bowar has been on the town board for about 12 years and as president of the board serves as mayor. He was elected president last year but he has served as president and mayor previously.

The mayor said the largest project underway for the town is enlarging the water treatment plant. Water is obtained from Lake Byre which is about two miles north of town. Water is of good quality and quantity.

The town is in the process of getting a \$100,000 loan which just lacks final Farmers Home Administration and state health department approval.

An application has been made for a federal grant for a \$40,000 sewer project to provide a lift station so the area across the

creek and on the south edge of town can be served by the sewer system. At present they have to have individual sewer systems. This will involve the cafe, three service stations, the two motels and a couple of homes.

In referring to the grant, the mayor said, "I think we will get it. The town will pay part and the grant will provide the rest of the money."

He said he didn't believe the I-90 had made a great deal of difference to the town. In the summer the motels are busy and the campgrounds built a couple of years ago are full almost every night.

Bowar, a native of Reliance, has lived in Kennebec since 1956. He is parts man for Gilman Chevrolet-Buick. He and his wife have two children; Dana, a third grader, and Rodney, who is in the sixth grade.

About three years ago the housing project was completed. This provides 10 low rent homes and 10 units for the elderly.

The mayor concluded, "When you stop to think about it, we do a lot for a town the size of Kennebec."

#### COMMEMORATION OF LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

### HON. THOMAS M. REES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, this month marks the 56th anniversary of Lithuanian independence. As Lithuanians throughout California and the United States celebrate this anniversary, it is important for us to review the valiant struggle of the Lithuanian people for their freedom.

Throughout their history the Lithuanian people have been forced to contend with the imperialistic designs of their aggressive German, Polish, and Russian neighbors. From 1795 to 1918 czarist Russia occupied the country, but in the wake of the Russian revolution, the Lithuanian people declared their independence.

This declaration of independence was unanimously approved by a freely elected Constituent Assembly in 1920. That same year the Soviet Government recognized the sovereignty and independence of the Lithuanian State.

Lithuanians enjoyed two decades of freedom to pursue their own cultural and religious traditions and speak their own language before Hitler and Stalin decided to destroy that freedom. Lithuania was assigned to Russia's sphere of influence and Russian troops invaded the country June 15, 1940.

Since that time the Lithuanian people have fought a determined struggle to rid themselves of Soviet domination. Hundreds of thousands were deported to Siberia or imprisoned between 1946 and 1952 alone; 30,000 Lithuanians died fighting for freedom.

In May 1973 Lithuanians rioted in their capital for 2 days, demonstrating for freedom. The underground press flourishes: prayerbooks are printed and distributed clandestinely; petitions are circulated illegally.

It is important to recognize and support the struggle of the Lithuanian

people for freedom. Their remarkable resiliency in the face of adversity ought to serve as an example for those fighting for freedom throughout the world.

HON. GEORGE L. SMITH II

### HON. BO GINN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. GINN. Mr. Speaker, a few weeks ago my State suffered the tragic loss of one of the greatest public servants of our time with the death of the Honorable George L. Smith II, the Speaker of the Georgia House of Representatives.

Mr. Smith was the steel that held together the machinery of the Georgia General Assembly. He was a dedicated public servant, a master at winning consensus, and a gentleman in the highest sense of the word. It was my distinct honor that he made his home in Swainsboro, Ga., which is within the First Congressional District of Georgia which I have the honor of representing. I was his constituent as well because he represented my home county of Jenkins in the Georgia House of Representatives.

Speaker Smith's untimely death on December 9, was a great blow to all of Georgia. We are blessed with few men of his caliber in this Nation. Recently I received a copy of a resolution passed by the entire membership of the Georgia House of Representatives in honor of Speaker Smith, and I would like to insert this document in the RECORD at this point:

#### A RESOLUTION

Expressing regrets at the passing of Honorable Geo. L. Smith II; and for other purposes. Whereas, Honorable Geo. L. Smith II, Speaker, Georgia House of Representatives, passed away on December 9, 1973; and

Whereas, he was born in Stillmore, Emanuel County, Georgia, on November 27, 1912, the son of the late Dr. D. D. Smith and Mrs. Gladys Wilder Smith of Emanuel County; and

Whereas, he was a graduate of Swainsboro High School and the University of Georgia Law School and a member of the First United Methodist Church of Swainsboro; and

Whereas, among the many organizations in which he held membership and among the many honors he received are the following: Mason, Shriner, Swainsboro Exchange Club, Delta Tau Delta Fraternity, Blue Key, State President of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, Board of Governors of the Georgia Bar Association, State Democratic Executive Committee, President of the National Conference of State Legislative Leaders, Solicitor of the City Court of Swainsboro and City Attorney of the City of Swainsboro; and

Whereas, in 1962 he was presented the annual award for outstanding contributions to agriculture by the Alumni Association of the University of Georgia's College of Agriculture; and

Whereas, of the many things he did for his home county, perhaps the one which pleased him most was the influential part he played in the establishment of the Emanuel County Junior College; and

Whereas, he was first elected to the House of Representatives from Emanuel County in 1945 and served continuously as a member of that body until his death; and

Whereas, he served as Speaker Pro Tempore from 1947 to 1954, as Speaker from 1959 through 1962, as Majority Whip from 1963 through 1966, and he was again elected Speaker in 1967 by an independent House of Representatives and was reelected in 1969, 1971 and 1973; and

Whereas, he served as Speaker of the House of Representatives longer than any other person in the history of the State of Georgia, and was recognized throughout the United States as the most outstanding presiding officer in the country; and

Whereas, his love for the House of Representatives was well known, and he considered the position of Speaker as the ultimate goal, desiring to possess no other office and believing it to be the best position a person could have; and

Whereas, he had great pride in the House of Representatives, taking deliberate steps to improve the legislative image and the legislative process, and he was quick to defend the House and its members against all comers; and

Whereas, his fairness and his dedication to the cause of an orderly legislative process endeared him to all members of the House; and

Whereas, "Mr. Speaker", as he was affectionately known, always had the best interests of his State at heart, and some of the most constructive legislation to be passed in this century is law today because of his support and leadership; and

Whereas, all the members of this body have lost a true and valued friend; and

Whereas, he is survived by his wife, Mrs. Frances McWhorter "Sally" Smith; his daughter, Miss Sally Smith; two sisters, Mrs. M. B. Price of Swainsboro and Mrs. Roy Edenfield of Reidsville; and a brother, Dr. H. Wilder Smith of Swainsboro.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the General Assembly of Georgia that the members of this body hereby express their deepest regrets at the passing of Honorable Geo. L. Smith II, and by this resolution evidence their love, respect and admiration for him. All the members of this body extend their heartfelt expressions of sympathy to his wife, to his daughter, and to the other members of his family.

Be it further resolved that the Clerk of the House of Representatives is hereby instructed to transmit an appropriate copy of this Resolution to Mrs. Smith, Miss Smith, Mrs. Price, Mrs. Edenfield, and Dr. Smith.

#### HONOR ACCORDED CONGRESSMAN FUQUA OF FLORIDA

#### HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I am most pleased to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the House the recent honor accorded our distinguished colleague, the Honorable DON FUQUA of Florida. On February 18 he was presented with the Award of Merit at the Southern Educational Congress of Optometry, held in Atlanta. The award, presented by the Southern Council of Optometrists, recognizes Mr. FUQUA's outstanding contributions to the visual welfare of this Nation.

This type of honor reflects the commendable sense of responsibility and diligence which the gentleman from Florida has displayed throughout his years in Congress. Mr. FUQUA has per-

formed his duties with the House Committee on Government Operations and the Committee on Science and Astronautics with complete faithfulness and care and outstanding ability.

We read and hear so much of public discontent with officials—elected and appointed. It is most encouraging at this time to note that not all of our constituents succumb to this general attitude of discontent. The SCO has seen the hard work and dedication of Mr. FUQUA and appreciated it for its true worth. Their award says much for both our colleague and this fine group of professionals from the 12 Southern States.

#### THE LINE AT THE GAS STATION

#### HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, while the President told us last night that there is no energy crisis, the line at the gas station tells us the opposite. I hear daily from my constituents the problems they are facing, the lack of gasoline, the high price of propane, the squeeze on some of the dealers by the large oil companies. The message I hear loud and clear is dissatisfaction with the present program. Today's editorial in the Washington Post expresses well the point that everyone except the President seems to realize, the Federal system for allocating gasoline is working badly:

#### THE LINE AT THE GAS STATION

The Federal system for allocating gasoline is working badly. The lines at the filling stations are as long as ever. The struggle to buy gasoline is as much a harassment and waste of time and effort as ever. The odd-even system of permitting drivers to buy only on every other day does not seem to have shortened the waits, but only to have shortened tempers. Certainly it has not lengthened the very brief hours that the filling stations remain open. The end-of-the-month allotments now being offered by the Federal Energy Office may help a little, but it will be only the most temporary kind of relief. Contrary to the President's assessment of the situation last night in his televised press conference, this particular part of the energy crisis is still very much with us.

The gasoline shortage is now exercising a substantial drag on everyone's business and daily life. Those readers with a statistical turn of mind can estimate for themselves the millions of man-hours lost in those lines of drivers waiting for the fuel they need to earn their livings and keep their households going. The federal government's single instrument for seeing us through this immensely disruptive shortage is allocation. There is increasing evidence that the allocation system is now doing more harm than good.

When Congress enacted it last November, very few people would have supposed that the administration might rely upon it alone to handle shortages on the present scale. The primary purpose of the allocation program was not, after all, to protect the consumer and the driver. It was rather to protect the small independent refiners and retailers against the big companies.

As for the refiners, the effect of the allocation program has been marvellously

ironic. The rules require, of course, that companies with relatively good supplies of crude oil must share with the rest until all are operating at the same proportion of capacity. This principle was based on the assumption that, in a time of short supplies, the big companies would have the most oil and would cut off the little ones. That assumption, like a good many others over the winter, has died a very expensive death. The most visible beneficiary of reallocation so far is Texaco, which is badly short of crude oil. Texaco is the country's largest retailer of gasoline, hardly the vulnerable little independent that Congress had in mind.

But Texaco's competitors are now required to sell it crude oil and, even worse, they are required to sell at prices that represent a very substantial loss. The selling price is set by the rules, and is based on the average cost of the selling company's domestic and imported oil. That average nationwide now runs about \$7.50 a barrel. Since the cost of the imported oil is now over \$10 a barrel, no company is going to import it only to be ordered to resell it to Texaco at \$7.50. Instead a company with foreign crude on its hands will be inclined to send it to European or Caribbean refineries, and then import the refined gasoline at much higher prices. In the name of ensuring competition the crude oil program has imposed a cartel on the American refiners; it is actively discouraging them from importing oil to meet the shortage; and it is encouraging them to do their refining abroad.

At the retail level, the effects of allocation are growing more severe. So far it has brought one important benefit in preventing distributors from discriminating against large regions of the country. But other, inadvertent, types of discrimination are appearing. The allocation system was basically designed, once again, to prevent oil companies from cutting off filling stations. It means that when a company has to cut back on deliveries, it has to cut back on all of the filling stations by the same percentage. The Federal Energy Office and the oil companies are now struggling with formulae to allow for population growth and special local requirements. But the political and legal jockeying and jealousies among states and cities are growing sharper. In Baltimore last Friday a Federal judge, R. Dorsey Watkins, in a truly irresponsible exercise of his power, ordered the Federal Energy Office to give Maryland an additional 16 million gallons of gasoline. He said that the allocations to Maryland are arbitrary. Of course they are. So are the allocations to every other state. But giving more to Maryland means giving less to someone else. The judge's order adds a final element of confusion to the allocations.

American drivers' patterns of buying are changing rapidly under the pressure of the shortages. People who live in cities tend increasingly to try to buy their gasoline at home, rather than risk being caught short on the road. The result is to drain dry the filling stations in the metropolitan centers, while oil companies report more than enough gasoline at some of their stations out in the country and along the highways. People have cut back on pleasure driving, which leaves a surplus of gasoline in the filling stations that serve the weekend and vacation routes. The endless line and jams are at the stations that serve daily commuting and business requirements. Normally, oil companies would shift supplies into the cities. But the allocation rules now in effect make it a very slow and awkward process.

The Senate Interior Committee is to open hearings Wednesday on the way the allocation program is working. The committee is already well aware that the administration has no plans for improving it. There are no easy ways out if you assume, as any cautious person must, that Saudi Arabia is not going



to drop its embargo and raise production immediately. There are basically three ways to manage the gasoline shortage, and none of them is very appealing. One is to let prices fly as panic will bid them. Another is rationing, which the administration says that it is determined to avoid. The third is to go limping along with endless lines, endless anxiety and waste of time, and endless erosion of productivity. Relying wholly on that third alternative is not going to be good enough. Unfortunately, the President last night had nothing else to offer.

#### VOLUNTEER ARMED FORCE: FAILURE OR VICTIM?

**HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the All-Volunteer Army, if one were to believe some reports, is little more than an expensive, ill-conceived bust. Some would have us believe that we are paying a higher price for a lower quality national defense force.

Those who make these false reports are failing to look at the facts. They are not giving the Volunteer Army credit for its successes and they are not looking at some of the factors behind supposed shortcomings.

Milton Friedman, in the February 11 Newsweek, made an excellent presentation concerning whether the Volunteer Armed Force was, in fact, "failure or victim." This well-documented piece is one that I commend to your attention:

#### VOLUNTEER ARMED FORCE: FAILURE OR VICTIM?

(By Milton Friedman)

The end of the draft has not ended controversy about the draft. In recent months the news media have carried story after story alleging that the volunteer armed force is a failure. Volunteers, it is said, are too few and of poor quality, despite substantial pay raises for first-termers. Representatives of the armed forces have warned that national security may be in danger unless conscription is reinstated.

As a longtime proponent of an all-volunteer armed force, I regard the end of the draft as one of President Nixon's and then-Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird's finest hours. No other measure has done so much to end the divisions that were threatening to tear this nation apart. No other measure has done so much to reduce the real cost of defending the nation.

#### MILITARY OPPOSITION

The draft was ended despite the opposition of the military. I have wondered whether the military, encouraged by Watergate and Laird's departure from Defense, may not have been feeding the stories to the media in an attempt to reverse the decision.

Accordingly, I have probed more deeply into the facts about the actual performance of the volunteer force. I have been greatly heartened—but also appalled—by what I have found.

The Air Force, Navy and, to a lesser extent, the Marines have had no significant problems. On the contrary, they not only have met their quotas but also have raised the average quality of the enlisted force. Their 1973 recruits are better educated, and score

higher on intelligence tests, than the men they recruited in earlier peacetime years under conscription. In addition, the average term of service has lengthened, still further raising quality via experience.

The alleged failures have all been in the Army. They have been significant, though fairly small. At the end of 1973 the Army conceded that it had met 89 percent of its 1973 recruiting goal. Far more important, the failures have been the result of either gross incompetence or deliberate sabotage by some retired officers in civilian position. This is a harsh judgment, so let me document it.

1. In July 1972, when the draft was still in effect, the Army was authorized to have 6,552 recruiters. It had 6,550 on station. The number of recruiters authorized remained about the same throughout 1973, but the number on station fell sharply, especially after the draft was ended. In September 1973, for example, 6,662 were authorized but only 5,424 were on station.

2. The Army kept changing recruiting standards with dizzying frequency. Recruiters were demoralized and many potential recruits lost.

3. Officers in the recruiting command were not promoted or rewarded. Eighteen colonels were eligible for promotion to general, eight lieutenant colonels for promotion to colonel, and 103 officers for assignment to a senior service school.

Not a single one was either promoted or sent to a service school!

True, few officers in general were promoted or sent to service schools. But, based on the number that were, the chance that three goose eggs would have occurred for the recruiting command simply as a result of accident is about 1 in 700.

Either the Army assigned low-quality officers to the recruiting command—hardly a sign that they were meeting effectively the challenge of the all-volunteer force—or the Army discriminated against the officers in the recruiting command—hardly a course of action designed to attract able men into the recruiting command.

4. Until it was stopped by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower, William Brehm, the Army reported results in a way that grossly overstated shortfalls. If in January 1973, the Army fell 1,000 men short of its quota, it added that sum to its quota for each succeeding month. For example, suppose it had a quota of 12,000 men for each month. Suppose it recruited 11,000 men in January and 12,000 men in each of the next eleven months. You and I might say it fell short 1,000 men in one month. But the Army would have reported twelve successive shortfalls of 1,000 men each because after January it would have raised its quota to 13,000.

#### NEEDED: CIVILIAN LEADERSHIP

I have limited myself to points that are objective and readily checked. They are nevertheless adequate to demonstrate that the Army has chiefly itself to blame for its failure. They suggest also that the Army cannot be counted on to reform itself. Civilian leadership is essential to make all-volunteer armed force work.

#### BYRD DUNCAN: ASSET TO COMMUNITY

**HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize before my colleagues a most unusual, admirable, and selfless

Tennessean who is doing a great deal to improve the lives of his neighbors in the small east Tennessee community of Briceville. This crusty, 73-year-old, retired coal miner-farmer by the name of Byrd Duncan has devoted his time and untiring energies to helping his neighbors get a permanent health clinic for their community.

Briceville is a very isolated, rural community. The town has no doctors and only recently did it get a full-time nurse. The only medical facility, a 10-foot by 40-foot trailer, is not large enough to handle the crowds that travel from 35 miles around for care. Largely through the efforts of Byrd, the town expects to move into a larger, full-time clinic within a few months. Byrd, although 73 years old, puts in longer days than most men half his age.

Byrd's contributions in the health care field have been numerous. In December he was honored by the National Foundation for the March of Dimes for distinguished voluntary leadership in the fight against birth defects. He also received the Service to Mankind Award by the Oak Ridge Sertoma Club.

Byrd would not likely talk of such things as "community consciousness," "self-reliance," and the like although he is a good example of both. At 73 he plows his own ground and sells beans, tomatoes, and potatoes from his summer garden and stores the rest for winter. Byrd typifies some of the most admirable characteristics of the rapidly disappearing self-reliant spirit of early Tennessee pioneers and settlers. As Byrd himself said:

The best thing we can do is just to do the best we can. And that's what we're doing.

#### COMMEMORATION OF ESTONIAN INDEPENDENCE

**HON. OGDEN R. REID**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. REID. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me in commemorating the 56th anniversary of the declaration of independence of the Republic of Estonia, now under Soviet control. In marking this anniversary, we must be reminded of the history of Estonia—a history of a courageous people—proud of their folklore and tradition—and desirous for freedom and self-determination.

While this nation has repeatedly been in pursuit of political and cultural independence, never in its attempts to achieve this goal, have the people residing within Estonia's borders or the Estonians living in communities throughout the world, lost their idealism and desire to be free.

The Estonians belong to a family of Finno-Ugric nations, and have inhabited their present territory at the strategically important shores of the Baltic Sea for at least 5,000 to 6,000 years. Although Estonia's status as an independent nation began and ended in 1918 when the Soviets occupied this republic, at this

56th anniversary of that declaration, we must take the time to remember the history of this remarkable nation—and hope that this ancient native country shall enjoy freedom and independence once again.

At this time, then, let us renew our commitment to insure that in the years ahead Estonians can once again become members of that community of free and sovereign states, and look to Estonian-Americans whose culture and heritage is so rich and full, with pride and respect.

#### AMERICAN BREADWINNERS WITHOUT BREAD?

### HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, once again, because of the administration's misguided economic policies the American family is faced, if the forecasts are correct, with the prospect that for a period of weeks the family breadwinner is going to be unable to put bread on the dinner table.

The American Bakers Association, on the basis of data compiled by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, predicts there will be a 900,000-bushel wheat deficit for the 1973-74 crop year because of our export policy. The figures are as follows:

#### U.S. wheat supply and demand situation (1973-74 crop year) [Millions of bushels]

*Supply (as of Feb. 3, 1974):	
Carryover, July 1, 1973.....	438
Crop, 1973.....	1,711
Imports.....	1
Total supply.....	2,150

*Domestic disappearance (as of Feb. 3, 1974):	
Food.....	532
Seed.....	80
Feed.....	160
Total.....	772

Balance left for export.....	1,378
Exports (as of Feb. 3, 1974):	
*Exports shipped.....	814.7
*Exports unshipped.....	514.2
Estimated wheat exports as flour and other products.....	50.0

Total destined for export.....	1,378.9
Carryover July 1, 1974 (deficit).....	(.9)

\*Statistical Reporting Service USDA.

During 1973 we were faced with a meat shortage; now that we are finally stabilizing the supply of meat, albeit at unprecedented prices, the hamburger bun is rapidly disappearing from the grocer's shelf. When will it stop?

If the Government is not able to stabilize the price of the foods we eat, they should at least see to it that the production and marketing of these vital commodities is undertaken in an orderly fashion so as to insure an adequate domestic supply.

Rising food prices and empty grocer shelves have gone beyond the stage of mere irritation. Unless the administration adopts emergency steps to stem the tide of the wheat exodus, powers which the Congress has given him, we are sure to see the formation of breadlines next to the gaslines.

#### OIL AND TAXES

### HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following "Washington Report" entitled "Oil and Taxes":

#### WASHINGTON REPORT

(By Congressman LEE HAMILTON)

#### OIL AND TAXES

One result of the energy crisis is to push the Congress into a major review of taxes on the oil industry to determine if new tax measures are needed to prevent the oil companies from taking advantage of the current shortages by undue financial gain.

In the year just ended, 21 top oil companies accumulated profits estimated at a U.S. industry record of almost \$10 billion, twice as great as the profits earned by the nation's auto makers on record 1973 sales, and ten times what the country's steelmakers could manage. Although oil industry profits rose last year by almost 60 percent, there is apparently no convincing evidence that the oil companies created the energy shortage or conspired to raise prices and profits. So far the jump in oil profits has not been greatly out of line with increases in other industries for example, manufacturing profits, which were roughly one-third higher than in 1972.

The oil industry does enjoy a favored tax position. American corporations as a whole pay about two-fifths of their net income in taxes, but because of several lucrative tax breaks, the major oil companies usually pay less than 6 percent of net income in U.S. taxes. These breaks include:

**Depletion Allowance:** Unlike most industries, where corporations depreciate capital assets over their useful life, oil companies and other extractive industries use a method called percentage depletion, which permits them to deduct from their taxable income up to 22 percent of the gross revenues derived each year from their wells that continue to produce. The purpose is to compensate the oil companies for the decreasing value of their wells as the oil is pumped out.

**Intangible Drilling Expenses:** Even more important than depletion allowances to the oil industry are intangible drilling costs, that is, the noncapital costs of drilling an oil well, including wages and rental fees. They can be deducted immediately from taxable income and need not be spread over the years a well is in operation.

**Foreign Tax Credits:** Oil companies may deduct from U.S. taxes due on their foreign income the income taxes they pay to foreign governments. The purpose is to prevent double taxation, but the oil producing countries mislabel part of the royalties that they charge on each barrel of oil as taxes in order to allow a U.S. tax credit for the oil companies. If the companies were required to treat the disguised royalties as part of the cost of doing business, as other companies must, they would be able to deduct only \$.48 from their U.S. taxes for every dollar that they put out

in royalties, instead of writing off the full amount.

The President has recommended a five-year excise tax on the price of crude oil, involving a complicated formula designed to increase the tax as crude oil prices rise above a base level. The President also suggested that revenues from the tax could be rebated to producers if they reinvested their profits in exploration and drilling. Since the oil companies are already putting large sums of money into exploration and development, most companies would escape the extra tax by continuing to do what they are now doing. The reinvestment proposal also raises obvious threats to fair competition by permitting the oil companies to have available many billions of dollars created by tax policy to plow into such areas as nuclear energy. The President also proposed to eliminate the depletion allowance on the income of American companies from foreign oil wells, but this would not cost the oil companies much, since they rarely pay any taxes to the United States government now on their foreign operations because of their foreign tax credits.

The Congress does not face easy decisions in moving toward rational taxation for the oil industry. The objective is to restrain skyrocketing oil prices while increasing supply. As it examines the tax laws, the Congress must look for solutions, not scapegoats, for the energy problem. It should not require both a roll-back of oil prices and the elimination of tax breaks for the oil industry and still expect the oil industry to provide ample supplies of energy for the nation. Neither should the oil companies expect both high prices and tax preference.

The proposed excess profits tax may well be a mistake because it is too complex to define and administer, and, if it fades away, would encourage producers to leave their oil in the ground until the tax vanished.

The industry should be permitted to earn profits sufficient to provide an incentive to explore for new sources of oil. With exploration now at its highest peak, oil producers may no longer need tax subsidies as incentives to explore. The present price of oil should be incentive enough. Perhaps the percentage depletion allowance could be reduced or eliminated and capital expenditures could be treated in the oil industry on the same basis as those in other industries, and treatment of royalty payments and excise taxes as foreign income taxes subject to the foreign tax credit could be revised. If these special provisions for the oil industry were eliminated or reduced, then excess profits or windfall taxes for petroleum would not be necessary.

#### MOSCOW AND PEKING AID GUERRILLAS IN RHODESIA

### HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, while some in the United States are attempting to have the United States rejoin the mistaken United Nations boycott against Rhodesia, the Soviet Union and Communist China have been busy furnishing rebels in Rhodesia with weapons and other military assistance. The International Institute for Strategic Studies, in a recent paper, reports that African recruits have been trained in Moscow, Algeria, Egypt, North Korea, Cuba, and Czechoslovakia. There is also a growing Communist Chinese involvement in the supply of small arms and in training.



In addition to large quantities of small arms, the Soviets are supplying 122-millimeter rocket launchers and SA-7 ground-to-air missiles. It would seem that the United States should not be encouraging those forces seeking further war and destruction in the world. The United Nations-sponsored boycott of Rhodesia only adds instability to the world. Secretary of State Kissinger, who is willing to recognize the barbarous regimes of Communist China and the Soviet Union, should also be willing to recognize Rhodesia, a country who wishes to be friends with us. It seems unwise to treat our enemies in a friendlier way than those countries who only wish to be our friends.

## IS GASOLINE SHORTAGE A HOAX?

### HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, the people of this Nation are facing a gas shortage which has created lines at gas stations which often force customers to wait 2 or more hours before they are served.

The administration and the oil industry have told us time after time that the shortage has not been manufactured and that there simply is not enough gas.

I am sure all of us have received too many angry letters and telephone calls from constituents who do not believe this is true. The fact is, I have serious doubts myself.

If there is truly a shortage all of the available gasoline would be made available to the consumer by the big oil companies, but the fact is there is a "grey market" in gasoline operated by independent brokers who seem to have unlimited supplies.

At this time I enter into the RECORD an article published in the February 21, 1974, edition of the Philadelphia Bulletin which clearly outlines the situation and makes a mockery of statements by the President, the head of the Federal Energy Office, and the spokesmen for the oil companies.

#### BROKERS OFFER HUGE GAS SALES

(By John G. Sandell)

WOODBURY.—Millions of gallons of gasoline are being sold outside normal distribution channels and at higher than normal prices, state Sen. Raymond J. Zane (D-Gloucester, Salem) said yesterday.

Zane made the comment after almost a week of negotiations with brokers to increase the supply of gasoline to New Jersey.

He said he has spoken to more than a dozen brokers who all say, "There is more gasoline than you can shake a stick at."

#### NEW BUSINESS

Zane said much of the gasoline is excess produced by American refineries, and that the oil companies are increasing their profits by selling it to the independent brokers for higher-than-normal prices.

"In the last year, a whole new business has been created—an oil brokerage business where people with money to spend can buy gasoline and almost overnight make a fortune by selling it to independent distributors who can't get enough through regular channels," he said.

"If I had \$12 million in a bank in Ft. Worth, Tex., within hours I could have gasoline moving north to New Jersey."

#### BIG PROFITS

One broker, Ray Bural, of Missoula, Mont., gave up a law practice last May to enter the fuel business, and this past weekend was offering for sale 1.3 million gallons of gasoline per week for a year, Zane said.

Another broker is Arthur Mazur Associates of New York City. Zane said Mazur last weekend completed a deal to supply 6 million gallons of gasoline per month over five years to an unnamed buyer. Mazur's .2 cent per gallon commission on the sale will total \$720,000 over the five years, Zane said.

The freshman senator got involved in the fuel brokerage situation last Thursday when he was contacted by a broker offering to sell several million gallons of gasoline to New Jersey. Zane worked with Senate President Frank J. Dodd (D-Essex) over the weekend to determine the practicality of such purchase. In checking on the legitimacy of the offer, he was put in touch with other brokers.

When it was published that Zane and Dodd were exploring the possibility of buying additional gasoline for fuel-starved New Jersey, other brokers from across the country began telephoning the two senators with offers.

Zane said that Tuesday the two senators knew of fuel available in the following amounts from these sources:

800,000 gallons of gasoline at the Port of Newark.

1,680,000 gallons of gasoline within four weeks at Newark.

1.3 million gallons of gasoline available immediately at Bayonne.

2 million gallons of gasoline available in Missouri.

1.3 million gallons of gasoline at sea destined for Belgium but which could be diverted to New Jersey.

25 million gallons of gasoline per week from Texas over a one-year period.

200 million gallons of diesel fuel available from a Montana broker.

43 million gallons of gasoline from Houston, Texas.

#### SIMON SURPRISED

In addition, an "unlimited supply" of crude oil available from the Mediterranean, which Zane suspects could be a leak from Saudi Arabia, and an "unlimited supply" of crude from a California broker, were offered.

"We found out about all of this gasoline, diesel fuel and crude oil in just four days," Zane said. "Undoubtedly, we did not learn of all of the fuel available in the country."

Dodd said last night he discussed the situation by phone with federal energy chief William E. Simon, providing names, dates and places, and that Simon "was surprised" at the quantities being mentioned.

Zane said the senators learned from brokers that more than 700 million gallons of gasoline were sold "just over this past weekend" outside of regular distribution channels in the New York-New Jersey area.

#### PRICE IS HIGHER

Brokers claim to be able to get gasoline from Belgium, Germany, Italy, Canada and Venezuela, Zane said.

In virtually every case, however, the price ranges from 15 to 20 cents above the current wholesale prices in regular distribution channels. The result would be an average of 68 cents per gallon at the pump once federal and state taxes and transportation costs were tacked on, he said.

"But despite this increased cost, there seems to be a booming market," Zane said. One broker offered several million gallons of gasoline to New Jersey Monday morning, but by 5 P. M. that same day someone had purchased it."

## AN EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

### HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, in 1969 the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on National Security Policy and Scientific Developments recommended in a report that steps be taken to provide the United Nations with a modern communications system, possibly through the use of Intelsat facilities.

Although the proposal aroused interest and later was endorsed by Members of Congress for Peace Through Law, actual progress toward modern communications for the U.N. has been slow.

The onset of the Middle East war last October, however, provided strong evidence of the need for the world organization to have adequate communications. During at least one Security Council meeting on the crisis, erroneous reports about Israeli bombing in the diplomatic sector of Damascus, Syria, served to exacerbate tensions among the countries represented. Tempers flared and harsh words were spoken needlessly.

If the U.N. commander on the scene had been able to communicate quickly, reliable reports might have been available to ease the conflicts among those whose prime mission was to restore peace to the region.

Mindful of this situation, I asked Secretary of State Kissinger at a recent hearing to look into the prospects of providing the United Nations the best communications service possible in support of the U.N.'s peacekeeping and disaster relief efforts. He responded affirmatively and promised to look into the matter.

The results have been very gratifying. The U.S. delegation has offered to the Intelsat Assembly, and the Assembly has accepted, a proposal for insuring the United Nations priority access to Intelsat satellite capacity during emergency situations.

Further, the Department will support an increase in the United Nations communications budget to include sufficient funds for emergency relief and peacekeeping purposes.

I believe that this development is an important first step toward providing the United Nations with an adequate communications capacity, and that it may someday prove to be an important asset to the cause of peace.

For that reason, I wish to insert in the RECORD at this point a letter from the State Department setting forth the new U.S. policy, and a memorandum which provides background on the subject:

#### DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, D.C., February 13, 1974.

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. ZABLOCKI: On January 28 I wrote you that we were studying the request by the Secretary General of the United Nations for the cost free use, or use on a preferential

rate basis, of INTELSAT facilities. I am now able to inform you of the results of our study and to report the action taken by the Assembly of Parties of INTELSAT regarding the UN request.

We share your concern that the United Nations have access to the best service possible in support of emergency peace-keeping and disaster relief efforts. Thus although we were unable to support the request as formulated, our Delegation to the Assembly of Parties proposed that INTELSAT through special arrangements ensure the United Nations priority access to INTELSAT satellite capacity during emergency peace-keeping and disaster relief efforts. I am pleased to report to you that the Assembly accepted our proposal. The INTELSAT Board of Governors will now take such steps as are necessary to implement this decision.

We also believe it necessary that the United Nations' communications budget include sufficient funds to support emergency peacekeeping and disaster relief efforts, and we will request our Delegation to the United Nations to work toward this end.

I trust this information has been responsive to your inquiry. However, if you have any further questions, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

STANTON D. ANDERSON,  
Acting Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations.

#### UNITED NATIONS REQUEST FOR USE OF THE SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM OF INTELSAT: A NOTE ON THE MOST RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

##### ACTION

The Intelsat First Assembly of Parties rejected the total United Nations request for preferential rates on 8 February 1974. The United Nations complete request was based on the following:

1. Emergency communications with peace-keeping operations and disaster relief;
2. Operational communications with peace-keeping operations (current operational units);
3. Operational communications with major United Nations offices;
4. Environmental monitoring communications;
5. Occasional informal television communications.

The United Nations request placed highest priority on No. 1, emergency communications, and higher priority also on Nos. 2 and 3.

The Assembly of Parties decision was based on a recommendation from the Intelsat Board of Governors made on 31 January 1974, which stated that:

1. Intelsat is operated on commercial principles;
2. The membership of Intelsat is not identical to the membership of the United Nations.

##### AMENDMENT

However, the original recommendation of the Board of Governors to the Assembly of Parties was amended on an initiative by the United States which called for the following:

There was a recognition that the United Nations has an important mission to serve mankind. Thus, Intelsat would like to cooperate in, "some sense with regard to emergency needs." Thus, the Board of Governors, together with the assistance of the Secretary-General of Intelsat, was directed to provide the United Nations access to the Intelsat system during emergency situations.

1. Peace-keeping operations and disaster relief;

##### FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS

There is reason to believe that during the forthcoming negotiations which will be held within the next two weeks, the following will be included:

1. There will be reserved space segments available without cost;

2. Payments would be made only during actual usage in order to preserve the principle found in Article 5(d) of the Intelsat Charter, which in summary states that all users shall pay.

##### COMMENT

A further comment should be made that during the debate on the United States initiative to provide the above, the United States in direct response to a question, stated that it would favor a financial arrangement in the United Nations to pay for the cost of a modern communications system. It is believed that the United States Mission to the United Nations has been directed to see that it is necessary that the United Nations communications budget includes sufficient funds to support emergency peacekeeping and disaster relief efforts.

The Secretary-General of Intelsat, after negotiations with the United Nations, will present a new proposal with regard to emergency situations and the United Nations use of Intelsat satellite communications, to the Board of Governors for decision on 20 March 1974.

#### NO BUSINESS AS USUAL ON SHALE

##### HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, we are only now feeling the effects of a policy that allowed a few corporations to control oil, the lifeblood of our economy.

Now we learn that the Federal Government is permitting those same conglomerates to lease our Federal oil shale land.

An excellent editorial on this very subject appeared in the Miami Herald last Saturday, and I commend it to the attention of my colleagues:

##### NO BUSINESS AS USUAL ON SHALE

With a new awareness by the American people that the companies which control much of the oil also control most of the coal, there is growing concern over the Nixon administration's policy on the leasing of federal oil shale land in western Colorado.

Standard Oil of Indiana and Gulf Oil were the successful bidders earlier this year on the first tracts offered by the Interior Department. Now Shell, Ashland and Atlantic Richfield have gone in with a company specializing in oil shale research to win the right to develop the second tract offered in the same region. Coming up later in the year will be bidding on four more large tracts of public land in Wyoming and Utah.

Experts in the petroleum industry say it will not be until the end of the century that production from the greasy rock in western states will come into the market in sizeable amounts. We suggest now is the time for Congress to make certain that the billions of barrels of shale oil are treated as a national resource owned by the American people and are not allowed to be monopolized by the same corporations that have given the country its current fuel crisis.

It was an American oil corporation that refused to deliver fuel to ships of the United States Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean when there was the threat of an encounter with Soviet warships last October. It underscored the international aspects of the major oil companies of the world. It is almost as if they operate under flags of their own design.

Should the nation's vast resources in the shale land of western states be delivered over to these same corporations without substan-

tial federal participation to assure that the national interest will always come first, secondary to the profit of stockholders?

#### EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS

##### HON. EDWARD MEZVINSKY

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. MEZVINSKY. Mr. Speaker, last November I wrote to educators in the First District of Iowa asking them for their thoughts on educational problems and legislation facing them in Iowa. One of the letters I received in response states the concerns of educators especially well and I am submitting it for my colleagues to read:

Representative Ed MEZVINSKY,  
Longworth Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR Mr. MEZVINSKY: I have received your letter regarding upcoming education legislation and asking for my thoughts. As an educator and a local education leader I would like to air some of the feelings of many teachers in Scott County. . . .

The ESEA funding methods do need revising. The loss of funds under this program did hurt many schools and could have been even more severe without the 90 percent of 1972 funding guarantee. This entire formula needs to be replaced with a new, better, up-to-date means of distributing these funds. The most important aspect of such a new method seems to me to be equality—so that each and all schools are treated on an equal basis.

The inability of teachers to move from one state to another without loss or discontinuance of pension plans has been a burden for teachers for a long time. I realize such a bill can have many problems in that many states have different plans. The retirement plan in Iowa, for example, is in a word pathetic. I would hope legislation in the area of teacher retirement would come forth at the federal level and in such a way as to upgrade programs in states such as Iowa as well as provide mobility without loss.

Collective bargaining legislation at the federal level is another must. There is a great deal of controversy over such legislation, but it must come if educators and education are to be able to survive and improve in the future. Too long have teachers with many years of formal education been forced to beg for enough money to live, to beg for working conditions conducive to education, to beg for the proper textbooks and materials to do a good job. The time has come for teachers to have some of the same rights as people. Teachers are not asking for such legislation for the purpose of draining the funds from education programs as some might try to make us believe. Instead what teachers are asking for is the right to go in and bargain with their employers on a fair, open, and equal basis. Teachers wish to stop being "collective beggars" and become collective bargainers so that the funds that are available can be put to the best use for education—and as educators we feel they are the ones who are really prepared to know when the funds will do the most good for the end we wish to achieve—education. I sincerely urge you to study collective bargaining carefully, screen out the myths and fallacies some would present, and pass a collective bargaining bill based on facts. The educators in Iowa and across the nation I am sure will use such legislation to improve the quality of the education of our youth.

The final topic on which I would like to



dwelling is the federal share of educational funding. As you are quite aware, funds for education are often not a popular topic with the general voting public. This seems to be most true at the local levels as evidenced by the organizations of taxpayers and other groups to cut educational spending and lower taxes directly. I am sure you are also aware that the pressures are there at the state level although I believe they are less severe. Such pressures were in large part responsible, however, for the crippling legislation that was passed and put into effect in Iowa a few years ago. The Iowa state aid formula simply is not doing the job adequately. Certainly local property taxes have dropped. The state has, as a result, carried a larger share of the costs of education in the schools in Iowa which seems to appease certain groups. But the result has been that local schools simply are not able to meet and keep up with rapidly rising inflation. A 7.9 percent cost of living increase as opposed to a 5 percent maximum increase in school budgets would point out the extent of this problem. Funding for education must be shared more heavily by the federal government. This move, I am aware, would increase federal taxes substantially, but at the same time such taxes would be much more fair than the property tax used to collect revenue for local districts in Iowa. I feel a  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$  sharing of educational funding by the federal, state and local establishments is the only equitable means of funding in our coming society. Please do all you can to move things in such a direction.

I have indeed enjoyed presenting for you some of my views and do hope I have not been overbearing. Education is my life, the life I prepared myself for, and the life I wish to pursue for many years to come. But it has become necessary for changes at the federal level if I am to be able to continue. I would like very much to feel I could stick out my chest and say "yes, I am a teacher," rather than as today having to say "yes, I am just a teacher." Please help us out in Washington.

Sincerely,

JACK C. DUDLEY,  
President, N.S.E.A.

#### ESTONIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

#### HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, recently we commemorated the 56th anniversary of the declaration of the independence of the Republic of Estonia. Estonia, the northernmost Baltic country is a land of brave people whose love of freedom has survived a long and dark oppression.

On February 24, 1918, Estonia proclaimed independence from all foreign rule and won its freedom from Soviet Russia in 1920. That bright period of independence was short lived. In 1940, Estonia once again fell under the domination of the Soviet Union.

This ancient people has survived a stormy history fraught with threats of subjugation for the past 6,000 years. They have always been able to recover and rebuild. Modern Estonia has become an outpost of Western culture and an important center of industrial activity in Eastern Europe, Estonia's musical achievements are world renowned. The contributions of this small country to the oil shale industry are well known.

Though Estonia has continued to grow and contribute to the world community, this country has seen but brief glimpses of the freedoms that we, as Americans, all too often take for granted. Yet, with pride and great strength, the Estonians continue to work for their dreams of self-determination.

The strength of their dedication to the ideals of political and religious freedom can serve as an inspiration to all oppressed nations and to we who all too often forget how precious these freedoms are to all of mankind.

At this time of commemoration, I wish to add my voice in tribute to this brave nation. Many Estonian-Americans rightly share a great feeling of pride at this time. I pray that lasting freedom will come soon to Estonia.

#### GIANT-SLAYER HENRY B. AIMS AT NEW VILLAIN: S. A. GAS CRISIS

#### HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, I have over the last 5 meeting days of this body presented to it a series of five articles about my friend and colleague, HENRY B. GONZALEZ. I have done it in order that my other fellow Members of Congress may share an insight to Congressman GONZALEZ that I have had the privilege of knowing for many years.

HENRY B. GONZALEZ is one of the hardest working, most intelligent, and far-sighted Members I have in my 27 years in these Chambers had the privilege of knowing. He achieves these praises because of his true compassion for his fellow man.

I am glad he is my friend.

The last of five parts follows:

GIANT-SLAYER HENRY B. AIMS AT NEW VILLAIN: S. A. GAS CRISIS

(By James McCrory)

As long as the city of San Antonio is at the mercy of free-booters, there will be no stable commerce or industry.

And there'll be little likelihood of attracting new industry.

Those are the expressed thoughts of Congressman Henry B. Gonzalez as he dons his armor and takes to horse again to level his lance at the city's most formidable foe of the moment—the energy crisis.

#### FIRM FOR S.A.

The congressman reveals that he has been negotiating with a St. Louis businessman for placement of a sizeable business enterprise in the Alamo City.

The business, Gonzalez said, would have had a starting roster of employees of 750, with a potential of 5,000.

But the businessman, Gonzalez said, informed him there is no way he could seriously consider coming into San Antonio with the gas shortage problem facing the city.

Gonzalez hasn't given up hope of landing the business, but he does agree that the gas shortage is the number one challenge facing him at the present time.

#### HANDS IT OUT

Now there is enough blame in San Antonio's present embroglio over gas to pass

around liberally, and the congressman has ladled it out with a liberal hand.

In a series of speeches on the House floor, not dissimilar in aggressiveness to the 48 speeches he made in trying to unravel Sharpstown, Gonzalez pointed the finger at Coastal States Gas Producing Co. (San Antonio's supplier, sometimes), its board chairman, the Texas Attorney General, and the City Council.

"The gas crisis was not easy to produce in Texas," Gonzalez said in one House speech. "It took some of the most devious dealings of all time to produce Wyatt's gas bubble, and the vicious, ruthless tactics by which he burst it."

He was referring to board chairman Oscar Wyatt.

#### VICIOUS THEFT

If the Texas Railroad Commission allows continued diversion of gas promised San Antonio and other communities, Gonzalez warned, it "will have sanctioned the most vicious theft in Texas history, and thus sealed the fate of those communities that must have gas from Coastal."

What allows Gonzalez to take on giants of industry and commerce without fear or trepidation?

One reason is he's independent of them, and has no conflicting interest. He works his congressional job full-time, doesn't carry a portfolio of gas and banking stock, and doesn't operate an outside business.

#### RICH OFFER

In fact, back in 1964 Gonzalez declined a businessman's offer of \$14,000 worth of stock in a San Antonio bank, along with chairmanship of the bank's board of directors.

The turn-down so edified newspapermen and columnists that it was widely reported, and included in books about Congress.

Gonzalez sits on the House Banking and Currency Committee, and is chairman of its International Finance Committee. He also is a U.S. delegate to the U.S.-Mexico Interparliamentary Conference.

Working his way up the seniority ladder, the coin of the realm in the House and Senate, Gonzalez a year ago was named one of 20 Democratic zone whips in the House. His zone covers the Texas Democratic delegation.

#### PARTY MAN

A strong party man who always actively supports the Democratic nominees, Gonzalez supported George McGovern.

He supported him, he reports, "warts and all," although he was disappointed that McGovern didn't follow his advice and hit the Nixon administration on the corruption issue.

He disagreed with McGovern on McGovern's abandonment of short-term vice presidential nominee Thomas Eagleton. He had informed McGovern that as long as Eagleton "isn't charged with cattle-rustling or horse stealing I can defend him in Texas."

Bexar County has never sent a man to Congress better prepared in government than Gonzalez. He had worked for both the city and county, was elected to the City Council and the state Senate, and understood the operations of city, county, and state governments before graduating to the House.

#### MEDICAL SCHOOL

Among the 42 bills he introduced, co-sponsored, or handled during five years in the Senate was a bill to establish a medical school in San Antonio.

Passage of the medical school bill by the House and Senate culminated a 12-year struggle, and the 25-4 vote in the Senate over active opposition by Sen. Charles Herring, who wanted the school for Austin, was called "one of the overlooked political coups of the regular session."

#### HEMISFAIR

One of his proudest achievements in the U.S. House was the passage of legislation

calling for federal sanction and, participation in HemisFair 1968. It was the first world's fair held in the U.S. south of St. Louis.

Creation of HemisFair was a major plank in Gonzalez' original campaign for Congress, and the congressman was instrumental in getting a \$30 million bond issue passed in San Antonio for the fair.

He then guided the measure through the Congress, the Secretary of State, and the Bureau of International Expositions.

In 1966 he authored the bill which authorized the federal exhibit at HemisFair, and won approval of \$6.5 million in federal funds for a federal pavilion.

#### LOCAL REACTION

While the present reaction to the 1968 fair is mixed, the city has more than \$12 million in convention facilities it wouldn't have had except for HemisFair. That put it in competition for some of the large conventions and tourist trade going to other larger Texas cities.

And HemisFair, coming on top of the medical school, probably solidified Gonzalez' support from the business community.

#### NEAR PERFECT

Still possessed of the formidable energy which has characterized him throughout his political career, Gonzalez has a near perfect attendance record in Congress.

In his legislative efforts, he has won some and lost some.

He helped defeat the bracero program, and passed legislation giving San Antonio millions of dollars in federal grants and loans for housing, hospitals, urban renewal, channel improvements, schools, and the Veterans Administration Hospital.

#### BIKE PATHS

He is seeking enactment of a bill to provide funds for bicycle paths, has consistently fought war profiteering and helped fight for extension of the Renegotiating Board to check defense contracts, and has introduced legislation to make it impossible to draft men for duty in combat areas except in congressionally declared wars.

He is pushing legislation for health care, mental health insurance, and a "Bill of Rights for the Mentally Retarded."

One fight he appears imminently in danger of losing is his battle for the return of the penny postcard. The longer he fights on that issue, it appears, the higher the rates go.

#### OPPOSED DST

Gonzalez also voted against adoption of Daylight Saving Time, a position which appears to be in line with the thinking of his constituents.

Over the years, the congressman has won many honors and commendations for his stands.

However, as the outcries from the far right subside, the condemnations from activist Chicanos increase.

Which other Bexar County politician has reached the point where solidly-conservative County Tax Assessor-Collector Charles Davis would establish a special dispensary for personal HBG license plates? Those plates have graced hundreds of cars in Bexar County.

#### KEY REASON

In any study of what makes Henry run, it would be remiss not to mention one factor that certainly played a part in his jump from the state Senate to Congress.

That would be his wife, Bertha, and eight children. Even a magician couldn't feed, clothe, and shelter a family that size on a \$4,800 a year state Senate salary as she did.

Barring death or disability, Gonzalez appears at this point to be destined to join that illustrious group of Texans enjoying lengthy seniority and leadership positions in the U.S. House.

## LETTER FROM A KOREAN WAR VETERAN

### HON. ELIZABETH HOLTZMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Ms. HOLTZMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to share with my colleagues portions of an eloquent letter I have received from a constituent. Mr. Andrew Cangelosi, a veteran of the Korean war who describes himself as "a simple workingman," has written me of his disillusionment with our Government. I believe that all of us in public office must meet the challenge of his question: "Can anything be done to clean the whole system up?" The text of the letter follows:

BROOKLYN, N.Y.

MY DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN HOLTZMAN: I am taking the time out this evening to let you know as my representative how I feel on certain issues.

Anyhow, I am writing to you as a person very disillusioned in the way this government is being run. I am just a simple working man on the side lines looking at all the corruption at all levels of government, and I say to myself: "These are the very people who are telling me to be morally strong, and straight, and conscious of my neighbor etc." And here they are committing every conceivable sin on earth.

There was a point in my life when I thought the U.S. Government could do no wrong (about 20 years ago). But now I find myself wondering if I was really right in my thinking. Government to me now is nothing but a big political football. I do not feel they serve the interest of the general public. The only people it seems are the politicians who make all kinds of deals, and get rich schemes at the expense of the people who honestly thought they would get good representation by electing them (not referring to you). I wouldn't be writing to you if for one minute I had any doubt of your integrity.

But honestly all one has to do is pick up a newspaper and what do you read? President involved, high officials of administration involved, congressman involved, etc. These are the very people who should least get involved, fine education, supposedly good backgrounds, fine families, elected to fine position. I wouldn't exactly say they are starving on their salaries and yet they are involved in shady deals. And yet these are the very people who are our leaders, and should get the respect for the office they hold, but do they deserve the respect especially from the young when there is so much going on. Is it any wonder why we have so much crime, drug abuse, etc.? The Government sets no example, people feel, well they can get away with it, why can't I.

It seems whatever the Government puts their hand on, it turns completely sour. For instance: All you hear about is a council for this, and a commission that, and what comes of it really, food prices are as high as ever, if not higher, milk 40¢ a quart, bread 45¢ a loaf and I could go on. These councils it seems to me are only to placate the public. Again government has failed. Now we have an energy crisis I wonder! I wonder if it isn't just a scheme for the big oil companies to just squeeze the public a little more, making it harder and harder to earn a living. We got to the moon ten years or so ago, and here in 1974 we have no gas, shortage of fuel to heat homes, and other related incidents to energy.

Another example of government mismanagement.

Watergate: After reading the first part of my letter I could have placed the caption "Watergate" on the top of page 1. All I want to say is this. If Nixon is chargeable then impeach him, if not, then let's stop all this political double talk and T.V. marathons and get off his back.

The way I see it Congress is just talking, but afraid to act. "Let's get on with it."

You know during the 1960's when the Vietnam war was going on, and I used to see in the paper the number of men who refused to serve in the armed forces it used to gall me, maybe because when I was drafted in 1952 and sent to Korea I didn't make any fuss just went, and nobody during those years made any commotion about going, but these kids during the '60's didn't make any sense to me, but looking back in retrospect maybe they saw then, what I'm starting to see now, and that is: disillusionment in the way our government is being operated, and that is sad, but what is even sadder is, "can really anything be done to clean the whole system up?"

I know you can't give me any iron clad solutions for all the problems in government, but at least I feel the Congress must start, and bring us down to earth. We are a people walking on air, nothing stable underneath.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

ANDREW J. CANGELOSI.

## NO-LEAD GASOLINE?

### HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, the energy crisis is a matter of great concern to Americans. Unfortunately, there are no easy solutions to this crisis. The ideas and suggestions of all Americans are needed. Therefore, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the following letter from one of my constituents regarding no-lead gasoline. I think his suggestion merits our attention:

ENGLEFIELD OIL Co.,

Newark, Ohio, February 7, 1974.

HON. JOHN ASHBROOK,  
House of Representatives,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR JOHN: There are two problems with initiating the "no lead in gasoline" for the 1975 cars.

No. 1. It requires approximately 6% more crude oil to produce the same amount of gallons of gasoline as are required with leaded gasoline.

No. 2. The cost to change service stations from a leaded gasoline station to a leaded and non-leaded gasoline service station runs somewhere from \$3,000.00 to \$12,000.00 per unit, depending on the particular type of installation and the desired change. At the present time, there are no provisions for passing through this increased cost, making it an impossible burden on the small business man.

With the energy crisis that we have today, it seems to us to be advisable to postpone the "no lead" product for several years.

Very truly yours,

F. W. ENGLEFIELD,  
President.



**"BUSING" AND PUBLIC EDUCATION:  
RESPECT THE COURTS, PROTECT  
THE CHILDREN**

**HON. ANDREW YOUNG**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. YOUNG of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, last week Mr. Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, testified before the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, on bills related to court-ordered busing of schoolchildren.

Unfortunately, Mr. Mitchell's careful analysis of the proposed legislation has received little notice. I urge Members to read his presentation.

Mr. Mitchell observed that the bills before the Senate subcommittee have two things in common: First, they would "undermine and nullify" U.S. Supreme Court decisions going all the way back to the landmark decision of 20 years ago to desegregate the public schools. Second, the proposed measures seek "to reimpose upon the schoolchildren of the United States the unconstitutional handicap of separate and unequal education based on race."

Mr. Mitchell added:

Since 1954, those who want to maintain a dual system of education based on race have sought to destroy that decision with stratagems, economic pressure and even violence.

He concluded:

At a time when our country is torn by strife about whether government officials have engaged in unlawful acts, it is tragic to see that an effort is being made to give statutory protection to acts and practices that have unlawfully delayed desegregation in the public schools.

It is my hope that the Congress will reject the pending legislation and show a willingness to respect the courts and the judicial process, which has protected the constitutional rights of children. The Congress can then move on to meet the challenge of saving public education in this Nation and providing all children with an opportunity to have the best possible education.

Mr. Mitchell's testimony follows:

**STATEMENT OF CLARENCE MITCHELL**

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee: I am Clarence Mitchell, Director of the Washington Bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. I appear to register our organization's opposition to S. 179, S. 287, S. 619 and S. 1737. Although they use different approaches, all of these bills have two things in common. Each of them would undermine or nullify United States Supreme Court decisions ranging in time from *Brown v. Board of Education*, 347, U.S. 483 (1954), 349 U.S. 294 (1955) to *Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education*, 402 U.S. 1 (1971). Each of them seeks to reimpose upon the schoolchildren of the United States the unconstitutional handicap of separate and unequal education based on race.

Twenty years ago the United States Supreme Court struck down racial segregation in the public schools. From that day to the present those who want to maintain a dual system of education based on race have

sought to destroy that decision with stratagems, economic pressure and even violence. New recruits from above the Mason-Dixon line have joined in the fray as votes on so-called antibusing amendments will show.

From the beginning of the pro-segregationist effort to nullify the *Brown* decision the contest has been unequal. Those who supported the decision had limited funds, slender resources and few forums in which to state their views. Those who opposed the decision controlled the political and economic power in the areas of resistance. They could and did fire hundreds from jobs as reprisals, they could and did use their state, county and local treasuries to raise delaying questions in courts. They could and did use their legislatures, county commissions and city councils to pass laws that were open and defiant efforts to keep the schools segregated. They could and did use the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate as forums in which to proclaim manifestos, doctrines of nullification, proposals for interposition and proposed revisions of the United States constitution itself. Moreover, they were aided by the agencies of the executive branch of the government of the United States.

This quotation from *Swann* describes an all too familiar pattern of the Federal power being used to support segregation in the public schools:

"Residential patterns in the city (Charlotte, N.C.) and county (Mecklenburg) resulted in part from Federal, State and local government action other than school board decisions. School board action based on these patterns, for example by locating schools in Negro residential areas and fixing the size of schools to accommodate the needs of immediate neighborhoods, resulted in segregated education."

As we have said, the bills now under consideration by this subcommittee seek to undermine Supreme Court decisions. They would also cancel out the legislative backing given to desegregation of the public schools under titles IV and VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and safeguards protecting educators against discrimination provided by 1972 amendments to the Equal Employment Opportunity Act.

In *Brown II* (1955) the Supreme Court described remedies that could be used to implement *Brown I* (1954). The following is the exact language of the court:

"In the fashioning and effectuating of decrees, the courts will be guided by equitable principles. . . . The courts may consider problems related to administration, arising from the physical condition of the school plant, the school transportation system, personnel, revision of school districts and attendance areas into compact units to achieve a system of determining admission to the public schools on a non-racial basis and revision of local laws and regulations which may be necessary in solving the foregoing problems. They will also consider the adequacy of any plans the defendants may propose to meet these problems and to effectuate transition to a racially non-discriminatory school system."

Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act prohibits "exclusion from participation in, denial of benefits of and discrimination under federally assisted programs on grounds of race, color or national origin." Under this title Federal agencies have the power to withhold funds from school systems that discriminate on the basis of race.

S. 1737 makes a systematic attempt to knock out the cited portion of *Brown II* and also to destroy the safeguards against spending Federal funds to support segregation as provided by Title VI.

S. 1737 would enact a new Title XII to the Civil Rights Act of 1964. It would be called public school-freedom of choice.

Section 1202 would forbid any "depart-

ment, agency, officer, or employee of the United States" to withhold funds from school boards, public schools or class operating under a so-called freedom of choice system.

Section 1203 would prevent withholding of funds from public schools as an inducement to transport students "for the purpose of altering in any way the racial composition of the student body" of a public school operating under the "freedom of choice" plan or "any other public school."

Section 1204 would prevent the withholding of funds "to coerce or induce" any school board operating such a (freedom of choice) public school system to close any public school, and transfer the students from it to another public school for the purpose of altering in any way the racial composition of the student body at any public school.

Section 1205 would prevent funds from being withheld as an inducement to affect desegregation of faculties in public schools.

Section 1206 would open the door for a flood of suits against the United States to force the release of funds that are withheld for the purpose of seeing that Federal monies are spent on a non-discriminatory basis.

Using the disguise of freedom of choice, S. 1737 prohibits the withholding or threat to withhold funds in order to promote desegregation by:

- (1) Transportation of students
- (2) Closing of schools and transfer of students
- (3) Transfer of faculty.

Each and every one of these forms of effecting desegregation has been approved by the Supreme Court, where the circumstances warrant their use. The bill would place government agencies and personnel in a threefold dilemma. First, it seeks to force them to ignore the law of the land, as interpreted by the Supreme Court. Second, in some instances, it would require them to ignore court orders directed to them (such as that in *Adams v. Richardson*) and place them in danger of contempt of court. Third, it seeks to force them to violate the oath of office the government officials take under article VI of the Constitution to support the Constitution. For if they do what this bill would direct them to do, they would be in violation of that oath.

As a final coup de grace section 1207 would bar courts of the United States from having jurisdiction "to make any decisions, enter any judgment or issue any order requiring any school board to make any change in the racial composition of the student body at any public school or in any class at any public school to which students are assigned in conformity with a freedom of choice system. . . ." It would also prevent transportation of students, give parents the right to refuse to send their children to a given school, prevent transfer of children from closed schools and the transfer of faculty members if such actions would conflict with freedom of choice plans.

The long record of court cases involving freedom of choice plans shows that the mere use of the words does not insure that a school system which was formerly segregated on the basis of race will become a unitary system. At present the burden of proof is on those who discriminate. S. 1737 would effectively shift the burden to the victims of discrimination. S. 1737 would also effectively deprive the courts of power to give remedies in cases where the definition of freedom of choice under section 1201(g) of S. 1737 has been met. Under the definition of freedom of choice in S. 1737 results that give only token or lip service to desegregation would be permitted and the courts would be powerless to change them.

As S. 1737 seeks to utilize the "freedom of choice" concept to maintain the dual school system, S. 619 seeks to do the same by relying on the "neighborhood school" concept.

The bill would require that before a court or Federal department or agency orders student transportation as a remedy for school desegregation, it must consider five other possible remedies—the neighborhood school, taking into account school capacities and natural physical barriers; the neighborhood school, taking into account only school capacities; transfer of students from schools in which members of their race are a majority to those in which they are a minority; rezoning school attendance zones; any other educationally sound and administratively feasible plans.

All of these remedies have, of course, been considered by the courts before student transportation was ordered in some cases as a last resort. The establishment of these criteria is, then, a meaningless gesture. The only purpose we see it serves is to harass those courts that have worked diligently to bring about effective desegregation and to provide an excuse for further delay for those that have tried to evade their responsibilities.

Under S. 619, where student transportation is allowed, it would be permitted only to the closest or next closest school. This obviously would shut off students of inner city schools from relief from segregation in many places.

We suggest that this, too, is but another attack on our judicial system. It seeks unconstitutionally to limit the right of the courts to grant litigants full relief, or to fully implement the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment. The courts have interpreted that provision of the Constitution, in some instances, to require the transportation of students to end the dual school system. This bill seeks to thwart these decisions by denying the relief that the courts have found the 14th amendment requires.

This bill also contains what we consider to be one of the most destructive legislative proposals advanced in the fight against desegregation. We refer to section 206, which would permit the reopening of any school desegregation law suit or plan approved under title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. This would allow the reexamination of every court and agency decision on desegregation going back to the 1954 *Brown* decision, literally thousands of decisions and plans.

By holding out a false hope of upsetting such desegregation as has been accomplished, this provision would create legal and community chaos and revive all the controversies, many of them bitter, that we had hoped were behind us. We do not think that in legal results it would accomplish anything except a mass of pointless litigation. In community terms it would only encourage a revival of activities by segregationist diehards.

Without going into all the details of the bill, we find many other provisions objectionable to those who believe in equality of opportunity.

Among the proposed legislative findings, we would point out three that are particularly disturbing. The first of these is that the dual school system has been effectively dismantled. This flies in the face of reality. Not only is it necessary to monitor many school districts under court or agency order to determine whether they are fulfilling their obligations under the orders, but discovery of segregation in previously undetected areas frequently occurs. This is especially so in the North, where many of the subtle practices in race relations made what in fact is *de jure* segregation appear *de facto*. Another of the findings we feel is erroneous is that declaring it against public policy to require racial balance. Although the Supreme Court in the *Swann* case found this not to be constitutionally required, it held that there was discretion in local school boards to establish a racial balance. We believe that discretion should be protected. The last of these findings that we will note at present is that which would make it against public policy to require racial adjustments once desegregation has been accomplished, despite later popu-

lation changes. This finding is also implemented later in the act by the provision (section 207) on termination of orders. This fails to take into consideration the role that Government plays in the racial composition of school districts through housing, education, transportation, community services and other governmental policies and practices and how these policies result in population changes.

S. 179 represents a frontal attack on the judiciary. It seeks to take from courts "jurisdiction" to make any decision, enter any judgment, or issue any order requiring transportation to effect school desegregation.

While using jurisdictional language, this bill does not in fact prevent courts from hearing school desegregation cases. It prevents them from granting successful litigants a full remedy. Under it a court could find that the 14th amendment requires pupil transportation, but could not order public officials to provide that transportation. We feel that this is a statutory attempt to amend the Constitution and that it is constitutionally defective because Congress lacks the power to so amend the Constitution. On the practical level, if permitted, it would set up congress as a super court, with authority to overrule any decision of a court by revoking the court's "jurisdiction" to render the objectionable decision.

Apparently in anticipation the courts will not accept the legal principle the bill's author espouses, the bill further provides that when courts do order pupil transportation, the orders may not become effective until all appeals are exhausted or the time for appeals has expired.

Thus, after twenty years of delay in the implementation of the *Brown* decision, we have a proposal to continue indefinitely the time in which that decision may become fully effective. Anyone familiar with our legal system knows that delay can become a way of life for those bent on delay, notwithstanding the "expedited" judicial determination provisions of the bill.

S. 287 goes much beyond S. 179. It would deny jurisdiction to Federal courts in any case involving a public school, except for appeal or petition for writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court.

While this would apply to school desegregation cases, it would also bar access to Federal courts in many other areas of constitutional law. Some that come to mind are 1st amendment rights relating to prayer in public schools, academic freedom, student protest; constitutionally protected property rights such as teacher tenure and pension rights; due process in teaching discharge cases, etc. It would lower the public school to the position of the only public institution whose activities are beyond constitutional review by the Federal courts. We see nothing in law or reason that would justify such a sweeping exemption and cannot believe the Congress will take this proposal seriously.

At a time when our country is torn by strife about whether Government officials have engaged in unlawful acts, it is tragic to see that an effort is being made to give statutory protection to acts and practices that have unlawfully delayed desegregation in the public schools. We urge that S. 179, S. 287, S. 619 and S. 1737 be rejected.

#### LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity on the 56th anniversary month of Lithuanian independence to commemorate this struggle for freedom

from the yoke of Communist oppression by a people who wish to have their human rights honored by the Soviet Union.

I support the efforts of various Lithuanian organizations and others to liberate people and countries who are strangling under the Soviet Government's denial of self-determination, free speech, and religious freedom.

Americans of Lithuanian descent can be proud of their continued efforts to free their homeland from Soviet oppression.

It is important to note that the U.S. Congress can strike a blow for freedom by sending to the President the trade bill which properly denies most-favored-nation status to the Soviet Union for its freeze on emigration. Approval by the Senate of the House-passed trade bill is urgent and must contain this denial of U.S. aid in trade to the Soviet Union.

HAYM SALOMON, REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOT

HON. GEORGE E. DANIELSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. DANIELSON. Mr. Speaker, the year 1973 marked the 200th anniversary of the arrival in America of a young Polish immigrant, Haym Salomon, who became an important figure in the American Revolution. Knowing that my colleagues would be interested in learning the story of this forgotten revolutionary hero, I have compiled a brief biography of Haym Salomon which follows:

HAYM SALOMON

Two hundred years ago, while the British colonies in America were being drawn closer and closer toward the American Revolution, a man arrived in New York from Poland who was to play a crucial role in the approaching struggle for independence. The contribution of this great patriot, Haym Salomon, has seen little recognition and heard little praise up to this day. But this year, finally, on the two-hundredth anniversary of Haym Salomon's immigration to America, he will be honored with a medal to be issued by the Jewish-American Hall of Fame.

Haym Salomon has been described by Frederick M. Schweitzer (in *A History of the Jews Since the First Century, A.D.*) as a "somewhat legendary figure . . . who helped to finance the (American) Revolution." Surely his dedicated efforts to assist his adopted country in her fight for freedom deserve greater recognition than this. Perhaps we have neglected Salomon because he was not a military hero as George Washington was, or a political hero as Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, and Patrick Henry were. Instead, Haym Salomon contributed his money, and his time and considerable talent as a broker and financier for the Government.

Upon arriving in New York at the age of 32, young Salomon embarked upon a successful career as a broker. He soon became involved in patriotic activities against the British which eventually resulted in his flight to Philadelphia in 1778. There he reestablished himself as a broker and lent his valuable services to Robert Morris, the Superintendent of Finance for the Continental Government, as "broker of United States Government." In his capacity as almost the sole agent for the finance office, he did much to maintain the credit of the government.

At a time when George Washington's



Revolutionary Army was on the verge of collapsing, Salomon was active in securing the money and supplies necessary for the victory of the American cause. The diary of Robert Morris shows no less than seventy-five transactions with Salomon between August 1781 and April 1784. Government records indicate that he wanted no interest on the financial transactions he made in behalf of the Government. And in addition to his contributions to the Revolutionary Government, Haym Salomon made personal loans to delegates to the Continental Congress, like James Madison and Edmond Randolph, and to a number of prominent Pennsylvanians.

Congress has many times before been presented with the story of Haym Salomon, mostly as a result of several attempts by his heirs to collect their claim of over \$600,000 from the U.S. Government. In 1850, a Congressional committee report said: "The Committee, from the evidence before them, are induced to consider Haym Salomon as one of the truest and most efficient friends of the country at a very critical period of its history." Later, in 1864, a Senate committee called the claim one of "undeniable merit," yet by 1893 the claim had still not been paid. At that time Salomon's heirs gave up their efforts to secure reimbursement and asked instead that a commemorative medal be struck in honor of their ancestor. A bill was introduced and considered, but never passed by Congress.

Now, at long last, a medalic sculpture of Haym Salomon, designed by Paul Vincze, who has made medals of President Truman, Pope Paul VI, Queen Elizabeth, and Sir Winston Churchill, has been struck. Haym Salomon, American patriot, is finally achieving some of the recognition that he has deserved for so many years. It is appropriate that his memory will be honored in time for the Bicentennial of the Nation he helped to create.

#### "STRIPPER WELL" EXEMPTION FROM OIL PRICE CONTROLS MUST CONTINUE

**HON. CHARLES S. GUBSER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, as you know, Congress took action in late 1973 to exempt the production of so-called stripper oil wells from price controls. This has proven to be in the long-range best interests of the country because, in these oil short times, it has made it possible for uneconomic wells to be brought back into production thereby helping to alleviate the energy crisis.

We all know there is danger that the so-called rollback provisions of the energy bill which has been pending for some time will apply to these marginal production wells. In my opinion, this would be a mistake.

Recently, I have received a letter from Mr. Jack Harden, a long-established acquaintance of mine, who owns and operates the Mercury Oil Co. Mr. Harden clearly points out the economics of stripper oil production and in my opinion, his letter presents a clearcut case for exemption of these wells from price controls.

So that my colleagues who will soon be called upon to vote on this important issue may be familiar with the logic

which Mr. Harden has presented, I submit his entire letter in the RECORD:

MERCURY OIL CO.,

San Jose, Calif., February 15, 1974.

CHARLES S. GUBSER,  
Member of Congress,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. GUBSER: The purpose of this communication is to acquaint you and hopefully large numbers of your congressional associates with the facts underlying the "stripper well" program which congress freed from price controls in late 1973 and now proposes to place under an arbitration fixed price control.

In outline form we present the following as it affects our small independent oil producing company (1973 gross income—less than \$100,000.00):

(1) Based upon the 1973 Act of Congress we are in the process of putting approximately 15 "strippers" back into production.

(2) These wells will require considerable and expensive renovation to make them productive even to their oil producing levels at the date they were shut down. They were shut down of course because they were previously unprofitable.

(3) In addition to the renovation costs these wells require constant maintenance such as clean-outs; motor maintenance; and water disposal. These wells produce a great deal of water along with the oil produced.

(4) The ecology movement has of course increased our expenses. Some of their requirements are fair and necessary, some are extremely harsh and counter productive.

(5) We expect to produce approximately one to two barrels of oil a day from each of the wells we put back into production. This figure may seem small but 15 barrels of oil a day at 42 gallons each will produce approximately 18,000–36,000 gallons of useful fossil fuels a month (15 wells x 1 barrel x 40 gallons of fuels each x 30 days equals 18,000 gallons). This is a small figure by major oil company standards but would in itself serve the requirements of quite few cars; trucks and other consumers of energy.

(6) We of course pay a royalty to the parties who lease us our land. This figure is 19 1/2 % of our gross production.

(7) We have approximately 2300 acres under lease and intend to explore and develop the property as fast as our funds permit. We live in the hope our future exploration will take us out of the "stripper" class. The eight wells we already have in production plus the fifteen now being activated will give us an average of 3 to 4 barrels per day per well.

In conclusion, we would like to point out that we along with thousands of other small operators need profits from this modest production to finance the exploration of the balance of our undeveloped acreage. As you know, exploration costs have increased dramatically in the last year. Please help us be free of controls which will inhibit us from increasing our production which we all know today "is the name of the game".

Thank you for your kind attention in this regard.

Very truly yours,

JACK HARDEN.

#### THE 56TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA

**HON. WILLIAM R. COTTER**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. COTTER. Mr. Speaker, February 24 marked the 56th anniversary of

the establishment of the Republic of Estonia. This year is a memorable occasion for all Americans of Estonian descent for it documents the struggle which this tiny Baltic nation has waged repeatedly for its independence, and also commemorates the 100th birthday of the last President of Estonia, Konstantin Pats.

Men and women who have always lived in freedom will never understand the extent of the personal loss that the Estonians have been subjected to over the years, but I know they can sympathize with that loss.

I would like to take this opportunity to join with all Americans of Estonian descent in the fervent hope that this nation will again be free.

EDWARD J. BURKE

**HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, recently the Biscayne Park Civic Club honored the mayor of Biscayne Park, the Honorable Edward J. Burke, for his many years of dedicated service and leadership to their community. He serves his people well. Such officeholders and public servants as Ed who function at the grassroots levels of our policy system are the mainstay of the American political system. People such as Ed may not make the headlines or the 6 o'clock news, but without them our political system would grind to a halt.

I include the following material:

EDWARD J. BURKE

The man we honor here tonight has a long list of accomplishments. He has been a resident of the village for 27 years. In 1961 he was elected to the Biscayne Park Commission and last month started his 13th year and his 5th term as mayor. In 1961 he was also the chairman of Dade County's Inspectors. In 1966 he was the United Fund Chairman for 11 cities. In 1967 he was elected to the board of directors for the North Dade YMCA. In 1969 he served on the board of directors of the Miami Shore Men's Club. In 1972 he was elected president of the Dade County League of Cities and was elected to the board of directors of the Florida League of Cities and to the National Committee on Public Safety.

He is now serving as a member of the board of trustees of 3rd Century U.S.A. Many of you remember that in 1969 he alerted all of North Dade and was a leader in the fight against the Opa Locka Expressway that would have destroyed our village.

I think that an editorial that appeared Dec. 5, 1971, in the North Dade Journal sums it up pretty well and I will make an exact quote:

"Many mayors of small villages run only for title. Mayor Ed Burke of Biscayne Park is not that kind of mayor and never has been. For the past 10 years he has been a dedicated servant of the village. He is highly respected and admired by officials of other cities for his dedication and for his knowledge of local problems. He goes beyond the call of duty in finding out what Metro is doing and how his village will be affected. He is always alert to any activity, such as expressways or high-

rise development that might be detrimental to his village.

"It would be difficult to imagine how anyone could do more than Mayor Burke to earn the right to be re-elected."

#### LABOR VIOLENCE

### HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to call to the attention of the House an excellent article on the subject of violence in labor-management disputes which appeared in the December 1973, issue of *Nation's Business*.

Written by my good friend and colleague from Pennsylvania (Mr. COUGHLIN), it describes the problems of union violence aimed against nonunion construction contractors and their workers, a problem that has grown to national proportions in recent years.

One of the most serious of such incidents occurred on June 5, 1972, in the gentleman's own district, when 1,000 men vandalized and firebombed a Sheraton hotel being built by a nonunion contractor.

Since becoming one of 40 cosponsors to a bill I have introduced that would make such violence a Federal crime when more than \$2,000 in property damage results, however, my friend has experienced firsthand the tactics of these people, and he describes them graphically in this article.

I hope those of you who read it will join me in urging the Judiciary Committee to schedule hearings on this badly needed legislation, and I insert the following article at this point in the RECORD:

#### MUST WE HAVE UNION VIOLENCE?

(By Representative LAWRENCE COUGHLIN)

Taking a stand against violence may seem as controversial for an elected official as condemning crime, corruption and cheating.

But, as a Congressman, I have learned that sponsoring legislation to make labor violence a federal offense can mean a personal confrontation with union toughs, threats of physical harm to staff members, and a promise of continued harassment and heckling.

Seven individuals associated with Roofers Local 30, Philadelphia, blatantly tried to intimidate me when I began an all-day walking tour of several communities in the Congressional district which I represent. It was the start of last August's Congressional recess, shortly after I sponsored a measure to make violence or sabotage in management-labor disputes a federal crime when more than \$2,000 in property damage results.

My district consists of the Roxborough-Manayunk sections of Philadelphia and most of suburban Montgomery County—prime territories in the unrelenting combat that pits the Building and Construction Trades Council in Philadelphia against non-union contractors.

When I stepped from my car with a female photographer and two male staff members in Roxborough to meet with constituents, I knew at an instant that the group of men on the street corner were union muscle men bent on causing trouble. Just how much trouble was a question mark.

Violence, both on a large and individual scale, was a hallmark of the continuing battle.

Twenty-three Building and Construction Trades Council members are under indictment in the June 5, 1972, onslaught at King of Prussia in my district, when some 1,000 men alighted from chartered buses, and vandalized and fire-bombed a non-union site where the Altemose Construction Co. was building a Sheraton hotel. The attack was perhaps the most-publicized in a series of nationwide acts of violence against non-union contractors. [See "A Builder Stands Up to Union Violence," *NATION'S BUSINESS*, February, 1973.]

As soon as I moved onto the sidewalk in Roxborough to talk with constituents, the hecklers moved in close and started their harassment. People on the street and in stores with whom I tried to talk were shocked and apprehensive.

At my elbows and over my shoulders, the agitators kept up a rapid-fire barrage of one-liners. "Coughlin's no friend of yours!" one would bellow. A second would cry, "Tell them about Watergate, Coughlin!" Another would shout, "Phase V—don't eat!" Still another would holler, "Coughlin, you're an imposter!"

Several women were obviously terrified by the hecklers and the cacophony of abuse that spewed from their mouths. Some constituents tried to reason with the union members, but to no avail. Others expressed resentment. An angered storekeeper ordered my uninvited escorts out of his shop.

The lone Philadelphia policeman on duty could not cope with the situation and informed us he had called the police labor squad. The "squad" showed up sometime later—a plainclothesman with a walkie-talkie who was promptly ignored by everyone.

By the time I had moved through Roxborough to Manayunk, things threatened to get completely out of hand. One union aide sidled up to my district administrator, pointed to a sign portraying an auto leaf spring, and told him he was going to be folded up and stuffed in such a spring.

Another staffer was all but surrounded on a street corner while several hecklers described how they would break him "into a hundred little pieces."

By the time we reached our next stop, in Jenkintown, the local police had been alerted. Apparently advised by union higher-ups to tone down their tactics, the hecklers backed off their elbow-jamming type of harassment and began a more orderly kind of heckling. The trouble continued into Ambler where, at one point, the outraged police chief ordered the union men arrested. They were herded into the police station a block away, but were released after I told a staffer to ask the chief to let them go. They immediately rejoined us.

Steve Traitz, business agent for Roofer Local 30 and one of the hecklers, informed a staffer that I would be subjected to this type of treatment whenever I appeared in my district. Officials at the Building and Construction Trades Council, contacted by newsmen, declined to say if they were sponsoring the demonstration; but acknowledged that Council literature was handed out by the hecklers.

The undersigned leaflets also attacked me and three other Pennsylvania and New Jersey Congressmen who also sponsored the anti-violence bill. Calling for my defeat at the polls, the leaflets said, in part, that the legislation would "limit union objectives of improving wages, hours and working conditions and . . . [organizing] the unorganized. This bill would create an era of intimidation and reprisals severely limiting the free trade [union] movement and collective bargaining system. . . ."

The bill, of course, would do none of these things. In fact, as I stated when I decided to sponsor the measure, it does not penalize

legitimate union activities. I said that acts of violence, ranging from assaults to arson and widespread destruction, are severely damaging to the best interests of the overwhelming majority of peaceful unions and law-abiding members.

The reaction to the harassment and intimidation of the unionists tended to support my contention. Letters, telegrams and phone calls deplored their actions. Only one letter reached my office which alleged I was anti-labor and objected to my sponsoring the legislation.

My decision to sponsor the bill, introduced by Rep. John B. Anderson (R.-Ill.), was not hasty nor ill-considered. With the widespread revulsion over the King of Prussia assault, I had undertaken a study of labor-management disputes and the possibilities of new legislation. I had concentrated particularly on the role of the National Labor Relations Board.

#### HOBBLING THE HOBBS ACT

Then, in February, 1973, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled—to the amazement of many observers—that the Hobbs Act of 1946 did not apply to violence perpetrated in the collective bargaining process. The law had been enacted to make it a federal crime to interfere in interstate commerce by commission of violence, extortion or robbery.

Analyzing the consequences of the Court's decision, I felt that elimination of federal restraints could prove tempting, not just to some violence-prone unions, but to calculating managements which could provoke trouble for their own ends. Any federal legislation applying to so-called labor violence would apply also to management violence.

Obviously, I risked incurring displeasure from elements of the labor movement, but I believed organized labor had matured far beyond the early reflex action years when it was justly fighting for its existence. As a man who was a laborer in a manufacturing plant while attending evening law school, I understand and agree with the aspirations of the working man and working woman.

But, my eventual decision came against a backdrop of assaults, arson and other incidents of violence that were taking place in the battle of construction trades unions against so-called open-shop or non-union contractors.

The Associated Builders & Contractors, Inc., representing the latter, offers what its officials contend are conservative estimates of losses by builders and contractors fighting the unions.

In 1972, ABC says, there were 170 major acts of violence throughout the country, with damage and losses placed at \$5 million. The Altemose firm had tagged its own direct losses in the June, 1972, violence at \$1.2 million, with no inclusion of indirect losses garnered from the profit-and-loss ledger.

Other major incidents of violence included destruction of a hotel in Tennessee, with the loss estimated at \$750,000, and of 27 trucks in Florida—\$150,000.

Last May, ABC filed an action with NLRB against the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department, charging the unions with acting together to drive open-shop contractors out of business. The action is still pending.

The economic factors behind this intense conflict are multifaceted. Both the unions and non-union contractors have immense stakes in a resolution or, at least, a partial resolution of the bitter issue. At the end of each argument by either side there is a remarkable similarity: Each says it is fighting for its existence.

As a legislator, I could not—and will not—accept the proposition that violence can be condoned in resolving disputes in the United States. And that goes for labor-management conflicts. The ramifications of permitting labor violence to continue under our present laws would be devastating to the fabric of



our society, which has been under extreme stress since the convulsions of the 1960s.

Even before delving at length into the situation, I had come to tentative conclusions based on the Altomere incident and other acts of violence. I gladly would have changed my opinions if the evidence so warranted, but the facts were painfully apparent.

Without a federal law against major incidents of violence, the ability to prevent such acts or take appropriate action when they are committed is limited to local authorities. But the fragmentation of local jurisdictions mitigates against an effective procedure, and most local authorities possess little or no experience in handling labor-management violence.

And the FBI has no authority to use or lend its resources to local law enforcement agencies strictly on the basis of labor-management violence.

After studying the history of the National Labor Relations Board and its rulings, I was despairing of our present methods of resolving major disputes that involve violence. NLRB has absolutely no physical capabilities for either forestalling or ending acts of violence. It is helpless to order or effect compliance.

NLRB uses the National Labor Relations Act in issuing its rulings. This Act is the product of three monumental legislative endeavors: the Wagner Act of 1935, the Taft-Hartley Act of 1947 and the Landrum-Griffin Act of 1959.

With so many diverse and conflicting interests considered in the fashioning of the laws, I think it fair to expect a certain ambiguity and uneasy compromise in NLRB decisions. I regret that the record of NLRB rulings has not even been in this direction, but has tended to accommodate a series of union positions.

#### BENDING THE LAW

In many instances, I feel, NLRB has interpreted the statutes in such a manner as to warp or bend the legislative intent of Congress. The position of the NLRB general counsel, now independent of the Board, also creates problems since he can act arbitrarily in issuing complaints.

And there is another deficiency. Time is a critical factor in NLRB determinations. While there may be a measure of justification for the length of time it takes to arrive at rulings, the gap is too great in adjudicating disputes which may be of great import—what NLRB does may decide whether a business can survive.

A majority report of the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee's subcommittee on separation of powers, for the 91st Congress, says of NLRB:

"If in fact the Board cannot be improved, it might well be preferable to abolish it and assume the costs of transferring its functions to the courts. First, however, we should try to improve it."

The report says that hearings on which it is based "have demonstrated the erosion of Congressional policy by the Board—in the area of authorization cards, employer speech unit determination, duty to bargain, organization picketing, hot cargo clauses, and so forth—and the need for substantive correction."

I subscribe to the conclusion and note, for the record, that it will take a years-long, heated tussle to make the corrections that are needed. With the competing political interests involved, it is problematical whether any new legislation can be passed.

But it is imperative that Congress act to curb the dangerous trend to more violent acts in labor-management disputes. The Supreme Court decision created a glaring void in the law. Although it is a minority of unions or companies that sanction the resort to violence in the construction field, any groups or individuals committing these acts must be made to obey the law.

I do not, for a moment, think that passage of the bill I am sponsoring would settle the issue of violence in labor-management disputes.

Passage, however, would be an eminently fair and logical approach to help ensure justice by discouraging the use of violence. The federal government's abundant activities in interstate commerce are solid grounds for such legislation.

The bill sets as penalties a maximum fine of \$10,000 and/or 10 years in prison. It is residing in the House Judiciary Committee's subcommittee on criminal justice. The prognosis for any hearings in the foreseeable future is doubtful.

While I recognize the immense difficulties that would arise in trying to revise NLRB legislation, I feel that a law to make labor violence a federal crime is a minimum effort to which the Congress should aspire. Failure to check the growing acts of violence nationwide will only encourage such incidents in the collective bargaining process and spill over into the rest of society.

We have had enough of violence.

#### POLITICAL LEADERS SHOULD SET EXAMPLE

#### HON. THOMAS L. ASHLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Speaker, the following letter from my constituent, Mr. P. J. Boes, is the kind of expression that is representative of the thinking of a vast majority of our citizenry. The American public is angry and frustrated with the economic inequities and political degradation that exist in our country today and an about-face is sorely needed. I agree with Mr. Boes that we must look to our political leaders—as well as to leaders in other areas of our national life—to point the direction and set the example.

I commend Mr. Boes' letter to the attention of my colleagues.

TOLEDO, OHIO,  
February 23, 1974.

Mr. THOMAS LUDLOW ASHLEY,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: The recent shelving of the oil control bill by the House of Representatives has without a doubt brought into focus with unparalleled clarity the fact that our legislators are living in fear of what the major oil producers might think, to say nothing of what they might do.

It has become fearfully clear to the electorate who it is who owns our elected representatives.

If there is a genuine shortage of petroleum the only fair means of distribution is rationing. Without rationing, those who can afford high prices will get more than their share while those less fortunate will suffer. (Violence has already reared its ugly head.)

We have heard all of the flimsy excuses against rationing but the fact remains that it proved workable during World War II even though imperfectly.

Rationing might tend to control prices. The producers would abhor that.

Thinking people believe that this whole fiasco (the jockeying of the oil control bill) was nothing more than a build-up for Sen. Jackson. I have nothing grievous against Sen. Jackson but am full of disgust for this type of sleazy political trick.

Our people in government are losing the confidence of those who elected them.

The executive branch has reached a new low in respect and esteem from the electorate.

As to the legislature, candidates who accept large campaign contributions from those who can afford them become their servants. We, the people have lost control.

Watergate, energy crisis (?), inflation and more inflation, erosion of the dollar in foreign trade etc., what does it all lead to?

The atmosphere is ominous. Under these conditions all that it takes is a demagogue to lead the people down the primrose path.

Either our people in government re-establish faith or we all go down together.

Would any congressman dare to put this into the Congressional Record?

Very truly yours,

P. J. BOES.

#### MY RESPONSIBILITY AS A CITIZEN

#### HON. JAMES ABDNOR

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. ABDNOR. Mr. Speaker, for nearly three decades the Veterans of Foreign Wars has sponsored a Voice of Democracy program in which contestants compete for national scholarships by composing essays which are judged at school, community, district, State and national levels. In South Dakota, the 1974 winner is Miss Margo Ruark, a senior at Mitchell, S. Dak., high school, who has some very perceptive insights on the responsibilities of citizenship.

The essay follows:

MY RESPONSIBILITIES AS A CITIZEN  
(By Margo Ruark)

"Don't let anyone think little of you because you are young. Be their ideal, their example; let them follow the way you teach and live; be a pattern for them in your speech, your conduct, your faith, your love and your purity." These words spoken by the apostle Paul to a young leader of the early church, still hold a pertinent message for the young people of America today. Paul, in this text, suggests that youth have more function in the system than just being a passive, voiceless, victim of the status quo. He states that youth should be active leaders as citizens; but on the other hand, youth, as citizens, should not even attempt to set examples if proper responsibility is not exercised.

Yes, youth, as citizens, do have responsibilities . . . responsibilities to ourselves, our peers, to the "older" generation, and to America. And in order to competently teach, live, speak, behave, believe, and love, as Paul brought out, we, as youth, must be ever conscious of the scope of the responsibilities our citizenship demands.

In analysis of Paul's quotation, I found that youth are not merely the learners in today's society, but the teachers as well. Being in this situation, needless to say, calls for responsibility. First of all, I must be accountable to myself, for unless I can be honest with my own feelings and ideas, how can I truthfully relate to the ideas of others? Secondly, I must be answerable to my peers. Kids my age can spot a phony in no time, and I must be true to them when I express my beliefs and feelings. Thirdly, while "teaching", so to speak, to the older generation, the duty of service to others must be upheld. The older generation is looking to

youth, and to me, for answers and future leadership. Unless I, as a citizen, am willing to do my share of the work, I will be unable to gain their confidence and carry out the duties that would be bestowed upon me. Finally, I as a young teacher have an obligation to my country. My responsibilities entail learning and sharing the principles of democracy. For instance, most Americans are aware of the principle of "majority rule", but how many can relate to the principle of "minority rights"? Here is where my duty lies—to let people know about the doctrines of my country.

Paul told of another aspect of youth in the system. He pointed out that youth must be accountable for their speech and actions. In relation to ourselves, and each other, we, as young citizens must question our motives. And not only must we answer our own questions about our conduct, but also the questions of those who are older and in authority. How can the older generation entrust our government to the upcoming successors if no responsibility has been shown in the past? Our conduct and speech must be for America's glorification, not degradation.

In his message, Paul also stated a need for faith and love. We must have faith in, and love for, ourselves; otherwise, how can we expect to change the things we don't like? We must also have faith in the older generation. Our present leaders must have our support in order to pass on to us the principles of democracy. In last reflection, we must have love for freedom. We must recognize that our freedom of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, do not entitle us to take away someone else's.

As I see it, being a young citizen does include many responsibilities, obligations, and contributions; but mainly it includes setting an example through our teachings, through our conduct, through our faith, through our love, and through our lives.

#### CAMPAIGN FINANCING

### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, the need for campaign finance reform cries out from the pages of the printed hearings of the Ervin committee. It is late, but not yet too late to correct the campaign finance abuses that threaten to make a mockery of our political system.

The League of Women Voters, that distinguished and nonpartisan organization dedicated to bettering the democratic process, recently issued a statement of position on campaign financing.

It deserves the attention of my colleagues. I therefore insert it at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

#### STATEMENT OF POSITION ON CAMPAIGN FINANCING

JANUARY 10, 1974.

The League of Women Voters of the United States believes that changes must be made in the methods of financing political campaigns in order to make our government more accountable, more representative and more responsive to all of our citizens.

The goals of a campaign finance system should be: to ensure the public's right to know; to combat corruption and undue influence; and to enable candidates to compete more equitably for public office.

To achieve these goals, the League favors a system of combined private and public

funding and supports the following campaign financing measures:

#### Disclosure

Require full and timely disclosure of all campaign contributions and expenditures.

Require each candidate to designate one central committee to coordinate, control and report all financial transactions.

#### Limitations

Limit the size and type of contributions from all sources, including stringent limits on the use of cash.

Limit total expenditures consistent with full discussion of the issues and adequate exposure of the candidates.

Limit expenditures for the broadcast media if there are no limits on total expenditures.

#### Enforcement

Establish an independent body to monitor and enforce the campaign finance laws.

#### Base of funding

Encourage broad-based contributions from the general public and the use of tax credits and deductions.

Provide public financing including income tax checkoff and supplemental government appropriations.

Equalize the use of government services, such as franking, for challengers and incumbents.

#### Use of the broadcast media

Modify the equal time law to facilitate debate and discussion of issues by major candidates, yet allow reasonable opportunities for all candidates to present their views.

#### Length of campaigns

Limit the length of campaigns.

#### AMPLIFICATION OF POSITION

The League's position on campaign financing reflects our continuing concern for open and honest elections and for maximum citizen participation in the political process. We therefore support broad-based citizen involvement in campaigns, including volunteer efforts and limited financial contributions. Recognizing, however, that limited private contributions alone cannot provide adequate funding, the League favors the use of public funds, in addition, to finance political campaigns.

#### Goals

"To enable candidates to compete more equitably for public office" reflects two distinct concerns: first, that differences in candidates' personal wealth and other financial resources not be a necessary consideration in seeking public office; second, that insofar as possible there be an equalization of opportunity for challengers and incumbents.

#### Disclosure

"Full and timely disclosure" means full disclosure of contributions before elections and full disclosure of expenditures and other financial transactions by a stated deadline.

"One central committee" does not imply a limit to the number of campaign committees that may work for a candidate. It means that each candidate would have a central financial committee to account for all campaign contributions and expenditures and to report these financial transactions to the appropriate regulatory body.

#### Limitations

The League believes that limits on contributions and expenditures should be realistic and reasonable: high enough to be enforceable and to allow both for discussion of the issues and for visibility of the candidates. Limits should not be so low as to affect challengers adversely.

"Type of contributions" refers to contributions in goods and services, such as office space and personnel, telephone and mail, use of credit cards, etc., as well as money.

The "use of cash," i.e. currency without a written instrument, should be limited to

small amounts but not so limited as to prevent out-of-pocket contributions by citizens.

#### Enforcement

An "independent body" refers to an elections commission to centralize reporting and overseeing of campaign receipts and expenditures of each candidate and to enforce the campaign financing laws. Such a commission must be adequately funded and staffed, with powers to investigate, to subpoena and to initiate court action against violators. Strong penalties should be provided for violations.

#### Base of funding

The League favors a mixed system of private and public funding of campaigns that encourages small individual contributions, increases the use of tax credits and deductions and the income tax checkoff, and makes additional government funds available to bona fide candidates who have demonstrated substantial public support.

The League believes that the government should supply some services such as telephone, office space and candidate information, partly to help equalize the assets of incumbents and challengers. The League believes that incumbents should not be allowed to use the franking privilege before elections or, conversely, that challengers be extended some free mailing privileges.

#### Use of broadcast media

The effect of the equal time provision has been to lessen the amounts of public service time available to major political candidates. Because the League believes that political campaigns should be characterized by full discussion of the issues, we favor changes in this law which would give bona fide candidates more opportunity to discuss substantive questions.

#### Length of campaigns

The League believes that the length of campaigns should be shortened, for example, by limiting the time period between primaries and general elections. Campaigns should be long enough, however, to allow for discussion of the issues and adequate visibility of all candidates, especially challengers.

This position is applicable to all federal campaigns for public office—presidential and congressional, primaries as well as general elections. It may also be applied to campaigns for state and local office.

#### BENJAMIN FRANKLIN REVISITED

### HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, an interesting story came to my attention recently and today I would like to share it with my colleagues. This story concerns Edward J. Piszczek, a Philadelphia millionaire, who recently donated a substantial sum of money to the City of Brotherly Love; just as Benjamin Franklin did two centuries ago.

In his will, Franklin left 1,000£ sterling to the city, which was to be lent to apprentices at 5-percent interest. Last month, Piszczek put \$50,000 in trust for the city "to convey to America and the world the worthiness and excellence of Philadelphia."

Mr. Piszczek, founder and president of Mrs. Paul's Kitchens, said he got the idea after the Poor Richard Club—an organi-



zation dedicated to helping young Philadelphia businessmen—awarded him the club's gold medal.

This outstanding citizen has long dedicated himself to promoting programs to help people help themselves. For example, Mr. Piszek has donated medical equipment to fight tuberculosis in Poland and has established the Limerick Adult Education Institute in Ireland. In addition, he is also vice president of the American Freedom from Hunger Foundation.

Mr. Piszek, a first-generation Polish American, still maintains a close relationship with the land of his ancestors. He established and is president of the Copernicus Society of America and is also a director of the Kosciuszko Foundation. As a result of Mr. Piszek's efforts, the Philadelphia residence of this revolutionary war hero is now a national memorial. Furthermore, Mr. Piszek helped arrange the journey for peace and understanding to Poland and Ireland which was undertaken by John Cardinal Krol.

In 1970, he received the city of Jerusalem peace award which is presented to non-Israelis who have distinguished themselves on behalf of the people of the State of Israel. Mr. Piszek, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, has also received honorary doctorates from Alliance College and St. Joseph's College.

Mr. Speaker, an article concerning Mr. Piszek recently appeared in the Post-Eagle, one of New Jersey's leading Polish-American newspapers. The article gives us further insight into a rather inspiring story and today I would like to share it with my colleagues. The article follows:

**ED PISZEK TO GIVE PHILADELPHIA MONEY BUT STRING ATTACHED**

Following the lead of Benjamin Franklin, Philadelphia millionaire Edward J. Piszek will put \$50,000 in trust for Philadelphia for 200 years.

The president of Mrs. Paul's Kitchens said Friday that the money would be lent "in short-term commercial paper, 60 or 90 days," gathering interest over that period.

After 200 years, the money is to be used "to convey to America and to the world the worthiness and excellence of Philadelphia," Piszek said.

Piszek said he got the idea after being named recipient of the Poor Richard Club gold medal, which he received Thursday.

"I have always admired Benjamin Franklin," he said, "and am glad to be able in some small way to emulate him."

Franklin left 1,000 pounds sterling to the city in his will. The money was to be lent to apprentices at 5 percent interest. After the collapse of the apprentice system, the fund dissolved.

Piszek consulted with economists at the University of Pennsylvania, who told him that, based on per capita income now and in Franklin's time \$50,000 is a amount equal to the value of \$1,000 pounds sterling then.

"We haven't got the details worked out yet," Piszek said. "It may be that we will decide to allow some of the fund—say 25 percent—to be used 100 years from now. But basically, it is a gift for 200 years from now."

## STATEMENTS ABOUT OIL

### HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, on February 8, I held an informal hearing in New York on the problems that have developed in the fuel oil industry. This statement is the third in a series of four statements I am making in the RECORD in order to share with my colleagues the testimony received at the hearing. Congressman Biaggi and Gordon Davis, chairman of the board of the Oil Heat Institute of Long Island, discussed what the Government has done about fuel oil and what some of the problems are on Long Island. Their statements follow:

**BIAGGI REMARKS BEFORE REP. LESTER WOLFF'S AD HOC HEARINGS IN NEW YORK CITY, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, AT 26 FEDERAL PLAZA**

Mr. Chairman, the energy crisis is nothing new. The issues we are here to discuss today—fuel reserves, allocations, high prices—have been around for a long time. To a New Yorker, the threat of no oil to heat one's home is a problem he has lived with every winter.

When I first came to Congress in 1969, I called for elimination of the oil depletion allowance in light of the fact that the oil companies were paying little or no taxes to the federal government. Congress did cut it back a little, but the allowance is still there, and the oil companies—during a year of unprecedented profits—will again pay little or no taxes.

In 1971, I warned that legislation was needed to eliminate the oil import quota system and the Connally Hot Oil Act—two laws put on the books at the behest of the oil companies to help assure them of a tight market and high prices here at home. In the Northeast, where over 50 percent of our oil comes from foreign imports, the quota system forced us to buy high-priced domestic oil instead of the cheaper foreign oil.

At the same time, the Connally Act permitted producer states, such as Texas and Louisiana, to severely restrict the production of oil, to keep prices up. The oil companies opposed all efforts to repeal these two bills because they knew they would then have to reduce their price. It wasn't until foreign crude prices were higher than domestic prices that the oil companies stopped opposing such legislation and the quotas were eliminated by presidential order.

Again, in October of 1971, I called on the Office of Emergency Preparedness to order a roll back in increased heating oil prices set by major oil companies. The request was complied with. Once again the oil moguls were attempting to gouge the American public with unjustified price increases.

In February of 1972, I accused the Department of Interior of conspiring with the major oil companies to create an "energy crisis" on paper, thus driving up the price of oil and gasoline. That Department was conveniently providing the so-called "evidence" for higher oil prices.

This is the trade record. The oil industry over the years has been faced with increasing pressures from the public and Congress to reduce their prices to reasonable levels and to pay a fair share of the tax burden. Their response has been manipulation of the market to create an energy crisis that was imaginary at first and now has become quite

real. They just hadn't counted on an Arab embargo.

The many representatives of independent oil dealers will attest to the monopolistic practices of the major oil producers. These men have fought to have cheaper oil imports brought in to supply their customers with reasonably priced oil in years past, but the big companies blocked such actions. Now that these import prices are higher than domestic prices, the independent marketers cannot compete with the big companies and are going out of business. The oil companies will have won their biggest battle—elimination of competition—if we permit this to continue.

What's the answer? Well, first of all Congress has to get down to business and pass an energy bill that calls for proper allocation of existing supplies and a full investigation of the oil companies. Just what are their assets? How much taxes should they be paying? Is the increase they reported their true income? How extensive are domestic reserves? How deeply involved in the Arab oil decisions are the major oil company executives? Are there shortages, or is there just misallocation of refinery capacity and poor distribution of refined stocks? We must have these answers to deal intelligently with the energy crisis.

Beyond that, there is a clear need to conduct a thorough investigation of the oil companies, their monopolistic practices, and their control over the industry from well-head to retail outlet. This industry is a *prima facie* case of the failure of our anti-trust laws to protect the people.

In the short term, through reforms like this and through the actions of your Congressmen in Washington, we must get a better allocating system working. The existing statutory authority is sufficient to do this. I read of the massive shortages in the east and at the same time, read of excess stocks of gasoline and heating oil in states like Montana, Utah, Wyoming, and elsewhere. People are having no problems driving to Florida or to the ski-slopes of Colorado, but New Yorkers can't find gasoline to drive to work and earn a living!

I pledge to you today I will be working for an improved allocation system and a break-up of the major oil companies during this session of Congress. I know my colleagues here today will share my views and work towards these objectives.

**STATEMENT OF OIL HEAT INSTITUTE OF L.I., INC., BEFORE THE CONGRESSIONAL HEARING CONDUCTED BY REP. LESTER L. WOLFF, 6TH DISTRICT, NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 8, 1974**

Congressman Wolff and distinguished Congressmen, thank you for the opportunity to speak on behalf of the independent heating oil dealers of Nassau and Suffolk Counties, Long Island.

My name is Gordon Davis, I am Chairman of the Board of the Oil Heat Institute of Long Island, a trade association with about 200 member companies. I am also owner of Long Island Comfort Corp., a retail heating oil company in Port Jefferson, Long Island, serving 2,000 customers and employing 12 people.

Approximately 80% of the more than 600,000 homes on Long Island are oil heated and we independent dealers serve about 92% of these homes with the major oil companies serving the rest on a direct basis. Some of us buy our oil from major oil companies—some of us buy from independent wholesalers and some buy from both.

As a result of the energy crisis, our industry faces two major problems. One, price disparity, threatens to ruin many of us while the other, discriminatory treatment of our

industry by the Federal Energy Office could put us all out of business.

#### PRICE DISPARITY

The so-called two-tier or multi-tier price problem has been a chaotic and near tragic problem foisted on approximately half of the independent dealers and their customers on Long Island and in the Metropolitan area by the world-wide energy crisis. Simply put, the independent wholesalers in our area who supply approximately one half of the home heating oil, have had to depend heavily on very high priced imports which caused prices to their dealers and, of course, to the customers of these dealers, to be as much as 75% higher than the prices paid by dealers who buy from major oil companies. As a result, the dealers buying from independent wholesalers have lost thousands of accounts to their major supplied competitors and consumers who did not switch dealers were forced to pay exorbitant prices in the range of 10-15 cents per gallon higher than their neighbors.

Because of this, many small companies have been in danger of going out of business through no fault of their own and hundreds of thousands of consumers, again through no fault of their own, have had to absorb millions of dollars of higher fuel costs.

The FEO has known of this problem for six to eight weeks and while it has shown sympathy and understanding, it simply has not acted decisively to end this outrageous disparity. What's worse, the FEO was given an explicit, workable plan on January 14th by the Independent Fuel Terminal Operators Association which would have ended this problem by February 1st. Not only was this plan not implemented, but the man to whom it was given, Mr. Charles Owens, is reported to have destroyed it while other members of the FEO were claiming week after week that a solution was imminent. Frankly, for Owens to have discarded this plan at a time when small businessmen and consumers were suffering was unconscionable, as well as a great disservice to his boss, William Simon. However, at least Mr. Owens was consistent—his record of abusive actions against the independent retail segment of the petroleum industry remains intact.

Instead of immediately implementing a workable and desperately needed plan to help small business and the consumer, Owens chose to concoct a plan, published in the Federal Register on February 5th, which would go into effect much too late, would obviously not do the job, would disrupt the national fuel oil distribution system and would impose on all segments of the oil industry a massive new set of controls, regulations and reports.

I might add here that the FEO Regional Director in New York, Mr. Gerald Turetsky, has done all in his power to solve the problem and has, in fact, helped alleviate it to an appreciable extent. However, we need an immediate workable solution from Mr. Simon's office and would urge the Congressmen here to demand that the FEO immediately implement the Independent Fuel Transit Operators Association plan of January 14th submitted to Mr. Owens nearly a month ago.

#### DISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT BY FEO

As bad as the Price Disparity problem is to many small independent heating oil dealers and their customers, our industry is discriminated against to a much more enormous degree by the unwillingness or inability of the government to impose upon the country's large utilities the same mandated sacrifices as imposed upon us. Not only is this discriminatory but it *drastically worsens* the current energy crisis. Let me describe the situation.

The home heating business basically has three fuels—number two home heating oil,

natural gas and electricity. The home heating oil industry, of course, is made up nationally of tens of thousands of small independent dealers who have traditionally competed with each other fiercely for the right to serve the consumer. Natural gas and electricity, of course, are distributed by a few huge utilities which in their own marketing areas are monopolies—and in many cases—as is the case of the Long Island Lighting Company—sell both gas and electricity.

Historically, our industry, which as I said is highly competitive, has had to compete with the huge utilities to supply the consumer's heating needs and has done so with reasonable success, assuring the consumer of a choice which would otherwise not be available.

Now—since the onset of the energy crisis—the Federal Government has imposed a series of allocation regulations and mind-boggling and punishing price controls on the heating oil industry and, what's worse, has scared the hell out of our customers and made us scare the hell out of our customers by threatening dry tanks and cold homes if they don't cut oil consumption by 15% by lowering the thermostat six degrees. Meanwhile, *nobody* at the state or federal level has mandated anything on the customers of the electric and gas utilities.

Gentlemen—we have an energy crisis—it is not just an oil crisis! In fact, according to the FEO's own statistics and statements, the supplies of natural gas and residual oil are in far worse shape than any other fuels! Ironically, the natural gas utilities have responded to the energy crisis by cutting off their industrial and commercial so-called interruptible or low rate paying customers in order to fulfill all the needs of existing homeowners and to add new homeowners—homeowners, of course, pay the highest rates. This, in spite of the fact that the FEO's announced game plan was to keep industry going to protect jobs while requiring homeowners to tighten their belts. For example—the Long Island Lighting Company this winter cut off all of their lowest rate payers: hospitals, industries and all the county buildings in Nassau and Suffolk for the entire winter, November 1st through March 31st! Guess what has to fill its gap—you're right—No. 2 home heating oil which means that the counties of Nassau and Suffolk and industry are competing with the dealers to procure heating oil—thus reducing the supply and driving up the price while LILCO sits back allowing all of their high rate paying customers for natural gas to use all they want all winter.

Worse than that, the electric utilities throughout the country are installing electric heat at an incredible increased rate by converting record numbers of oil heated homes and by dominating the new home market. Why are they able to do this now? Again, simply because the Federal Government is beating on heating oil dealers, forcing them to cut back by 15% while letting electric utilities and their customers get off scot free! What homeowner wouldn't consider converting if threatened by running out of oil! What builder would consider oil heat when the press, day in and day out, proclaims the horror stories of cold homes heated by oil.

This situation is bad enough as a rank example of discrimination against the small businessman in favor of the huge utility monopolies but when coupled with the fact that precious natural resources are being grossly wasted in the process—it becomes a national disgrace. Gentlemen, it takes 2½ times as much oil to heat a home with electricity as it does with direct fired oil—massive unbiased evidence—which we will make available to you—proves this, but let me just quote a recent statement by Senator Metcalf on the floor of the Senate.

"Utility use of oil to produce electric heat is a ghastly waste of a dwindling resource. Electric heat generation requires about three times as much energy to provide the same number of BTU's, as oil-heat does . . ."

Not only does the FEO encourage the electric utilities to put on all the new business they want, the so-called public service commissions—which are basically controlled by the utilities—further encourage them by condoning unfair promotional rates for heating; *the only area where they have any competition!* Long Island Lighting Company, for example, sells electricity to homes with electric heat at much lower rates than they do to homeowners with oil heat and N.Y. State PSC Chairman Swidler knows it and condones it!

In summary, gentlemen, we are angry and bewildered—why are we singled out to shoulder the whole burden of the energy crisis? Why are natural gas and electric utility customers not forced to share in the inconvenience and/or hardship of the energy crisis—especially when gas and residual oil are far more short than No. 2 oil? Why should home heating oil dealers have to jawbone and threaten customers to conserve, when to utilities and their customers it is business as usual? By its inaction, the FEO is countenancing and hastening the demise of the only non-monopolistic segment of the retail heating industry. The heating oil dealer's customers will convert by the thousands this spring, after being jawbomed and scared all winter by the FEO inspired press. Already, the new home builders have switched to electric and gas because "there's no fuel oil problem" and advertising as such in the newspapers. So again, we ask, why does the government beat on the small retail home heating oil dealers while the big utilities, monopolies by definition, go completely scot-free?

We would strongly urge the FEO to ban conversion to electric heat and new home electric heat installations in areas where over 25 percent of total electricity is produced by oil. After all, it takes 2½ times as much oil to heat the same house as direct fired oil heat. The FEO should ban all promotional electricity rates. Further, until all interruptible gas customers are again served year-round, gas utilities should not be allowed new residential heating installations.

The huge utilities are exempt from CLO regulations (the state commissions grant rate increases whenever needed on a rate of return basis) and are now exempt from any end user curtailment programs under the FEO regulations. Perhaps the straw that could break the camel's back appeared in the New York Times on January 26th which stated that the FEO was going to the aid of electric utilities with excess home heating oil.

Gentlemen, we need your help!  
Thank you.

ROBERT M. RYMER WILL BE 101 ON  
MARCH 15, 1974

#### HON. LAMAR BAKER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring attention today to what some people would call "good news." One of my constituents, Mr. Robert M. Rymer, of Ducktown, Tenn., will be 101 years old on March 15. This would, of course, be a great enough achievement in itself, but I want the rest of the Members of



Congress to know a few additional facts about Mr. Rymer.

Mr. Robert Rymer, at the age of 101, is still working and paying social security withholding tax. He is a custodian for the Ducktown Banking Co., in Ducktown, Tenn., and the rest of the employees there are understandably proud of Mr. Rymer. I am proud myself to serve him as his Representative in the U.S. Congress.

In this time of inflation and a general reaction seen sometimes against the "work ethic," it is heartening to learn of a man of Mr. Rymer's caliber. I wish him many more years of work, because this is what Robert Rymer thrives on.

#### LETTIE JENKS' MARCH FOR IMPEACHMENT

#### HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, on February 6 I was visited by an unusual woman, Mrs. Lettie Jenks of Cleveland. Mrs. Jenks, a vigorous 65, walked and hitchhiked her way to Washington to deliver a message to Cleveland area Congressmen, her Senators, and high Government officials.

Since the firing of Archibald Cox last October, Mrs. Jenks has stood almost every day in Cleveland Public Square, collecting petition signatures and talking with people about impeachment of President Nixon. She has talked with hundreds of people, both for and against impeachment. But she reports that the overwhelming majority have been for.

The core of her message to Congress is this:

People believe we have the best reason in the world to impeach Richard Nixon. He has sabotaged this country and that is treason.

The people she talked with "came from all walks of life," she told me. They stood in circles about her, as many as 300 a day even 2 or 3 months after the "firestorm" of public demand for Mr. Nixon's impeachment subsided. Mrs. Jenks spoke and argued with attorneys, judges, and even the assistant vice president of the Cleveland Trust Co. Policemen in plainclothes signed her petition.

Mrs. Jenks said:

People are forgetting Watergate. They're past it. Now it's just Nixon. They want him out. Of all the people I've talked with only about one in 100 would say, "Well, O.K., he's guilty, but we can't change horses in midstream."

I've always voted for the man, not the party. But the Republicans will be shocked if they think this hasn't hurt their party. People are talking of voting a straight Democratic ticket. If the Republicans don't take action, they'll find out how much they are hurting.

Mrs. Jenks was very disturbed about many of the things she heard in Public Square and during her trip to Washington.

Mrs. Jenks said:

There has been far too much talk of revolution. People are very bitter, upset and very concerned about what's happening to the

United States. Something must be done. I'm just afraid there will be a lot of violence if Nixon is not taken out soon. People just can't understand what's taking so long.

Mrs. Jenks, who lives alone at 1386 West 85th Street in Cleveland, has three married daughters and eight grandchildren. Her daughters objected to her trip to begin with. But, she told me:

I cared enough about this country I had to do more than just take petition signatures and talk to people. I felt I had an obligation to relay what I heard to our Representatives in Congress and hopefully to Attorney General Saxbe and if possible to the Vice President and the President himself.

The people who gave her rides and put her up for the night she found "the nicest people in the world. I am going back to see them."

But she has vowed that she will walk back to Washington again in May "if impeachment does not get moving."

Mrs. Jenks said:

And I won't be alone. A lot of people will be laid-off because of the recession. They'll have nothing to do and several people have told me they'll be happy to march to Washington with me.

There's no other move we can make. How can we teach our children and grandchildren honesty and integrity if the President is in the paper every day contradicting all these virtues?

The question is just this, this is what people are saying: Does this country have the backbone to take action when action is needed? The people do!

Mr. Speaker, I note that a Gallup poll published 2 days before Mrs. Jenks' visit showed that 46 percent of those polled across the country want Vice President Ford to serve out President Nixon's term. Only 32 percent want Mr. Nixon to stay on, and 22 percent would express no opinion.

In a Harris poll of February 12 only 30 percent gave the President a positive rating for over-all job performance.

But in that same poll, Congress rated only 21 percent, or 9 points below the President. Specifically, on our handling of the impeachment question, our rating was an astonishing 11 percent. Almost 3 out of every 4 persons polled declared that Congress has acted mediocly or poorly on the matter of impeachment. Since these same persons gave Mr. Nixon a mere 13 percent on his behavior in the entire Watergate affair, we can be fairly certain they are not rooting for him.

I point out these startling facts as evidence that Mrs. Jenks must be speaking for many, many people. The polls confirm her own unscientific findings.

In view of what Mrs. Jenks and the polls reveal about the mind of the American electorate, it is clear to me that the impeachment of Richard Nixon is a No. 1 priority. This does not mean the President should be impeached by opinion poll. But it does mean that we as elected Representatives of the American people must give the impeachment question priority and urgency above every other matter on our agenda this session.

It is right for the Judiciary Committee to take time to amass solid and thorough evidence for this gravest of congressional decisions, second only to a declaration of war. But once the Judiciary Committee makes its determination, the House must act promptly to

render its decision. If we fail, Democrats and Republicans alike, we will surely lose the voters' faith.

#### BRIAN ANDERSON WINS PENNSYLVANIA VOICE OF DEMOCRACY CONTEST

#### HON. E. G. SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, each year the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its ladies auxiliary sponsor a voice of democracy contest which gives our Nation's 10th, 11th and 12th grade students an opportunity to think, write, and speak up for freedom and democracy. This year, upward of 500,000 students from over 7,000 secondary schools competed for five national scholarships ranging from a \$1,500 scholarship for 5th prize to a \$10,000 scholarship for 1st prize. The contest theme was "My Responsibility as a Citizen."

One winner is selected from each State to be brought to our Nation's Capital for final judging. I am extremely proud that this year's Pennsylvania State winner is Brian Anderson, a student at Tyrone Area High School, in my congressional district.

Brian's speech is a remarkable testimonial to his understanding and feeling for freedom in today's world. Brian's view of citizenship displays an astute observation on Americanism which, I believe, should be read by all. I am extremely impressed with the maturity of Brian's speech, and it is clear that he has a firm grasp of his role in today's society and today's world.

Mr. Speaker, because there is a message in Brian's speech which all Americans should hear, I insert his speech in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The speech follows:

#### MY RESPONSIBILITY AS A CITIZEN (By Brian Anderson)

Bloody and beaten, Saul of Tarsus was dragged into the castle to be questioned by torture. As the soldiers bound him with thongs, Saul said to a centurion that stood by, "Is it lawful for you to torture a man who is a Roman?" When the centurion heard this, he ran and told the Chief Captain saying, "Take care in what you do for this man is a Roman." The chief captain came to Saul and said, "With a great price did I purchase this freedom"—meaning his Roman citizenship which at that time could be bought if one had the money. And Saul replied proudly, "But I was born free."

To be born free is a phenomenon of life granted to only a fractional few of the world's population. Like the centurion, those who would remain free must pay the price. That price is the eternal vigilance that was enjoined upon free men long ago. But vigilance against what . . . and against whom?

Against those who would subject us to an arbitrary power or authority?—of course. Against plotters and subverters who would bring us under despotic government?—to be sure. But especially against ourselves, Against community leaders that strive to wangle wealth from Washington; educators who lobby for federal funds and are willing to submit to federal control; farmers who want to be subsidized for producing nothing; labor

leaders who demand the legal status of special privilege; businessmen who want Washington to ensure their prosperity. If any or all of these interests are obtained they will have aided to secure the whole people with more debt, more inflation, more assertive bureaucracy, less real and general prosperity—and less freedom.

It is clear that the highest concern and duty of good citizenship is not to be worrying about a number of so-called "freedoms", but to be alert that men shall progress toward the fulfillment of their highest potential; to be zealous that men shall be truly free—not with four freedoms, or six or a dozen as though human liberty can be cut into segments, but free in the essential meaning of human liberty, which is to be one's self, to express one's self. This, in essence, is self-government; this is the true meaning of responsible citizenship.

To be born free is phenomenal; to remain free is responsibility.

Human society is built and can only be built upon a foundation of citizen responsibility. It is my duty as an American to prove myself worthy of the freedoms guaranteed by the Bill of Rights. For every one of my privileges I have a corresponding responsibility. Because I have the right to speak, it is my responsibility to speak quietly enough so that my words can be heard as well as my voice. Because I have the right to exercise my right of the ballot, to engage in whatever occupation I may lawfully follow, to be free to travel, to educate myself, and to strive for my own occupational competence and happiness; it is my responsibility to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, to obey its laws, to make myself personally competent, to remember that the safety of the state is watchfulness in the citizen.

To be born free is phenomenal; to remain free is responsibility.

This then is my true responsibility as a citizen; to exemplify in my life the words spoken by John F. Kennedy when he said, "In a democracy, every citizen, regardless of his interest in politics, 'holds office', every one of us is in a position of responsibility, and, in the final analysis, the kind of government we get depends upon how we fulfill those responsibilities. We, the people, are the boss, and we will get the kind of political leadership, be it good or bad, that we demand and deserve.

I must place upon myself the high ideals established by free men before me, so that when a teacher of the future comes to point out to the youth of America how the highest rewards of citizenship may be gained, he may say to them: "Not by subtlety and intrigue; not by wire-pulling and demagoguery; not by the arts of popularity; not by skill and shiftiness in following expediency; but by being firm in devotion to the principles of manhood and the application of morals and the courage of righteousness in the public life of our country; by being a man without guile and without fear; without selfishness, and with devotion to duty, devotion to his country."

**REPRESENTATIVE JACK KEMP  
PRAISES SENATE COMMITTEE  
FOR STOPPING PROPOSED PAY  
RAISE FOR MEMBERS OF CON-  
GRESS BUT SAYS COMMITTEE  
DID NOT GO FAR ENOUGH**

**HON. JACK F. KEMP**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to publicly commend the members of the Senate Committee on

Post Office and Civil Service for killing the proposed, three-step \$10,300 boost in the pay of Members of Congress. That vote of 6 to 3 reassures me that there are indeed Senators—as I know there are Members of this House—who place economic stability and economic self-denial as a top priority for our Nation.

I understand from my colleagues that if the committee action is upheld on the Senate floor, which appears likely now, the committee action could have the effect of blocking any further pay boosts for Members until 1977 at the earliest. Maybe by that time, we will—as a nation—have been able to curtail inflation and have restored the people's full confidence in the vitality and solidity of the economy. If not, then we should consider killing pay raises for Members once again.

My only concern—and I do want to say I think the committee's action was a step in the right direction—is that the committee did not go far enough.

This is a time when we all—particularly officials and employees of the Government—and all of them are paid from but one source—the taxpayers' dollars—must tighten our belts and hold the line against Federal salaries going up. In disapproving the proposed pay raise for Members of Congress, the committee, nonetheless, approved pay raises for Cabinet officers, and for other top-level Federal executives, and for Federal judges, and even for our own congressional employees. If approved, this would mean the expenditure of millions of dollars of taxpayers' money. I oppose this. I think we need to hold the line across the board. And, I hope the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, in considering the proposal, will kill all of the proposed pay raises. Why?

The Tax Foundation, Inc., a prestigious and well respected foundation here in the Nation's Capital, chartered in 1937 and rendering valuable service ever since, has just published a most revealing study, entitled, "Recent Federal Personnel Cost Trends." This study shows that not only have Federal salary increases kept apace of inflation—which is more than can be said for most of us within the private sector—but that such salary boosts have actually outpaced the inflationary rises. In fact, personnel costs have risen so sharply since 1968 that they have outpaced other budget outlays.

The statistics are startling. Despite the decline in the total number of executive branch employees during the 5-year period ending June 30, 1973—a decline from 6.6 million to 5.0 million, or just about one-fourth—there were significant increases in personnel costs. As a matter of fact, from fiscal year 1968 to 1973 such compensation benefits rose from \$41.9 billion to \$59.9 billion. That is a full 43 percent increase. The civilian personnel work force increases outstripped the military personnel increases, an interesting phenomenon, considering we hear so much about increases in the military budget and so little about increases in the civilian budget. Increases in both were noticeable, however.

Let me cite but one additional figure—an astonishing one—in the Tax Foundation study: In fiscal year 1973, civilian

personnel benefits were 147 percent greater than those of 1968, as compared to a rise of 45 percent in salaries alone. That is most revealing.

I commend this study to all my colleagues.

In light of these and other statistics, Mr. Speaker, I just see no reason why we should be fueling the fires of inflation by boosting Federal executives and employees salaries. It also undermines greatly the confidence of the people in their government.

REFORM OF THE ENTIRE PROCESS SUPPORTED BY  
THE CONGRESSMAN

As one of my first acts at the beginning of this Congress, I introduced legislation, H.R. 971, which would reform the procedure by which congressional pay raises can now become law.

The measure I introduced would require a record vote of each Member on their own salary adjustments, precluding the possibility of using merely a voice vote or a mere refusal to act on a recommendation which would come into effect automatically unless specifically disapproved by the Congress in a short time frame—in other words, the existing procedure.

Presidential Commission recommendations, no matter how accurately made, ought not to become operative without specific congressional action; to do otherwise, allows the Congress to "pass the buck."

Since the committee has not held hearings on this or similar measures, I have joined with others in signing a discharge petition to get a bill to the floor to allow us to achieve this objective of having a mandatory rollcall vote on all congressional pay raises.

We must meet our responsibilities and this is one way to do just that.

Last year, I voted against a Senate-passed measure which, had it won House approval, would have raised congressional salaries to \$53,000. I am encouraged that this year such a proposal will not even make it intact to this body. But this is only a short-term victory. In order to assure a long-term solution, we should approve a legislation procedure which would mandate rollcall votes for "all the world" to see who voted for—and against—their own pay raises.

**WHEAT SHORTAGE IS BECOMING  
A REALITY**

**HON. LESTER L. WOLFF**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, last session I introduced H.R. 10844, along with 30 cosponsors, which would create an export licensing and allocation system for our agricultural commodities. This legislation arose out of my concern over unconscionably high food costs and the possibility of severe shortages of certain essential commodities, in particular wheat and feed grains. H.R. 10844 is designed to insure American consumers an adequate supply of food at reasonable prices; it is also designed to protect our



traditional customers overseas and those needy nations which depend upon the United States for food assistance. At the time I introduced this bill, it was predicted that the United States would find itself so short of certain commodities, like wheat, that it would reach a point where we would either have to shortchange our own people or turn a cold shoulder to our hungry neighbors overseas. It now appears that the dire prediction regarding the wheat shortage is becoming a reality.

I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues two important articles on the wheat shortage that will reach critical proportions by this spring. The articles, prepared by the Associated Retail Bakers of America and the American Bakers Association, highlight the need for an export control program on wheat. I am also including for the RECORD a list of those Members who have cosponsored the Export Priorities Act (H.R. 10844); we will continue to gather support for this proposal and hope that our colleagues will give careful attention to the need for a responsible approach to our food price and supply dilemma.

The two articles and list of cosponsors follow:

STATEMENT BY WILLIAM A. QUINLAN, GENERAL COUNSEL, ASSOCIATED RETAIL BAKERS OF AMERICA

There will be bread lines as well as gasoline lines before Summer if our Government does not act immediately to limit wheat exports.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture still refuses to act, even though its own figures show that the total of domestic needs and scheduled exports for the crop year ending June 30 is greater than the remaining supply of wheat.

About all we get from the Department are vague generalizations to the effect that its figures on exports should not cause concern because foreign buyers do not really expect delivery or can be talked out of it.

The Department has announced that the Russians have agreed to delaying some deliveries—not enough to avert a shortage—and at the same time it continues to allow more sales for export. It is like a dog chasing its tail.

The Department says that export limitations would "Abrogate contracts that were made, in good faith, an act that no government should undertake lightly," while saying at the same time that many of the export sales are not firm commitments, and that "Almost every agreement to sell is in fact a conditional sale, subject to cancellation if both parties agree to terminate the contract prior to its maturity." (Statement by Don Paarlberg, Director of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture, before the Subcommittee on Agricultural Production, Marketing and Stabilization of Prices, Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, February 4, 1974). Requests for action to save enough wheat for United States needs are answered with double-talk or with criticism of bakers.

Secretary Butz speaks to us as though we were enemies, but we are not enemies of the farmer. The baker is the farmer's best customer, for wheat and most other farm commodities. The farmer, too, depends on a healthy economy and will suffer from shortages, inflation and the general disorder caused by government bungling and negligence.

There has been debate about the possibility of bread going to one dollar a loaf. To my mind, the real question is whether there will be bread at any price.

Our Government cannot say, like Marie Antoinette, "Let them eat cake." Cake flour, too, is disappearing. A large flour milling company already has notified a distributor in the Washington, D.C. area that its latest shipment of cake flour will be the last until the new wheat crop is available.

The Department of Agriculture seems to be hoping it will "luck out" without limiting exports, that foreign buyers will somehow voluntarily decide to cancel or delay deliveries. The Department is playing Russian Roulette, with the gun at the head of the American consumer.

We believe (1) the Congress should insist that the Department of Agriculture immediately make public all the hard facts it has as to wheat supplies, including the facts, if any, as to the quantities of export sales on which foreign buyers have agreed to postponing shipment, and (2) if those facts do not give clear assurance of adequate supplies for American consumers, then the Congress should promptly enact legislation to compel the preservation of such supplies.

#### NOTES

(1) The Associated Retail Bakers of America is the national non-profit membership association of retail bakers, i.e., those who produce bread and other bakery foods for sale in their own stores directly to consumers. It has approximately 5000 members.

(2) For further details and background on the wheat emergency see the Statement by William A. Quinlan at an ad hoc Congressional hearing in New York, N.Y., February 15, 1974.

#### MEAT, HEAT AND NOW THE WHEAT CRUNCH

(An analysis of the wheat supply situation by the American Bakers Association, February 15, 1974.)

#### WE'RE RUNNING OUT OF WHEAT

The U.S. is running out of wheat! Impossible! We produce three times more wheat than we consume. But here are the USDA's own figures through February 3, 1974. Read 'em and weep American consumers—

#### U.S. wheat supply and demand situation

[Wheat—1973-1974 crop year]

	Millions of bushels
Supply (as of February 3, 1974):*	
Carryover July 1, 1973.....	438
Crop 1973.....	1,711
Imports.....	1
Total supply.....	2,150
Domestic disappearance (as of February 3, 1974):*	
Food.....	532
Seed.....	80
Feed.....	160
Total.....	772
Balance left for export.....	1,378

Exports (as of February 3, 1974):	
Exports shipped*.....	814.7
Exports unshipped*.....	514.2
Estimated wheat exports as flour and other products.....	50.0

Total destined for export.....	1,378.9
Carryover July 1, 1974 (deficit).....	(.9)

\*Statistical Reporting Services U.S.D.A.

Unless the government takes immediate action there could be no bread on our tables for up to four weeks this spring.

No hamburger buns.  
No rolls for hot dogs at the ballgames.  
No bakery snacks for children.  
No birthday cakes.  
No pizza.

These are the USDA's own figures. We are

not alone in reaching this conclusion with their figures. Frederick Uhlmann, head of the Chicago Board of Trade, also projects a zero total carryover. Yet USDA clings to the official fiction of a 178 million bushel carryover.

#### FROM SURPLUS TO DEFICIT—THE EXPORT BINGE

At the end of the 1971-72 crop year, the U.S. had a wheat carryover of 863 million bushels, and at the end of the 1972-73 crop year it was 438 million bushels. Yet today we are projecting the smallest wheat carryover in 25 years. How did we get here from there?

The answer begins with the Soviet wheat deal in the summer of 1972, when before officials in USDA realized what was happening, Soviet buyers snapped up over 400 million bushels of wheat at about \$1.65 a bushel. The Russian sale, by itself, was not large enough to create a wheat shortage. But it set off a chain reaction around the world, generating orders from many nations seeking available American wheat. During the crop year ending June 30, 1973, every one of the top 12 foreign destinations for American wheat took more grain than the previous year. With wheat in the vanguard, our agricultural exports increased over 90 percent to \$17.7 billion.

Exports continued at a record pace into the current crop year. As a result, our seemingly inexhaustible store of wheat vanished in just 18 months.

Let's analyze the USDA figures a little further. There are five different classes of wheat.

Hard Red Winter—The basic bread wheat.  
Soft Red Winter—Used in cakes and snack foods.

White—Used in cakes and snack foods.  
Durum—Used in pasta products such as spaghetti, macaroni, and noodles.

Hard Red Spring—Used in rolls and also as a bread wheat blend.

Here is the USDA's latest supply projection for each class.

Hard Red Winter.....	1—23.0
Soft Red Winter.....	6.3
White.....	9.2
Durum.....	2.8
Hard Red Spring.....	67.4
Total.....	102.7

<sup>1</sup>In millions of bushels as of February 1, 1974.

<sup>2</sup>Exports of flour and other products will amount to an estimated 50 million bushels, leaving an insignificant carryover.

We calculate the necessary carryover for the second quarter of 1974 at 250 to 300 million bushels. This will provide an adequate amount for production processes and the transportation pipeline from farmer, to miller, to baker.

The huge prospective deficit for hard red winter is especially ominous. It means we face the real possibility of a bread blackout. That 23 million bushels would produce over 1.2 billion pounds of bread—enough to feed the entire country for more than a month.

#### \$7 BILLION IN ADDED COSTS TO CONSUMERS

In 1972, Americans paid \$125 billion for food. In 1973, our total food bill jumped \$14 billion to \$139 billion. Gary L. SeEVERS, the agricultural expert on the Council of Economic Advisers, has estimated that "perhaps half of the acceleration in food prices could be attributed to factors associated with the worldwide boom in export demand." Thus the export binge has cost the American consumer \$7 billion from his frayed pocket in 1973.

#### THE USDA'S "NO WIN" POLICY FOR AMERICAN CONSUMERS

Despite the stark, overwhelming evidence of an impending wheat shortage USDA has no idea how much wheat will be needed to assure an adequate domestic supply until the new crop is harvested late this spring and summer. Moreover, USDA maintains it

has no responsibility to assure an adequate domestic supply of wheat. USDA believes its only responsibility is to provide a free and open market for buyers and sellers. This may be classic theory but in reality, it means individual American buyers must bid against the state monopolies of Russia, China and other countries, some of whom can buy on generous American credit terms as the Soviet Union did in 1972. It's an exciting game—but the American consumer loses most of the time. The USDA policy amounts to nothing more than Russian roulette with the American grain supply.

The USDA believes American consumers are the richest in the world and should compete with other countries for the commodities they want without favor from their own government. The disastrous results of this policy are plain for all to see.

**THE USDA ANSWER—FIRST DENY IT—THEN BLAME SOMEONE ELSE—THEN HOPE ANOTHER COUNTRY WILL BAIL US OUT**

Over the past months the USDA has employed three strategies to deal with the growing wheat shortage. First, it attempted to cover up the problem with a blizzard of press releases denying any shortage. When this became untenable because its own figures revealed the magnitude of the problem, the Department attempted to deny responsibility and shift the blame to millers and bakers.

Secretary Butz advises us we can avoid higher wheat prices later by contracting for our requirements now. The trouble with this idea is that it would force us to trade our bakers' hats for a gambling license. It would commit us to high bread prices for the next five months, or ruin in the marketplace if wheat prices drop.

Cost of Living Council regulations require bakers to reduce their prices when ingredient costs go down. So if one baker can buy flour cheaper than any other, the economics of the marketplace, reinforced by COLC regulations, requires all of them to reduce their bread prices. Thus the risk of extended forward purchasing is too great for most bakers to assume. They simply can't afford to buy flour many months in advance.

Secretary Butz should also recognize that a baker's contract is no guarantee of flour delivery later this year. If all the wheat has been exported by April, there will be none to fulfill his contract in May.

Now the Department is falling back on voluntary schemes to increase domestic supply and reduce exports—such as removing wheat import quotas, encouraging early sale by Canadian and European wheat agencies and negotiating stretch-outs in American export sales. But no one knows whether these devices will leave an adequate domestic supply for the remainder of the crop year.

Our analysis of the USDA's latest strategy leads us to believe that it too will fail. First, removal of import quotas is unlikely to generate substantial additional imports. The USDA acknowledged this in recent testimony before the Tariff Commission. Second, so long as American prices are less than Canadian and European wheat prices, which they presently are, there is no reason for other nations to shift their purchases. There is a growing suspicion among knowledgeable observers that the Canadians and the Europeans will hold their unsold wheat until the American supply is exhausted, so they can sell it for whatever the traffic will bear, like the Middle East oil sheikhs. If this occurs, dollar a loaf bread could look cheap.

Third, there is no evidence the export stretch-out strategy is paying off. Actual exports are continuing at a high level. The announced Soviet deferral was relatively small, and has been offset by other sales and shipments. If the Department knows how many bushels can be saved for domestic use by this method over the next five months, it has an obligation to come forward and

tell the American people. For if it cannot, then the American economy will truly have been burned far worse than Secretary of the Treasury George Shultz knew last September, when he acknowledged that we had gotten "burned" in the Soviet wheat deal.

(Rubbing salt in our wounds, the Russians have now indicated they might sell us back some of our own wheat, to ease the shortage USDA created, but not at the price we sold it to them, at the going market price—a gigantic profit for the Soviet Union!)

Nothing could more perfectly illustrate the folly of USDA's unlimited export policy. Only through gross mismanagement could the United States, which produces nearly three times more wheat than we consume, reach a position where we are dependent on the good will of foreign governments for the maintenance of our wheat supply.

President Nixon has established a national goal of energy independence by 1980. We believe it is just as important that the United States be independent of foreign nations for our supply of basic foods which we produce in abundance. All our mechanical energy will be of little value if our people lack essential food energy in their diet.

Wheat is the largest single source of human energy, accounting for more than 15 percent of our requirements. In contrast, beef supplies only half of wheat's energy contribution—(7.4%). Paradoxically, while the Food and Drug Administration has just acted to make bread more nutritious by increasing its B vitamin and calcium content, the USDA is following a policy which threatens to remove bread from our stores. Thus, the Federal Government gives with one hand, and takes away with the other.

#### WHAT'S THE ANSWER?

There is no easy answer to the wheat shortage. The ABA does not favor an embargo on foreign wheat shipments. We believe wheat farmers should receive a fair price for their crop. We support the commodity export program and recognize its importance to our balance of payments. All we ask is that USDA leave a little for the home folks.

We believe President Nixon stated the proper policy for our country last June 13, when he said "In allocating the products of America's farms between markets abroad and those in the United States, we must put the American consumer first." But this is precisely opposite of what the USDA is doing.

To carry out the President's policy, we recommend as a first necessary step, USDA should determine the minimum wheat supply necessary for domestic consumption during the second quarter of 1974. It should also prepare a plan to assure that supply. This is basic to any intelligent solution.

Then every effort should be made to avoid interference with existing private contracts. Delivery of foreign purchases should be delayed whenever possible into the new crop year. The USDA has attempted to obtain such delays. But we do not know whether these efforts have achieved significant savings of U.S. wheat. It is now time to lift this effort out of the Agriculture bureaucracy and assign it high priority in the White House. The Director of the Council on International Economic Policy should be given responsibility for securing firm agreements from other governments to delay their shipments until after July 1.

Third, the government should review planned concessional sales and donations under the PL 480 program to determine which ones could be postponed without causing undue hardship in foreign lands.

Finally, if these methods do not yield the necessary assured domestic supply, the Secretaries of Commerce and Agriculture should move under the Export Administration Act of 1969, to establish an export licensing system. This should be combined with an

immediate announcement that 1973-74 U.S. wheat is "sold out" and that no additional export licenses will be granted for sale of such wheat. This would allow most existing contracts to be filled, but permit the government to adjust actual shipments as necessary to provide an adequate wheat supply for American consumers.

We believe a combination of these actions will succeed in keeping bread on the American table this spring. But obviously, these are emergency measures. They should not be repeated year after year. In the future we must have better planning and a long range policy for allocation of our wheat between domestic needs and foreign markets.

Unless USDA acts, and acts quickly, there may be a bread shortage or no bread in America this spring and summer. People may have to stand in line for a loaf of bread, at much higher prices, the way they now wait in line to buy gasoline.

Bread shortages and empty bakery shelves can be avoided. If there is enough wheat there will be enough bread. But the Agriculture Department gives us nothing but words. We can't bake words and Americans can't eat words. Inaction now will mean breadlines later.

#### COSPONSORS OF THE EXPORT PRIORITIES ACT—H.R. 10844

Wolff, Biaggi, Abzug, Addabbo, Bingham, Brasco, Lent, Murphy, Peyser, Pike, Podell, Rangel, Rosenthal, Stratton, Walsh, Yatron, Carney, Cohen, Mrs. Collins (Ill.), Grover.

Hanley, Helstoski, Johnson (Pa.), Lehman, Mitchell (Md.), Nix, Stark, White, Won Pat.

#### INCREASED BENEFITS FOR DISABLED VETERANS

#### HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation cosponsored by Representative FISH to provide for an approximate 15-percent across-the-board increase in disability compensation for service-connected disabled veterans. At a time when America is finally at peace with the rest of the world, we must not forget their valiant deeds nor let their needs go unattended.

Under the present Veterans' Administration program, 2,205,809 disabled veterans from our Nation's past wars are receiving \$2.2 billion each year. Averaged out to an individual basis, the compensation to each veteran is small indeed and has been eroding in the past few years.

The last increase in benefits occurred in August of 1972. Since then, the Consumer Price Index has jumped 11.8 percent and continues to rise at a projected rate of .65 percent per month. At that rate, the 15-percent figure will be reached in July of this year.

My colleagues, this is an important bill. I hope that it will receive prompt consideration by the Congress and I invite support of this measure. It is respectfully requested that the text of the bill be printed in full in the RECORD:

A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the rates of disability compensation for disabled veterans, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of



*America in Congress assembled*, That (a) section 314 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

- (1) by striking out "\$28" in subsection (a) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$32";
- (2) by striking out "\$51" in subsection (b) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$59";
- (3) by striking out "\$77" in subsection (c) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$89";
- (4) by striking out "\$106" in subsection (d) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$122";
- (5) by striking out "\$149" in subsection (e) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$171";
- (6) by striking out "\$179" in subsection (f) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$206";
- (7) by striking out "\$212" in subsection (g) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$244";
- (8) by striking out "\$245" in subsection (h) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$282";
- (9) by striking out "\$275" in subsection (i) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$316";
- (10) by striking out "\$495" in subsection (j) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$569";
- (11) by striking out "\$47" and "\$616" and "\$862" in subsection (k) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$60" and "\$708" and "\$991" respectively;
- (12) by striking out "\$616" in subsection (l) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$708";
- (13) by striking out "\$678" in subsection (m) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$780";
- (14) by striking out "\$770" in subsection (n) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$886";
- (15) by striking out "\$862" in subsections (o) and (p) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$991";
- (16) by striking out "\$370" in subsection (r) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$426"; and
- (17) by striking out "\$554" in subsection (s) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$637".

(b) The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may adjust administratively, consistent with the increases authorized by this section, the rates of disability compensation payable to persons within the purview of section 10 of Public Law 85-857 who are not in receipt of compensation payable pursuant to chapter 11 of title 38, United States Code.

Sec. 2. Section 315(1) of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

- (1) by striking out "\$31" in subparagraph (A) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$36";
- (2) by striking out "\$53" in subparagraph (B) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$61";
- (3) by striking out "\$67" in subparagraph (C) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$77";
- (4) by striking out "\$83" and "\$15" in subparagraph (D) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$95" and "\$17", respectively;
- (5) by striking out "\$21" in subparagraph (E) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$24";
- (6) by striking out "\$36" in subparagraph (F) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$41";
- (7) by striking out "\$53" and "\$15" in subparagraph (G) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$61" and "\$17", respectively;
- (8) by striking out "\$25" in subparagraph (H) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$29"; and
- (9) by striking out "\$48" in subparagraph (I) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$55".

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect on the first day of the second calendar month which begins after the date of enactment.

#### STREET DEDICATION HONORS SLAIN GI SAMUEL TRESSER

**HON. STEWART B. McKINNEY**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. McKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, many years have passed since the end of World War I and sadly, many of the brave men who gave their lives for America have

been forgotten. This should not be the case for I feel it important that these men be remembered forever as a symbol of our Nation's commitment to freedom in the world.

I am pleased to report, Mr. Speaker, that this view is shared by the Stamford, Conn., city council, for, recently, it acted to perpetuate this memory by officially renaming one of the city's streets in honor of the second Stamford man to die in World War I, Samuel Tresser. "Tresser Boulevard" not only honors and memorializes the great human sacrifice of this one man but it also serves as reminder of other men and women who gave up their lives in the cause of freedom.

This honor, Mr. Speaker, is one for which the Tresser family can be justly proud and quite rightly, it is one all Americans can share with them. In a recent article, the Stamford Advocate reported on the ceremonies surrounding the dedication of Tresser Boulevard. At this point in the RECORD, I insert the following article to be printed for the review of my colleagues:

#### STREET DEDICATION HONORS SLAIN G.I. SAMUEL TRESSER

Part of Willow St. was renamed "Tresser Boulevard," in ceremonies Sunday, honoring Samuel N. Tresser, the second Stamford man to die in World War I.

The principal speaker at the dedication, Don Russell, program director of radio station WSTC, said, "We are gathered here today for something that is more than a dedication."

"The love for his country and his town was exemplified by the fact that Samuel Tresser enlisted in the Army to fight to maintain the freedom that is America, and in the process, made the supreme sacrifice," Mr. Russell said.

Mr. Russell said the slain soldier "probably never dreamed what is taking place today he was dedicated to the principle of America, as all his compatriots were."

"I feel that we in Stamford, and in the United States of America, have lost this dedication to our town and country," he continued. "So today, in the name of Samuel Tresser and all of the men and women of our town who have died in the service of our country, I call for a re-dedication of self for a better America."

"Let us think of the patriotism that drove him . . . to volunteer to protect the principles of this great country, and let us all re-dedicate ourselves to the business at hand, a better world, a better America and a better Stamford," Mr. Russell concluded.

"Samuel Tresser was symbolic of the men of this community who during World War I and in other times have given their lives for the nation," said City Rep. Frederick E. Miller, D-3rd, who spoke on behalf of Mayor Frederick P. Lenz Jr.

Mr. Tresser died Aug. 24, 1918 in France, at the age of 21. He was the son of the late Morris and Bella Tresser and the brother of City Rep. Michael Tresser, R-11th; Jack W. Tresser of Stamford, and Mrs. Frank F. Robinson of Norwalk.

The street Pvt. Tresser grew up on was "urban renewed" out of existence, former Mayor Julius M. Wilensky noted.

"Is it not then fitting and proper that the new street in the same area be named for Pvt. Tresser?" Mr. Wilensky added.

"By revering and memorializing Pvt. Tresser, we say thanks to all Stamford men who served in that war and especially to those who died in battle overseas."

The first Stamford man to die in the war was Oscar Cowan, for whom the local American Legion post was named.

The street name-change, which includes the portion of what was Willow St. between West Main St. and Atlantic St., was approved by the Board of Representatives in November, 1972.

In his remarks, Mr. Wilensky said he was "concerned over the postponement and acrimony" involved in the change.

Some board members argued at the time that changing the street name worked a hardship on residents who would have to change stationery, driver's licenses and other identifying material.

The former mayor also used the occasion to hint that patriotic studies were not being emphasized enough in the schools.

"I think we're missing the boat somewhere in our schools. It shouldn't be so hard to sell patriotism to our young people. A proper study of American history will make any youngster proud of our glorious past," Mr. Wilensky said.

#### BAN THE HANDGUN—XXVI

**HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, the attached article appearing in the Chicago Tribune, February 23, describes the strong public demand for effective gun control legislation. The article follows:

#### MORE GUN HATERS THAN GUN LOVERS

(By Bob Cromley)

These are not the sort of statistics that please the dedicated gun-owner. They come from James B. Sullivan, a North Dakotan, who is a board member of the National Council for a Responsible Firearms Policy, Inc., of Washington, D.C.

"From 1964 thru 1973 America suffered more than 95,000 gun murders, 100,000 gun suicides, 700,000 gun woundings, and 800,000 gun robberies. In the last half of that decade gun murders rose 50 per cent over the first half, as did gun assaults; gun robberies rose 75 per cent. Gun murders of policemen rose 90 per cent. Our firearms violence rates are incomparably higher than those in Great Britain, West Germany, France, Sweden, Italy, and Canada—all of which require handgun licenses not required in 42 of our states . . ."

As any newspaper reader knows, the availability of guns either in the home ["40 per cent of America's firearms fatalities are children aged 1 to 19"] or on someone's person, often is to blame for a killing or killings stemming from a quarrel. This is strikingly true in the case of many husband-and-wife arguments which culminate in violence. Without so lethal a way of settling such disputes handy, the aftermath might have been a black eye and divorce, rather than sudden death.

I don't imagine for a moment that all gun-lovers are less-than-bright, altho I'm sure some of them are. Many use their weapons only for target shooting; others are collectors, and seek out rare and beautiful examples of the gunsmith's art. These are legitimate uses for the gun.

But the other gun-owners—unfortunately in the majority—want guns for less admirable reasons.

Some are criminals, who use weapons for murder or robbery. Some are assassins, such as those who killed J.F.K. and Bobby Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King; or wounded George Wallace. Some, psychiatrists say, need guns to make them feel more important. Add to these the psychopaths, the compulsive gun-owner, the worried householder who—often unwisely—feels himself

safer with a weapon in the home, and you have a very large proportion of the populace that either doesn't know how to use a gun or—if it knows—is so unstable or antisocial that it is very dangerous to others.

A day or so ago a young man shot and killed himself while playing Russian roulette, apparently to impress his teen-aged sisters. Without a gun in the house he almost certainly still would be alive. The same can be said, of course, for the Detroit housewife shot down by her husband a few weeks ago after a quarrel, and for the victims of the countless toddlers who find a poorly hidden gun and kill themselves or someone else.

A separate column could be written about hunters, and the toll they take among their fellow hunters either thru pulling the trigger while intoxicated or without knowing what they are shooting at. But the discussion of hunters and why they get pleasure out of killing is another story.

Meanwhile, as long as the Congress has such a cultivated fear of the gun lobby that its members are afraid to vote laws with any teeth in them, this country will continue to lead the world in gunshot deaths and injuries. What Congressmen forget is that there are a great many more gun haters than gun lovers, and there would seem to be more of a right not-to-be-shot than a right to own something whose principal purpose is to kill.

## THE CONSUMER HAS GOT TO FIGHT

### HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, an article in the February 17 Plain Dealer gave Clevelanders a look at what their local Consumer Protection Association can help them do for themselves.

Solomon Harge, director of CPA, is giving tremendous service to the consumers of Cleveland, and I wish to pay tribute to him by inserting this story of his success in the RECORD:

[From the Plain Dealer, Feb. 17, 1974]

CONSUMER BATTLE PAYS OFF—VICTIM OF ERROR WINS \$1,155

(By Deena Mirow)

Tears glistened in Rose Grega's eyes when she received a check for \$1,155.17 from representatives of the Consumer Protection Association and the Ohio Department of Insurance last week.

That check represented not only a sizable amount of money to Mrs. Grega but also the end of a two-year struggle.

Mrs. Grega's battle goes back to November 1971 when she decided to cash in a life insurance policy she had purchased seven years before from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

The table in her policy, which she had studied carefully over the years, indicated she should receive \$3,090 plus dividends and interest. The check she received from the company was for \$2,402.68.

When she inquired about the discrepancy, company officials told her that because of a clerical error the wrong table had been inserted in her policy. According to the table

that should have been in the policy, she was entitled only to the lesser amount.

Mrs. Grega did not think it was fair for her to suffer because of an error someone else had made seven years before. She had previously taken out loans on the policy and the table in her policy had been used. Nothing was said about an error at those times.

Mrs. Grega started to work through channels but got no results. She complained to the insurance company and the Ohio Department of Insurance. She saw a lawyer. She wrote to Ralph Nader.

She and her husband had scrimped all their lives to pay huge medical and education bills for a son who had crippling arthritis since childhood. She had taken out the policy because she knew someday she would need the money. The day had come, and she felt cheated.

Her path finally led her to the Consumer Protection Association, a private group largely financed by United Torch.

"We knew it was wrong," said Solomon Harge, association director. "What burned us all up was the money really didn't mean anything to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., but it did mean a lot to the Grega family."

Harge began working through his own channels and finally persuaded Jimmie E. Jones, Jr. of the Ohio Insurance Department to reopen the case.

"I was fortunate to be able to get through to some people at Metropolitan Life who could see the human element in this, the agony Mrs. Grega went through when she found out something she had counted on for seven years was not available," Jones said. "They realized the humane thing to do was to pay the difference."

Mrs. Grega, who now lives in Chardon, came to the association's office last week so Harge and Jones could give her a check for the difference.

In addition to the check, Harge also offered what he thought was the moral of Mrs. Grega's struggle. The consumer has got to fight. He may lose the first round, but he has to pick himself up and continue to fight for what he thinks is right.

## HARRY BRIDGES SHOWS TRUE COLORS

### HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, "It's a great day for our organization" boasts Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. Standing under a picture of Chairman Mao, Bridges speaks affectionately of his Chinese Communist "comrades." Around him banners proclaim "Proletariat of the World Unite" and "Long Live China-U.S. Peoples' Friendship." The occasion is the loading by Bridges' men of the first ship in 25 years to carry general cargo from San Francisco to Communist China.

Those who have followed the leftist career of Harry Bridges probably are not surprised by all this. The surprise and

real tragedy is that, unlike 25 years ago, Bridges' statements stir so little controversy. In fact, the above appearances and speech was a staged media event under television lights.

Following is the complete text of the December 13, 1973, San Francisco Chronicle story on Harry Bridges:

## HARRY BRIDGES IN A CHANGED WORLD

(By Keith Power)

There was a waterfront episode yesterday that 40 years ago would have confirmed the darkest suspicion of San Francisco's establishment about that union firebrand, the young Australian Harry Bridges.

In a cramped cabin aboard a ship bound for China, Bridges stood under a solemn picture of Chairman Mao and spoke affectionately of his "comrades" the Communist Chinese.

"It's a great day for our organization," boasted Bridges.

Boasted large portions of the comfortable old world have been turned upside down the past four decades, and Bridges' appearance, far from being clandestine, was a staged media event under television lights.

Tsingtao beer and a curious Chinese soda pop, tasting faintly of orange, flowed copiously in the messroom of the cargo ship Caspian Sea. The bulkheads were hung with slogans proclaiming "Proletariat of the World Unite" and "Long Live China-U.S. Peoples' Friendship."

Bridges, now 71 and a registered Republican, was there as president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

A lean, nattily dressed figure, Bridges was speaking for his union organization when he halted the occasion—the loading by his men of the first ship in 25 years to carry general cargo out of San Francisco for China.

Changing official hats, he also said a few words of welcome for the Port of San Francisco, which he helps direct as a port commissioner appointed by Mayor Joseph L. Alioto.

Two months ago the Chinese government decided to dis-invite Bridges and a union delegation planning to visit the country, after unflattering articles—at least in the eyes of Peking—appeared in the union's newspaper.

The ILWU has re-applied for admission, saying it was all a misunderstanding, and a union official on board the ship yesterday said Bridges' appearance hopefully would help their case.

Speaking between two blue-jacketed crew members at the table of honor, Bridges emphasized the ILWU's long support of the People's Republic as the true government of China, "sometimes against difficult odds."

The bonds of friendship between the Chinese and American People were celebrated in a statement read by Cheung Man Plo, chairman of the ship's welfare committee, and heartily applauded by fellow crew members who crowded into the cabin.

The Caspian Sea, registered under the flag of the Republic of Somalia, is owned by the Chinese National Chartering Corp. and is sailed by a crew composed mainly of Hong Kong Chinese under an English captain.

She is bound for Shanghai with a cargo of cotton and aluminum ingots consigned from Longview, Wash.; San Francisco and Long Beach. Although there have been recent sailings of grain for China here, this is the first ship carrying general cargo.

## SENATE—Thursday, February 28, 1974

### PRAYER

The Senate met at 11 a.m. and was called to order by Hon. J. BENNETT JOHNSTON, JR., a Senator from the State of Louisiana.

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

O God, our Father, give us strength for our tasks, wisdom for our problems and perseverance in our difficulties. Hasten the day when darkness, violence, and