

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

DAN MUNDY, NEW LEGISLATIVE DIRECTOR FOR BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES DEPARTMENT, AFL-CIO

HON. GEORGE E. DANIELSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. DANIELSON. Mr. Speaker, I am compelled to note that Dan Mundy, an old friend, valuable adviser, and a fine young man from my area has recently been named to an important post as legislative director of the building and construction trades department of the AFL-CIO here in Washington, D.C.

By way of introduction of Mr. Mundy to my colleagues, who will certainly be hearing more of him in the future, I am inserting an article from the Los Angeles Citizen, February 22, 1974, at this point in the RECORD:

[From the Los Angeles Citizen, Feb. 22, 1974]

MUNDY NEW BCT LEGISLATIVE CHIEF

Dan Mundy, who has served as associate director of Los Angeles County COPE since 1969, is leaving his assignment of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the AFL-CIO in Washington, D.C.

Mundy's labor career began when he joined Local 230, of the Plumbers and Pipefitters, in San Diego, as an apprentice.

Following a tour of duty in the U.S. Navy in the South Pacific, Mundy joined 289, Pasadena, where he turned out as a journeyman plumber.

In 1947, Mundy joined Local 78, Los Angeles. He later became recording secretary of the local, and served as business agent and assistant business manager. In 1965, he became business representative with the Building Trades Council and, in 1969, took on his present job of COPE associate director.

Mundy served as a vice president of the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor for eight years. He also was President of the Board of Publishers of the Los Angeles Citizen.

Mundy, who is a graduate of Mark Keppel High School in Alhambra and attended the UCLA labor studies program, has long been active in political affairs throughout Los Angeles County.

He ran for the 50th Assembly District in the eastern part of Los Angeles County during the pivotal 1962 election. Although his candidacy was unsuccessful, Mundy was endorsed by COPE and was among the strongest labor candidates participating in the election which saw President Nixon's attempt to become governor of California turned back.

Prior to this try for office, Mundy was elected a member of the Los Angeles County Democratic Central Committee in 1955 and served for two terms.

Currently he is a member of the State Democratic Central Committee, an appointee of San Fernando Valley Assemblyman Jim Keyser.

Mundy said that his stay with County COPE has been a gratifying period in his life. A native of Los Angeles, his assignment in Washington will be the first time he has worked outside the Southern California area.

"I have seen COPE's program come to fruition in the past several years to the point where a COPE endorsement can usually mean the difference between success and failure in a political campaign," Mundy said.

"I regret that I won't be here for the November election. In this election, I expect to see labor-backed candidates swept into office—I hate to miss it."

Mundy said that he hopes to be a communicative link with those elected officials once they take office in Washington, D.C. He wants to be a very active force for working men and women in the nation's capitol.

CASTRO'S CUBA

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. HARRY F. BYRD, JR. Mr. President, the February 16 edition of the Alexandria, Va., Gazette included a thoughtful editorial about relationships between the United States and Cuba.

It is believed that during his recent visit to Cuba, Soviet Premier Brezhnev recommended to Cuban Premier Castro that relations between Cuba and the United States be improved.

This position on the part of the Russian leader may well be a bid for American trade and aid for Moscow's perennially poor satellite. The editorial suggests, and I agree, that détente with Castro's Cuba should be approached with great caution.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial, "Castro's Cuba" be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

There being no objection, this editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CASTRO'S CUBA

In his recent public stance, Leonid I. Brezhnev twice revealed the real purpose of his visit to Cuba. Briefly, it is that Cuba is too expensive a luxury for the Soviet Union to carry indefinitely and one way that would help both the Soviet Union and the island republic would be for Fidel Castro to find his place in the détente with the United States.

Brezhnev's first omen was his cordial greeting cabled to President Nixon—"Flying close to the shores of the United States"—on his way to Havana. He could have been only assuring the President he had no inimical object in his trip, as his predecessor Khrushchev did when he was installing missiles on the island. That caused the economic embargo, which is why the Soviet Union has been subsidizing Cuba at an estimated \$1.5 million a day.

His next omen was a caution to Castro and the immense crowd brought to welcome him in Havana. For 75 minutes Castro held forth in a florid speech in which he contrasted the relationship of Socialist Cuba and the Soviet Union to the colony Spain ruled and the later "Yankee neo-colony." Brezhnev then pledged that "Revolutionary Cuba has never been and will never be alone."

Then, Brezhnev said that the capitalist systems and Soviet systems could co-exist peacefully. He said such countries as France, the United States, and the Soviet Union had succeeded in living in peace in the nuclear age. The implication was clear and unmistakable.

Brezhnev conferred privately with Premier Castro, President Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, and the Armed Services Minister Raul Castro, the Premier's brother. In those conferences,

Brezhnev is believed to have urged better relations with the United States, and that a more normal Washington relationship might not only end the economic embargo of the Organization of American States, but might advance détente between Moscow and Washington.

Détente with Castro's Cuba should be very cautiously examined. The Soviets will never want to relinquish her toe-hold on these shores, and she may want us for now, simply to support her satellite and tenderly nurse her back to prosperity. We must not forget that communist Cuba's heart belongs to Daddy Brezhnev.

SELF-HELP PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

HON. CHARLES THONE

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. THONE. Mr. Speaker, America's greatest resource for better health would be a public with better health education. One of the pioneers in innovative health education is Dr. Keith W. Sehnert. He is a native of Nebraska and has practiced medicine in York and Lincoln, Nebr. His present leadership in health education at Georgetown University in Washington has been highlighted by Parade Magazine. I call attention of my colleagues to this article and have it reprinted in the RECORD at this point:

A NEW TEACHING PROGRAM: HOW TO BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR—SOMETIMES

(By Arlene and Howard Eisenberg)

"The mother who always wanted her son to grow up and be a doctor can, in a sense, be one herself—that is if she lives in the Reston, Va.—Washington, D.C., area.

How? By joining a course in "self-help preventive medicine," the first of its kind in the United States, being sponsored by Georgetown University's Department of Community Medicine and International Health and Georgetown University Community Health Plan. The nine physicians, including department Chairman Robert R. Huntley, who teach it encourage patients to save money and doctors' time by attending to minor problems themselves, or, as project pioneer, Dr. Keith W. Sehnert, puts it, become "activated patients."

None of the first 60 or so graduates expects to be doing open-heart surgery in the near future. But all have become expert in the use of their own stethoscopes, and are equipped with otoscopes to check reddened eardrums and wax-filled canals. They have medical texts and notebooks as well, and have developed the self-confidence to handle minor emergencies without help and major ones without panic.

REVIVAL OF AN IDEA

Mrs. Barbara Runge is saving hundreds of dollars a year administering weekly allergy shots to her three children. And Dr. Sehnert believes that Mrs. Pat Hunter may have spared her 15-year-old daughter Gwen serious rheumatic fever heart damage when, trying out her new stethoscope on the girl, she discovered a too rapid heart beat and alerted her physician to what proved to be a previously undiagnosed strep throat.

Dr. Sehnert would be the last to claim that he has come up with a brand-new idea in

patient care. The tall, friendly, 47-year-old family practitioner refers anyone who thinks that to his copy of *Everyman His Own Doctor*; or the *Poor Planter's Physician*, published by a Dr. John Tennent in 1734. The book offers "plain and easy means for persons to cure themselves of all, or most of the distempers incident to this climate, and with very little charge."

Explains Dr. Sehnert: "A combination of things convinced me of the need for patient education. I guess the triggering incident was a visit by Mrs. Laura Roehrs, a Nebraska nurse I hadn't treated for 20 years, who asked, 'Are you still a doctor-teacher?' When I looked puzzled, she reminded me that I'd seen her for a heart irregularity. 'You spent 15 minutes explaining the problem to me,' she said. For the first time in my life, I understood how fatigue and tensions were making this happen, and then, with the fear gone, I was able to get hold of myself."

About that time, Dr. John Renner at the Herndon (Va.) Medical Center, who'd been about to begin a patient education course, accepted a post elsewhere and asked Sehnert if he'd take over the fledgling program. Sehnert wrote a core curriculum, and was off and running.

The course itself consists of 17 weekly evening sessions of two hours each, costs \$85 or, for those who can't afford it, a subsidized fee of \$25. It includes films, demonstrations, discussions and question-and-answer periods, all in a relaxed roundtable atmosphere, and buttressed by outside reading assignments. The first class, held in 1970, accepted 40 students, but that proved too large for individual attention, and subsequent groups have been held to 25. Most students are housewives, but several men have completed the course, including a lively gentleman in his 60's who enrolled so he could "take care of myself." The only advertising, other than a simple announcement postcard sent out to Reston-Georgetown Medical Center patients, is word-of-mouth.

LATE NIGHT CALL

"I mentioned to a neighbor that I was taking the course," recalls Mrs. Cindy Billings, a mother of two, "and then late one night she called me in a panic about a fever her child was running. I gave her advice on what to look for and do, and told her that it seemed to me that if it didn't get worse, she could wait until morning to phone the doctor. Next morning she told me how grateful she was, and now she's waiting to take the course."

The accent is on preventive medicine, but what to do in emergencies—mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, broken limbs, burns—is not neglected. Students learn to look into a sick child's nostrils and mouth and recognize whether the problem is a cold, flu, or an allergic reaction, from the color of the mucous membranes. They learn warning signs of an oncoming coronary, and why you gargle with salt water for a sore throat.

They're informed of shelf life of common medications—how long aspirin maintains its potency (for years), label expiration dates, how excessive moisture in a refrigerator spoils many medications, and the wisdom of asking a physician to prescribe money-saving generic drugs where possible. Students are taught to use the sphygmomanometer to check blood pressure, and in the program at the Northeast-Georgetown Medical Center in Washington D.C., where there are more hypertension-prone blacks, they are permitted to take the expensive equipment home to check friends and family members.

GETTING RESPECT

Student "doctors" feel they've derived important benefits from their medical "activation."

Declared one woman: "Doctors respect you more—like when I was asked at the hospital what surgery had been done on my son, and I tied off all of it, using all the right scientific terms."

Relatives, too, are impressed. Smiles another: "When my mother visits me, she has a habit of working in the garden. Once the gnats really got to her, and she started complaining about her neck hurting. I felt it and explained that her lymph glands were swollen—probably from an allergic reaction to insect bites. When she went home, it was still bothering her, so she went to her doctor. That night she called: 'You know, I just paid the doctor \$10 for what you told me for nothing.'"

Dr. Sehnert is aware that "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing." What is taught is taught carefully, and students recognize their limitations. "Our medical knowledge," says one, "is really just a thimbleful. But the understanding you get of how the body works give you so much more confidence that you can face a medical problem calmly."

This is true of chronic problems, like that of the woman whose son has a congenital kidney difficulty. It's like living with a loaded gun pointed at your head," she says, "and I used to panic whenever he threw up. Now I know that I only have to work if it's accompanied by a spiking fever."

"IT SAVES THEM MONEY"

There are benefits for physicians, too. "For the busy doctor," says Dr. Sehnert, "there's nothing worse than the patient who calls and says, 'I ache all over.' Or, 'I feel so sick.' Our students know how take vital signs—pulse, respiration, temperature—and to report relevant observations like inflamed throats or eardrums, so their phone calls really mean something. We know if they need to come in or not, and can even prescribe on the phone. It saves them money, and it saves us time."

There is a rising tide of consumerism in America, and interest in the Georgetown course is part of that tide. Says one student: "This is a mobile society. You move to a new town and start with a new doctor. Even if you get your files from the last doctor, there may be information missing. You should know exactly what medications you take. Same thing if you take a trip and get sick. You need to be able to explain your own medical history accurately."

"KNOWING WHAT TO EXPECT"

Says Mrs. Pat Hunter: "If the doctor takes time to show you what the problem is, you're not half as scared of the remedy. The big fear is not knowing what to expect. In our courses, they don't treat us like dummies. If we have a question, the doctor brings out a couple of X-rays. He'll say, 'That is what it looks like. This is what it should look like.' This medical mystery stuff has got to go. People are tired of being kept in the dark about their own health and bodies, and getting condescending answers like, 'You don't need to know that, dear.'"

These steps can only be to the good. Health education has long been a national disaster area. In high school, where it could lay the groundwork for better, healthier lifetimes, it is too often a joke—a "Mickey Mouse" course reluctantly taught by the football coach or a gym teacher, while the kids pass notes, snicker, and do homework for other classes. Only a few states currently require certification for health education teachers.

"AN IMMENSE RESOURCE"

Yet, as the iconoclastic health economist and author, Prof. Eli Ginzberg of Columbia University, has said, "Programming the American people to do much more about their own health would be a lot more economical and effective in easing the demands on physicians than producing more of them."

This is an immense, untapped health manpower resource—particularly if we put some really meaningful health education and first-aid courses in school curricula. Unless laymen can be trained to deal with early symptomatology—and many ailments require no more than for a citizen of ordinary intelligence to do some very ordinary things—we'll never have enough physicians."

Part of the answer surely lies in programs like Georgetown's. Writing in a medical journal, internist Richard Bates, applauding the experiment in health education, says "70 percent of what we do in my office could be taught to laymen, to do to themselves or each other." Georgetown doesn't go that far—Sehnert conservatively estimates 10 to 15 percent.

More than 50 health care organizations, medical schools and government groups have requested course guides from Dr. Sehnert. The Mountain Regional Medical Program is interested in duplicating the program statewide in under-doctored Wyoming. Georgetown Medical School has set up a course to teach medical students to teach their future patients. Johns Hopkins Medical School is setting up a family health education unit. And, independently, the nation's largest private dispenser of health care, Kaiser-Permanente, has begun a sophisticated patient education program of its own, with everything from audiovisual tapes and films to a health museum. In addition, having sent an observer to the Georgetown course, the Army's Office of the Surgeon General is considering teaching dependent wives to handle minor medical problems in order to help cut the queues at military clinics, where, with the end of the doctor draft, physicians may be in ever shorter supply.

"DOCERE," TO TEACH

Such courses, Sehnert says, are not for everybody. Some people like being passive patients—they want everything medical done for them. But patients who want to be activated will, he believes, have increasing opportunities available to them. "What's happening as we widen our control of disease," he says, "is that education to stabilize and maintain health will become part of our lives. Doctors will teach classes, say, one day a week, and be paid for prevention, instead of just for cure. That will be most fitting, too, since the word doctor comes from the Latin *docere*, meaning to teach."

That will be just fine with patients like Cindy Billings. "Educate a mother," she says, "and you educate a generation." That next generation is already benefiting from the Georgetown program. Recently, Mrs. Billings took her 3-year-old to the health center. The first thing he said to their family physician was, "Doctor, please look in my ear with the otoscope."

AN AUDIT PROGRAM IN PERU

HON. HERMAN E. TALMADGE

OF GEORGIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, an audit program in Peru, assisted by the U.S. Agency for International Development, is serving as a model for other Latin American countries in an effort to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of their governmental accounting and auditing systems.

Playing a leading role in this project

is James P. Wesberry, Jr., of the Institute of Public Administration of New York, under contract to AID. Mr. Wesberry is a certified public accountant and management consultant from Atlanta, Ga., and also served three terms in the Georgia State Senate.

There appeared in the January issue of the *International Journal of Government Auditing* an article by Mr. Wesberry on reorganization of the Government of Peru's audit agencies, where he has been acting as a consultant to the Peruvian comptroller general.

I bring this article to the attention of the Senate and ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the *Extensions of Remarks*.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the *RECORD*, as follows:

DRAMATIC REFORM OF PERUVIAN COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE

(By James P. Wesberry, Jr.)

Prior to 1971 the Comptroller General's Office of the Republic of Peru was a somewhat obscure agency maintaining a passive attitude toward the irregularities and inefficiencies of an ever growing bureaucracy. The appointment of Oscar Vargas Prieto, Brigadier General of the Peruvian Army, as Comptroller General in January 1971 signalled the rebirth of the National Audit Agency as a dynamic force in the efforts of Peru's revolutionary military government to

Governmental auditing standards application and revitalize public administration in the country. In January 1973 Brigadier General Guillermo Schroth Carlin succeeded General Vargas as Comptroller General continuing the dramatic reform and reorganization initiated by him.

New legal provisions were approved including the Organic Law of the National System of Control, the office was completely reorganized, and professional development and training programmes were initiated to strengthen the quality of government audits and other functions related to control of the public sector.

The new Organic Law of the National System of Control and its Regulations have received world-wide acclaim as the most modern and far-reaching examples of legislation for a Supreme Audit Institution in a developing country. They are especially noteworthy in that the "national system" establishes the relationship within its framework not only of the Comptroller General's Office but also of audits made by internal audit units of the various governmental agencies as well as those made of such agencies by independent public accounting firms. Internal auditing is considered to be an indispensable part of the system.

able to all types of governmental audits are required to be prescribed by the Supreme Audit Institution. Considerable emphasis is placed by the system upon the establishment of sound internal control as the responsibility of each agency head as an integral component of the system.

The law specifically authorizes operational audits of human, material and financial resources applied by public agencies.

REORGANIZATION HIGHLIGHTS

Reorganization was accomplished over a period of several months. The line functions were upgraded from "audit offices" to "General Directorates of Control" and those responsible for the control of the general government were established according to the primary categories of sectors. The Financial Sector, Economic Sectors and General and Social Service Sectors. An important new General Directorate was established for the control of public enterprises thus recognizing

the importance of this increasing area of public activity. A further General Directorate was established to audit local and regional governments.

Each General Directorate of Control was staffed with professional audit personnel as well as lawyers and engineers permitting it to function as a fully responsive audit agency within its sphere of control.

The other major reorganization reform consisted of the establishment of a new arm of research and development, the General Directorate of Systems, Standards and Procedures. Within this branch are included the following newly established offices:

Organization and Methods—responsible for improvement of administrative support systems, evaluation of efficiency, and drafting of administrative manuals.

Research, Development and Planning—responsible for the development of technical standards of internal control and auditing, research and development in the area of governmental control and auditing, drafting of auditing manuals and uniform audit programs and internal control questionnaires, and coordination of general planning.

Control of EDP Systems—responsible for developing technical standards in this area, training and assisting auditors in the area of EDP auditing and evaluating existing and proposed EDP systems.

Statistics and Evaluations—responsible for monitoring and evaluating the results of the various control activities carried out.

Engineering Coordination—responsible for the coordination of the activities of the engineers who form part of audit teams when necessary as well as for establishing construction and maintenance standards and preparing special reports.

The regulations set forth the duties and functions of the various organizational units established and provide minimum requisites for the chiefs or directors in charge of each unit. High professional qualifications are set forth for the six Directors General.

TECHNICAL STANDARDS OF CONTROL

To provide guidelines for the establishment of the National System of Control a total of 138 technical standards have been prescribed thus far covering two major areas: Internal Control and Auditing. The 95 internal control standards specify minimum requirements for the maintenance of sound systems of internal control within the various government agencies. The 43 technical standards of auditing provide guidelines for internal auditors, members of the Comptroller General's staff and representatives of private auditing firms designated by that office to perform audits of public agencies. They include the ten "generally accepted auditing standards" of the public accounting profession as well as "fundamental" provisions promulgated by the Office of the Comptroller General. The two groups of standards thus permit the evaluation of both internal and external control. Accompanying each standard is a commentary which explains its application and scope.

STAFF SELECTION AND TRAINING

A high priority was placed by the Comptroller General on the selection and professional training of the audit staff. The audit staff was increased to approximately 270 from less than 100 at the beginning of 1971, achieving the ratio of 75% professional auditors to 25% administrative support personnel—a complete reversal of the ratio which had been in effect prior to 1971. This conversion necessitated taking on many new employees who were selected from among nearly 1,000 applicants who participated in competitive entrance examinations for positions as auditors, assistants and audit helpers. Minimum requirements for auditors included a professional title as a public accountant, a bachelor's degree in accounting and practical experience. Audit assistants

and helpers were accepted with a university degree only and some students in their final years were approved.

A massive staff training program first concentrated on existing professional audit staff members, then was extended to new personnel and finally included, at the request of various ministers, internal auditors from a number of governmental agencies. This program during 1971 provided four basic one-month courses for 277 students in the fundamentals of government accounting and auditing.

During early 1972 two more advanced training courses were given to 96 of the senior professional staff. A course in the audit of public enterprise emphasized the practical aspects of auditing the various new state-owned corporations. The second course included the accounting, legal and auditing aspects of financial operations including banking, customs and tax operations. Twenty-one subsequent courses have been offered to date.

International organization support of staff training included a symposium offered by the Inter-American Development Bank on auditing of international loans which was given to 23 auditors and the signing of a series of three annual contracts for programs of technical assistance with the United States Agency for International Development totalling US \$124,000 in scholarships for on-the-job training, provision for short term instructors, training materials, course development, etc. Special courses in English language training were offered to outstanding auditors to prepare them for scholarships. Two auditors were sent to the office of the State Comptroller of New York for a one-year program of on-the-job training in 1972-73. They worked as regular audit staff members and participated in the staff training program of that office.

Four top level audit executives were sent to United States universities for specialized training in 1973-74. In addition the USAID program furnished a technical advisor in governmental auditing from the Institute of Public Administration of New York for a period of four years, furnished an offset press for printing training materials, supported Peruvian participation in international congresses and seminars and the interchange of one top official with the Office of the Comptroller General of Venezuela for one month. It also financed the first course in operational auditing given in Latin America by the U.S. Interagency Auditor Training Center employing simultaneous translation and the development of the Spanish language course in applied operational auditing by a retired official of the United States Comptroller General's Office.

Closely related to the training efforts was the establishment through the USAID program of the new technical library of the Comptroller General's Office which now includes over 4,000 books and other publications in the fields of accounting, auditing and public administration.

An integral part of the program of professional staff upgrading was the "across the board" increase of salaries to end the continual loss of top auditors to other public and private entities which were paying higher salaries. By the end of 1971 the average starting salary for an auditor had been increased by 53 percent. In addition, a number of merit increases and promotions were made. This helped immeasurably in attracting better qualified new personnel as well as overcoming the continual loss of good professionals which had plagued the Comptroller General's Office for many years.

A massive public employee training program in budgeting, accounting and control was also carried out in 1972 and consisted of an intensive one-week course in the three topics by five teams of three instructors, each in 27 different cities throughout the country outside the Lima area. A special text book

was prepared in three sections and marked the first time that a specific text was prepared for a course of this type in Peru. Other features of the course were the use of visual aids illustrating good internal control, practical case studies and a concluding examination. The course reached 7,000 public employees having administrative and financial responsibilities and was the largest single effort in public administrative training ever undertaken in Peru.

SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT AUDITING

The School of Government Auditing was formally established in 1972 to administer all future training courses. It is also responsible for the operation of the library, the program of professional research and development, conferences, seminars, workshops and the publication of a quarterly professional journal, *Peru Control*, distributed to the audit staff and internal auditors throughout government service.

The School gives basic training courses in financial and operational auditing as well as specific and advanced courses on internal control, bank auditing, audit of EDP systems, writing audit reports, advanced audit techniques, investigatory audit techniques and so forth.

A full-time director, chief of academic studies and secretary were appointed; however, the professors and the School consist of outstanding auditors of the Office of the Comptroller General who contribute their practical experience for specific courses. A special course for instructors prepared 22 audit supervisors to serve as professors in the school. Specially invited instructors also give valued assistance occasionally.

Through 1973 the school had trained 1,100 governmental auditors from all levels of government in 27 training courses totaling 84,349 student/hours of training. Included were 27 students from Supreme Audit Institutions of six other Latin American countries invited in collaboration with the Latin American Institute of Auditing Sciences.

Of particular interest is the course in applied operational auditing which presents a practical case study of the audit of a fictitious governmental agency from the initiation of the audit through the writing of the audit report. The text materials for this course consist of 28 chapters of auditing manuals of the United States Comptroller General's Office translated into Spanish.

OTHER REFORMS AND ACTIONS

One of the first steps taken at the start of the reform program was the writing for the first time of the broad operative procedures and rules of the agency. This included a number of provisions for upgrading the quality of government audits and these were later incorporated into the permanent regulations and the technical standards of control.

A major reform was the abolition of the Superior Court of Accounts which had been a prime bottleneck in the process of fiscal control for many years as it created a legal process within the audit process which sometimes delayed publication of audit reports for four to five years. Major efforts were made toward clearing out all pending audit reports which had been caught up in this process.

While ample legal provision had existed since 1964 for penalties to public servants negligent in their duties, these provisions had never been effectively applied before 1971. Beginning in that year many penalties were ordered thus initiating a real effort to improve public financial administration, bring accounting records up to date and establish the necessary discipline in the financial management of public entities. Penalties were applied at all levels of public servants including accountants, mayors and Directors General.

Two major control actions were undertaken during 1971 in addition to normal ac-

tivities. Operation CONTALDI-ARQ (an acronym for accounting up-to-date and surprise cash counts) was conducted at mid-year consisting of special examinations, made on a surprise basis of 1,413 public entities outside Lima and employing the entire audit staff in surprise cash counts, determination of adequacy and timeliness of accounting records and reports and brief evaluations of systems of internal control. Over U.S. \$1,600,000 in idle cash funds were returned to the public treasury as a result of this operation. Ninety-seven public agencies were penalized for grave deficiencies and 22 agencies were scheduled for audit due to irregularities. It was determined that the most poorly administered public entities from the financial viewpoint were municipalities, public welfare agencies and universities. The primary benefit of this massive control operation was to make the entire Peruvian public administration aware that the Office of the Comptroller General was now taking aggressive action.

"Operation Lima" was initiated in October of 1971 and consisted of general audits of selected major ministries, banks and public enterprises in Lima. These likewise resulted in numerous findings of irregularities and corrective actions were initiated. Over U.S. \$250,000 was returned to the public treasury as a result.

The impact of these two massive operations of control on the Peruvian public administration has been considered with notable improvements being made even by agencies not yet subjected to audit action.

Other public funds returned to the treasury as a result of normal audits totaled over U.S. \$175,000 bringing the total recouped in 1971 to over U.S. \$2,025,000.

As a result of 102 audits for special examinations during 1972, a total of 84 final decisions involving financial responsibilities of accountable officials provided for recoupment of U.S. \$313,401 in public funds. Administrative responsibility or penalties were established for 487 public servants as a result of audit findings.

As an illustration of the support given to the Office of the Comptroller General by the Council of Ministers, the authorized expenditures of this office were increased by 56% in 1971 over 1970 and a further increase of 27% was approved for 1972. These increases primarily include salary raises for existing employees, additions of new professional staff members and costs of rental and operation of a new building.

Special working groups named by the Comptroller General have performed a number of important research studies which will be incorporated into the Auditing Manual of the Office of the Comptroller General presently being drafted. These include the following:

- (a) Development of a uniform method of indexing and crossreferencing audit working papers and uniform audit tick marks.
- (b) Development of a standard internal control questionnaire.
- (c) Development of a uniform audit program.
- (d) Study of the preparation of official audit findings of irregularities.
- (e) Study of the detailed process involved in the establishment of individual accountability for irregularities and the application of disciplinary measures.
- (f) Provisions for the designation of private auditing firms to conduct examinations of governmental agencies where considered necessary.

INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION

Because of the great strides made by Peru's Supreme Audit Institution in its reform and reorganization the site of the Latin American Institute of Auditing Sciences (ILACIF) was transferred to Lima in late 1972. This technical-professional regional organization

comprising 17 Latin American Supreme Audit Institutions has been given new impetus under the Peruvian Comptroller General's leadership having to date initiated training programs including a course in cost accounting offered for the Bolivian Institute of Public Administration in La Paz and has given technical assistance to the Offices of the Comptrollers General of Bolivia and Ecuador at their request. In addition it publishes a monthly technical news bulletin and has published several technical documents dealing with governmental auditing. Plans call for considerably expanded operations if international organization technical assistance is forthcoming.

BEYOND THE ENERGY CRISIS

HON. DICK SHOUP

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. SHOUP. Mr. Speaker, today we are caught up in an energy crisis and quite properly it is receiving a major portion of our time and attention. One of the most frequently heard questions is, "How did we ever get into this situation?" If we are only looking for a convenient place to fix the blame, there are plenty of candidates available, but I would submit that it is far more important that we heed the lesson of fuel crisis and allow it to instruct us in acting to prevent other and more serious crises from besetting us in the future.

In this regard we must now recognize and come to grips with the rapidly growing American dependence on foreign sources for the minerals needed to keep our industrial complex operating. U.S. News & World Report of February 4, 1974, carried an article which identified the level of dependency for a number of minerals. For example: In 1972 the United States imported 92 percent of the cobalt we used; 91 percent of the chromium we used; 75 percent of the tin we used; 26 percent of the iron ore; and 9 percent of the copper we used. A cutoff or serious reduction in the supply of any of these could have far-reaching consequences for our whole economy.

Further explication of this situation appeared in Sea Power, February 1974. I would like to offer a few brief excerpts from the article in that issue by Lawrence Griswold.

But while it is true that the United States can manage a frill-less economy for a steadily-diminishing number of years without imported petroleum, the same is not true for some 68 other raw materials, including 30 listed as "crucial" which must be imported in whole or in part. Of the total, there are 15 entirely absent from the national subsoil on which numerous essential U.S. industries are 100 per cent dependent. If supplies of these were lacking, the passing discomforts caused by a petroleum shortage would seem somewhat less than pinpricks.

Altogether, the security of the United States depends in large part on the continuous availability of more than thirty crucial minerals available only or primarily from foreign sources.

The article by Mr. Griswold cites from a report published by the American Mining Congress in June 1973 that:

Industry in Japan and Germany, backed by their governments, has negotiated long-term contracts to procure the bulk of the growing production of minerals in the developing countries. This means that the U.S. consumer will not be able to draw on those sources except through the purchase of refined metal or fabricated goods from Japan and Germany . . . *The sad truth is that, if an increasing share of U.S. mineral needs must be met by imports, at some stage in the not distant future this nation will have to face a drop in the standard of living.*

In light of the implications of a raw materials shortage, which I have only briefly outlined here, it is incumbent upon us to immediately begin a searching, in-depth inquiry into the export policies of the United States and the export practices of business. Are we pursuing a policy of exportation that is one of expediency without regard for long-term consequences? Are we exporting ourselves into industrial exhaustion? Directly in point here is a comment by Mr. Andrew J. Biemiller of the AFL-CIO's office of legislation. In a letter to members of Congress recently he said:

The industrial base of the U.S. has been eroded, as parts of many industries, both old and new, have been exported to other countries. Many kinds of shortages now threaten the health of the U.S. economy.

In conclusion, I would hope that the gasoline shortage has taught us to note the warning signals when they appear. Those warning flags are now up and flying on minerals, and they speak of possible distress which is not far away.

"OUR COUNTRY"

HON. JOSEPH M. MONTOYA

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. MONTOYA. Mr. President, recently a constituent of mine, Leon E. Williamson, wrote to me enclosing a poem he had composed and stating, "I feel common citizens should have some expression in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD during this time . . ." I agree, and ask unanimous consent that Mr. Williamson's poem, "Our Country," be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the poem was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OUR COUNTRY
(By Leon E. Williamson)

A prayer for our country
drips silently
from our parched lips.
We have a leader
above the law.
His moral preachments
flow from amorality.
His salary
is barely taxable.
He knows the law
for us
but not for himself.

Our souls seek wisdom
from the ages
while our leader
sanctimoniously tells us

if we knew
what he had done
the highest office
in our land
would be in danger.
For a people
who once was free,
we hang our heads
under the burden
of a leader
who dismisses
our right to know
in pious words
which confuse us
while his spoils increase
and his castles glitter
from our toll.

Our souls seek faith
from the potential
of man's love
while smogs hang thickly
over the dreams
once visible
across the great waters.
Now, pomp and majesty,
tyrannical trappings
stench our land.

Yet, we have a prayer
for our country.
The evening is clearing.
The stars in their cradle
twinkle with inspiration.
Our stout hearts
are in their canoes
ready to cross the Potomac.
Soon the breeze
of information essential
for a democracy
will blow across
our land again.

LONG BEACH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OPPOSES CLOSING FORT MACARTHUR

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, Fort MacArthur, located in Los Angeles, Calif., is an important cog in both the national defense and the local economy. As the only Army post in the eight-county southern California area, Fort MacArthur provides administrative and logistical support to 252 individual units in this area, and it also serves the special needs of the many retired military personnel who have located near the post.

To close this facility, as suggested by the Department of Defense, would curtail the efficient and effective support provided to these 252 Army units and would ignore the needs of those who have become dependent on the services provided by the fort to supplement their paltry retired pay.

The Long Beach Chamber of Commerce opposes the closure of Fort MacArthur, and has written Chairman HÉBERT voicing its opposition to the Defense Department's intent to close this vital military installation.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I place in the RECORD the letter to Chairman HÉBERT from the president of the Long Beach Chamber, Lawrence Kavanau:

LONG BEACH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Long Beach, Calif., February 11, 1974.
Hon. F. EDWARD HÉBERT,
Chairman, House Armed Services Committee,
Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. HÉBERT: The Long Beach Chamber of Commerce wishes to advise you of its opposition to the announced closing of Fort MacArthur, a major Army installation in Southern California that produces an actual payroll of \$22.7 million, that serves more than 43,000 retired servicemen, and generates \$59 million worth of business annually in the San Pedro Bay area of Los Angeles County.

We are fully cognizant of the need to trim national expenditures in a number of fields, but we believe it is most unwise to inflict this additional reduction on a metropolitan area that is still suffering from last year's drastic cutback in Naval operations. To take such a step at a time of national economic uncertainty can only result in a further weakening of our ability to contribute to the continued progress of our country.

We also support the position of Representative Glenn Anderson who points out that over 5% of the Nation's Army retirees live in Southern California and presently depend on Fort MacArthur for the many services to which they are entitled. We further support Representative Anderson's point that one of Fort MacArthur's primary missions is to provide administration and logistical support to the 252 units and activities in the 8 counties of Southern California, including 105 National Guard units, 78 Reserve units and 33 ROTC schools.

We realize the Nike program has become obsolete but we do believe there are overriding needs that require continued operation of a major Army post at Fort MacArthur. We therefore appeal to you for your assistance in bringing about a modification in the Defense Department's directive that would make it possible to keep the installation in business as a vital support facility for the remaining Army forces within our metropolitan region.

Sincerely,

LAWRENCE L. KAVANAU,
President.

FRUSTRATIONS OF HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATORS

HON. NORRIS COTTON

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, earlier this month the New Hampshire congressional delegation met in my office with the Legislative Committee of the New Hampshire Hospital Association to discuss various issues that confront the hospitals that we so vitally depend on. We had a good discussion of the President's national health insurance proposal and the new health resources planning program.

However, the bulk of our time was devoted to phase IV of the economic stabilization program and the problems which our New Hampshire hospitals are encountering with the control program. I have received a letter from Mr. G. A. Desrochers, administrator of the Beatrice D. Weeks Memorial Hospital, of Lancas-

ter, N.H., that puts into plain words the frustrations of hospital administrators everywhere. I ask unanimous consent this letter be printed under extension of remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BEATRICE D. WEEKS

MEMORIAL HOSPITAL,

Lancaster, N.H., February 15, 1974.

HON. NORRIS COTTON,

U.S. Senate,

Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR COTTON: I wanted to take a minute to let you know that the whole situation regarding controls on the health care industry is getting to the point of being absolutely absurd.

The President gets up and makes a pitch for national health insurance with only a minimal amount of federal intervention and at the same time, I'm reading a 15 page book from the Cost of Living Council outlining how they want us to limit our total expenses per admission. The next item I picked up to read is a proposal in the Federal Register from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare outlining how they want everyone who is on Medicaid or Medicare to have their need for hospitalization certified prior to admission if it's not an emergency case.

What in the world is going on? Does anyone know what sort of problems this is causing back here? I must spend a couple of hours a day going over new federal regulations, proposed federal regulations, changes in regulations and so forth. I've had to add additional accounting staff in that department to handle the vast array of Medicare, Medicaid and especially Price Commission forms, reports, regulations, etc.

This sort of thing is diverting so much attention away from our primary goal—good patient care—that over a period of time it's bound to effect the health care system, not only here but everywhere.

Now I understand the government is proposing that Price Controls be dropped on all other industries except hospitals and the oil industry. I don't presume to understand all of what's going on in the oil or any other industry but somebody, somewhere better start having some faith in free economy, stop viewing profits as a rip-off and allow the natural forces of the market place, such as competition and the law of supply and demand, handle the problem.

I know a little something about the health care industry, however, and I can tell you what is happening here and what additional controls will bring. You must realize that wages account for some 70% of hospital costs so consequently, when you talk of controlling hospital costs, you talk about controlling our employees' wages. I'll tell you right now that hospital costs are high, but our employees are not overpaid and I don't believe we're overstaffed. Our employees are not happy with their wages now; plus, if we're not able to compete with industry on salaries, we won't be able to attract new employees into the health care field. In addition, those people who are currently in the field are being forced to consider some sort of organization. Unions have been quick to realize this fact and are right now hard at work organizing employees who work at a neighboring community hospital.

I believe it is absolutely unrealistic to signal out the health care industry for continued control. I'm certain that if it wasn't for the fact that the industry has within it millions of professional people, you would see an immediate response similar to the independent truckers' reaction indicating their outrage at this discriminatory government control. Something should be done and done now to get the heavy hand of the federal government out of the health care industry.

I can't imagine that there is that much abuse of Medicare and Medicaid to justify the government's vast expansion of bureaucratic regulatory agencies for the health care industry.

Here's another factor that few are considering: all of these rules, regulations and paperwork are making it so difficult for physician's to practice that they are not recommending anyone to enter the field. Some of them are dropping out. If you think there is a shortage of physicians now, just let this continue and see where we end up in the next few years. These people in Washington don't seem to realize that physicians are not crooks; they're trying to care for their patients in the best way they know how. They are trained to know how to diagnose a patient, what tests to run, when to put him in the hospital, when to send him home, etc. Granted, there should be some accountability, but there is a limit.

Sincerely,

G. A. DESROCHERS,
Administrator.

MADISON HIGH SCHOOL'S CLEAN-UP AND CONSERVE PROGRAM IS MODEL FOR ALL AMERICANS

HON. J. WILLIAM STANTON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. J. WILLIAM STANTON. Mr. Speaker, for some months now, Madison, Ohio, in my district, has been a leader among communities in the northeastern part of the State which have organized civic action programs to deal with the waste, litter, and pollution that threatens to overwhelm our modern way of life. While on a visit to Madison High School a few weeks ago, I had the privilege of meeting some of the students who put together Madison's "Clean-up and Conserve" program, and who have worked long and hard to make the project a success. The following synopsis, prepared by Mr. Peter Lavergne, president of the Madison Anti-Litter League—MALL—shows how MALL came about and how it serves the community. The enthusiasm of those involved can serve as a model for all Americans.

It will be vitally important in the years to come to deal with the major problems that affect the environment and which have led to the energy crisis. These issues will confront every citizen every day, at work, at home or at school.

Civic action of the kind pioneered by MALL in the Lake County area will be needed during the crucial years ahead on a sustained basis. Those who have worked so diligently to make MALL a success are to be commended.

STATEMENT PREPARED BY MR. PETE LAVERGNE,
PRESIDENT OF THE MADISON ANTI-LITTER
LEAGUE (MALL)

The Madison Anti-Litter League (MALL) developed as a result of an acute interest in the environment on the part of a few Madison High School students, who chose to research for their English project the possibilities of what a high school student could do to improve his community. Upon completion of the project, the English instructor, Mr. Donald C. Strother, asked, "Well is that it? Are you going to put this research away and start another project or are you going to do

the things that you said should be done to better the community environment?" The students displayed an enthusiastic desire to begin immediately.

In April 1972, Mr. Strother became the adviser and Mr. Kirk M. Reid, a retired business executive who had expressed his concern for the ecology of the community in a speech to the English classes, was invited to act as a consultant and to aid in the formation of an environmental organization. The local government officials were questioned as to the ecological needs of the community and with these ideas in mind, the students developed their plans.

A membership drive was launched throughout the High School and Middle Schools, netting close to three hundred interested students and faculty members.

A meeting was held to determine the various projects that MALL could undertake. The first project was to organize a monthly collection of newspaper for recycling. A date was selected, the media was notified, and the paper drive was held. The people responded to the student effort by bringing sixty tons of paper. With the continued success, the students undertook the recycling of glass and cans. Twenty months later MALL received its one-millionth pound of recyclable material.

During the past twenty months, MALL has also accomplished the following:

- Development of Wildlife Sanctuaries
- Christmas Tree Recycling
- Leaf Shredding
- Printing and Distributing of Bumper stickers

- Watershed Pollution Investigation
- Education of the Community

Because of these accomplishments, MALL was presented the Governor's Award for Community Action in 1973.

MONTHLY NEWSLETTER

HON. WILLIAM L. SCOTT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. WILLIAM L. SCOTT. Mr. President, since coming to the Congress, we have sent monthly newsletters to our constituents and I ask unanimous consent to print our current newsletter in the RECORD for the information of my colleagues.

There being no objection, the newsletter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

YOUR SENATOR BILL SCOTT REPORTS

VISIT WITH THE PRESIDENT

Last Wednesday I visited with the President and discussed a wide range of issues, including energy problems, the environment and matters of especial interest to Virginians. It was an effort to continue the best possible working relationship between our Senate office and the White House. The President was cordial and appeared to be receptive to suggestions. No commitment on any specific item was requested. I do feel, however, that the meeting was beneficial and that there will be sympathetic consideration given to problems which may arise in the future involving Virginia.

DAYLIGHT SAVINGS

Some months ago the Congress passed an emergency measure to provide for daylight savings time on a year-round basis. It was thought that year-round daylight savings time would save energy and would be a reasonable method of cutting back on electricity.

While preliminary reports indicate that some degree of success has been achieved many people report inconveniences and, in certain cases, tragic consequences. The problems caused by school children waiting for buses in the predawn hours concern many parents across Virginia. Workmen are also going to their jobs before daylight and this offsets energy saved in the evenings.

To lessen adverse conditions created by the time change, I have sponsored legislation which would amend the Uniform Time Act to provide that daylight savings time will begin on the last Sunday in February of each year. Adoption of this proposal would allow the country to observe eight months of daylight savings time during which sunrise does not occur until 8:00 a.m. in the morning or later in many parts of the country. This appears to be a reasonable compromise to the problem and should warrant serious consideration.

TRUCK LEGISLATION

Our Senate Transportation Subcommittee has been holding hearings on proposals to increase the size and weights of trucks on our highways. This matter received considerable attention some years ago but public concern kept changes from being made in Federal standards. Now the issue is again before us, with truck drivers wanting to increase loads in their trucks because of higher fuel prices and reduced productivity due to lower speed limits. They feel that the more a trucker can load onto his vehicle, the less his unit cost will be and this could help keep prices down.

Many citizens, however, are concerned over the safety issue. Some feel that the durability of highways and bridges are threatened by weight increases. The committee therefore is attempting to resolve the apparent conflicts and has scheduled further hearings later this month with special reference to the safety factor.

ENERGY AND GASOLINE SHORTAGE

We received a letter a few days ago from a constituent which began: "While this letter is not submitted in the proper typed form or typed as my usual correspondence is it is because I am waiting in line for gasoline."

Perhaps this illustrates the concern and the frustration being experienced not only by people who are waiting in line for gasoline but by businessmen who are concerned about obtaining the energy necessary to continue their business operations. One constituent indicated that he had recently purchased a motel which was operating successfully until the last few months when motorists began reducing their travel and quit using his accommodations due to the energy shortage. Of course, tourism is a major industry in Virginia. While there are differences of opinion as to the scope of the shortage, the problem is serious and we must make every effort to resolve it.

The Virginia Congressional delegation has scheduled a meeting in my office for Tuesday of this week with the Administrator of the Federal Energy Office, Mr. Simon, to determine what can be done to alleviate the general problems and particularly as they relate to Virginia. In my opinion, however, we must eliminate hoarding of our resources by producers and consumers; reconsider environmental constraints; and make maximum use of our existing fossil fuels, which may include conversion of many stationary plants from oil to coal, with the understanding that the government will permit the continuance of the use of coal, our most abundant source of energy, for a number of years in the future.

Since the question of energy was discussed in some detail in our last newsletter I only want to assure you that this office will do everything possible to assist in the solution and to help constituents with their indi-

vidual problems. We are advised that the State Fuel Allocation Office in Richmond will endeavor to help all who care to call them. The area code is 804 and the telephone numbers are: 770-3508, or 770-1261, or 770-7795.

GENOCIDE TREATY

Some weeks ago, the question of ratification of the Genocide Treaty was once again brought before the Senate but after the leadership failed in its efforts to limit debate, it was withdrawn from further consideration. As you may know, after the atrocities in Germany during World War II, the United Nations adopted a proposal to make genocide an international crime. Everyone would oppose an effort by any nation to exterminate a particular racial, religious, or national group.

This proposal, however, does not require a nation to be advocating genocide but it is so vague that it might include one individual's efforts and cause him to be tried in an international rather than a domestic court. There is a reference to preventing births and forcibly transferring children from one group to another and the question might arise as to whether this includes birth control measures and the busing of children to obtain a racial balance. There is no doubt in my mind that a criminal statute enacted by any of our State legislatures, containing language similar to that found in the Genocide Convention, would be declared invalid because of its vagueness; and it would appear reasonable for any treaty ratified by the Senate to have the same degree of certainty as required for domestic laws.

There is also doubt as to whether a person tried before an international tribunal under this treaty would be afforded all of the Constitutional safeguards guaranteed to American citizens in our Constitution. The American Bar Association and many Senators, including myself, opposed the ratification of the treaty because of its broad scope, its vagueness and simply not being able to comprehend the various situations which might arise in the future under its provisions. Should you desire a copy of the proposed treaty or my comments on the floor for review, please contact the office.

SCHOOL BUSING

A Senate Judiciary Subcommittee had hearings recently on a number of measures relating to the busing of school children to obtain a racial balance. This is a problem which continues to concern many Americans and polls indicate most citizens would prefer that their children attend school within their own neighborhood rather than to be bused some distance from their homes in an effort to obtain a racial balance.

A number of solutions have been suggested, including a Constitutional Amendment to prevent busing, enactment of a law to prohibit race from being considered in the assignment of pupils and freedom of choice under which parents could decide which school their children would attend. Because a Constitutional Amendment would require a two-thirds favorable vote in each House of the Congress, as well as ratification by three-fourths of the State legislatures, there is considerable doubt that this could be accomplished. The other suggested solutions would be subject to review by the Federal courts and could well be declared unconstitutional. A possible alternative would be to transfer jurisdiction over issues and controversies involving the public schools from the Federal to the State courts.

PAMPHLETS AVAILABLE

Our office has a supply of the government publications listed below and if you would like to have any of them, please write us and copies will be forwarded to you:

Summary of Veterans Legislation, 1st Session, 93rd Congress.

Selecting a Vocational School.

House Construction . . . how to reduce costs.

Home heating . . . systems, fuels, controls. Removing stains from fabrics . . . home methods.

Social Security and Medicare packet. Soil conservation at home for city and suburban dwellers.

G.I. BILL

A bill calling for a two-year extension of educational benefits under the G.I. Bill has passed the House and is now in the Senate Committee on Veterans Affairs. It is my understanding that the Committee will consider this and other Veterans education legislation during the latter part of the month.

It seems reasonable for courts of general jurisdiction within the States to decide problems relating to the schools because State judges are more familiar with and attuned to local conditions and problems. Congress does have authority under the Constitution not only to constitute but to determine the jurisdiction of that court. The Chairman of Supreme Court and even to fix the appellate jurisdiction of that court. The Chairman of the Subcommittee, Senator Ervin of North Carolina, agreed that this would be both a constitutional and reasonable approach, although it is but one of the various measures which will be given consideration. Should you desire a copy of my bill or statement before the committee, please let me know.

VISITORS WELCOME

Visitors are always welcome to our Senate office, 3109 Dirksen Building, to obtain passes to the House or Senate visitors gallery. There is also a free guided tour of the Capitol and a very limited number of special tours of the White House. Because of the great demand, reservations for White House tours need to be made approximately a month in advance. However, if you are willing to stand in line, you can go directly to the White House, Tuesday through Saturday, from 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon, without prior reservations.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS

Since our last newsletter, we have sponsored or co-sponsored a number of legislative proposals. Among them are measures to:

Repeal the Economic Stabilization Act, thereby abolishing wage and price controls.

Prohibit the Department of Transportation from imposing mandatory seatbelt standards in vehicles requiring starter interlock systems.

Restore posthumously full rights of citizenship to General Robert E. Lee.

Decentralize pricing of natural gas at the wellhead and allow market conditions to set prices in order to expand natural gas production.

Amend the Clean Air Act to permit the burning of coal rather than oil in factories and industries during the national energy emergency.

LEGAL SERVICES

After a long debate, the Senate passed a bill to establish a non-profit Federal corporation to operate a program providing legal services to the poor in this country. In view of the fiscal condition of the Treasury and for other reasons, I opposed the bill which would cost \$260 billion over a three-year period.

In my opinion, legal aid can best be left to local communities and bar associations. Obviously every Senator hates to vote against measures which on the surface would benefit the poor. But we can never have a balanced budget or reduce inflationary pressures if we vote in favor of all spending bills.

OUT OF THE PAST

If I were to try and read, much less answer, all the attacks made on me, this shop might as well be closed for any other business. I do the very best I know how—the very best I can; and I mean to keep doing

so until the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won't amount to anything. If it brings me out wrong, ten angels swearing I was right would make no difference.—Abraham Lincoln.

CORRECT ADDRESS?

Many new names have been added recently to our newsletter list and we would like to avoid duplication and have the names and addresses as accurate as possible. In the event, therefore, that your mailing is inaccurate in any respect, please return the address label with the correction to our office.

OUTSTANDING ALABAMA FOOTBALL PLAYER

HON. BILL NICHOLS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker, some nights ago it was my honor to attend a banquet at Saks High School, Calhoun County, Ala., honoring a very fine athlete, Boyce Callahan. Boyce competed in high school football at Saks and graduated with outstanding credentials, except that he was labeled as being physically small and for this reason most college scouts said he was too small to make it in college football.

To make a long story short, Jacksonville State University recognized his ability and decided to give him a chance to make their football team and it is lucky for them they did. In Boyce's college football career he was conference rushing champ 4 years straight; All-Alabama Small College, All-NAIA District 27, and All-Gulf South Conference his last 3 years and Little All-America in the NAIA and Associated Press polls his junior and senior years and this is just to mention a few of his honors.

Apparently, when Boyce was in high school all those college scouts could see was a 5-foot, 9-inch high school senior who weighed 160 pounds when dressed in a wet sweat suit. They failed to look inside a young man to find the determination and desire that makes a great football player.

Boyce came to Jacksonville to play and play he did and all the while when Boyce was bursting through those holes on his way to gaining more than 4,000 yards many of those same scouts were eating their words.

Dr. Ernest Stone, president of Jacksonville State, and all the rest of the university community cannot say enough good things about this outstanding young man, not only as an athlete but as a person too. In fact, they paid him the highest tribute anyone can give to an athlete by retiring his number 33.

Mr. Speaker, Boyce Callahan was a respected football player but even more important, he is a respected person and friend to many in Calhoun County. With all due respect, I would like to enter into the Record two articles, one from the Birmingham News and the other from the Anniston Star, that discuss Boyce Callahan's achievements and I hope that each Member of Congress takes notice of his outstanding record:

[From the Anniston (Ala.) Star, Feb. 3, 1974]

"CALLAHAN DAY" ENDS, BOYCE REAPS HONORS

It was one of those night's every boy dreams of.

And it was quite a night Saturday night at Saks High School.

For Boyce Callahan.

The "Little All-America" and Jacksonville State University running back and former Saks football great reaped just about every award that could be reaped by a deserving young man.

After all, it was "Boyce Callahan Day" in Calhoun County and even for the State of Alabama, so proclaimed by Gov. George C. Wallace.

But Wallace's proclamation was just icing on a cake spiced with telegrams from Congressmen, Senators, football coaches and the President of the United States.

People like Congressman Bill Nichols, State Sen. Fred Ray Lybrand and Representatives Ray Burgess and Donald Stewart were among the VIP's.

So was Jacksonville State's President, Dr. Ernest Stone and JSU's chairman of the Board of Trustees, Hugh Merrill.

And the list went on.

Callahan's high school football coach Jack Stewart, attended along with Jax State head football man, Charlie Pell and offensive backfield coach, Clarke Mayfield.

"Callahan Day" got off to a roaring beginning Saturday morning with a reception at Saks, followed by a 'smoker' at the JSU locker room.

Then came the main attraction, a gigantic banquet honoring the 5-9, 160 pound brown-haired halfback.

Nichols helped to get the praise going.

"I'm proud to be here to join you in honoring a very fine man. I'm pleased and privileged and honored to be here on your night," he said.

Before a highlight could be noted, Stone surprised no one by announcing that No. 33, Callahan's jersey number while at Jax the past four years, would be retired.

Callahan received another honor, "Little All-America" style, when Anniston Star Sports Editor George Smith presented him with the Associated Press and NAIA first-team plaque.

Norman Cole, president of the Saks Athletic Club, also was on the end of the awards presentations when he gave Callahan a check for \$2,050.

But with all those honors, it was Callahan's former playing mate, Phil Murphy, during his elementary, junior high and varsity years that prompted the crowd to go wild.

Murphy, a member of the University of Alabama Crimson Tide football team, did some reminiscing of yesteryear. He received a standing ovation.

Then Stewart did some talking.

"Boyce Callahan is not only a super football player, but a super person. I think he stands for everything an athlete should stand for.

"The best thing I can say about Boyce is he's still the same person he is now as the time I first met him. I think I can speak for every athlete who ever wore the Red and White (Saks school color). There is no way we can measure the contributions made by Boyce Callahan to Saks High School and to our community."

Presentations were again made. One by Doug Crow another former teammate of Callahan, who, on behalf of the coaches and players of the 1969 Saks football team, honored the Jax great with an award.

Boyd Vaughn presented Callahan with a scrapbook of his playing days while at Saks and Jax State. The award was in the behalf of the community of Calhoun County.

"When a boy comes along like Boyce Callahan, he kindles a spirit in all of us," Pell

said near the end of the banquet. He's great, great young man."

But more than that, Callahan's offensive coach, Clarke Mayfield, will tell you, "He's a great football player, but he's also a great leader."

[From the Birmingham News, Feb. 3, 1974]

BOYCE'S NIGHT—TRIBUTES POUR IN FROM ALL OVER UNITED STATES

(By Jimmy Bryan)

Boyce Callahan had many nights of magnificence playing football at Saks High School and Jacksonville State University, but none will stand out more vividly in his mind than the night his friends and neighbors pitched for him in the Anniston suburb of Saks Saturday . . . it was a genuine out-pouring of affection for the 5-9, 160-pound tailback who gained over 4,200 yards in 36 Jacksonville State games . . . they filled the cafeteria at Saks High School, and watched again the magic of Boyce Callahan with a football under his arm . . . highlights of his career at Saks and Jacksonville were shown on special films put together by Saks High and Jax State coaches.

There was a letter from President Richard Nixon, from Paul Bryant and Ralph Jordan . . . from Gov. George Wallace and Lt. Gov. Jere Beasley . . . Stewart and Jax coaches Charley Pell and Clarke Mayfield had parts on the program . . . Pell announced that Boyce's No. 33 Gamecock jersey would never be worn again . . . 33 was retired . . . a sizeable cash gift, which would have bought an automobile, was handed the big little man . . . all in all, it was some evening.

SHOULD THE PRICE FOR DÉTENTE BE RAISED?

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. HARRY F. BYRD, JR. Mr. President, in recent agreements with the Soviet Union, it becomes increasingly clear that the United States has come off second best.

I think that is true of the grain sale, the settlement of the Russian debt and the SALT agreement on limitation of strategic arms.

It is imperative, I believe, that the representatives of the United States take a firmer stance and win more concessions in bargaining with the Russians. A relaxation of tensions is desirable, to be sure, but a détente in which all the advantages flow to the Soviet Union is unpromising and risky.

In the newspapers of February 21, Columnist Joseph Kraft wrote that unless the United States raises the price for détente, unless it exacts meaningful concessions, support for the policy of détente will vanish in this country.

I agree with Mr. Kraft, and I feel his analysis of the present relative positions of the United States and the Soviet Union is a valuable one.

I ask unanimous consent that the column, "Should the Price for Détente be Raised?" be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

There being no objection, the column was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

SHOULD THE PRICE FOR DÉTENTE BE RAISED?

(By Joseph Kraft)

The deportation of Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn demonstrates how difficult it is to nurse the Soviet Union toward a civilized political regime. The mellowing of Soviet power is not going to be achieved by the mere force of economic modernization, nor by contact with the West and discreet diplomatic hints.

An all-court press, largely by the United States, is required. By the willful provocation which led to his expulsion, Solzhenitsyn has asked whether we in the West care enough about peace and freedom to go the distance—to keep the pressure on the Soviet regime.

Let us make no mistake about it. By repeated and well-publicized acts of defiance, Solzhenitsyn asked for trouble.

He probably could have gone on writing the powerful novels which won him the Nobel prize. But that wasn't enough. He wrote *The Gulag Archipelago*, an account of the Soviet prison system as it operated under Stalin which named names. He published it in the West with indications that there was more to come if he were arrested.

As the police closed in, he kept Western reporters abreast at every turn. Twice he refused a summons from the secret police, and twice he let reporters in Moscow know about it. The comment he made the day before his expulsion was a particularly sharp challenge to the regime. He refused a summons because of what he called "a situation of general illegality" in the Soviet Union.

So his behavior poses a problem. Why did Solzhenitsyn ask for it? What was he trying to prove?

The answer lies in the achievement of party secretary Leonid Brezhnev. Mr. Brezhnev is on the way to solving the problem of achieving economic progress without abandoning the iron control of the Bolshevik system. His method is what we call détente—the easing of tensions with the West.

By a controlled flow of Western goods and technology and capital, Russia keeps moving forward. The standard of living has slowly improved. The frontiers of knowledge are explored. Television sets, automobiles and computers become part of the Soviet system.

Because this forward motion is achieved largely by borrowing the fruits of Western initiative and invention, the party maintains its supremacy and the military retains its all-powerful grip on Soviet resources. To be sure, in return for its credits and technological assistance, the West does ask a price. Under prodding from the United States, the Soviet Union has lifted—a little—the barriers to emigration of Jews to Israel.

But political change is not set in motion. On the contrary, the dissidents, who advocate real change are sent off one by one to the prison camps of Siberia, or to various asylums, or into exile.

Against this background the logic of deliberately needling the regime, of trying to force a confrontation, becomes clear. Solzhenitsyn, like the physicist Andrei Sakharov, decided that it is no longer feasible to try to work within the system for reform. By courting trouble, and finally achieving it, Solzhenitsyn was signaling desperately to the West.

He was telling us that we should ask far more than we have in return for our capital and technology. He was asking us to insist on more changes in Russia, and more basic changes, as a price for Soviet entry to the advanced world. He was making the case that if the West cracks down hard now, Brezhnev will yield—not be forced to give way to a new set of hard-liners.

My own sense is that Solzhenitsyn is right. It seems to me very clear that the United States should raise the price for détente. It is not enough for the Soviet Union merely to let out several thousand Jews through the backdoor. If the Russians want to be

part of the developed world, then they are going to have to behave like an advanced country. That means, at a minimum, whittling down the military occupation of Eastern Europe and allowing the basic freedoms which one of the greatest writers in the world needs to continue his work.

Up to now, President Nixon and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger could make the case for moving discreetly for an easing of the Soviet regime in the context of détente. Now the weakness of that quiet approach is clear. If they don't press Moscow in a more open manner it will be hard to resist the conclusion that, where matters of liberty and morality are concerned, the President and Secretary of State have a high threshold of pain. If nothing else, they will forfeit the American constituency for détente which is already breaking up.

DANGEROUS ECONOMIC SITUATION
FACES UNITED STATES

HON. RICHARD BOLLING

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, in recent years I have put so many of Hobart Rowen's columns on economic matters in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that I am beginning to feel like a press agent. But the one which follows represents such a high standard of reporting of key developments in the complicated, unusual and terribly dangerous economic situation which confronts the United States and in fact the world that I want to be sure that as many as possible of my colleagues are aware of the column and the situation it describes. It appeared in the Washington Post of Sunday, March 3, 1974.

GROWING ECONOMIC CRISIS SPLITS U.S. POLICY
MAKERS

(By Hobart Rowen)

Just as administration officials are squabbling over the real dimensions of the energy crisis, Federal Reserve Board officials are divided on the right strategy to cope with a growing economic crisis.

The economic issue is dramatized by a new assessment of the outlook made at meetings of key Nixon administration men last week, at which it was concluded that the downturn in real gross national product for the first quarter could be over 3 per cent, and possibly as much as 4 per cent.

That much of a negative growth result—the first stage of a recession—would be more serious than anticipated at the beginning of 1974. The government's first forecast of the quarter-by-quarter projections—still unpublished—is understood to have put the first quarter real growth figure at about a minus 2 per cent.

But two things have changed the picture. First, the worst inflation rates since World War I have cut deeply into consumer purchasing power. Harvard Professor Otto Eckstein, who is forecasting a 4.2 per cent drop in real GNP for the first quarter, points out that the January price hikes (37 per cent for the wholesale price index, 12.2 per cent for the consumer index) "are a menace to prosperity."

Second, the public antipathy to gasoline-consuming big cars has run deep. The drop in that part of the economy dependent on autos apparently will range between 15 and 20 per cent in real terms for the first quarter.

Personal income dropped by \$4 billion in January, an extraordinary decline. Even if

February and March show some improvement, this slide, combined with skyrocketing prices, means that real income is so far off that consumer buying power could be weak for the rest of the year.

"From the point of view of the consumer," says Michael Evans of Chase Econometric Associates, "this is the worst news in almost 40 years."

The one small note of cheer is the McGraw Hill survey indicating a big jump in business plans for capital investment. But whether industry will actually achieve the projected 18 per cent in capital outlays remains to be seen.

With the Federal Reserve Board, there is a well-defined minority that thinks the time has already arrived to move directly to bolster the weakening economy. But they have not yet won the most influential member of that board, Chairman Arthur F. Burns, to their point of view.

The board minority are ready right now for an additional stimulus from government spending. At least one is also in favor of Democratic suggestions on Capitol Hill for a tax cut. And the minority—which at various times includes as many as three of the seven-man board—would favor a substantial easing of the Fed's monetary posture if the first-quarter figures when published later this month actually show the kind of staggering result outlined above.

Chairman Burns, however, feels strongly that the overwhelming economic problem at the moment is the threat of what he calls "Latin-American-type" inflation, and that the only way to deal with it is to follow a period of relative austerity for "several" months.

"The current economic slowdown," Burns told the Joint Economic Committee last week, "does not appear to have the characteristics of a typical business recession." Therefore, he argued, the traditional easier-money policy that might be used to stimulate demand is not the right policy now.

But the board minority aren't so sure that supply constraint, rather than demand, is still the main problem. "This is fast becoming a downturn triggered by weakness on the demand side," says a well-informed source, "and this is the issue that could cause some hot arguments inside the board."

In the Fed's Open Market Committee—the over-all policy-making body which includes presidents of the regional Reserve Banks—Burns has enormous prestige and sway. It is unlikely that the OMC would move to a significant easing of policy until Burns has made up his own mind that the time is ripe.

Treasury Secretary George Shultz for the moment shares Burns' disapproval of substantial acceleration of government spending. He is placing his bets on a mid-year upturn—give or take a few months—a better flow of oil and a more or less natural break in speculative commodity prices.

Meanwhile, the energy crisis has pitted Federal Energy Office boss William E. Simon against the free-market contingent which wants to let prices—rather than allocation orders or rationing—handle the situation. Ranged against Simon are Office of Management and Budget Director Roy Ash and Economic Council Chairman Herbert Stein. Even Shultz, who works closely with and admires Simon privately, has doubts about how long the allocation program should be kept going.

Ash and Stein are more direct. Ash says the shortage will be over in a matter of months. Stein, in an off-the-cuff speech Wednesday night to the National Economists Club here, pointedly blamed the mess on government allocation and price regulations.

"People (on gas lines) are now paying in time for the uncertainty," Stein said. "If they knew they could get gas at 80 cents a gallon, there wouldn't be the lines."

But the free-market formula for easing the

oil problem would of course add to existing inflationary pressures.

The worst part of the situation is growing fear in the nation that the government has no plan to cope with the general deterioration of economic prospects.

Burns' warnings of the consequences of "double-digit" inflation are impressive, and he is listened to with the greatest respect on the Hill and by the members of his board, even when they don't fully agree with him. But the mild recession he seems to be advocating wasn't a cure for inflation or high wage demands in 1970. Would it be any more useful now?

There is a sense among many people that the nation is drifting into an economic morass without leadership, that President Nixon's only solution to inflation sounds—strangely—like letting prices rise even farther. Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz makes the same old worn-out promises of better food supplies and lower prices.

A government economist confides—I thought more hopefully than assuredly—that if there is a minus 4 per cent real growth number for the first quarter, it will surely be the worst quarter of the year. "I never heard of a recession in the middle of a capital goods boom," he says.

But Arthur Burns himself more than once has told his students (and fellow board members) that once an economic slide of this sort gets under way, no one knows how far it will go.

A TRUE WINNER

HON. JOHN B. BREAU

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. BREAU. Mr. Speaker, I wish to share with my colleagues and with the people of this great Nation some wisdom that comes—not from the intellect of presumptive statement or the accumulate knowledge of philosophy—but from the heart of youth.

It is the winning entry in a Voice of Democracy contest held in my district in Louisiana, and it deserves the attention of anyone wishing to find hope amid the political chaos that seems ready to engulf us all in the aftermath of 1973.

The writer is Tyra Patterson of Lake Charles, La., and I can add nothing to what she has written, except my thanks and the appreciation of all people who love truth, honesty, loyalty and understanding of what America is all about.

The winning entry follows:

MY RESPONSIBILITY AS A CITIZEN

(By Tyra Patterson)

According to the dictionary a citizen is a native or naturalized person owing allegiance to and entitled to protection from a government.

We have often heard the well known expression "for God and country". We notice that God comes first. In fulfilling my allegiance to my country my primary duty is toward God. In fact, we should all believe in Him and follow the precepts of the Bible. A study of past history reveals that countries that have been based on Christian principles have survived the longest and had the happiest citizens. By the same token, as countries lost their principles, they fell. God protects the nations and their citizens where He is respected and obeyed. This allegiance to God must be individual and collective. I personally must obey God's laws.

My next duty to my country is to prepare myself as a responsible citizen; this may prove to be a lifetime job. First, I must study past history as well as present history in order to be informed historically. Second, as an American citizen, I must study the Constitution of the United States and know the freedoms it guarantees and the responsibilities it sets forth, both the government and citizens. For, as a citizen, it is my duty to preserve and follow the Constitution our forefathers had the marvelous foresight and brilliance to prepare for governing this Republic. They were Christians and based the Constitution on Christian principles.

The Constitution of the United States of America is without a doubt the best blueprint for a representative republic that has ever been devised by men. If representatives elected by the people have integrity and understand the Constitution, it will serve us many hundreds of years. On the other hand, if our officials do not have the integrity to uphold it, no written constitution can guarantee us our freedoms and good government. Third, a good citizen becomes informed and informs others about current events and important issues facing the country. By fulfilling my responsibility of being informed, I am preparing myself for another important responsibility, that of intelligent voting.

Citizens should not vote for the mere sake of voting. Therefore, I must be well-informed on the particular issue or candidate and must use the information I have gained to vote for the good of the Republic. For what good is it if people vote for someone or something they know nothing at all about? If that is the case, we have not accepted nor fulfilled our whole responsibility. Suppose we unwarily vote for someone or something which is corrupting our freedoms. Is it not better to not vote at all than to vote without even attempting to investigate the issue? As a citizen I must not flounder in ignorance, but seek truth and not be satisfied with less; nor should I be lazy and let only the minority rule. We should all voice our views, putting, of course, the good of the Republic before personal gain or sectional favoritism.

I must use my influence as a citizen by promoting projects, ideas, and legislation that are good for our country. I must express my views and take the time to write government officials and voice my views. For a government to be responsive to its citizens, it must know their thoughts and ideas. A saying in common use is "Your influence counts, use it!" That is an admonition worthy of repetition.

In the future when I have children of my own, it is my duty to teach my children their responsibilities as citizens toward preserving freedom so they might begin preparing for good citizenship. Only in this way will freedom last for our future generations.

Freedom doesn't come easy and never has, but we must not shirk our responsibilities as citizens because freedom is our most prized possession.

GEORGE B. COLLINS, OIL ATTORNEY, OFFERS SUGGESTIONS ON ENERGY CRISIS

HON. RAY J. MADDEN

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, industry, manufacturing, retail business, and all segments of our economy, including truck operators and motorists of all de-

scriptions, are undergoing a partial paralysis the like of which has never been endured by the Nation.

The Congress last week enacted an energy bill which the vast majority of the House of Representatives, reflecting the minds of their constituents, hopes will eventually bring about sufficient supplies of energy fuel at normal prices.

Many speeches on the floor of the House during the debate on the energy bill were made by Members of Congress, most of whom had little knowledge of the reasons for the oil conglomerates' failing to provide sufficient exploration for oil over the years. It was almost the unanimous opinion that the big oil operators had relied almost exclusively on the Middle East for our energy sources.

This morning I received a letter from one of the leading attorneys in the State of Kansas, who has many years of experience representing oil companies, George B. Collins of the firm of Collins & Collins, Wichita, Kans., setting out some practical recommendations which might help solve our energy difficulties.

COLLINS & COLLINS,

Wichita, Kans., February 28, 1974.

HON. RAY MADDEN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR RAY: As you know, I have represented major and independent oil producers for over forty years and have had personal interests in petroleum both in the United States and Ireland for more than fifteen years. Pursuant to your request of the other evening for some suggestions as to solving the energy crisis, I have the following to offer:

Depletion: This rule has caused the escape of taxes on billions of dollars of oil and gas income for the benefit of people who have never spent a penny in oil and gas exploration. Many of these are owners of farms, ranches, plantations, as well as railroads and other large corporations with huge landholdings. The law should be changed to permit the depletion allowance to be taken only to the extent that a corresponding expenditure in exploration has been made. The greater portion of this saving has been for the benefit of the large integrated oil companies, much of their production having been obtained through the purchase of the producing properties from independents who were forced to sell their properties due to the low price of oil and gas. These companies find it cheaper to let the independents run the risks of finding production and then purchasing it. This has happened in dozens of cases to my knowledge in the Mid Continent field. The income tax returns would contain this information and administration can thereby be accomplished without any added expense to Internal Revenue Service.

However, the implementation of the foregoing would not have either immediate or far reaching enough effects to correct the energy crisis without meeting the next item which is most critical.

Crude oil prices: The independent producer of oil and gas who it is recognized is responsible for finding 80% of the crude oil supplies in the United States, has been virtually removed from the scene due to the low crude oil prices. The disastrous effects of low prices for farm products in the 30's caused an exodus of hundreds of thousands of farmers from the farm. The 50's caused a similar exodus of independent oil producers due to low prices for their product. The oil producer and the wheat and corn producers are akin in that the price of their product is fixed by others. Rotary rigs operated in Kansas went from a high of 200, 15 years ago, to 20, but have now increased to about 50

due to the increase in crude prices despite the shortage of drilling rigs and casing. Traditionally oil field workers have been among the best paid in the nation and deservedly so, because their high risk and skilled work is around the clock in all kinds of weather and away from their homes. The transportation and refinery workers who depend upon the supplies of crude oil for their jobs are likewise highly paid as befits their skilled and hazardous occupation.

The oil shortage can be met with adequate prices to meet sky-rocketing costs and I trust Congress will recognize that if crude prices are to be shaved that it be done with a delicate touch or it will slit the throat of the independent producer.

Sincerely,

GEORGE B. COLLINS.

RUNNING OUT OF WHEAT?

HON. JAMES ABDNOR

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. ABDNOR. Mr. Speaker, anyone who has more than a rhetorical interest in the much discussed wheat situation will do well to read the following article which was published in the March 1, 1974, issue of the Wall Street Journal. It is not my purpose today to engage in further rhetoric, but to set the record straight. In this regard, the article speaks very well for itself:

RUNNING OUT OF WHEAT?

The American Bakers Association is making a lot of noise, predicting the nation will run out of wheat for a few weeks this spring and there will be a "bread blackout." They know how to hit an American where it hurts, saying that unless the government doesn't take immediate action this will also mean "no hamburger buns, no rolls for hot dogs at the ball games, no bakery snacks for children, no birthday cakes and no pizza."

By all that is red, white and blue, we fearlessly predict nothing of the sort will happen. Cash wheat already has begun to slide from a stratospheric \$6.18 a bushel last Tuesday, a price so gaudy that it was attracting Canadian wheat. And with the price falling (it hit \$5.59 yesterday) and a new crop coming along in May, foreign buyers may be unloading some of the whopping 480 million bushels they have under contract but haven't used. It takes only 23 million bushels to keep this country at least in bread for a month.

What the worriers seems to forget is that the price of wheat, unlike the price of oil, is not being controlled by the government. By bidding up the price, Americans can not only pull in wheat from Canada. They can also buy back wheat from the 1973-74 crop that has been sold for export but which has not yet left our shores. In effect we have already repurchased 37 million bushels from the Russians when they agreed to defer receipt of current-crop wheat until the new crop comes in. They bought low, sold high, and contracted to buy back through the futures market at a lower price. Ah, capitalism.

The Agriculture Department has good reason to be complacent in the face of the horrors being projected by the millers and bakers. It knows that of that 480 million bushels sold for export but still sitting around, 131.8 million bushels are ticketed for "unknown destinations." Its experience a year ago with its new export monitoring system indicates that the system does over-

state exports. Foreign buyers hedge against anticipated shortages or simply take speculative positions at attractive prices. Given the short-term world grain needs and the high U.S. prices, it's not unreasonable to expect that much of the unknown-destination export wheat, and even some of the known-destination wheat, will never leave the country.

Then too, the vision of scarcity painted by the bakers relies on the juggling of numbers in a "statistical year." But farmers don't plant and harvest in a statistical year. Wheat from the old crop doesn't have to last until July 1 because a few hundred million bushels of the new crop will be rolling into the supply stream in May. About the only thing that can prevent this at this point is drought and plague in Texas.

What really seems to be the problem with the millers and bakers is that for the first time in decades they're having to deal in a free market in wheat. Always before, they could get by on skimpy inventories because Uncle Sam, through the taxpayer-financed Commodity Credit Corporation, sat on mountains of wheat that was always available at a moment's notice, at a price. Now, they either have to carry inventory or develop fancy lines of credit so they can buy in the forward market. Many have, and are covered. Those that haven't are learning fast, and we'll venture another fearless prediction that they won't be caught short a year from now.

The only thing that baffles us is what the bakers hope to gain by pumping up scarcity horrors, which can only put upward pressures on prices. Those who have cleverly covered themselves in the forward market would seem to have most to gain competitively speaking, by putting up prices. Those who haven't covered themselves would be better spreading wild stories of a huge wheat glut come spring.

While we're confident the nation will not run out of birthday cakes and pizza pies, we're not totally unsympathetic to the millers and bakers. After all, they were squeezed as unmercifully as any sector by the Cost of Living Council, until they were finally permitted to pass through soaring raw-material costs into the prices of their cakes and pies. But having learned so recently how brutal government intervention in the economy can be, it is troubling that they should now be demanding it again.

FOOD PRICES—WHY SO HIGH?

HON. LESLIE C. ARENDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, everyone is concerned about the rising cost of food, but more and more Americans are becoming aware of the fact that this is not the fault of the farmer. Indeed, agriculture is the most efficient sector of our entire food system.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I wish to include the following editorial which appears in the March 1971 edition of *Successful Farming* magazine. It is written by their Washington correspondent, Fred Bailey, Jr. According to Mr. Bailey, it is time for the food industry to start leveling with consumers. Food prices are too high—and he gives his analysis of the reasons. His comments are worth reading:

WASHINGTON REPORT: EDITORIAL VIEWPOINT

(Here is a story that, until now, no one in agriculture has had the backbone to write. It is written by Fred Bailey, Jr., *Successful Farming's* Washington correspondent, and bears reading closely . . . and pondering. If anyone cares to respond, we are always glad to give space to responsible viewpoints.)—The Editors.

As you read this, a lot of people are getting set to spend a lot of money to tell the consumers of this country—as though they hadn't heard it over and over again like a broken record—what a great buy food is. The argument has mainly been that "you can afford it, so quit griping!" This has been the traditional party line of the entire food industry and as farmers we've faithfully followed it like a hound behind a jackrabbit. In the opinion of this writer, it's high time we began leveling with consumers and telling them we couldn't agree with them more: Food prices are too high. Because they are.

Who's responsible. And in the same breath we ought to tell them why food prices are too high, so if they want to yell at someone they'll know who to yell at—namely those segments of our food system that are really responsible for soaring grocery costs: Labor unions whose featherbedding and excessive wage demands have been a major factor in higher-cost food; a rail system that is often just slightly more efficient than a mule train; a maze of ridiculous laws and regulations by state and local governments; an almost total lack of uniformity in grades and standards; and a long list of other obstacles which stand in the way of consumers getting more for their food dollars.

As the most efficient sector of our food system (and the most efficient sector of the entire U.S. economy, for that matter), we've been apologists for shortcomings in the rest of the system for much too long. And with each new bump in the cost of living curve, these shortcomings become that much more difficult to apologize for, that much harder to justify with silly statistics. The fact is, we have nothing to apologize for, nothing that needs to be justified. Agriculture's accomplishments are a matter of record and most consumers are aware of them.

Time to be honest. Yet we continue to be a party to the big lie that everything's just dandy at the checkout counter. The longer we participate in this deception, the more we risk incurring the distrust and hostility of our best friends: The American consumers who enjoy and pay for the things we produce.

The time has thus arrived to assert that we don't like overpriced food one bit more than they do. After all, we have to buy back most of our groceries at the same inflated prices they have to pay. But it's not just that. Much more worrisome is the fact that when consumers finally tire of being gouged at the grocery store, they'll start buying fewer groceries.

So first thing we need to do is stop parroting the party line about how cheap food is. Our customers know better. Instead, we need to lay out the kind of hard facts a National Commission on Productivity came up with, but in some cases decided not to talk about, when it took a close look at productivity in the food industry. The report of the Commission clearly points a finger at causes of higher food prices. From this and other sources, consider the following:

Of the roughly \$750 the average American will spend for food at and away from home this year, farmers will get only about \$300. Fully half of the remainder—about \$225—will go to pay the tab for labor. During the past 10 years, labor costs in the food industry have soared a staggering 80%, four times faster than productivity.

Or let them look at specifics: Substantial

money could be saved by butchering meat into retail cuts at a packing plant but local butchers' unions won't allow it. Costs could be cut if bread and milk could be stacked on the grocery shelf by store clerks instead of by highly paid delivery truck drivers. Fish would be cheaper if they didn't have to be caught in boats built in union boatyards. And supermarket expenses could be reduced if retail clerks weren't so obstinately opposed to automated checkout counters.

Much of our rail transportation makes molasses seem speedy. It takes half again longer, and in some cases twice as long, to move perishable food from the West to the East Coast as it did 20 years ago. Instead of more refrigerated cars to haul food, the railroads today own less than one-third as many as in 1968. At any given time, an average of nearly 90% of the railroad cars in the U.S. are standing still, empty. One result: More food must be carried by trucks, driven by drivers who may earn \$25,000 annually.

One more fact for mediation: Mainly because of anti-backhaul laws, up to 40% of the trucks on the road run without a load. Cost: \$250 million.

A simple item like an orange is handled 17 separate times from tree to table. Apples are packed in containers of 40 different sizes and shapes, none of which fit a standard grocery shipping pallet. The 8,000 most common items in a food warehouse are packaged in 2,650 different sizes, reducing automated handling.

Federal, state and local regulations add unnecessary millions of dollars to the cost of food. A single change by a single state in the ingredients required to be listed on sausage labels added \$75,000 a year to consumer costs. Absurdly confusing packaging and inspection requirements further boost grocery prices.

This is by no means a complete list. It is barely a beginning. But its at least a sample of the sort of things someone should be telling consumers about who is really responsible for the exorbitant cost of food. Let's stop trying to kid our customers.

BURTON K. WHEELER, THE ECHO OF AN ERA

HON. DICK SHOUP

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. SHOUP. Mr. Speaker, recently Mr. Woody West of the Washington Star News wrote a tribute to former Senator from Montana, Burton K. Wheeler. Senator Wheeler's services to his State and Nation are well known and he is held in high regard by all who know him. Senator Wheeler is firmly established as one of the great leaders in our history. Accordingly, I submit for the RECORD the comments by Mr. West about Montana's great Burton K. Wheeler:

BURTON K. WHEELER, THE ECHO OF AN ERA
(By Woody West)

The small office high over 15th Street is crowded with yesterday. It echoes, when Sen. Burton K. Wheeler begins to speak, with the fury of old political campaigns, with issues that shaped the present with the dignity and ugliness regenerated in the contention of conflicting interests.

Wheeler will be 92 this month. Except for the several months that the farmer senator spends in Montana each year, he daily is in his office at the law firm of Wheeler & Wheel-

er. He tolerates the importunities of age with the impatience that in prime years he visited upon those he considered malefactors.

His memory tumbles the luminous names from the past out across the room—LaFollette, Borah, Lodge and Roosevelt, and on across the pages of American history that he lived.

In the years since Burton Kendall Wheeler took his seat in the Senate in 1923, America has been transformed from rural to urban, from a bulky adolescent groping through the tangles of international affairs to a giant among nations; from a country sometimes arrogant in confidence of its destiny to one that, now, often doubts itself and its navigation.

In his 24 years as a senator, there was little of major import in which Wheeler was not immersed—from the Tea pot Dome scandal dogged by his senior colleagues from Montana, Sen. Thomas J. Walsh, to the investigation of Harry M. Daugherty's Ohio Gang; the heady days of the New Deal and Wheeler's opposition to FDR's "court packing" plan and the brutal debate over U.S. entry into World War II.

Historians Jonathan Daniels called him a "brass knuckle battler." Wheeler was the recipient of less complimentary descriptions, spanning the political spectrum—radical, Communist, pro-German, conservative, isolationist. He bore them all with the imperturbability of one sure of his footing.

"They said I was an isolationist," he reflected the other day, "but only to the extent that I wanted to keep out of the war. When Japan attacked, I was one of the first to say we had to lick the hell out of them."

"I felt that if we hadn't gotten into it, Hitler and Stalin would have fought it out until one was in the hospital and the other in the coffin."

He leans back in the leather swivel chair, shadowed by a pervasive past. "I said that what we were doing would make the world safe for communism," he recalls, "but I was also one of the few, in 1923, to say we ought to recognize Russia. One paper said I should be deported—where to, I asked, back to Massachusetts?"

He calls himself, "Yankee from the West," in his autobiography, published a decade ago. Born in Hudson, Mass., on Feb. 27, 1882, Burton Wheeler drifted across the continent, through the University of Michigan law school, to Butte, Mont.

It was a familiar course to thousands of young Easterners in those early years of a new century. The Pacific Coast was Wheeler's goal. But, waiting for a train in Butte, the young lawyer sat in a poker game near the depot. Shortly Wheeler was broke. A young dude was easy pickings in those robust years for a couple of Butte card sharks.

Burton K. Wheeler, the "headly days" behind him, is still working.

Wheeler made necessity a vehicle and set up practice there in Silver Bow County. Those were the years when Montanans were vassals. When they spoke of "the company," it meant one thing—the Anaconda Copper Mining Co., that controlled the life of the state, economic, social and political.

Wheeler became a vociferous opponent, a course that in those days usually brought rapid and effective anonymity. Not for B. K. Wheeler, as several generations of Montanans knew him. He was appointed district attorney for the state, served in the Montana House of Representatives, and was massively defeated in his 1920 campaign as a Democrat for the statehouse.

Two years later, however, he was elected to the U.S. Senate, joining Walsh, another tenacious Montana maverick, and served for 24 years. In 1924, Wheeler ran as vice presidential candidate on Sen. Robert M. (Bob) LaFollette's Progressive party ticket, and went down to defeat before the laconic Coolidge. The tide of reform was running out of

fuel as prosperity stuck its head, briefly as it would turn out, around the corner.

Now, from the perspective of full years, Wheeler looks about at a world as different from that of his prime years as dust from butter.

"I've never been pessimistic at all about the United States," he says. "I've felt we've made mistakes, a good many, but by comparison with other countries, I feel we're ahead and will continue to be ahead."

He pauses, the mumble of traffic muted there high above the street. "But I must confess that I'm a little more worried about conditions in the country that heretofore, particularly the economic situation. This country and no other country can afford to be as reckless in expenditures and government spending as we've been. And we've used our resources recklessly. The gas and energy shortage may wake up the American people to what could happen in other areas," he says.

A massive stuffed buffalo head gazes down on the office and dozens of pictures of the mighty figures in recent history. Then was then and now is now.

"I don't think Nixon should resign or be impeached," he says, "not because of the man himself but from the standpoint of what it would do to the office of the President. It wouldn't be good for the country. And whatever else, he's done a good job in foreign affairs."

Watergate and its curious ripples don't constitute a first-rate scandal in the eyes of a man who went to the mat with Harry Daugherty who, finally, was forced out of the Cabinet.

"I hold no brief with what's been done," says Wheeler. "I think it was deplorable and those who took part should be prosecuted."

The past again is fresh. "What they did in the last campaign was child's play."

And Wheeler recalls 1920, for example, when he acquired the nickname "Boxcar Burt" after finding it prudent to spend the night inside one that served as a remote railroad station as a group of angry anti-Wheelerites panted outside to administer more than rhetoric and were dissuaded only by a friend of the candidate's who threatened to "fill them full of lead."

And in 1925, when as a result of his unrelenting pursuit of Daugherty, that attorney general trumped up an indictment of Wheeler and the U.S. Senator was tried on an influence charge.

"I was never worried," he says and grins. "The jury stayed out just long enough to take two votes—one to go to dinner at government expense and the other to acquit me."

Outside the 15th Street office, it now is Watergate and credibility and the integrity of institutions. The man who once was called "the most dangerous radical in Congress" watches with a mixture of bemusement and concern.

"When somebody says this business today is worse than Teapot Dome or the Ohio Gang, they don't know what the hell they're talking about," he says and the office hears the Breeze of History.

CHESTER L. WASHINGTON

Hon. Yvonne Brathwaite Burke

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mrs. BURKE of California. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

RESOLUTION

Whereas, Chester L. Washington, editor and publisher of the Central News-Wave Publica-

tions of Los Angeles, has had a distinguished newspaper career for more than five decades, and;

Whereas, Mr. Washington broke new ground in his field, first as the first Black full-time reporter for the Los Angeles Mirror-News and later as publisher of the Central and Southwest News, leading free weekly Negro owned newspaper in Los Angeles County, and;

Whereas, Chester Washington has still found time to participate in many community and civic activities and is currently Vice-Chairman of the Los Angeles County Parks and Recreation Commission,

Therefore, be it known this 13th day of December 1973, that we are in recognition of his unprecedented contributions to the development of Los Angeles' Black community. It is further directed that this resolution be entered into the Congressional Record.

TRIBUTE TO HANK KERSHNER

HON. RONALD A. SARASIN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. SARASIN. Mr. Speaker, as an expression of my sympathy to his family and my appreciation for his work, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the death of Leonard B. "Hank" Kershner.

His dedication to the International Association of Firefighters resulted in significant benefits to firefighters, particularly those in Connecticut. Having had the opportunity to work with Hank during my service in the Connecticut General Assembly, I was impressed with his efforts on behalf of all municipal employees, and firemen in particular.

I would like to share with you the tribute paid to Hank which was published in the February issue of International Firefighter magazine:

HANK KERSHNER, 53, DIES IN BRIDGEPORT

Leonard B. (Hank) Kershner, 53, died January 15 in Bridgeport, Conn., after a long illness. At the time of his death he was an IAFF Staff Rep.

Brother Kershner was appointed a Staff Rep by President McClennan in December, 1971. Shortly after his appointment he was used extensively as a Trustee for the Fed. Fire Fighters of Calif. and was instrumental in helping to resolve their financial difficulties.

President McClennan called Brother Kershner "one of the most talented men I ever knew. He was a gentleman, intelligent and a man of great forbearance. His many skills and abilities will be deeply missed by this International."

President McClennan led a delegation of IAFF officers to the funeral in Bridgeport. Included were James King, who represented the Staff Reps. 3rd Dist. Vice President Martin Pierce and Dan Delegato, Director of Organization. Over 600 fire fighters, state and city officials stood in six-degree temperature at Brother Kershner's funeral.

Brother Kershner was a member of the Bridgeport Fire Department from 1946 to his retirement in 1971.

He was president of Bridgeport Local 834 from 1950 to 1970 and was secretary-treasurer of the Uniformed Fire Fighters Association of Connecticut from 1953 to 1971.

He was executive vice-president of the Connecticut State Labor Council from 1962 to 1973.

A resolution was adopted Sept. 24, 1973, at the Connecticut State Labor Council's convention in Hartford praising his contributions to labor as a General Assembly lobbyist and for his work to establish a collective bargaining law for municipal employees.

The IAFF Executive Board, meeting in Washington, D.C. at the time of Brother Kershner's death, also adopted a resolution praising him for his many years of service to fire fighters on local, state and national levels.

Born in Bridgeport, he was a lifelong resident. He was a Navy veteran of World War II, serving in the Pacific.

Brother Kershner represented fire fighters in collective bargaining throughout the state until 1971 and helped to write labor contracts.

He leaves his wife, Mrs. Eva M. Renzulli Kershner, and two daughters, Monica Kershner and Leah Kershner, all at home; his mother, Mrs. Mollie Kershner of Bridgeport and three brothers.

BILL TO MAKE AVAILABLE CERTAIN LANDS TO REPLACE CARLANNA CREEK DAM, ALASKA

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, on November 7, 1973, the President declared the Carlianna Dam area of Ketchikan, Alaska, a disaster. The declaration was made after the Carlianna Creek Dam burst, causing widespread damage to homes, roads, and a bridge. In addition to the damage suffered, the loss of this reservoir has threatened the supply of water to the city.

In order to rebuild the dam, certain lands must be conveyed from the Federal Government to the State. The intent of this bill is to make this land available to the State of Alaska, which will in turn, convey the land to the city of Ketchikan. It is important to the citizens of Ketchikan that this measure be approved as soon as possible, so that construction of the dam may proceed.

The bill follows:

A bill to make available to the city of Ketchikan, Alaska, certain lands necessary to the replacement of the Carlianna Creek Dam

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That notwithstanding the provision of the Act entitled "An Act for the protection of the water supply of the city of Ketchikan, Alaska", approved July 27, 1939 (53 Stat. 1131), all or any part of the lands described in the first section of such Act shall be available for selection by and transfer to the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act for the purpose of making such lands available to the city of Ketchikan, Alaska.

Sec. 2. On and after the date of transfer to the State of Alaska, the provisions of such Act of July 27, 1939, shall not be applicable with respect to any such lands so transferred.

Sec. 3. The acreage of lands transferred to the State of Alaska pursuant to this Act shall be charged against the land grant entitlement of the State under section 6 of the Alaska Statehood Act (72 Stat. 339, as amended; 48 U.S.C. prec. 21 note).

ASIAN TEETH ARE NEEDED FOR GENEVA CONVENTIONS

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, in January's Army magazine an article by Maj. Gen. Hayden L. Boatner, U.S. Army, retired, discussed the past and future prisoner of war problem.

The article is a scholarly one and demands the attention of the general public and Members of Congress. I recommend the article to you:

WE MUST PROTECT FUTURE POW'S—ASIAN TEETH ARE NEEDED FOR GENEVA CONVENTIONS

(By Maj. Gen. Hayden L. Boatner, U.S. Army, Retired)

(American prisoners of war have suffered far more in Asian captivity than anywhere else in our military experience. A mechanism is needed to prevent such abuse, something other than the Geneva Conventions which are reflections of Western values without validity in Asia.)

Never before in American history have prisoner-of-war considerations played such a vital role in negotiations for a cease-fire or peace. And never before have Americans been so emotionally united in expressions of gratitude to and solicitude for their military men held captive. Now, in the wake of Vietnam, while emotions and national interest are so high, let us hope that common intelligence, coupled with the awareness of recent experiences, will force our government to take long-needed steps.

We must do something to obtain more humane treatment for all of our citizens held captive by Asian countries. Let us not continue to pay lip service to the Geneva Conventions, flouted by our enemies in our last three wars in Asia.

The Japanese POW camps of World War II, the North Korean prison camps in the early 1950s, and the detention facilities in Vietnam provided barbaric and savage treatment to our men. Admittedly, we could do nothing for any one set of prisoners while the various wars were going on. But we surely are honor-bound to try to do something now to prevent such treatment in the future. We did try, fruitlessly, after World War II and Korea. We must not fail again.

The failure of international POW agreements—notably the Geneva Conventions—requires a brief account of their evolution. All have been made in Europe; our men have suffered inhumane treatment largely in Asia. Political philosophers and theologians in Europe began during the 16th and 17th centuries to condemn execution, enslavement and ransoming of captured military personnel, pointing out that foreign soldiers were not common criminals. Time and experience led to international agreements based on these European ideas.

In current practice, the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 and the Geneva Conventions of 1929 and 1949 are the important documents. Each of these agreements originated soon after the end of a war. The most recent, the Geneva Convention of 1949, directed its attention largely to the displaced persons of Eastern Europe and the delayed return of many thousands of Germans and Japanese held by the Russians.

For Asia, the ineffectiveness of the Geneva Conventions and of supervision by the International Committee of the Red Cross has been conclusively proved by recent history. Like the League of Nations and the United Nations, the Geneva Conventions

tried to encompass the needs and ideas of a great many countries of vastly different cultures, with widely disparate ability to live up to obligations. The resulting documents were nondefinitive, loosely worded and unenforceable. The Geneva Conventions provide no penalties for noncompliance and establish no mechanism for determining adherence or for compelling the fulfillment of obligations.

The greatest deficiencies in the care provided our captured men in Asia have been inadequate medical treatment and food, as well as treatment that was cruel and inhuman by our standards—but not necessarily by theirs. Statistics prove, and what misery they reveal, that in World War II our captured men received much harsher treatment from the Japanese than from the Europeans. For example, of 93,653 U.S. POWs in Europe, only 576 died of causes other than battle. Of the 24,992 Americans held in Japanese custody in the Pacific, 8,452 died of non-battle causes. The ratios were six per 1,000 in Europe to 338 per 1,000 in Asia.

Furthermore, upon liberation only 36 percent of those released from European prisons required hospitalization, compared to 95 percent of those released from Japanese camps. Our Veterans Administration records for the latter group also show an exorbitant death rate during the two years following release.

On the other hand, during World War II our own government established a very good record for the custody of POWs in the United States. Our 900 POW camps held in custody, with excellent treatment, 378,898 Germans, 51,455 Italians and 5,435 Japanese. There is evidence that the German Government became aware that their men were being well-treated and that our men held by them profited from it.

The record of the construction of the Burma-Siam railway by Japan is also horribly revealing. In 18 months, 18,000 out of 46,000 POWs engaged in construction died (of a total of 150,000 involved during the entire construction period, at least 60,000 are believed to have died.)

In spite of the post-World War II Geneva Convention of 1949, our men held prisoner in North Korea by the Chinese and North Koreans were again given barbarous treatment. Again, statistics—which vary somewhat but not enough to obscure the message—provide the proof. One set states that of 7,190 imprisoned, 2,730 (38 percent) died in captivity. Another set shows that of 7,908 U.S. prisoners, 3,993 survived and 3,915 "died in enemy territory."

Unfortunately, U.S. public indignation at that time mostly centered on our "21 turncoats" rather than on the treatment that had been meted out to all our POWs. What a pity and how illogical! In our Civil War, 3,170 Union POWs defected to the Confederacy and 5,452 Confederates defected to the Union.

Not one senior U.S. official saw fit to defend publicly the honorable record of the vast bulk of the men who suffered in the Korean POW camps. And the board of senior officials later convened to study the POW matter became sidetracked from their enquiry into the treatment of our POWs, bringing forth a code of conduct intended to decrease defections. No aggressive efforts were made to initiate reforms in the custodial treatment provided to American military in Asian POW camps.

The huge majority of our reading public was greatly influenced by the articles concerning our POWs repatriated soon after the end of the Korean War. Many of these were written by journalists whose articles were rushed into print before the real facts had been developed. Great emphasis was placed on the "21 turncoats" and "brainwashing." It took almost ten years for the true facts

to be separated from distortion and "old soldiers'" tales.

Albert D. Biderman's *March to Calumny*, published in 1963, provided carefully researched details and statistics and proved to my satisfaction that the repatriation of POWs and their treatment prior to repatriation was directly tied to the attitudes and progress of the protracted peace talks at Panmunjom.

He said: "There were many fluctuations of treatment for better or for worse, since the Chinese handling of the prisoners tended to reflect quite directly the fluctuations of the propaganda battle of the truce negotiations." He agreed with the Department of the Army, which stated as early as 1956 that, "the exhaustive efforts of several government agencies failed to reveal even one conclusive documented case of actual 'brainwashing.'" In sum, inhuman treatment, yes; brainwashing, no. The point is that the impact of true facts was lessened by emotional overkill.

Of great potential danger to our own men in future wars was a policy in reference to the repatriation of POWs that was first introduced during the Korean War. Every World War II prisoner we held was forced to return to his fatherland. And our courts upheld this policy even for the few who sued to remain here by virtue of dual-citizenship status.

Yet, the same President, Harry S. Truman, who ordered that repatriation "at the point of the bayonet," ten years later proclaimed the new and unheard-of policy of "voluntary repatriation." He vowed he would not force the repatriation of the Chinese or North Koreans back to their countries of origin. His successor, President Dwight D. Eisenhower, in a formal speech on 31 May, 1954, stated:

"The armistice in Korea, moreover, inaugurated a new principle of freedom—prisoners of war are entitled to choose the side to which they wish to be released. In its impact on history, that one principle may weigh more than any battle of our time."

In 1966, the U.S. Department of the Army published an official volume on the history of the Korean War, *Truce Tent and Fighting Front*. On page 138, we read: "and since voluntary repatriation was contrary to the Geneva Convention anyway..."

Naturally enough, voluntary repatriation as a principle led both sides to try to make propaganda points by seeking defections. By May, 1952, we held 80,000 POWs on Koje Island and some 50,000 on the mainland of Korea. That month, I became the commandant of Koje-do—the 14th commandant in some two years—and had to screen the North Korean and Chinese POWs remaining there. I rapidly discovered that we were engaged in ideological indoctrination and propagandizing of prisoners.

On my second day on the island, our information and education section volunteered to lend me a Chinese interpreter. As he was relating my remarks to the Chinese, I found him adding "democratic principles" entirely foreign to my own words. He was unaware that I had served 11 years in China or with Chinese units and spoke the language. I fired him instantly and moved the I&E section off the island.

But I have no doubt that efforts to induce defections were frequent, and I am convinced that the principle of voluntary repatriation was the main reason for a major effort by the enemy to arrange for capture of their own political officers so that they could reach the POW compounds and organize a secret resistance to our efforts—a resistance that went far beyond propaganda.

The most common method that the prisoners used on real or suspected recalcitrants within their ranks was simple hanging; an-

other was beating to death with barbed wire flails—the night before we moved a group of prisoners from one compound to another, eight of their number died that way. The more subtle method was to force an intended victim to kneel while a full sack of rice was dropped on the back of his neck. A clean, sudden death: no blood nor bruises—just a broken neck.

While Koreans and Chinese were torturing and killing other Koreans and Chinese on Koje-do, as the Muslims and Buddhists of India and Pakistan have done before and since, our own men were being captured, incarcerated and subjected to extreme brutality intended to force them to defect. As a professional soldier, I tried to carry out my orders, but I was and am convinced that the voluntary repatriation policy was ill-advised.

Vice Admiral C. Turner Joy, our first senior negotiator at Panmunjom, evidently felt somewhat the same. He wrote:

"Voluntary repatriation" placed the welfare of ex-Communist soldiers above that of our own United Nations Command personnel in Communist prison camps, and above that of our United Nations Command personnel still on the battle line in Korea. . . . The United Nations Command suffered at least 50,000 casualties in the continuing Korean War while we argued to protect a lesser number of ex-Communists who did not wish to return to Communism."

To my great relief, our government never saw fit to raise in Vietnam the question of voluntary repatriation. But we should keep our fingers crossed. With changes in the Presidency, Cabinet, Congress and civilian advisors, strange things can happen again.

Now is the time for our government to face squarely and aggressively the problem of getting better treatment in any future wars for our POWs. Let us admit that in our last three wars in Asia the Geneva Conventions did not protect our men. In none of those wars was the International Red Cross permitted even to enter the Asian camps. Certainly a new and hard look is now indicated. With only a few hundred American prisoners held in Vietnam, not one neutral nation made a public offer to accept the custody of our men—a service for which we would gladly have repaid them many times over. The cultural gap between East and West is too vast, and the difference in standards of living too great, to allow us to expect acceptable custodial care in the foreseeable future in Asia—or for that matter, anywhere outside the "developed West."

I have intentionally omitted any discussion of our POWs held in Vietnam for the simple reason that I have had no experience with them and thus no first-hand knowledge. But in World War II and Korea, I did have considerable experience, which has been supplemented by later research and by my knowledge of Asians. It is high time that our government faces up to its duty to try again to do something to improve the treatment American POWs can expect in any future conflict.

Of course, I have no solution. But only as a starter, why not call upon the United Nations? They might work out arrangements for accepting custody of prisoners or for moving POWs to a neutral country and providing adequate care at the expense of the country of origin. Perhaps some means could be agreed upon for penalizing any country that refused to give U.N. personnel free access to POW camps.

But whatever comes next, we must not again fall into the trap of negotiating an agreement essentially among the European countries, taking essentially European concepts and standards as the norm for all the world. More workable, more realistic approaches to the care and custody of men captured while fighting for our country are long overdue.

DR. AARON—ONE REASON ADAIR COUNTY HAS PRODUCED SO MANY DOCTORS

HON. TIM LEE CARTER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to include in the RECORD an article about Dr. Oris Aaron of Columbia, Ky. Dr. Aaron has spent many years contributing his time and energy to health care delivery in his area of Kentucky. He has also had an impact on the career choices of many of the area's young people.

I believe that my colleagues will find this article of interest:

DR. AARON—ONE REASON ADAIR COUNTY HAS PRODUCED SO MANY DOCTORS

COLUMBIA, KY.—For one reason or another, this sleepy little town on the edge of Appalachia has established itself as something of a physician factory.

In recent years Columbia's 3,000 or so citizens and those in surrounding Adair County have not only produced a surprising number of medical students and doctors, but doctors with national reputations.

Any conversation with community leaders here reveals pride in the city's contribution to the medical community, and though no one knows exactly how many doctors the area has produced, a list of physicians and medical students from the Columbia area compiled by Dr. Oris Aaron, a local surgeon, carries 40 names.

To some people in Columbia, the large number of area natives serving as interns or resident physicians or currently in medical school is directly attributable to Dr. Aaron's personality.

"Dr. Aaron has a commanding personality," said Ed Waggener, local newspaper publisher. "His is a single-minded devotion to medicine, and a young person might not be convinced they want a career in medicine, but after talking with Dr. Aaron, they know they want to be a doctor."

Aaron is the son of a public school administrator, and his family has indeed done its share of providing physicians. His brother, Louis, is a doctor in Elizabethtown; his eldest son Steve is chief resident in surgery at Louisville General Hospital, and his youngest son Phil is a junior medical student at the University of Louisville.

Like others in Columbia, Dr. Aaron isn't sure of the reasons for the area's high percentage of natives entering the medical profession. He's not even certain why he became a doctor.

"It may be that the people here have had pretty close contact with teachers or doctors who've inspired them," he said. "It seems that a tremendous number of doctors have, at one time or another, been students in small liberal arts colleges, and this community has been fortunate in having a small college like that in our midst."

Aaron, like many of his professional colleagues from the area, attended Lindsey Wilson Junior College here, and several community leaders feel the college is directly responsible for starting many doctors on their educational road.

"The college is basic here," he said. "Many of the people who've become doctors wouldn't have made it . . . they'd never have gone to college if they hadn't been able to get started at Lindsey Wilson. It has been of untold value to the area."

Aaron said that when he started to medical school, Adair County was one of the state's poorest areas.

"You ought to remember that back then

this entire county had an assessed valuation of only \$4 million," he said. "We were always worried about where the money would come from. We knew if we could get through the first year of medical school, it was likely we could get a loan to help complete it."

The doctors in the community back in those days were "the type of men you used to call humanitarians," Aaron said. "Dr. Flowers . . . Dr. Miller . . . the whole bunch of those old timers were respected men who practiced sound medicine here. They weren't concerned with amassing a lot of wealth."

When Aaron went off to the University of Louisville Medical School, "I didn't go on a bus or anything like that," he said. "I hitched a ride on a milk truck, and when I came home for Christmas, I rode out to the house on a mule."

The area's low economic status hasn't been entirely a detriment, according to Aaron. "The economic level, together with the fact that the people here have been more acutely aware of health problems because of the problems they've had in obtaining health care, have probably worked to elevate the standing of the medical community in the eyes of the community."

Columbia presently has six doctors, and Aaron said he sometimes feels "we receive more recognition than we're entitled to."

Nevertheless, others asked about Columbia's high production of and regard for physicians all agreed that, at least in this area, when the citizens began looking for leaders in the community, they turned to either educators or doctors.

"When you began looking for people who were educated, outside of a couple of Ph.D.s at the college, the smartest people in town were the doctors," said Dr. Robert Goodin, a Columbia native who's now chief of cardiology at Louisville General Hospital.

"When I was in high school, if you took the whole county, the most educated people were the four general practitioners and surgeons," he said. "The thing that impressed me then was that, in that setting at least, the 'expert' the people looked to for leadership was most always a doctor."

Goodin said that young people in Columbia "weren't exposed to wealthy bankers or businessmen."

"We didn't have contact with much of a variety of people," Goodin said, "and when we looked for successful people to model ourselves after, we saw the doctors."

Goodin said the "psychology of a small town" was probably another factor in Columbia's producing many physicians.

"You don't know if you can compete in college with the other students in pre-med," he said. "When I went to school, my plans leaned toward dentistry, because the requirements weren't as stringent. Then when I saw I could compete I switched to pre-med."

Many of Columbia's young people who turned to careers in medicine did so because, according to Goodin, they saw what their parents did for a living, and they wanted something different.

"My parents had to work their cans off on the farm and in a small grocery, and I quite honestly decided that's not what I wanted," he said. "Of the successful people I know who were secure and enjoyed every day of their work, the most prominent were physicians." Mr. and Mrs. Callison are two of the parents Goodin referred to who struggled to see their children educated. In this case the Callisons' sons, William and James, went on to become nationally known physicians—William is an orthopedic surgeon in Asheville, N.C., and James a plastic surgeon in Phoenix, Ariz.

Mr. and Mrs. Callison operated a laundry near their home on Guardian Street until their retirement, and though, in retrospect, they admit to putting in long hours at the business to help pay in part for their boys' education, they don't look on those as times

of personal sacrifice. "It wasn't really a hardship on us; we just didn't think about it back then," she said. "They were fortunate enough to get scholarships and fellowships, and they worked. They started working when they were just big enough to have paper routes and would pull the papers around in their little red wagons."

When the Callisons took their sons to Bowling Green to enter Western Kentucky University, they "drove them down in the laundry truck."

"If we'd stopped and thought about it, we'd probably never started the first one through medical school," Mrs. Callison said.

Though the Callison boys didn't start their education at Lindsey Wilson College, both newspaper publisher Waggener and Wallace Coomer, superintendent of Adair County Schools, agreed with Aaron's belief that the junior college has played a major role in the area's physician production.

"The college has been a big advantage for the community," Waggener said. "I know people who've gone on to pre-med somewhere, then returned to Lindsey Wilson, and the school's given them the basis to go back to Eastern, Western, UK or wherever and finish their pre-med studies."

Coomer also acknowledged the college's role, but said he thought a major factor in Columbia's physician production was the respect the town's doctors have always had.

"At the time I was growing up in a rural section of the county, several sections had physicians who'd ride on horseback to treat patients," he said. "They commanded a great deal of the community's respect, and the doctors we have now have that same respect and admiration of the community."

In addition to Aaron and his sons, Goodin, and William and James Callison, other physicians from Columbia include Dr. Harold Rosenbaum, chief of the department of radiology at the University of Kentucky; Dr. Irwin Page, a medical journal publisher in Cleveland, Ohio; Dr. Watts Webb, a cardiovascular surgeon in Syracuse, N.Y.; Dr. Kelly Moss, a general practitioner in Maysville; Dr. Kenneth Moss, a pediatrician in Juneau, Alaska; Dr. James Cravens, a psychiatrist at Bellevue Hospital in New York City; Dr. Frank Turney, a neurosurgeon in Knoxville, Tenn.; Dr. Eugene Coomer, a surgeon in Pittsburg, Kan., and Dr. Thomas Stephenson, a general practitioner at the University of Louisville.

Whatever Columbia's contribution to the medical profession has been in the past, it's likely to become even greater in the future, now that the state has approved construction of a new 65-bed regional hospital here to serve a six-county area.

"We'll need at least a dozen good young men right off the bat," Aaron said, "and though we'll only have 65 beds at first, I'm confident that figure will double in the foreseeable future."

Aaron said he thought the hospital, which will serve the West Lake Cumberland region of the state, will allow the community to "attract desirable young men."

"It used to be that a young doctor would ask about a community's financial situation before deciding where to go to work," he said. "Now desirable young men ask 'do you have the facilities?' That's a great change for the better."

Construction of the hospital, to be built by Extendicare, Inc., somewhere in or near Columbia, is expected to begin next spring, and will take about 20 months to complete. When it's finished, chances are good that Columbia could become a "medical center for this part of the state," Aaron said, and eventually the area may be producing even more doctors than it is now.

"There may be another community in Kentucky that produces more physicians," he said, "but if there is, I haven't heard of it."

FEO AND THE GAS LINES

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, since the energy bill passed by the Congress now awaits a Presidential veto, undoubtedly energy legislation will continue to be the No. 1 topic of debate. It would be helpful to all Members to make special note of an article in the March 4 issue of Newsweek, by Prof. Milton Friedman of the University of Chicago.

As we all know, Professor Friedman is a highly respected economist, and I believe his views merit special consideration:

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 in 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?

ENERGY LEGISLATION

HON. DEL CLAWSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. Mr. Speaker, the editorial column of the Washington Star-News of March 1, contains some excellent advice to the Congress for dealing with the energy crisis in a responsible manner. At this point in the Record, I commend the editorial to the attention of my colleagues. The editorial follows:

THE ENERGY BILL

It took Congress three months to pass "emergency" energy legislation, and then only after irresponsibly loading on an oil-price rollback amendment that invited a presidential veto. President Nixon warned that he would reject the measure if the amendment were attached and he is perfectly justified in carrying out the threat.

The President should have the basic provisions of the bill that, among other things, would give him authority to institute gasoline rationing if necessary, to impose a wide variety of conservation measures, to require electric power plants to burn coal instead of oil if they can make the switch and to suspend temporarily the imposition of more stringent air pollution standards applying to auto exhausts and coal use. Another important provision would require oil companies to provide the government with information on their oil reserves, inventories and refinery production, information that is vital to any intelligent plan for dealing with the energy crisis.

But what he does not need is the provision

requiring a rollback in the price of crude oil from new wells, for this might conceivably do more harm than good. We say "might" because we don't know what effect the rollback would have on exploration for new supplies, and neither do the congressmen who attached the amendment to the bill. One thing certain is that the rollback will not produce a single extra barrel of oil.

The amendment was inspired by members of Congress who were hoping to gain favor with voters by posing as champions of the consumers against greedy oil companies. They expected that the rollback would mean lower gasoline prices, but even there they may be off base, for the reduction in prices at the pump could be relatively insignificant.

The whole question of oil company profits, including whether prices should be rolled back or a "windfall profits" tax imposed, needs more study than Congress has given it so far. A central issue involved is whether price restraints would add to shortages by discouraging the search for new supplies. It is a matter that should be considered apart from other provisions of the emergency legislation.

Assuming the President vetoes the bill, the Congress would contribute more toward meeting the energy crisis by moving quickly to re-enact the emergency legislation stripped of the rollback amendment than by trying to override the veto.

JULIA BUTLER HANSEN

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, JULIA BUTLER HANSEN has served in the House of Representatives for the past 14 years. As one who has served with Mrs. HANSEN for the last 8 of those years, I very much regret her recent decision to retire.

It is difficult to adequately characterize the contributions made by the lady from Washington during her term of service for the Third Congressional District of Washington. As chairman of the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee she has demonstrated an abiding concern for the Nation's environmental well being. She has been a leader in the continuing effort to forge responsible government policy in the areas of fisheries conservation, reclamation of National Park and forest lands, and hydroelectric power development. Her active commitment to the cause of the Indian people is well known.

She has also achieved a series of notable "firsts" as a woman. Mrs. HANSEN was the first woman on the city council of her hometown of Cathlamet, Wash. She was the first woman to serve as chairman of a County Democratic Central Committee and as Speaker pro tempore of the Washington State House of Representatives. Our colleague was the first Democratic woman to serve on the Appropriations Committee of the Federal House of Representatives. And she is the first and only woman to serve on the House Democratic Steering Committee to date.

It has been an honor to work and serve with her and a personal pleasure to know her. Mrs. Eilberg and I extend our best wishes for a happy and contented retirement.

A CANAL ZONE STUDENT'S RESPONSIBILITY AS A CITIZEN

HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, my close association with the Canal Zone residents is long standing, beginning years ago when I frequently visited personal friends in the zone, then continuing when I was a Member and for 14 years chairman of the Subcommittee on Panama Canal of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and now as chairman of the parent committee.

It is, therefore, my pleasure to bring to the attention of the Congress the winning speech from the Canal Zone this year in the Annual Voice of Democracy contest, which is sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars and its ladies auxiliary. The Canal Zone winner, Jean Stanfield, a senior at Cristobal High School, Coco Solo, will compete in Washington this month, along with winners from the States and the Pacific area, for five national scholarships ranging from \$10,000 for first prize to \$1,500 for fifth prize. Almost 500,000 secondary school students participated in this year's contest, the theme of which was "My Responsibility as a Citizen."

Miss Stanfield, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Curtis Stanfield—her father is in the U.S. Army stationed at Coco Solo, Canal Zone—stresses the obligation of a citizen to actively participate in the affairs of his or her individual family, the community, the Nation, and the world. With so many chaotic situations facing us today, it is encouraging to know of the intense desire of a member of our younger generation to contribute to the betterment of her fellow man.

Jean has written an enviable record to this point in her young life. During her high school days, she has maintained a grade point average of 3.984 and presently ranks No. 2 in her class. At the end of her junior year, she had achieved a major credit in mathematics, English, history, science, and a minor credit in French, in addition to participating in physical education each year. At the present time she is holding a steady job as student assistant to Cristobal High School.

She has received two Kiwanis Bronze Medal Awards for scholarship of achievement; Most Outstanding Junior Girl Award, which included a \$100 saving bond from the Cristobal Lions Club, for community and school service; and the Voice of Democracy VFW National Contest Silver Medal and \$50 saving bond award for a speech on "My Responsibility to Freedom." In addition to various other awards, she has received nine awards of either merit, achievement, or membership in student activities. Her hobbies are swimming, bowling, tennis, jogging, cooking, and participation in school and community activities.

Her ambition is to attend Auburn University for 5 years in the field of elemen-

tary education to the end that she will become a teacher. I am sure Miss Stanfield, in her future teaching career, will successfully fulfill her personal responsibility as an outstanding citizen.

The following is the winning Canal Zone speech by Jean Stanfield:

MY RESPONSIBILITY AS A CITIZEN

(By Jean Stanfield)

A democracy is based on citizenship participation. Therefore, I am encouraged to know and participate in community life and its improvements. Critical thinking and problem-solving abilities are basic to democratic citizenship. To take part in community drives for ecology, conservation, sanitation, and election campaigns; to uphold the laws of the land and support our President, to exercise my freedoms, love my country and respect its flag; all of these are my responsibilities as a citizen.

This citizenship responsibility begins in my home. It is to share the happiness, the sadness, the work, and the play. Helping make my home a pleasant and comfortable place to live in teaches me the importance of good citizenship.

As a family member I respect and help the other members. I try to participate in many family activities with honesty, loyalty, understanding, and love. Family living is an adventure in cooperation. My disciplinary respect for my parents is my responsibility as a citizen in my home.

My citizenship responsibility in my community is based on leadership. I feel my morale has much to do with the achievement of any accomplishment. To be willing to work with endurance and overlook the pain, fatigue, and distress; to keep myself enthusiastic and always active; to discipline myself to be obedient to authority and in the absence of authority have initiative to foresee what needs to be done and commence to do it; to show citizenship appreciation by having interest in and concern about my cherished privileges under constituted government and participate in community programs; all of these are my responsibilities as a citizen in my community.

Teachers make a sincere effort to build democratic attitudes in students. Therefore, as my chosen career, I shall help educate the future generation to learn as good citizens to live intelligently in peace, and help promote the principles of character, scholarship, leadership, and service.

My citizenship responsibility to the world is to possess with other citizens an informed, critical mind and the belief that the barriers to international understanding and goodwill among people can be eliminated through education. I can inspire and assist myself to live so that I will practice a high quality of human relations in my generation.

A loyal and intelligent citizenship needs to be rounded out with an understanding of international affairs and trends. Industrial and commercial progress is dependent on minds sufficiently well informed and well disciplined to rise above narrow prejudice, minority discriminations, and traditional bias. It is my responsibility as a citizen of the world to mature into an informed, intelligently free and loyal citizen of the world.

As Michael Drury once said, "... For most of us, it is seldom we are asked to serve our country in any great matter, but it is all the more important for us the living, to serve it in the daily bits that come our way. As one lone citizen, I can't do much about international war, but I can refuse to war with my neighbor. I can let my representative know my views instead of sitting back cynically; I can vote instead of letting my decisions go by default; I can seek to correct the law by lawful means, rather than by rioting or yammering.

"What is handed over to each generation

is not a past accomplishment but a present obligation to dedicate ourselves anew to living into reality..." as truly responsible citizens.

SBA ASSISTANCE TO SMALL BUSINESSES ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY OUR ENERGY SHORTAGES

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill providing assistance to those small businesses adversely affected by energy shortages.

There is a critical need for this legislation. While the energy crunch has affected all of us in some way, it has played havoc with certain sectors of our economy. One need not be an expert economist to understand the detrimental effects energy shortages have brought to bear on businesses dealing in automobiles, decorative lighting, plastics, petrochemicals, and tourism, to mention only a few.

I am convinced that American ingenuity will meet and overcome the energy challenge confronting us, by developing alternative sources of energy as well as increasing domestic supplies of traditional fossil fuels. In the meantime, however, we must assure the continued viability of those small businesses experiencing acute hardship. Accordingly, the bill I am introducing today mitigates the damaging effects of the energy crisis, assisting certain small businesses in remaining operational while we are seeking self-sufficiency in energy.

Essentially, the bill provides for the extension of 3 percent per annum loans by the Small Business Administration to those businesses which have experienced substantial economic injury as a result of the energy shortages.

This legislation is worthy of immediate congressional attention. I am pleased to introduce this bill under my own name and invite my colleagues to do the same so that we can show a strong support for the legislation now pending in the House Banking and Currency Committee.

Mr. Speaker, I respectfully request that the provisions of this measure be printed in this section of the RECORD:

H.R. 13196

A bill to amend the Small Business Act to provide low-interest operating loans to small businesses seriously affected by a shortage in energy producing materials

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 7 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(1) (1) The Administration also is empowered, where other financial assistance is not available on reasonable terms, to make such loans (either directly or in cooperation with banks or other lending institutions through agreements to participate on an immediate or deferred basis) at a rate of interest not to exceed 3 per centum per annum as the Administration may determine to be necessary or appropriate to assist any

small business concern to meet operating costs, if the Administration determines that such business concern has suffered substantial economic injury as the result of a shortage in any energy producing material.

"(2) No loan under this subsection, including renewals and extensions thereof, may be made for a period of more than five years."

THE EMPLOYEE BENEFITS SECURITY ACT

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday's passage of a substantive pension reform bill, the Employee Benefits Security Act, will eliminate much of the uncertainty and insecurity that now characterizes private pension plans. As one of the original sponsors of H.R. 2, I have long felt that reform in this area is very important.

I represent the 13th Congressional District in Florida, which has a higher than average number of retired persons. These are people who have worked long and hard most of their lives, and are now in that time of their life that ought to be free from financial worries. That, unfortunately, is too often not the case.

For many of our senior citizens, Social Security is their only source of income, and is inadequate to cover the costs of their basic needs. Inflation eats away at their income, and whatever savings they might have.

The absence of effective Federal regulation of private pension plans has frequently resulted in the tragic loss of pension benefits these people have counted on. Far too many hardworking Americans have found themselves without any security in their retirement years, despite the plans they made.

The Employee Benefits Security Act requires that one of three vesting plans be used. The first plan is the 10-year service rule, which would guarantee 100 percent vesting after 10 years of covered service, but under which no vesting would occur prior to a full 10 years of service. The second plan, the graded 15-year service rule, provides for 25 percent vesting after 5 years of covered service, increasing by 5 percent for each of the next 5 years and 10 percent for the subsequent 5 years until 100 percent vesting is achieved at the end of the 15th year. The third plan, or "rule of 45," provides for 50 percent vesting when age plus the number of years of covered service equals 45. Vesting would then increase by 10 percent each subsequent year until 100 percent vesting is achieved.

Pension rights must be guaranteed to workers the day they start work. This is of special importance to low paid workers, who change jobs more frequently than most in search for better wages.

The bill also requires actuarially sound funding of pension plans, to guard against the possibility of insufficient funds to pay the vested benefits to workers when they become due.

Termination insurance is included as a backup to the other safeguards in the bill, to protect workers who might otherwise be denied pension benefits or credits through unexpected employer financial difficulties or other contingencies.

The tax provisions of the bill are also important. Individuals who are not covered by qualified or Government pension plans will be permitted to take a tax deduction of up to 20 percent of their earned income, with a limit of \$1,500. This amount could be set aside in a bank, savings and loan, credit union, life insurance company or regulated investment company.

Self-employed individuals will be able to deduct 15 percent of their income, with a ceiling of \$7,500.

LITHUANIA—A STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, on July 22, 1922, our Government recognized the independence of the Lithuanian people—an independence which lasted only 18 years, until this small but proud country was invaded and annexed by the Soviet Union against its will.

The struggle for freedom and independence ranks foremost in the hearts of people all over the world. As a Nation, we have fought and struggled to maintain our own autonomy for almost two centuries now. Yet the people of Lithuania, who celebrate the 56th anniversary of their Declaration of Independence this year, still can only dream of a time when they will really be free again.

The yoke of oppression and domination is indeed a harsh and difficult one, but the Lithuanian people have not buckled under the strain. Instead, they have grown stronger in their resolve, they have continued to resist and they have continued to sacrifice. How long will it take before the Soviet regime realizes that their system of repression and subjugation will never quench the burning desire to be free?

We will not forget the escape attempt of Simas Kudirka. I am joining in a House concurrent resolution expressing our concern about the fate, now unknown, of that Lithuanian sailor. We will not forget the self immolation of Romas Kalanta and the subsequent demonstrations by thousands of young Lithuanians. These courageous acts are symbols of the commitment and dedication of the Lithuanian people. And, for our part, we will also not forget our commitment made 16 years ago to—not be a party to any agreement or treaty that would confirm or prolong the subordination of the formerly sovereign Lithuanian state.

Thus, let us once again declare to the Lithuanian people: We have heard your protests, we have recognized your courageous stand, and we will continue to

support your struggle to achieve the liberty and freedom which belongs to all men.

FOOD STAMPS FOR PUERTO RICO

HON. BELLA S. ABZUG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, the Department of Agriculture has just issued regulations concerning the implementation of the food stamp program in Puerto Rico which ignore the intent of Congress in several vital matters and create the strong impression that the Department is not concerned with eliminating hunger among the many impoverished people of that island.

Specifically, the Department has set the coupon allotment schedule lower than that prevailing on the U.S. mainland; it has set income eligibility at a level lower than that called for by a specific provision in the Food Stamp Act and it has indicated that it will carry out a foot-dragging implementation of the program on a town-to-town basis not reaching San Juan until March 1975.

As to the coupon allotment schedule—which determines the amount of stamps each household is eligible to purchase—the Department has apparently ignored the fact that food prices on Puerto Rico are indeed higher than those prevailing on the mainland and it has set allotments at amounts which average nearly 14 percent lower than in the 48 mainland States. For example, a family of 4 in the mainland is currently entitled to \$142 worth of stamps monthly—in Puerto Rico it will receive only \$122. A family of 5 in the mainland is currently entitled to \$168 worth monthly—in Puerto Rico it will receive only \$144 worth. And, a family of 6 in the mainland is entitled to \$194 worth monthly, but in Puerto Rico it will receive only \$166 worth.

As a matter of fact, Congress was aware of the higher food prices on the island when we placed a ceiling in the Food Stamp Act on the level at which allotments could be set. The pertinent provision says that:

In no event shall . . . coupon allotment schedules so used exceed those in the fifty States.

Apparently, the Agriculture Department has decided that impoverished Puerto Ricans are entitled to eat less food on their island than they would receive if they moved to the mainland. The only resolution of this matter should be an immediate increase in the Puerto Rico allotments so that they equal those on the mainland.

In the case of the income criteria chosen by the Department to determine eligibility on the island, it appears that USDA adhered to the practice it uses in the mainland of setting maximum net income standards at a level such that coupon allotments would equal 30 percent of the income eligibility standard. In the portion of the act concerning Puerto Rico we required the Secretary

to set income eligibility levels at a point which would reflect the per capita income on the island. In other words, he should have determined the per capita income and then multiplied it times the number of members in each family to determine income eligibility levels for each family size. Therefore, neither the system he apparently used nor any system based upon a comparison of mainland and island incomes which might restrict eligibility to a lower level in Puerto Rico because the average income is lower than the mainland's would carry out our intent.

Finally, concerning the speed with which the Department and the Commonwealth government intend to establish the program across the island, the plan according to USDA's recent announcement is to slowly phase-in food stamps starting with small towns in the interior and ending up in San Juan during March 1975. I wish to make it crystal clear that such a plan would indicate a blatant disregard of the mandate in the most recent amendments to the act that require implementation of the program in every area of Puerto Rico by June 30, 1974, unless it is impossible or impracticable to do so. This rule does not allow for excuses based upon administrative convenience. It requires immediate implementation on every part of the island by July 1—including San Juan—unless USDA can show that there is no means by which it or any other agency, including municipal governments, can humanely accomplish the task.

POST CARDS CALLED "CHAOS" AND "DISASTER"

HON. BILL FRENZEL

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, today two editorials blasting the post card registration bill, H.R. 8053, crossed my desk.

One, dated February 27, by the St. Louis Globe-Democrat described the post card registration bill as "chaos."

The second, furnished by James E. Foy, director of editorials for KNBC, Channel 4, Los Angeles, an NBC affiliate, described post card registration as a "disaster."

These two editorials are typical of the judgments now being expressed by veteran election and registration observers in the press. Because I think they may be of interest to the House, the two editorials follows:

[From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Feb. 27, 1974]

POSTCARD REGISTRATION WOULD BE "CHAOS"

Missouri Secretary of State James Kirkpatrick told it like it would be about proposed postcard registration for presidential and congressional elections.

The postcard bill, now in Congress, would result in "chaos, confusion and utter bedlam on election day," Kirkpatrick said. It would lead many Americans to think incorrectly that the federal registration by postcard was

all they had to do to vote in any election, while many others would ignore the postcard in the mistaken belief they were eligible to vote in national elections because they had registered under the state system.

"Some voters could vote only for federal candidates and others could vote only for state and local candidates," Missouri's chief election official noted.

Even more important, the possibilities of fraud, or attempt at fraud, appear to be enormous.

While correct in his opposition to the postcard proposal, Kirkpatrick is wrong in his enchantment for a scheme to provide \$50 million in federal grants to aid voter registration efforts and improve state and local election procedures.

This proposal, sponsored by Sen. Edward Kennedy, would merely result in waste of taxpayer's money. Voters don't need to have their money spent in an effort to get people to the polls. Intelligent, concerned citizens vote. Others don't. Spending tax money won't improve matters.

[KNBC editorial]

WASHINGTON HAS ENOUGH TO DO NOW

Congress is now considering a new way to register voters for federal elections. It's called Post Card Registrations. It's a disaster.

It would involve spending at least \$50 million, and maybe as much as \$100 million or more to print, address and mail post cards to 150 million people in the hope of catching the eye of someone who isn't already registered.

The idea, in a way, is laudable: make it easier for the poor, the disadvantaged and the people who don't speak English well to become registered to vote in federal elections.

While there's no doubt in our minds that there must be many people who fit that description and aren't registered now, we just can't see how spending \$50 million will change things any.

The big drawback is simply that people who haven't been registered already by the waves and waves of official and volunteer registrars going door-to-door all over America aren't likely to respond to something that comes in the mail.

And even if some might do so, \$50 or \$100 million is a mind-boggling amount to spend to register what could well be a relative handful of people who very probably don't care about voting anyway.

If the bureaucrats are all that anxious to blow a lot of our money on voter registrations boondoggles, the very least they could do would be to give it back to the states, and let the states do the job.

California's share of that money could do a lot more effective work if it were spent here, administered here and controlled here than it could disappearing into the mists that roll off the Potomac.

BAN THE HANDGUN—XXVII

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, the Police Commissioner of Detroit recently announced plans to launch a statewide petition to ban handguns in that State. He joins the growing list of law enforcement officials, private organizations, and concerned citizens calling for strict gun

controls. I applaud his efforts and commend the attached article which appeared in the Washington Post on February 23 to my colleagues:

PISTOL BAN SOUGHT BY POLICE HEAD

DETROIT, Feb. 25.—Detroit Police Commissioner Philip Tannian today launched a statewide petition drive to outlaw handguns in Michigan and require the state to buy all pistols currently in circulation.

"The time has come to put the pistols away" Tannian said. "If we don't, 1974 will be worse than 1973 in gun homicides."

The proposal, which must be approved by the state's voters, would require the state to buy all pistols from citizens at fair market value—total cost tagged at over \$50 million—within one year of the handgun ban.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON AGING CALLS FOR COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO PROBLEMS OF THE ELDERLY

HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, last year the Congress committed itself to the needs of our Nation's older Americans through passage of the Comprehensive Older American Services Amendments.

One of the main features of this legislation was the encouragement it provided for the establishment of multipurpose senior centers to provide services and activities for older Americans within their immediate communities.

The legislation also recognized the need for special attention to the transportation problems of the elderly and the development of an extensive nutrition program.

The National Council On Aging has long served as a most effective and articulate voice for the problems and needs of older Americans. Recently I had the pleasure of hearing Mr. William Pothier, chairman of the National Institute of Senior Citizens of the National Council on Aging comment on implementation of the Comprehensive Older Americans Services Amendments. I would like to share his remarks with my colleagues at this time:

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM POTHIER

The National Council on the Aging is a private nonprofit organization which for the past twenty-three years has provided continuing leadership and training to public and private agencies at the national, state, and local levels in the field of aging. It has been a national resource for planning, information and service in the many areas—such as nutrition, housing, and transportation—affecting the lives of our nation's elderly population.

One of its programs is the National Institute of Senior Centers which coordinates the senior centers movement at the national level and acts as a conduit for information exchange among center personnel and others interested in the planning and delivery of services for older Americans at the local level.

The Institute is governed by a Delegate Council whose 45 representatives are elected biannually on a regional basis and thus pro-

vide leadership in the aging field in your own districts and at the national level as well.

There are over 3,000 Multipurpose Senior Centers operating in this country providing services and activities for and with older people. These centers act as a two way bridge not only providing the elderly with such services as nutrition, counseling, education and recreation, but also assisting them to maintain active, engaged roles in the community through volunteer service, intergenerational programs and involvement in local and national issues in their own behalf and for the benefit of their communities.

There are four issues we especially want to bring before you this morning:

1. The need for an appropriation for Title V of the Older Americans Act.

2. The lack of funds for the continuation of existing Senior Centers.

3. Continued funds for the Title VII—nutrition programs for the elderly

4. The impact of the energy crisis on older people and the agencies which serve them.

We want to share with you our view from a national perspective, knowing that you and the Delegate from your district will discuss how these issues are affecting your own community.

Since the inception of the Older Americans Act of 1965, Senior Centers have been recognized as a major community resource for older people. Though sponsored by a number of public and private agencies at the local level, their greatest growth has occurred with the advent of Title III funds.

In the Older Americans Comprehensive Service Amendments of 1973, the Congress clearly supported the concept of Multipurpose Senior Centers by identifying them as the focal point for the services and activities made available for and with older people. Furthermore, in support of Centers, Title V was included in the legislation to provide grants for the acquisition, alteration, renovation, and initial staffing of existing facilities to serve as Multipurpose Senior Centers. As noted by Senator Eagleton when submitting the report on the bill, "The locating of services in a single place is one effective way of making the range of services a person needs accessible to him or her." And in these days with the transportation crisis reaching critical proportions, certainly accessibility of services is an important issue.

However, for two consecutive years, no funding has been requested by the Administration to support Title V. In a recent communication from the Commissioner on Aging to Congressman Fascell who was seeking information about funds to rebuild a Senior Center in Miami which had been destroyed by a fire, the Commissioner noted that "there are no Federal funds available . . . to support construction of senior center facilities."

NCOA's National Institute of Senior Centers, which is in contact with over 2,000 Senior Centers of all types, has amassed much information about the physical structures and needs for its member agencies. Comments have come to us, such as the following from a Senior Center in New Haven, Connecticut:

"This Center is in an old rundown building in a very bad neighborhood. Daily attendance has dropped because of fear of mugging. Negotiations are being made to move to a church parish house but I hope . . . we could get funds for a new building of our own."

Or a letter from Alaska which noted:

"[that the community was making] every effort to establish a Senior Center . . . a small area (about 540 sq. ft.) is provided in the city in conjunction with Parks and Recreation. Since our membership is well over a hundred and our town has a senior citizen population of nearly eight hundred, we need more space . . ."

From an economic viewpoint, the Multi-

purpose Senior Center—with a facility large enough, safe enough, and well staffed—can provide a viable alternative to costly institutionalization. The costs which California, for example, must assume for each elderly person in institutional care is \$6,000 per year. By comparison, the San Francisco Senior Center estimates its costs at less than \$50 a year to provide essential services for an older person in two centers. Even more striking is the low direct cost of \$1.27 per unit of service.

Currently, the cost of new construction is estimated at \$40 per square foot. A building which can serve 250 persons requires approximately 10,000 square feet, for a total cost of \$400,000. Renovation expenditures are estimated at 50 to 80 percent of new construction depending on the state of the existing facility.

The sums requested previously by the Congress are modest indeed in relation to the costs for facilities and to their growing need. While it would hardly cause mushrooming of luxury facilities for older persons, \$35 million per year for renovation, alteration, and acquisition of existing facilities would mark the start of a national effort to further centralize the delivery of services and opportunities in the community for older people.

We therefore propose that:

"Immediate and full appropriation be made available in the amount of at least \$35 million per year for each of three years for the purpose of implementing Part A of Title V to acquire, alter, or renovate existing facilities to serve as Multipurpose Senior Centers."

However, Title V, though necessary and critical to the development of Centers, is not sufficient in and of itself. Its funds are limited to facility acquisition and renovation and initial staffing. No funds are available to support the maintenance of Senior Centers.

The goals of the Older Americans Act—to concentrate resources, to foster comprehensive coordinated service delivery in order to secure maximum independence and dignity for older persons living in the community—have been the goals of Multipurpose Senior Centers since their inception. Yet, the act provides no financial support to currently operating Senior Centers, per se, in their role of delivering comprehensive, coordinated services and in developing meaningful opportunities for older people to remain in the mainstream of life.

If the goals of the Older Americans Act are indeed coordinated and comprehensive services, then financial support should be provided for the maintenance of agencies which provide such services. Support should not be left to chance, rather the maintenance of Senior Centers should be articulated in the legislation.

We propose:

"An Amendment to Title V, a new part C, be introduced to provide assistance for those existing Senior Centers which qualify as Multipurpose Senior Centers as of June 30, 1974, by authorizing the Commissioner to make basic sustaining grants for operation for all or part of the costs of staffing of professional and technical personnel."

Regarding Title VII, the nutrition program for the elderly will be ending before it has really had a chance to begin. The need was recognized by the Congress and the Administration in their initial support for the program. However, with increases in costs through inflation and additional expenditures for transportation and the increase in participation as the programs attract more needy people, we request your support of at least \$150 million for next year.

A related problem to nutrition is the current requirement of older people to obtain recertification and food stamps in person. We suggest that consideration be given to mailing food stamps and recertification state-

ments together with monthly Social Security checks.

Finally, we would like to share with you some of our concerns regarding the impact of the energy crisis on older people and local agencies serving them. In the testimony of the National Council on the Aging on Monday, February 25, before the Senate Special Committee on Aging's Hearings on Transportation and the Elderly, it was noted that the reported increases of taxi and bus fares in Detroit, Athens, Georgia, cities in Pennsylvania and pending in 20 other large cities around the country will have a critical impact on the ability of older people on fixed incomes. Not only will their personal transportation be affected, but also the delivery of a whole host of other services, such as nutrition, health, employment and recreation.

We are hearing reports of the loss of volunteers and the consequent reduction of outreach services, home meal deliveries, escort services, and on and on.

On person working with a church-operated Meals-on-Wheels project in Pennsylvania wrote:

"The prospect of 70 cents a gallon gasoline threatens to deprive the Meals-on-Wheels program of the volunteer services of those who deliver these meals daily. Many of these volunteers are retired, older Americans with limited incomes. Many others will find the expense of volunteer services are too great to continue or in the event of rationing, will simply not have the gasoline."

The value of such volunteer service to that particular Meals-on-Wheels program has literally been in the millions of dollars. In 1972, the agency logged nearly 45,000 volunteer hours; when costed at \$2.00 an hour, this totals nearly 100,000 dollars without considering driving costs at all. At the same time, costs have grown at such a rate that private agencies could never assume these additional expenses. A survey of the routes from the agency's kitchens showed that the drivers drove over 9,000 miles a week to make the Meals-on-Wheels program work.

A full copy of the testimony is available to any of you who are interested. We support the entire list of recommendations made by NCOA in that testimony, but bring before you today only one.

We urge that:

"Services to the elderly be defined as 'emergency services'—a first priority service entitled to the amount of gasoline needed without restriction."

The National Institute of Senior Centers believes that the needs of the elderly are interrelated and varied, requiring a total comprehensive approach. The Title VII Nutrition Program, for example, if placed in a more adequate Senior Center—which has enough space, a strategic location, and a well trained staff—will result in better nutritional services with greater client participation; an adequately supported transportation program can facilitate even greater attendance at the nutrition project; and, elderly persons will be better able to avail themselves of services if they are coordinated through a one-story, accessible Multipurpose Senior Center.

AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE EDWARD I. KOCH

HON. EDWARD I. KOCH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, I intend to offer an amendment to the Federal Energy Administration Act, H.R. 11793.

I wish to make certain that I am allocated 5 minutes to explain it during the amending process.

The amendment is as follows:

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 11793, AS REPORTED
OFFERED BY MR. KOCH

Page 34, line 14, after the period insert the following: "No evidence of criminal activity found during any inspection which the Administrator performs under this paragraph may be admitted in any proceeding except a proceeding relating to the enforcement of any Act which the Administrator is authorized to administer."

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE OF THE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, this year, the Veterans of Foreign Wars observes its diamond jubilee. From a meeting of a dozen Spanish-American War veterans in the back room of a drugstore in Columbia, Ohio, in 1899, the VFW has now grown to 1.8 million men.

In some quarters, it is fashionable to be cynical about veterans, and veterans' organizations. However, I often think of the lines from a poem written in 1865 when the New York 7th Regiment returned from the Civil War. True, it was not a foreign war, but the words still apply:

"Uncover your head and hold your breath;
This boon not every lifetime hath—
To look on men who have walked with
death,
And have not been afraid."

The roster of foreign wars of the American Republic is long. This is not the time nor the place to go into a historical quarrel as to whether they were right or wrong. Only history, decades and perhaps centuries hence, can tell that. The point remains that men were ordered to go, and they went. Some returned; some did not.

Our very first "foreign" war is now almost forgotten; in fact, the history books call it the quasi-war with France, which, indeed it was. Yet, one of our most famous historical slogans preceded it: "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute."

At the end of the French Revolution, the new governing body of France, the Directory, had become, in the words of one historian, "the arrogant afflictor of the Western World." Britain, Russia, and the United States were the only countries that had not come to terms with the new government; French warships ravaged the American merchant fleet, and President John Adams sent a mission to Paris to try and work out a settlement.

It did not get far. Talleyrand, the French foreign minister, sent some very minor officials—identified only as X, Y, and Z—to inform the mission there would be no negotiations until Talleyrand received a \$250,000 bribe, and the United States loaned France \$10 million.

The news rocked the American Republic; the slogan came into popular use; Adams took a position of armed neutrality, but in reality it was the same as a declaration of war with France. Congress beefed up the Navy and the Marines and expanded the Army. Famous ships such as *United States*, *Constellation* and *Constitution* went sliding down the ways of the shipyards. The orders were simple: capture armed French vessels wherever they may be found.

The Army was put in shape to repel a possible French invasion of the United States. George Washington himself went back into active duty, to command a force of 3,000 men; Washington found them to be a collection of "the riff-raff of the country and the scapegallows of the large cities." But the British Navy had Napoleon's ships secured in Egypt, and there was no invasion.

The naval war was something else again. By the end of 1798 14 American men-of-war were at sea, and, that being the days of letting everyone get in on the act, 200 merchant vessels had letters of marque and reprisal, which meant that they, too, could take part.

The United States had the best of it. The only U.S. ship to be defeated during the war was a schooner, *Retaliator*; it mounted 14 guns and was overcome only by two French frigates that between them had 80 guns.

The Army never fought, but out of it all came West Point; on the very last day of his term of office, President Adams appointed the first faculty of the U.S. Military Academy.

Foreign wars; the list is long; like the 3-year "quasi-war," many of them are now forgotten. The quasi-war rates only a line or two in the history books. But our first real "foreign" war that is remembered was the Barbary War.

Morocco, Tunisia, Algiers and Tripoli had received, by 1801, a total of \$2 million in ransom for captured seamen, and also for the "privilege" of allowing U.S. ships to sail the Mediterranean without being attacked. In May 1801 the Pasha of Tripoli, in a burst of confidence, declared war on the United States. The object: squeeze out more money.

President Jefferson was something of a pacifist and had almost dismantled the fleet used during the quasi-war with France, but put it back together. By 1804, Commodore Edward Preble—a rather violent sort of man; Glen Tucker, former Indianapolis newsman, in his masterful work "Dawn Like Thunder," about the Barbary Wars, says of Preble, if I recall correctly, that his name should have been written in gunpowder and signed with a sailor's oath—took a task force into Tripoli harbor and hammered the Pasha's fortress with cannon. The frigate *Philadelphia* ran aground; the Pasha swooped down on it, captured the crew, and floated it, planning to use it himself.

The stage was set for one of the most heroic and dramatic events of all American military history. Young Stephen Decatur slipped into the harbor at night with a picked force, boarded *Philadelphia*, and set her afire. The Pasha screamed in anger from his fortress as

his ambitions for a naval force burned to the waterline. Decatur and his men escaped.

The American consul at Tunis, during the war, set in motion the chain of events that for the first time saw an American force—well, at least it was American commanded—operating in a foreign country, that resulted in planting the Stars and Stripes over an Old World fortress.

Eaton, the consul, made a deal with Hamet, brother of the Pasha: Support us and we will put you back in power. Hamet felt he had been pushed off the throne; he was all for it.

Eaton, the consul, rounded up an "army." Headed by a marine lieutenant, it had less than a dozen other marines, a naval midshipman, 40 Greeks, and around 100 of whatever and whomever Eaton could scrape up, plus a squadron of mounted camels commanded by Hamet. The jury-rigged force made a dreadful 500-mile march from Alexandria to Derna, 500 miles over sands burning by day and freezing by night. Lieutenant O'Bannon led a charge on the fort at Derna. It fell, for the first time the American flag was planted over a foreign victory.

As I said earlier, the roster of our foreign wars—if one counts incidents where American troops have been used abroad, whether there was combat or not—and there was always the possibility—is long. We think of the Spanish American War; World Wars I and II, Korea, Vietnam, today.

Most are forgotten. But not the men who went. Let us all devoutly hope we will never have to send American fighting men abroad again, for any reason. But let us never forget those who did go—those who did not come back, and those who did.

The following verses are by the English poet Rupert Brooke, yet on this, the 75th anniversary of the VFW, there is something in them that touches us all:

"If I should die, think only this of me;
That there's some corner of a foreign field
That is for ever England. There shall be
In that rich earth a richer dust
concealed;
A dust whom England bore, shaped, made
aware,
Gave, once, her flowers to love, her ways
to roam,
A body of England's breathing English air,
Washed by the rivers, blest by suns of
home.

"And think, this heart, all evil shed away,
A pulse in the eternal mind, no less
Gives somewhere back the thoughts by
England given;
Her sights and sounds; dreams happy as
her day;
And laughter, learnt of friends; and gentle-
ness,
In heart at peace, under an English
heaven."

Substitute "American" for "English"—the words could be ours. The sentiment certainly is.

"Honor the Dead by Helping the Living" is the VFW creed. This they have done for three-quarters of a century. This they will continue to do, as long as there is a member alive who has worn his country's uniform on foreign soil.

KYLE ROTE, JR.—SUPERSTAR

HON. JAMES M. COLLINS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. COLLINS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, all of Texas is proud that our native son, Kyle Rote, Jr., has won the 1974 superstar competition. He is more than an outstanding athlete. He is an outstanding American.

In soccer Rote has built a name as a great, and as a citizen of Dallas he has earned a reputation as a young man of outstanding character.

The Christian Science Monitor of March 1 carried a story about Kyle Rote, Jr. Here are the basic remarks as written by the Christian Science Monitor sports writer, Larry Eldridge:

SUPERSTARS VICTOR GIVES YOUTH
NEW-TYPE HERO

The 1974 Superstars competition proved for a second straight year that many of our most famous, high-salaried, glamour-boy athletes aren't all they're cracked up to be. Meanwhile it also gave Americans a new young sports hero in a much different mold—clean cut, boyish-looking Kyle Rote Jr.

Until this week, Rote's only claim to fame was that he carried the name of a well-known football playing father. In his own right he was just an obscure pro soccer player making a salary of \$1,400 per season.

But in a two-day test of skill and versatility, the 23-year-old Texan outdid a half-dozen other big name rivals to walk off with first place and \$53,400 in prize money.

Then he pulled another surprise by announcing he didn't even intend to keep all of his winnings.

"My wife and I already had decided we would give some of it away to people who need it worse than we do," he said just after clinching the top prize.

Obviously Rote has different values from many of his contemporaries on the pro sports scene. He and his wife, Mary Lynne, live in a one-bedroom apartment in Dallas, where Kyle is studying theology in addition to his job as a second-year member of the Dallas Tornado in the North American Soccer League. Mary Lynne works as a secretary to help pay his tuition fees at the seminary.

Rote's exploits this week at Rotonda, Fla., could change this style of living easily enough, but he insists that it won't.

"It may be nice to make a lot of money and achieve great fame . . . but these are not the primary values of my life," he says.

Pole vaulter Bob Seagren turned out to be an easy winner over the likes of Frazier, Unitas, Johnny Bench, Rod Laver, Elvin Hayes, Jean-Claude Killey, and Rod Gilbert.

This year again the famous names in the big money sports took a back seat in the final placing behind Rote, runnerup Seagren, and defensive back Dick Anderson of the Miami Dolphins, who finished third.

A good time seems to be had by all, the athletes pick up some extra money, the public gets entertained, and presumably the land developers and TV sponsors who put up all the money are satisfied. Also, of course, a few myths get destroyed along the way.

The first competition demonstrated pretty clearly that many big name athletes look a lot more like your basic middle-aged businessman once you get them out of their specialties.

Completing the field in order were football star Franco Harris, Dutch speed skater Ard Schenk, baseball's Rose and basketball's Jim McMillan (a tie), shotputter Brian Oldfield, Havlicek, and finally Schranz, who might be better advised to stick to skiing.

There are 12 events in the competition, with each athlete choosing the seven he wants to enter except for his own specialty.

Inequities, such as including an elimination tennis tournament in what is basically a decathlon-type competition with points awarded for the top five finishers in each event. Obviously the luck of the draw can affect things here.

It's all in fun, though, and this year it certainly did do a service in producing a genuine new hero.

Rote, whose six-foot, 185-pound body was in perfect condition, actually wrapped up the title on the first day of competition. He bowled a 214 game to win that event, also took first place in the tennis and swimming, and finished second in golf to pile up a virtually insurmountable lead.

His only points on the second day came with a second place finish in the one-mile bicycle race, but they were enough to keep him out in front.

Kyle Rote Sr., who gained fame at SMU and later with the New York Giants in the 1950s, was the typical proud father as he cheered his son on to victory.

"Nothing I ever did gave me such a thrill," he said at the end.

But Kyle Jr. still downplayed the whole thing.

"The money and the recognition are important, sure," he said, "but the biggest thing for me was the chance to compete and fraternize with these great stars."

DR. GERALDINE B. BRANCH

Hon. Yvonne Brathwaite Burke

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mrs. BURKE of California. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

RESOLUTION

Whereas, Dr. Geraldine B. Branch, Los Angeles County Health Officer and Southwest Regional Medical Director, will retire from many years of devoted service to Los Angeles City and County on December 31 1973, and;

Whereas, Dr. Branch has had a distinguished career as a practicing physician, health administrator, and teacher, serving in this community for a quarter century during which she has been a member of many civic groups and recipient of numerous awards, and;

Whereas, she has combined an outstanding professional career with a happy family life, and has carved out a unique place in the field of public health, and has still found time to help establish the Southeast Boys Club and the Westminister Neighborhood Association, as well as taking an active role in many community organizations.

Therefore, be it known this 17th day of November 1973 that we are in recognition of her distinguished service and contributions to our City and County, and wish her a long, happy retirement. Be it further known that this commendation will be placed in the Congressional Record.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS ARE
KEEPING FAITH

HON. WILLIAM H. HUDNUT III

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. HUDNUT. Mr. Speaker, during the course of the last 3 weeks, I have had the opportunity to address several groups of Indianapolis high school students in my district—at Broad Ripple High School, Cathedral High School, John Marshall High School, Roncalli High School, Shortridge High School, Brebeuf High School, Park-Tudor School and Orchard Country Day School. At each school I opened with a few introductory remarks, followed by a question and answer period, at the conclusion of which, I would present the school with a flag that had flown over the Capitol—a customary format, I am sure, to many of my colleagues, and a very rewarding experience for me.

In my introductory comments, I endeavored to make three points.

First, I stressed the importance of caring and being involved and concerned. I was pleased to discover there is less apathy and cynicism than one might expect among students. A recent newspaper article under the title, "Politics Disillusions Youth," indicated that 60 percent of the young people polled felt disillusioned in the wake of recent political events. But it also pointed out that only 17 percent felt some other form of Government would be an improvement, and that the great majority of the young people believed our system is essentially sound—it is only the "wrong people running it" who need overhauling. The cynicism, in other words, is directed more at individual men than at our basic institutions; which is good.

During the Watergate hearings on television in 1973, we heard one disillusioned young man say to an audience of 40 million or so who were listening in, that he would not advise young people to go into politics today. I tried to tell my listeners that quite to the contrary, we need young people with ideals entering the political arena today in the party of their choice. We want their candor and honesty, their visions and dreams, their enthusiasm and commitment, their compassion and concern.

I suggested that it is far better for them to agree with me, or disagree with me, than to say, "I don't care." If people give up caring, if they consign politics to an immoral field of unethical behavior where thieves and crooks get fat at taxpayers' expense and where honorable men and women fear to tread, then America is in serious trouble. I reminded them of Edmund Burke's famous observation made almost 200 years ago to the effect that the best way to assure the triumph of an evil cause is for good men to do nothing. And since it was near the time of Lincoln's birthday, I also quoted his statement:

What constitutes the bulwark of our own liberty and independence? It is not our frowning battlements, our bristling seacoasts,

our army and our navy. These are not our reliance against tyranny. All of those may be turned against us without making us weaker for the struggle. Our reliance is in the love of liberty which God has planted in us. Our defense is in the spirit which prized liberty as the heritage of all men, in all lands everywhere. Destroy this spirit and you have planted the seeds of despotism at your own doors.

The greatest threat to our country is not attack from without but erosion from within. We need a new generation with intellectual curiosity, mortal courage and spiritual sensitivity, a generation that takes its responsibilities seriously, shoulders its burdens cheerfully, participates in the system faithfully and works for change constructively, rather than copping out or saying, "I don't care."

The second point I tried to make with the students was that we desperately need candor in our relationships today. The health and vitality of our democracy depend upon the openness, trustworthiness, integrity and honesty of public officials, both elected and appointed. Candor should not be a sometime thing designated as such on a public relations calendar; it should be a constant hallmark of everyone in public life so that the American people can maintain confidence in the capacity of their leaders to govern. Students in particular respect forthrightness, even if they disagree with what you are being forthright about. They do not like deviousness or prevarication or waffling. They resent secrecy without good reason. They expect straightforward speaking without equivocation. They despise phonies—and insincerity—and callous disregard for truth. They yearn for politicians they can trust. And it is our responsibility, those of us in public life, to answer that yearning and fill that moral vacuum by providing honest and courageous leadership which can elicit confidence from the people.

Finally, I suggested that it is important for us to remember that in these tumultuous, confusing, and exciting times there is little possibility that unanimity can be found on most important issues.

As Americans, we do not expect it. Freedom of the press, freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and the two-party system, all prevent our country from becoming an intellectual monolith where there is a one-party line, only one point of view tolerated, and where individuals who criticize the system, are sent into exile—like the Russian Solzhenitsyn. In America, dissent is not disloyalty nor is heterodoxy treason. Ours is a heterogeneous not homogeneous society, in which individuality can come to full flower and different points of view can be successfully harmonized into an overarching symphony of life.

The main point to remember is that we must respect each other, and grant each other the right to his own thoughts and conclusions, even if we think he is wrong. In a free society, we must affirm the freedom of each other to seek his own fulfillment and be himself. In America, there are truths and forms and issues with respect to which men of sincere principle and sound character may dif-

fer—without ceasing to be good Americans. The danger lies in a fanatical insistence that only one point of view is valid, only one answer is right, and that, like the Queen in "Alice in Wonderland," we say "Off with their heads" to anyone who disagrees or offends. Such conceit, whether it be intellectual, spiritual, social, racial, or what have you, is the bane of our democracy. A healthy brotherhood and an arrogant self-righteousness are incompatible.

The young people asked a lot of good, tough questions when their turn comes. Sometimes these questions were written out in advance, sometimes they were presented by a panel of students, sometimes they just spontaneously combusted from the audience. But they all showed careful thought and deep concern about the issues facing our country today.

May I share with my colleagues in the House a brief summary of these questions, together with an indication of my response?

SUMMARY OF QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON THE ENERGY CRISIS

1. Do you think it is real or contrived? (Real shortages do exist and are being felt more heavily in some parts of the country than others.)

2. Is it the oil companies' fault? (No, certainly not entirely. Foolish government regulations, overzealous environmentalism, undisciplined consumption, and mideastern politics are also to blame.)

3. But how can you justify the tremendous profits made last year by the oil companies? (Well, how do you measure profits? On sales or on a return on investment? Against what? A good year or a bad year? Compared to who—food brokers who are lucky to make 1 to 2%, or the Washington Post and New York Times, whose increases in earnings in the first nine months of 1973 over 1972 were 57% and 93% respectively?)

4. Will rationing come? (Let's hope not! If we conserve as much as we can, and let the laws of supply and demand work themselves out in the free marketplace, we may survive without being forced into such a nightmare.)

5. Why are there so many chauffeur-driven limousines in Washington? (Most congressmen would like to reduce the number!)

6. What kind of car do you drive in Washington? (I don't have one there.)

7. Why do you fly back and forth so much between Indianapolis and Washington if there is an energy crisis? (The planes are flying anyway, so I really do not think it is wasting the nation's fuel, and I believe very strongly in trying to stay in touch with my constituents on a regular basis.)

WATERGATE AND RELATED MATTERS

1. How do you explain the 18-minute gap on the tape? (I really cannot!)

2. Do you think they are trying to hide something and cover the whole thing up? (This has undoubtedly happened, though we do not know to what extent.)

3. Do you think the President is directly involved in criminal or illegal activity? (Like any other American, he is innocent until proven guilty.)

4. Do you plan to vote for impeachment? (As of this date, no. We need more hard evidence that the President is guilty of an impeachable offense before I would vote for it. It is a very serious thing for the American people, and our American democracy, and can easily become a partisan-political issue.)

5. If we get involved in impeachment proceedings, do you think the Russians will take advantage of us overseas? (Yes, they would probably try.)

6. Do you think President Nixon's unpopularity and the Watergate problem will

hurt you and other Republican Congressmen in the elections in November? (Undoubtedly, these things will become campaign issues around the country, but I sincerely hope that the American voters are wise enough to vote for their Congressman on the basis of his merits and his record in office, rather than hang him because of their disaffection with the President and Watergate.)

MISCELLANEOUS

1. Do you favor the legalization of marijuana? (No.)

2. Do you favor the proposed Congressional pay increase? (No.)

3. What are you doing about it? (Trying to force Congress to vote on it so everyone will have to stand up and be counted.)

4. Will you accept it if it goes through this year? (No.)

5. What about "busing" of school children? (I am against it. Incidentally, I was tremendously interested to discover at Shortridge High School near unanimous opposition to the proposal that it be closed, and its predominantly black population bused to the suburbs. This proposal forms part of a plan currently before the Indianapolis School Board to phase out several inner city schools and transport some 11,000 youngsters to the suburbs in order to comply with guidelines laid down by a Federal judge about racial balance in the public school system. The plan is an absurdity—"sheer madness," one highly placed public official has called it. And the kids know it. They don't want to be bused. Aware of strong pro-busing sentiment in the leadership of the black community, I was astounded at the outrage expressed by the Shortridge students over busing, and their very vocal protest against their school being closed next year and their being bused to the suburbs ("Half way to Chicago," as one of them put it!) simply reinforced my conviction that the goal of quality education for all our children will not be reached by forced busing to achieve artificial racial balance.)

6. Do you support better working conditions and the right to organize for migrant laborers? (Yes.)

7. Why did you vote against the minimum wage bill? Are you against teenagers being paid a decent wage? (No, of course not. But without the so-called "youth differential" in the bill, which would have made it possible to employ teenagers at a figure below the \$2.20 minimum, a lot of them might not be offered any job at all.)

8. Do you favor aid to Israel? (Yes.)

9. Do you think we should terminate the space program? (No.)

10. Tell us about a typical day in the life of a congressman. (I talked about casework, committee work, the debating and voting on the floor, the commuting back and forth between the district and D.C., and my views of my job as service to people.) Do you like what you're doing? (Yes! It's a great privilege—an exciting opportunity—a tremendous challenge—and a heavy responsibility.)

Mr. Speaker, they asked many other questions also. The hour passed very quickly and when I left, in each instance, I was enheartened. I was ever so proud of these young Americans, ever so grateful for them. Our young people today—the vast majority of them—are just great. They are keeping faith with our Founding Fathers' ideal of an enlightened citizenry that supplies the foundation for a viable democracy. They are alert. They are responsible. They are thinking. They care. They have legitimate concerns and they want to help solve our country's problems. They are not rebellious. They do not want to cop

out. They are searching for new and valid life styles. They have a lot of faith and hope and love in their hearts; and I have confidence in the America of tomorrow because of the youth of today.

HUMAN GOALS—VALUES FOR LIVING

HON. TOM RAILSBACK

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. RAILSBACK. Mr. Speaker, recently, one of my constituents, Maj. Robert E. Miller of Galva, Ill., was designated by the 1973 National Awards jury as recipient of the Defender of Freedom Award.

The Freedom Foundation, which made the presentation, is a nonprofit, nonpartisan, nonsectarian organization dedicated to strengthening America through greater citizenship responsibilities.

The credo states:

To personally understand and maintain the American Way of Life, to honor it by his own exemplary conduct, and to pass it intact to succeeding generations is the responsibility of every true American.

Over the years, at least 30,000 jury-selected awards have been granted for spiritual, civic, educational, and economic activities. Major Miller was awarded the George Washington Honor Medal for his entry in the Letters from Armed Forces. I would like to commend Major Miller for his fine letter, and also, for the review of my colleagues, insert the text of that letter for the review of my colleagues. I know it will be an inspiration to all of us.

The letter follows:

HUMAN GOALS—VALUES FOR LIVING

Major Thomas Gordon Storey returned to speak to his hometown High School Commencement class in June of 1973 after more than six years as a prisoner of the North Vietnamese.

During years of isolation and captivity this man's values—his goals were in his words "these fabulous five"—Faith, Family, Friends, Future and Freedom. I believe these might have been some of Major Storey's thoughts as he awaited return to his homeland—our beloved America.

FAITH

Our faith to pray—To pray for strength to endure whatever life requires. Faith to believe in answered prayer and strength from an Almighty God. Faith to overcome human failings and to forgive one's fellow man.

FAMILY

The blessings of family ties. The strength, determination and love of a wife. The patience and dedication of a mother. The sacrifice of a father. The adoration of a son and a daughter. The inner "Fortress" of belonging and having your own family and being a part of God's family.

OUR FRIENDS

Having friends—Friends from childhood, from school, from within your church, from work. Friends who help and who need help. The Neighbor, Doctor, Pastor and the Paperboy. The multitude of daily incidents where lives touch to communicate our human needs for ourselves and for our offerings to others.

OUR FUTURE

Our future hopes, plans, desires for personal achievement. Our jobs, education, family, security for our children and their children. Our happiness and freedom to pursue our personal goals. The future of our community, our state and our nation.

OUR FREEDOM

Yes, freedom to believe in justice, dignity, law and order and human rights. Freedom to think. Freedom to choose. Freedom to elect. Freedom to pray. Freedom to work. Freedom to discuss and freedom to act within the boundaries of just laws.

Major Storey's "Fabulous Five" are ageless and timeless. They fit any calendar in America's history. On what better foundation could we build the peace for future generations?

THE ENERGY CRISIS AND ENDANGERED HEALTH

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, An unpublished American Public Health Association—APHA—study reportedly questions the advisability of current plans to convert oil and gas burning powerplants to coal. APHA scientists have warned that the proposed switch may well threaten the lives of persons suffering from heart and respiratory diseases.

The Energy Emergency Act just passed by Congress includes a provision for conversion of powerplants to coal. If the act becomes law the Federal Energy Administration must exercise the greatest restraint in the number of conversions authorized and fully consider public health factors in each case.

I call Members' attention to the following account of the unreleased APHA study in the February 16 issue of the Washington Post.

The article follows:

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 16, 1974]

SHIFT TO COAL SEEN SHORTENING LIVES

(By Morton Mintz)

Thousands of persons with heart and respiratory diseases will die prematurely if plans go through for a massive conversion of power plants to coal, American Public Health Association scientists warn.

Tens of thousands more persons with such diseases will suffer acute attacks, according to the scientists, who have made an unpublished study for the association.

The Nixon administration has asked Congress to give Federal Energy Office Director William E. Simon authority to order all power plants that can convert to coal to do so.

The idea is to free the scarce oil and natural gas now burned by the power plants for other uses.

The proposal is now part of the emergency energy bill that would, among other things, give President Nixon authority to ration gasoline. The bill is scheduled for a vote in the Senate Tuesday.

Capitol Hill opponents of the conversion proposal told The Washington Post of the APHA study and an association source confirmed its existence yesterday.

The APHA commissioned the study before the conversion proposal was made. It is essentially a projection of how many serious and

fatal attacks of heart and respiratory diseases can be expected from a given increase in pollution of the atmosphere by the sulfur dioxide created when power plants burn coal.

The scientists fear that in an "at risk" population estimated at 21 million, serious and fatal attacks of heart and respiratory diseases will increase by 20 to 40 per cent over present levels. Currently, about 5,000 persons in this category die of cardiovascular diseases annually; about 50,000 suffer respiratory attacks.

The "at risk" population includes smokers, pregnant women, elderly persons with chronic heart conditions and victims of approximately 50 diseases, including chronic bronchitis and emphysema.

Another characteristic of the persons "at risk" is that they are already exposed to high levels of sulfur dioxide in the atmosphere—yearly averages exceeding 100 micrograms per cubic meter of air. They live in cities of at least 10,000 population, including Washington, Baltimore, Detroit, New York, Boston, and Chicago.

The study—done by a panel of 10 specialists in disciplines including epidemiology, safety, genetics and statistics—is said to be the only one to estimate the number of "excess" deaths and acute respiratory and cardiovascular attacks resulting from the use of coal to generate electric power. The APHA, source declined to name the panel members.

The source said the study was begun more than a year ago, is in its "final stages" and will be published in about two months.

Last year, power plants using coal turned out 0.8 quadrillion (Btu's) of energy. If the planned conversion goes through, the figure will increase to 1.1 quadrillion Btu's.

According to the study, that increase will elevate sulfur-dioxide levels sufficiently to induce approximately 500 deaths among adults with chronic heart disease and bring about 16,800 attacks of respiratory disease—at least severe enough to require medication—among children under five years of age.

In the Senate Tuesday, an effort will be made to return the emergency energy bill to a House-Senate conference committee, partly because of the conversion provision.

But the conference committee includes a powerful contingent of coal-state legislators—among them, Rep. Harley O. Staggers (D-W. Va.), chairman of the House Commerce Committee; Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-W. Va.), chairman of the Senate Public Works Committee, and Sen. Howard H. Baker, Jr. (R-Tenn.).

Opponents of the provision have received little support in the conference committee from Capitol Hill's two principal authors of clean-air legislation, Rep. Paul G. Rogers (D-Fla.), chairman of the House Health and Environment Subcommittee, and Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Maine), chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution. Both favor conversion to coal.

THE 56TH ANNIVERSARY OF LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE

HON. CHARLES W. SANDMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. SANDMAN. Mr. Speaker, on February 16, Americans of all nationalities joined with the American Lithuanians in celebrating the 56th anniversary of their proclamation of independence. However, in Lithuania itself, the celebration is not so joyous. Although February 16, 1918, marks the date of the Lithuanian Proclamation of Independence, these cour-

ageous people are again living under the suppression of the Russians.

The free world must not rest until the Soviets withdraw their army, police, and ruling apparatus from Lithuania, so the people of Lithuania may freely elect a government of their own choosing.

On this historic occasion, the most fitting commemoration we can offer to the brave citizens of Lithuania, the heroes who have died in the quest of Lithuanian liberty, and the countless relatives and friends of Lithuanian in the United States, is the reaffirmation that the cause of Lithuanian freedom has not been forgotten and the struggle for it will continue until won.

DEATH IN THE SAHEL

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, at a distance of thousands of miles, the tale of death in the Sahel might seem as dry as the Sahara. Yet the immense Sahara is burying six nations, and the herdsmen and farmers who live there, at an accelerated rate of 2½ miles a month.

Five years of little or no rain following generations of overgrazing have left hundreds of thousands of square miles of West Africa in the worst drought of the century. And the area of devastation is growing. Not only the Sahelian nations—Senegal, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Upper Volta, and Chad—but now Nigeria and Cameroon have been invaded, and to the East, Ethiopia, Somalia, and Kenya. The nations hardest hit so far, those in the Sahel or border region just South of the Sahara, are among the poorest countries on Earth.

In Mali, for instance, so many people live so entirely on the meager grain crop they grow themselves, that the term "per capita income" means nothing. About the only "wealthy" people in Mali are the nomadic herdsmen. There is about one head of beef cattle for every citizen—5 million—and twice as many sheep and goats. Cattle on the hoof—80,000 or more a year—are Mali's principal export. Coastal nations like Nigeria and Cameroon depend on Mali for meat. But because of the drought, 20 percent of the cattle are dead throughout Mali—60 percent or more in the desolate northern region surrounding Timbuktu. Since rain has fallen very little in the last 5 years, the grazing pastures have dried up and the sun has burnt them off, making possible faster encroachment by the Sahara.

The devastation wrought by the drought will be social and political as well as economic. Herdsmen and farmers are trekking to the cities and villages—and to unemployment. Along the way whole families are dying of meningitis, cholera, and malnutrition. The whole thrust of these nations for self-sufficiency has been severely retarded in some cases. But with help they can get moving again.

To date the United States, through

the Aid for International Development program, has spent \$129 million to airlift 500,000 metric tons of food to the Sahel, about 46 percent of all food shipments from the countries answering the worldwide call for help. Even though the entire massive relief effort averted widespread starvation, some African diplomats have called this aid too little and too late. In 1973 the expected late-summer rains failed to come; greater relief efforts will be needed to avert mass starvation again this year. Meanwhile, the basic problem remains unsolved: how to redevelop the land so that it can revitalize itself and break the cycle of drought.

What drought-stricken Africa needs is a Marshall plan. There is no reason why wartime destruction need be a precondition to American-financed reconstruction and rehabilitation schemes. Because the situation is so urgent, we must increase our assistance to the Sahel as soon as possible. Fortunately, there are several American organizations through which we can act immediately.

One such organization is Africare, a Washington-based group which has consistently demonstrated imaginative and dynamic leadership in addressing the problems of the African drought. In little more than 6 months, Africare has raised almost a quarter of a million dollars for short-term relief projects. The money has come from small contributors, those who could afford to give only \$5 or \$10. Those funds are used to mount relief projects across the Sahel.

But Africare has also come up with plans for redevelopment of the land—and has already begun putting them into practice. After close study of the different needs of herdsmen and farmers, Africare has designed plans for redevelopment starting at the village level. Among its programs are the sinking of new wells; controlled livestock breeding; intercountry reforestation and reseeding projects; development of grazing enclosures and cattle-feeding stations; and training for new market skills including garden farming and meat/hide-related industries. The building of a series of dams along the Niger River is a grander and more controversial scheme.

But without bold action, taken immediately, and without a large investment of American dollars, the Sahara will not be held back, and it is only a matter of time before West Africa will all be sand and bones.

PEOPLE ANSWER ERLBORN POLL

HON. JOHN N. ERLBORN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. ERLBORN. Mr. Speaker, our colleagues and others who read the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD may be interested in knowing that, according to a poll I recently conducted, men are a little more in favor of ending wage controls than women are; and women are a little more in favor of impeaching President Nixon than men. In Illinois' 14th Con-

gressional District, however, ending controls of all kinds is a lot more popular than impeachment.

These are indications from the questionnaire which I sent to 10,000 households in February. I got a return of 15 percent, which is well above normal for questionnaires of this sort.

The poll returns from the impeachment question were surprising: Thirty percent favor impeachment, 70 percent oppose. In the 1972 election, Richard Nixon carried the 14th District over Senator GEORGE MCGOVERN by 75.2 percent to 24.7 percent, leaving one-tenth of one percent for the Socialist Labor and the Communist candidates.

Thus, the poll suggests that the past 10 months of Watergate publicity has not moved many Nixon partisans to favor impeachment of the President. A word of caution: My questionnaire is not a scientific sampling. I believe it is reasonably close to accurate, but it is more likely to tell which way the political wind is blowing than tell how hard.

The poll suggests that most people in the 14th District want to end wage controls and end price controls—except on oil—and do not want gasoline rationing.

The suggestion of a permanent relaxation of pollution control did not fare well in the poll.

The detail of the replies:

	Favor (Pct.)	Oppose (Pct.)
Ending Wage Controls:		
Men	69.3	30.7
Women	65.5	34.5
Total	67.4	32.6
Ending Price Controls:		
Men	59.5	40.5
Women	57.3	42.7
Total	58.4	41.6
Implementing of Gasoline Rationing:		
Men	30.8	69.2
Women	26.6	73.4
Total	28.7	71.3
New Tax Incentives to Encourage Oil and Gas Exploration:		
Men	45.7	54.3
Women	40.1	59.9
Total	42.9	57.1
Controlling Oil Prices:		
Men	60.9	39.1
Women	60.7	39.3
Total	60.8	39.2
Permanent Relaxation of Pollution Controls:		
Men	33.6	66.4
Women	25.6	74.4
Total	29.6	70.4
Impeachment: Should the House Impeach President Richard Nixon?		
Men	29.7	70.3
Women	30.3	69.7
Total	30.0	70.0

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE ANNUAL MODEL CONGRESS

HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, American International College held its 34th annual Model Congress in February of this year. The Model Congress attracts students from all over New England, New York, and New Jersey, and provides them with practical experience on how American democracy works and actual gov-

ernment operations. Several scholarships are offered to the most outstanding participants of each Model Congress.

Every school may sponsor one piece of legislation to be considered and debated by the Congress. The bills, which are introduced by the students, must be approved by a committee and then sent to one of the Houses for a vote. This legislation represents an amazingly accurate indication of the thoughts of the youth of this country. It consists of subjects ranging from drugs to poverty to the military. The legislation considered by the Model Congress this year follows:

MODEL PUBLIC LAWS—34TH ANNUAL MODEL CONGRESS

1H—"To establish in the Federal Bureau of Investigation the practice of destroying an individual's records, kept by said organization, of a specific federal crime for which that individual was arrested by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, if and when he is acquitted of that specific federal crime in a United States' Court of Law."

2S—"To repeal subsection 509 (b) Public Law 91-513 (Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970)."

3H—"To maintain the ecological balance of marine life by restricting foreign encroachment on America's natural fishing rights."

4S—"To provide a professional counseling service to all rape victims and to provide an educational program to make young women familiar with methods of prevention."

5H—"To establish a comprehensive national program to deal efficiently with the disposal of solid waste."

6S—"To establish and enforce a 200-mile fishing limit of the United States' waters extending from the shore outward in order to protect the domestic fishing industry, and in so doing amend existing resolutions dealing with a 9-mile fishing limit."

7H—"To provide that all chairmen (or chairwomen) of the committees and subcommittees of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States of America be elected by their respective committee members."

8S—"To establish a program to provide alternatives for detention for youthful offenders."

9H—"To disclose private pension plans, and to establish a new service of the Social Security Department whereas a company must register an annual report, signed and certified, with the Social Security Department five (5) months within the appropriate calendar or fiscal year."

10S—"To prohibit the sale of non-returnable bottles in the United States of America."

11H—"Whereas, Richard Milhous Nixon, President of the United States of America, has failed to uphold the Constitution of the United States of America . . . be it therefore RESOLVED that Richard Milhous Nixon, President of the United States of America, be impeached."

12S—"To amend Article 2, section 1, subsection 2 of the U.S. Constitution."

13H—"An Amendment to the Constitution of the United States to lower the age of majority in the United States to eighteen (18)."

14S—"To support the world-wide effort to prevent the practice of genocide."

Many of the bills which have been enacted by Model Congresses of the past, have later become laws through action of the U.S. Congress or various State governments.

Over the years the Model Congress has gained national recognition. Such noted statesmen as Vice President GERALD R.

FORD, Governors Hoff of Vermont and Dempsey of Connecticut, Senators GRAVEL of Alaska and HATFIELD of Oregon, and former Democratic National Committee Chairman Lawrence O'Brien have delivered keynote addresses at the Congress and have received honorary degrees from American International College.

The first duty of citizenship gives a thorough knowledge of government and its functions. AIC's Model Congress, the first of its kind in the United States, has endowed generations of young people with this knowledge and with the political skills they need to "work within the system."

SPACE SPINOFF—SATELLITES GIVE EARTH NEW VISTAS

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, in the February 13, 1974, issue of the *Air Force Times* an article by Col. William C. Moore (USAF, ret.) discusses the many benefits of our space program.

The article briefly outlines and comments on several of the benefits realized from our probes in space. I recommend the article to you, Members of Congress and the general public.

The article follows:

SPACE SPINOFF

(By Col. William C. Moore (USAF, Ret.))

While recognizing the scientific value of the U.S. space program, and taking pride in what the U.S. has done, many Americans have been critical of the billions of dollars spent on the space effort. They have seen few practical results, only long-term, somewhat nebulous promises of "new vistas."

Lately, as a result of Skylab experiments and the remote sensing and electronic mapping of the earth by ERTS (Earth Resources Technology Satellite), these new vistas have taken on substance.

Some discoveries not of apparent importance to laymen mean much to scientists.

The Skylab astronauts found, for example, that although a female spider quickly learns to spin a web in a weightless environment, other activities commonplace on earth become dramatically different in the zero gravity of space. Chemical elements—liquids, metals, gases—which have different densities are either heavy or light on earth. In space, they are neither heavy nor light and behave differently. Light elements do not always float to the top of heavy elements.

To scientists these differences portend exciting new discoveries which promise dramatic benefits to mankind. For example:

Liquid—including molten metal—assumes the shape of a perfect sphere in a weightless environment. The practical application of this phenomenon to industrial needs could be far reaching. The manufacture of "perfect" ball bearings is one possibility.

Chemicals, when mixed without the pull of gravity on them, combine differently than they do on earth. Analysts predict that this will lead to exotic new products of great commercial and human value, such as ultra-pure vaccines.

The process of fermentation in a weightless environment is certain, say the scientists, to result in products quite different than the same process on earth. The effect

on enzyme production, for example, could solve many problems now encountered on earth in this field of human study.

Metal processing that cannot be done easily—if at all—on earth becomes relatively simple in space, opening the way to new knowledge about material properties and processes, and ultimately to valuable new products for commercial use on earth.

The process of crystallization, relatively free of distortion in space, permits production of crystals with chemical homogeneity and structural perfection. Their physical properties can then be compared with theoretical values for ideal crystals. One end result will be a dramatic improvement in communications.

Clearly these examples are still in the category of scientific curiosity, experimentation, or long-term speculation. Nevertheless scientists are optimistic that the phenomena encountered in experiments to date can be exploited industrially, and applied to everyday problems on earth. This will happen, they predict, as soon as the space shuttle now being developed permits easy, routine access to space. They look forward to advances in medicine, communications, material processing, and manufacturing techniques.

Meanwhile, little is being said publicly about a revolutionary, but highly practical, approach to managing the natural resources of the world using data obtained from the man launched satellite called ERTS (Earth Resources Technology Satellite).

Businessmen, farmers, economists, ecologists, conservationists, and leaders of governments throughout the world have a stake in ERTS. It is not in the category of new vistas. It is, at this very moment, and for 24 hours each day, providing data which man is putting to practical use.

ERTS is on fire alert in California, monitoring conditions that have caused disastrous brush fires nearly every year.

ERTS is pin-pointing sea ice to aid world shipping lines, providing definition of water circulation patterns, and discovering water areas in which schools of fish abound.

ERTS has identified new areas susceptible to earthquakes, discovered a new strain of vegetation in California and detected damage to other vegetation by insects, insecticides and disease.

ERTS has assisted in discovering ore deposits to ease the increasing shortage and is helping to ease the energy crisis by locating areas containing potential sources of geothermal power, oil deposits, and areas with high water-run-off for hydro-electric plants.

ERTS permits quick and easy assessment of damage to above-ground resources on earth. Determining fire damage to timberlands—once arduous, time-consuming, expensive and often inexact work—can be done in hours with ERTS.

ERTS provides information on water resources—where they are, the quantity, and information on where and when water tables rise and fall. This information helps to decide where agriculture should or should not be undertaken.

ERTS is monitoring crops, determining conditions that make them flourish, or make them fail, and where and why they suffer disease. For the first time in history, data is becoming available to estimate crop yields on a world wide basis.

ERTS has graduated from the category of scientific curiosity and experimentation to the world of practicability.

The former chief of NASA's Earth Resources Survey Program, John Robert Porter Jr., recognized the commercial value of his work and when the space program began to phase down he left NASA to form Earth Satellite Corporation (EarthSat).

EarthSat, says Porter, gives commercial impetus to many of the projects or programs

associated with the space effort. He is convinced that the impact on the commercial world will be profound, and that the quality of life on earth will be improved.

THE NEED FOR A COORDINATED ENERGY INQUIRY

HON. ROBERT H. MOLLOHAN

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Speaker, one of the major problems confronting the Congress in its efforts to act effectively in the current energy situation is lack of adequate, independently verified information upon which to base reasoned and reasonable judgments.

A second problem stems from the fact that energy has become such a significant element in the economic and personal life of the people of this country that each solution impacts on many facets of our society and unless great care is exercised, we can find the cure as harmful as the disease. Traditionally, Congress has considered each component of the energy industry separately. Now, because of the way we are structured there are a number of committees which have jurisdiction over these matters and are legitimately involved in seeking solutions.

It is my firm conviction that we need better coordination of our investigative and analytical efforts. Perhaps we need a single inquiry, starting with the filling station operator and working up the distribution chain to the top of the corporate giants with the sole purpose of eliciting valid chronological information upon which the legislative committees could act in developing midrange and long-term solutions to meet our complex energy needs.

I submit for the consideration of my colleagues a very perceptive editorial from the Wheeling News-Register which demonstrates the public recognition of these factors:

THE CONFUSION OVER GASOLINE

The Nation is more than six months into the energy crisis and it seems that no one including the government knows for certain what is going on.

Finally last week the Federal Energy Office owned up to the fact that some states were not getting their fair share of gasoline supplies. A survey by the federal government disclosed that certain states got as little as 74 per cent of the gasoline received in February 1972 while another state got 97 per cent of the gasoline received two years ago.

Even then the energy office admitted it wasn't sure whether the figures were accurate because four important oil companies did not respond to the survey.

How can this happen? How can these big oil companies be permitted to ignore government efforts to restore some order to this energy mess while individual Americans are asked to readjust their life styles to meet emergency conditions?

The confusion in Washington and around the country over gasoline supplies is enormous. One day the people are told that conditions are improving and there will no need for rationing. But the next day another offi-

cial says that supplies are getting tighter and rationing is on the way.

It has been obvious right along that some sections of the country were being hit harder on gasoline shortages than others. Why it took so long for President Nixon to express his concern about the long lines at filling stations and thus nudge the energy office to take action we don't know. Has the White House lost all touch with what is happening in this country?

The government should have acted before this to reassess the gasoline allocation system to see that supplies were more evenly and fairly distributed to the states and various sections of the country.

Obviously the government cannot rely solely on the information provided by the oil companies. Look what happened to West Virginia. Last week it was announced that gasoline stations in the Mountain State would receive an additional allotment for February as a result of an error in oil company reports last year.

Governor Moore said that tax records indicate the tax was paid on 1,149,400 barrels of gasoline in February of 1973. However, the oil companies reported to the federal government that they only delivered 990,300 barrels. This leaves 159,000 barrels of gasoline for which the state received no credit in the February allocation.

Meanwhile, at least four congressional committees are studying the energy situation but their efforts are so diffused as to be meaningless.

What a sorry state of affairs. It is no wonder that the people blame the fuel shortages on the oil companies and the government. And they in turn blame each other and the Arabs and the consuming public.

If there is anyone more harried by all of this than the weary motorist, it must be the filling station operator. He is besieged by angry regular customers who demand they get first crack at his supplies. But if he goes along on such a basis the government threatens him with heavy fines. He is hard pressed to keep up with new regulations and paperwork that come his way almost daily. And always he must be wondering whether he will survive in the business.

So the best advice we can offer for Americans at this juncture in the energy crunch is to begin preparing to stretch individual gasoline supplies even more than they have to date.

THE LEGACY OF MARTIN LUTHER KING

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article which recently appeared in the Boston Globe about the great achievements of Dr. Martin Luther King.

The author, Archie C. Epps, presents a picture of this great leader that reminds us again of his contribution to all of us and to the Nation.

I commend the article to the attention of my colleagues:

[From the Boston Globe, Jan. 15, 1974]

THE LEGACY OF MARTIN LUTHER KING

(By Archie C. Epps)

I would like to describe an event that returns to me in memory from the past. On a visit to the South a week ago, I found myself

carrying it with me somewhere between the past and the present. I thought of it a great deal. It had occurred in 1955 in Montgomery, Ala., at an all-day meeting at Martin Luther King's Church, the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church. Rev. King had just come to public notice. We had heard about him in Talladega County, where I was attending college, and, curious about him, had decided to drive to Montgomery to see him.

We arrived in the morning, in time for a worship service at which King was to preach. I have to tell you about the spirit of the meeting, but the image I have of it is without the buoyancy, hope and excitement we felt that day. The image lacks these elements because although the congregation can be seen alive, moving, and its faces expectant, there is no preacher behind the pulpit. But back to that morning in Alabama.

The man who was preaching as we entered was Rev. Holmes Borders of Atlanta, who was to warm up the congregation for Rev. King. Rev. Borders was known as a great preacher throughout the South, and a dramatic speaker. As we sat down, Rev. Borders began his sermon, not with words, but by moving the pulpit from the center of the church to the side. He then announced that where the pulpit had stood was now home base because he was going to preach about "the great baseball game." Rev. Borders believed that religion should be dramatized to make the point and that life should have laughter in it. The "great baseball game" had the following players:

First base, Faith; second base, Hope; third base, Charity; short stop, Love.

Other players were given virtuous titles: Pitcher, Jesus Christ; catcher, Holy Ghost; batter, the Devil.

And the umpire was Almighty God, who stepped up behind home base and shouted, "Play Ball!" Rev. Borders acted all this out in the place where the pulpit had stood. The congregation, to say the least, was caught up in Rev. Borders' drama; some were nearly on their feet, others raised a hand to let Borders know they were with him. I had seen that raised hand in my home church in Louisiana. The hand was a gesture from the black dance thrown out in anger on some occasions and joy on others. Words were shouted in encouragement: "Yes, tell it, brother!" Rev. Borders continued until the Umpire Almighty God, had called the Devil out at the third strike. Then Borders launched into a litany of calling things out: "Slavery," he shouted, "You're out!" Segregation," he roared, standing over home base, like the Umpire, "You're out!"

After Rev. Borders' great baseball game was over, the congregation was in an excited, happy, uproar. Everyone said, "Amen," not meaning "peace be with you," but "a joyous mission is our proud duty to bear."

Rev. King came to the pulpit, clapping his hands, saying, "Amen." He was happy too. King began what he had to say quietly. But I remember his words: "We're starting out on a dangerous game, my friends; and yet I know God is with us." He went on to explain what had to be done to reconstruct a racist society. He stressed the theme for which he was to become well known: the means to be used in the struggle must contain the quality of the end. The moral questions to be placed on Montgomery's agenda and on the nation's agenda, were like Borders' great baseball game in that they involved issues of right and wrong. But, King cautioned, the task was complex and required both firmness, stamina and practical skills.

Rev. King is dead now and when I think of that meeting, it is with different elements in the image. When I see the image now, King is still alive but moving toward his death, and the members of the congregation who were so expectant then, now seem

bitter and dance that black dance, the one in anger.

I would say that today, some 18 years later, the event has a different significance for the observer of black history. In 1955, it stood as a portent of great things to come in King's career and that of his own congregation and black people in the nation. Now, it represents a judgment upon the present. King's movement gained much for the blacks and for the whites as well. It held out as example a way of life dedicated to principle and to justice that anyone might well pursue.

Because Rev. King's birthday is celebrated at this time of year, people in the South were thinking about him, remembering him in that special, difficult way you remembered someone too deeply loved. A friend and I talked about King and about the South today, a land full of expectation and bitterness. It is expectant because it is just possible that a new dimension in race relations can be achieved there but now the black community is not quite sure it wants complete integration. They wish to explore black pride to see where it will lead. The bitterness is the legacy of a violent Southern history in which blacks were victims and when this history is re-enacted, as at a Southern university, where black students were killed, the savage struggle between races is joined, but now more likely to be broken off after a while to share the intimacy of Faulkner's characters.

I heard talk of King's preaching in the South and I yearned to hear his sermons again. I have the text of *The Dimensions of a Complete Life*, my favorite, on the desk before me. It ends in hope:

"Love yourself, if that means rational, healthy, and moral self-interest. You are commanded to do that. That is the length of life. Love your neighbor as you love yourself. You are commanded to do that. That is the breadth of life. But never forget that there is a first and even greater commandment, 'Love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and all thy soul and all thy mind.' That is the height of life. And when you do this you live the complete life."

"Thank God for John, who, centuries ago, caught a vision of the new Jerusalem. God grant that those of us who still walk the road of life will catch this vision and decide to move forward to that city of complete life in which the length, and the breadth and the height are equal."

The religious language with which King described his life's goal points us toward secular goals as well. If only our society could be a "city of complete life" in which the savage urge of man to ostracize any one different from his clan would be replaced with love and good will.

ROLAND THEODORE MUELLER

Hon. Yvonne Brathwaite Burke

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mrs. BURKE of California. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

RESOLUTION

Whereas, Roland Theodore (Ted) Mueller, II, of Ladera Heights, son of Mr. and Mrs. Roland T. Mueller, started his scouting career nine years ago, and has now reached the zenith of that career with his induction as an Eagle Scout, and;

Whereas, Ted Mueller has worked his way through all stages of scouting and is cur-

rently serving as Junior Assistant Scoutmaster of Troop 292, and;

Whereas, Ted Mueller is not only an excellent Scout, but an honor student at Inglewood High School and an active participant in Sunday School and in the Youth Group at Ladera Church of the Brethren,

Therefore, be it known this 26th day of February 1974 that we are in recognition of this young man, and join with his family and friends in commending him, and further direct that this commendation be entered in the Congressional Rectory.

ADDRESS TO WISCONSIN FARMERS UNION BY MR. OBEY

HON. BOB BERGLAND

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. BERGLAND. Mr. Speaker, last weekend, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) made several most pertinent observations that we should all take due note of.

In an address to the Chelsea County, Wisconsin Farmers Union, Mr. OBEY suggested that coming shortages of metals, minerals and food could make the oil crisis look like a tea party.

Mr. Speaker, it does not require an exceptional memory to recall that similar warnings about the energy crisis fell on many deaf ears. I hope that mistake is not repeated and that each of us will study Mr. OBEY's remarks and heed them.

If there is no objection I include the text of Mr. OBEY's speech in the RECORD at this time and that the special attention of the Members be directed at the dangers of excessive export restraints and the critical need to establish permanent grain reserves.

The text follows:

ADDRESS TO WISCONSIN FARMERS UNION BY MR. OBEY

It's no surprise to anyone that the big news today is the energy crisis—and especially our lack of enough oil and gas. Whether we talk about price, total supply, allocation, long lines at gas stations, or ending the embargo by the Arab nations, what it really boils down to is the fact that the world is now in a bitter battle for oil.

U.S.-European relations are more strained than they have been in years because of it.

Ties within the common market itself are being tested.

Japan is torn between its friendship with the United States and its support for our Middle East policies and its obligation to its own people to keep an economy going which is almost 100% dependent on imported oil.

But bad as the situation is, that is not what I want to talk about this morning.

I want to talk about the coming shortages of other items that will make the oil shortage look like a tea party—the coming shortages in food, minerals, and metals.

For many years now the United States has felt that it could feed the world, and indeed, until now it has.

But in 1973 the bubble burst, and we are forced to ask ourselves whether we and the other exporting nations can produce enough food to feed an increasingly populated and prosperous world.

What happened?

A whole lot of things:

First: We saw the first decrease in the total food supply since World War II—a 1% decrease in food production made even worse by a 2% increase in population.

Second: In the United States our reserves of food went down to wafer-thin levels.

Reserves of wheat were at 863 million bushels in 1972, but down to 200 million bushels in 1973, and some people contend that before the crop comes in this year our wheat reserves will be down to zero.

Our feed grain reserves—at 48.4 million tons in 1972—will be down to 41 million tons this year.

And reserves of rice—a world staple—decreased from 18.6 million hundredweight in 1971 to 5.4 million hundredweight today.

Whose fault is it?

Well, it wasn't Orville Freeman who was preaching that the "Government ought to get out of agriculture."

Fact is that the Nixon administration paid a handsome ransom in 1972 to keep land out of production.

They dumped our reserves onto the market in 1973 to keep the price of food down.

The end result is that the Government is not out of agriculture—but it is out of food.

Third: The Soviet Union and China both decided to improve the diets of their people.

Before this when the Soviets were short of protein, they simply increased the slaughter of cattle.

Last year they decided to increase their imports of feed grains.

As we all know, the ineptness of the U.S. Department of Agriculture went a long way in helping them out, as we ended up selling the Soviets one quarter of our wheat crop at dirt cheap prices—subsidized no less—by the American taxpayer.

Fourth: The United States devalued its dollar twice, and as a result, U.S. food became cheap to people throughout the world who couldn't afford it before.

In fact, there was a scramble for food in all the world markets, not only from the Russians and Chinese, but from Japan and from less developed nations who wanted to cash in during a world-wide economic boom.

Fifth: In some cases the weather was a big factor.

Some areas experienced floods, while others like India and Australia suffered drought.

The monsoons missed West Africa for the 5th year in a row, and 6 million people faced starvation.

Sixth: There was a dramatic decline in fish production, highlighted by the disappearance of anchovies off the coast of Peru.

When most people hear about that, they probably think "How unfortunate for pizza lovers."

But the seriousness of that disappearance becomes clear when you realize that in 1970 the Peruvian anchovy catch totaled 20% of the world's total fish production, and most of that went into the production of fish meal for a protein starved world.

(If and when the anchovies will return is unknown.)

Seventh: Shortages of natural gas lead to world-wide shortages of fertilizer, but even that has been made worse because neither the U.S. nor anyone else has adequately increased our fertilizer production capacity for several years.

The U.S. now imports 10% of what we use—if we can find it.

World-wide, if we have shortages of 5-15% of what we need—as some estimate—corn yields alone could fall 20 to 25 million tons short of what we need.

When you put together the increases in demand, and the decreases in supply, it's not hard to figure out that prices are going to go up.

Farmers were the first to feel the pinch of

rising food prices as the price of soybean meal and corn, for example, went out of sight.

Inevitably the housewife felt the pinch too, and she reacted by boycotting meat, then hoarding it, and then by buying less.

The President's reaction was to increase imports of red meat and cheese and non-fat dry milk—all in an effort to keep down the price of food.

He slapped on price controls and in the area of soybeans, an export embargo.

What we did to the Japanese with soybeans we will be paying for for years.

We persuaded Japan not to develop new sources of soybean supplies in Indonesia and promised we would supply them with all their needs.

After they took our advice we cut them off for two months without warning.

That was the last straw.

Earlier we had switched our policy toward China with them without warning, then we switched on soybeans and they decided they couldn't count on us any more.

So, when the Arabs cut off everybody's oil, instead of cooperating in an international agreement, the Japanese cut their own deal with the Arabs.

That's not all of it.

The export embargo also put a basic question in everybody's mind: Is the U.S. a reliable supplier of food stuffs?

Can we count on them in the future?

If you think the soybean embargo was handled badly, you're right. But if you think the embargo on soybeans was unpopular, you're wrong.

I received many letters from people supporting the President's decision, and with talk of \$1 bread, many people think we ought to put export controls on wheat too.

And food isn't all.

The Congress has had requests to halt exports of fertilizer, steel, oil, and pulp, among others.

What's wrong, after all, with meeting our own needs first? And there's some logic to that.

But there is a flaw in that argument too. Trade is a two-way street. If we set export controls with only our best interests in mind what will keep others from doing the same?

And, if that happens, the results could be far more serious than you think.

The fact is that the United States is becoming dependent on others for raw materials needed for our own manufacturing purposes, at an alarming rate, and since the world's use of minerals doubles every 15 years, we will soon find ourselves in bidding wars for the materials we need.

Over 17 million tons of foreign steel was imported last year, and over one-third of all our iron ore.

The U.S. trade deficit in minerals was \$6 billion in 1972, estimated to rise to \$20 billion in 1985, and could reach \$100 billion by the turn of the century.

We simply don't have enough of 20 key minerals—including zinc, aluminum, manganese, asbestos, tin, nickel, and mercury.

We obtain more than half of our supply from other nations. In some cases, like chromium, we import all we use. Sure, in some cases, like aluminum, we could—if need be—develop our own reserves of these metals.

But the price would be higher because further exploration is necessary or mining is difficult.

But if the oil crisis has taught the world anything, it has shown that a small group of otherwise underdeveloped nations can exert tremendous economic hardships on the major powers if they have basic commodities to sell.

Today, 4 countries control more than 80% of the world's supply of copper. 2 countries control the production of 70% of all tin. 4

countries control more than 50% of natural rubber supplies, important because the energy crisis makes it harder to get the materials needed to make synthetics.

4 countries control more than half of all bauxite (used to make aluminum).

Right now we import 77% of all the tin we use.

What would happen, for example, if Malaysia, Thailand, and Bolivia—who together provide us with 98% of that tin—got together and announced they would halt production unless we were willing to pay double the present price?

Some people think that kind of thing won't happen.

But they didn't think the Arabs could get together either.

The bauxite exporting nations have already held a meeting to discuss the possibility of some cooperative action.

Just as the oil crisis made us appreciate our relationships with Nigeria and Venezuela—from whom we import oil—at the very least it seems to be the realization of our dependence on others for raw materials will increase the importance to us of nations such as Brazil, Peru, Jamaica, Gabon, and Zaire.

The problem is if we start slapping indiscriminate controls on our exports, we will be inviting retaliation by others. That retaliation will hurt and cost jobs.

I am not saying there should be no restraint on exports.

I think there will have to be in certain areas.

What I am saying is that we need a rational policy on resource development and conservation to decrease our use of and reliance upon materials which will inevitably be in short supply—and thereby also reducing our reliance upon foreign suppliers.

And we need a national food policy that will enable the government to keep tabs on export sales of any commodity so that it has an early warning capability if private contracts for exports are running down our domestic supplies to dangerously low levels—like fertilizer, for example.

And we need a national policy which will try to set up a rational series of international agreements on food and other resources.

In oil, I'm hopeful that the President's and Henry Kissinger's efforts to get some kind of coordinated action by the oil-importing nations will succeed—France notwithstanding.

As far as food is concerned, the answer is obviously international agreements establishing world food reserves of wheat, feed grains, and even dairy products under which nations which have adequate food supplies will make sure they get to those which do not.

Food reserves are hardly a new idea.

They are referred to in the Bible (story of Joseph).

The Aztecs had them, and so did the Chinese.

So what's holding us back?

The standard complaints about reserves, it seems to me, are not valid.

For one, contrary to what we have always thought, we know now that the United States may not be able, on short notice, to supply the world with all the food it needs.

To prevent reserve stocks from being used to depress domestic farm prices we could require that any reserve product sold in the domestic market be sold at a fixed level—for example, at not less than 135% of the world market price. (That is figure in H-H-H bill on reserves)

We could control government storage costs by simply establishing reserves—on farms—through the same type of C.C.C. loans which have protected farmers in the past.

We can fill those reserves in the first place

by adopting a program which guarantees a decent price to farmers and encourages them to use their land and their machinery to grow food, but which protects them if the market becomes glutted.

And, to protect our own interests, if stocks fall below certain levels we could require exporters to obtain export licenses so that we can closely monitor and clearly see exactly what our reserves are.

In the end, food reserves are a safety valve, to meet human nutritional needs in the world as a whole. To halt widely fluctuating prices and supplies of food.

I wish, with dairy products, for example, that the administration would spend less time trying to implement the Flanigan report and more time thinking about an international agreement among major dairy producing countries which would dispose of surpluses in an orderly way, and which will bring equitable prices to the world's dairy producers.

How much better it would be if we could agree to send cheese, non-fat dry milk, and butter to the hungry parts of the world that need it rather than using export subsidies to allow one country to glut the dairy market of another.

As you may know, the U.N. is holding a world food conference in November, 1974. Until now, that conference has pretty much received the cold shoulder from the administration. But even that may be changing.

The President's economic message to the Congress said the U.S. needs food stocks to be "a reliable supplier of food for the world, and "to provide a measure of domestic price stability."

And the U.S. representative to a planning meeting of the world food conference has indicated that the U.S. hopes we can start a world-wide system to keep food flowing at reasonable prices to everybody, regardless of unexpected events.

I hope that indicates the administration might be waking up although that's expecting a lot from an operation that didn't even send a farm bill to Congress last year.

Perhaps these are indications that we will receive support in the Congress to establish a grain reserve as we tried to do in the House in 1971.

The crisis of 1973 has made it clear that there are few more important measures that the agriculture committees of the House and Senate could act on.

"CASE FOR A FEDERAL OIL AND GAS CORPORATION"—NO. 4

HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, the large extent of corporate management interlocks in the petroleum industry supports the view that a competitive free market system does not operate there.

A recent Federal Trade Commission study claimed that the United States eight largest oil firms are, to some extent, commonly rather than independently owned. For example, the FTC pointed out that the Chase Manhattan Bank, through various nominees, is both the largest shareholder in Atlantic Richfield and the second largest shareholder in Mobil. It is certainly not in the interest of Chase Manhattan to promote vigorous competition between these firms, the

FTC reasoned. I might add that this conclusion is also supported by the fact that William P. Tavoulareas, a director of Mobil, and Robert O. Anderson, director of Atlantic Richfield, serve along with John K. Jamieson, chairman and chief executive of Exxon, and William A. Hewitt, a director of Continental Oil, as 4 of the 25 directors of the Chase Manhattan Bank.

It is interesting to note that a congressional committee in 1912 said:

When we find common directorship in banks and other businesses located in the same area and representing the same class of interests, all further pretense of competition is useless.

Other examples of overlapping directorates: 4 of the 16 directors of the Bank of America, the largest bank in the United States, are directors of major oil firms. Three of the 26 directors of the First National Bank, the third largest in the United States, and 4 of the 24 directors of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., the fifth largest bank in the United States, are directors of major oil firms; a total of 9 directors representing the 7 major oil firms are connected with the Chemical Bank of New York—4 of them are directors and 5 are members of advisory committees.

In order for a company to enter the petroleum industry, enormous amounts of capital are required. I have tried to indicate that the financial institutions capable of funding such endeavors share common concerns with the large vertically integrated oil firms. Hence, for these banks to finance a new corporation interested in competing in the petroleum industry would not at all be in their best interests. Thus, as the independents and new corporations find it increasingly difficult to get the requisite financial assistance, the prospects of increasing competition within this industry become increasingly limited.

The Holding Company Act of 1935 prohibits both direct and indirect interlocks in utility holding companies. The Federal Trade Commission staff several years ago recommended that indirect interlocks be also prohibited in industrial corporations, yet no law making them illegal has been passed.

A comprehensive view of the gregarious nature of the large oil companies is provided by an enumeration of the overlapping directorates involving Continental Oil, the 10th largest oil firm—Continental shares directors with 3 banks, 1 insurance company, and 2 coal companies, among many others; through these primary interconnections, Continental has secondary overlaps with 7 of the country's largest insurance companies, 5 of the largest coal companies, 2 investment companies, 2 foundations, 7 other oil companies, 5 banks, 5 of the largest utilities in the country, 2 uranium companies, and 2 natural gas pipelines.

In order to begin to create competitive forces within the oil business, I have introduced legislation to set up a Federal Oil and Gas Corporation. The bill provides that:

No member of the Board of the Corporation shall, during his term in office, be en-

gaged in any other business, nor may he have any financial interest in any business entity which is engaged in the exploration, development, production, transportation, or sale of natural gas.

The bill also provides that:

All members of the Board shall avoid all contacts with any person which may tend to create actual or apparent conflict of interest with the Board members' duties and responsibilities under this act."

Finally, the bill requires that all members of the Board must "believe and profess a demonstrable belief—in the purposes of the antitrust and consumer protection laws of the United States."

I would suggest, therefore, that the Federal Oil and Gas Corporation would successfully avoid involving itself in the noncompetitive practices inspired by overlapping directorates.

MACALESTER COLLEGE CELEBRATES CHARTER CENTENNIAL

HON. JOSEPH E. KARTH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. KARTH. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow Macalester College in St. Paul will begin a year of celebration marking the centennial of the grant to it of an educational charter by the Minnesota Legislature.

I think it would be fitting at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to reprint from the publication *Macalester Today* of January 1974 the background information on the naming of the college and the grant of its charter. The material follows:

PHILADELPHIA, August 23, 1873.

Rev. E. D. NEILL,
Minneapolis, Minn.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 5th is at hand. I am willing to donate the Winslow House property upon the terms set forth in your letter, with a promise that it is to be used for educational purposes and is not to be sold or encumbered, but if the contemplated enterprise should be a failure, or the building should cease to be used for the purpose above referred to, that the property should revert to me.

Faithfully yours,

C. MACALESTER.

With this short, businesslike letter to his fellow Philadelphian, Charles Macalester conveyed the property to establish a college, long the cherished dream of Edward Duffield Neill, to offer "the Prospect of making the Falls of Saint Anthony an educational center for the valley of the upper Mississippi . . ."

The College was named "Macalester College" and on March 5, 1847, the Legislature of the State of Minnesota granted the new institution an educational charter. The special law naming the College went on to identify the fifteen individuals, eight were to be from Minneapolis and seven from Saint Paul, who would serve as trustees of the new school. Included were such prominent men as Alexander Ramsey, Edmund Rice, Levi Butler, John S. Pillsbury and J. C. Whitney.

Earlier, in 1872, Neill had rented Winslow House for \$1,200 a year from Macalester to house Jesus College, intended as a student residence, a grammar school, a preparatory

school for the University of Minnesota and as a religious education adjunct to the University. As Provost, Neill described his hopes for the precursor to Macalester College in a letter to the Mayor of Minneapolis:

"It is hoped that in time, Christian parents will send their sons to Jesus College, where they will be under the same roof as the Provost, subject to all rules necessary to a gentle home culture, while at the same time enjoying all the advantages of University instruction at no additional expense . . ."

Winslow House itself was an imposing stone structure constructed as a hotel on the eastern banks of the Mississippi overlooking the Falls of Saint Anthony. Costing over \$100,000 to build, it had a dining room which could accommodate five hundred guests. In the summers of the 1850s, it served as a fashionable vacation spot for Southern guests. After the Civil War, the guests no longer came, the hotel closed, and the building passed through mortgage foreclosure into the hands of the Philadelphia real estate investor and banker, Charles Macalester.

Macalester, born in 1798 in Philadelphia, the son of a Scottish ship captain, was a self-made millionaire, who had made his fortune mainly through investing in real estate in Western cities, especially Chicago.

A Jackson Democrat and personal friend of the leading political figures of his day, including Jackson, Polk, Clay, Webster, Lincoln and Grant, Macalester supported the Union in the Civil War and switched to the Republican Party, voting for Lincoln in 1864.

Macalester was well known for his charitable contributions and his work on behalf of the less fortunate. A dedicated Presbyterian, he served as an elder in the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. Above all, he was known for his tolerance; his obituary in the *Public Ledger* of Philadelphia, December 10, 1873, reads in part:

"His toleration was a leading trait. The Catholic priest, the Episcopal bishop, the Presbyterian minister, the Quaker precision, were often seen in his home, and the Republican and Democrat, the Federal and the Confederate, joined hands over his social board."

Given Macalester's interests, it was to him that Neill petitioned for and found help in establishing a nonsectarian college for men patterned after Yale, Amherst, Dartmouth and Princeton colleges. Soon, however, a series of mills were built at the Falls and the Trustees decided to move the College. Macalester's will contained a codicil bequeathing Winslow House to the College and allowing its sale if the proceeds "shall be used in and towards the erection of other buildings for such college."

Winslow House was sold and the building demolished to make way for the Minneapolis Exposition Company. The proceeds were used to build the East Wing of Old Main on a forty acre portion of Holyoke Farm given to the College by a group of the Trustees, thus ending the first phase in the history of Macalester College.

Now, several phases and 100 years later, we make ready a year-long commemoration to celebrate, starting on March 5, 1974, the 100th anniversary of the grant of the Charter. Much has happened in the intervening century, but many of those goals which our founders cherished still distinguish the College.

Knowledge, compassion, judgment, character, tolerance, community—these have been implicit or explicit in our objectives. Each has been defined and refined from time to time, and the means to these ends have taken ever-changing forms. We may look still very different at the end of two hundred years.

I hope that this year of commemoration may also be a year in which we not only pay

homage to the past but take significant steps, as bold and as distinctive as did Neill and Macalester, to shape our future.

FOUNDER'S DAY CONVOCATION TO BEGIN CHARTER YEAR CELEBRATION

A year-long commemoration of the granting of the College charter will start with a special convocation and reception at 10 a.m., March 5, Founders' Day, at the Concert Hall of the Janet Wallace Fine Arts Center.

The celebration will mark the 100th anniversary of the special bill voted by the Minnesota State Legislature on March 5, 1874, granting the College an educational charter and naming it "Macalester College" after Charles Macalester. Macalester was a Philadelphia financier who had donated Winslow House in Minneapolis to founder Edward Duffield Neill for the College.

Trustees, alumni, friends, students, faculty and staff are invited to the convocation, at which the first of the Charter Centennial commemorative medals will be awarded. One hundred medals have been struck and will recognize outstanding achievement; merit and service to the College.

The Charter Centennial celebration, which will run until March 5, 1975, will feature a series of programs conducted by individual departments, academic divisions and special College groups and offices.

Among the Charter Centennial programs, during the spring term will be an art department faculty exhibition, an Alumni Folies program, special seminars, plays and concerts. One of the Charter Centennial concerts will feature a performance of Stravinski's "L'Histoire du Soldat" by College studio instructors, dancers and actors, and conducted by Edouard Forner, associate professor of music. The dramatic entry for the Charter Centennial will be "Romeo and Juliet," given in late March and early April and directed by Douglas Hatfield, professor of dramatic arts.

DEFENSE CAPABILITIES ARE DAILY LESSENING

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, the Pensacola Journal in the editorial of Thursday, January 31, 1974, showed a broad understanding of the serious problems which are developing for our country. The editorial entitled "Defense Capabilities Are Daily Lessening," reveals with pinpoint accuracy that the Russians are continuing to improve their strategic capabilities yet the "United States procrastinates, even dawdling over whether to test the Minuteman missiles which have remained inert in their silos for a number of years." The editorial is well worth the attention of Members of Congress, and I submit it for reprinting in the Record. The Pensacola Journal does not hesitate to speak out clearly and forcefully on important issues:

[From the Pensacola Journal, Jan. 31, 1974]

DEFENSE CAPABILITIES ARE DAILY LESSENING

Where the United States procrastinates, even dawdling over whether to test the Minuteman missiles that have remained inert in their silos for a number of years, the Soviets improve their strategic nuclear posture, conducting long-range tests of intercontinental ballistic missiles with multiple-targeted warheads.

SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks) negotiations between the United States and Russia, with the goal of forestalling an expensive and potentially catastrophic nuclear arms race, are producing no visible results, with the Soviets doing the foot-dragging.

And while they talk and delay, the Russians are test-firing their new SS19 multiple, individually-targeted reentry vehicle missile (MIRVs) over a 4,500-mile range from deep within the Soviet Union.

Pentagon missile specialists estimate that they will be capable of deploying strategically-operational MIRVs in late 1975 or early 1976.

This will put the Russians, already ahead of the United States in numbers of nuclear submarines and almost at parity with conventional intercontinental ballistic missiles, equal or ahead of the United States in strategic strike capability.

Currently, the United States has equipped both land-based Minuteman and submarine-launched Polaris missiles with MIRVs.

But there will be one imponderable difference to plague American military planners responsible for the defense of the nation. The Russians will know that their MIRV missiles are operational. Without testing, the capability of the Minuteman to answer with a second-strike will be questionable.

Deployed in the Middle West, test-firing the Minuteman requires flight over several states before the missiles reach the Pacific range, and needs authorization by Congress. It is in the Capitol that the firing is being delayed by congressmen sensitive to the fears of their constituents.

This is understandable. It is unfortunate that the Minuteman cannot be deployed near the coastal regions, but, in event of aggression, this would result in almost certain destruction of the nearby cities.

Thus, although there is a remote possibility of danger involved in test-firing over land, this is a contingency that must be faced.

It is intolerable that the capability of a major increment of the nation's defense remain in question.

HOW MONOPOLY CAUSES ENERGY SHORTAGES

HON. FRANK J. BRASCO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. BRASCO. Mr. Speaker, today scores of millions of Americans writhe in growing, helpless fury and frustration at the increasing shortages of daily necessities. One such vital commodity is gasoline and related fuels. It is a tragedy to see decent Americans turning upon one another in barked rage because they do not fully understand what has caused this situation.

Certainly, the service station owner is not to blame. He is the helpless object of the immediate anger of drivers. Yet that service station operator is squeezed far more mercilessly by the major oil companies than he is by the public.

Wholesalers and distributors are rarely to blame, that I can discover. They are trapped in a similar vise to that the gas station operator is caught up in. All of them are at the mercy of the seven or eight major oil companies: Shell, BP, Standard, Exxon, Standard Oil of California, Mobil, Gulf, Texaco, and Arco. These companies form a cartel around

the world that controls non-Communist oil from the moment it leaves the ground to the moment when it flows into our home or auto fuel tanks. That is the central point most citizens are inadequately informed on.

However, as the pressure on the public purse and patience has mounted in recent months, a steady trickle of hitherto unknown facts has come out on the inner workings of the oil industry and how it affects all of us. One basic element in these revelations has been a 2-year study on monopoly in the oil industry conducted by the Federal Trade Commission.

Several months ago, in spite of enormous oil industry pressure to suppress this study and efforts by the administration to prevent its release, the information finally came out. That publication revealed that vertical monopoly was the prevailing fact of life in the oil business. From the moment the oil left the ground to the time we consume it, these few massive companies control it. How? Because they own the lion's share of the tankers. Their fleets usually far outnumber, in numbers and tonnage, that of most of the world's navies. Pipelines are controlled by them in one of the tighter monopolies. Unloading terminals and tank farms are also tightly controlled, as are the refineries in this country. In other words, if you want to transport, unload, store, pump, pipe, or refine petroleum products, you have to play it the way these few major oil giants tell you to. No other options exist.

Last summer, for example, when we suffered our first significant gasoline shortage, 1,500 small gas station operators were forced out of business. Simultaneously, however, the major oil companies were constructing hundreds of gasoline stations across the Nation to accommodate their secondary brands, which have been slated to compete with independent service stations. How, one might ask, could they build their own stations, while driving operators out of business with the excuse that there were no gas supplies? Surely they would not have begun such an extensive nationwide construction program if they had no gas. Mysterious, what?

In the refining area their stranglehold is even tighter. Small, independent refiners are in a state of economic bondage to the majors, totally dependent upon them for supplies of crude oil. As a result, in the refining area there is no effective competition among them. Further, because their crude oil supplies and markets largely lie overseas now, they have placed greater emphasis on foreign refineries, which have been built by the majors in a variety of foreign parts, although very few new ones have been built in the United States, where their tax advantage is so enormous. America's consumers, then, have subsidized through tax breaks the building of massive new refineries abroad by the majors, so they in turn could sell their foreign oil to foreign markets for lucrative profits. And, of course, all royalties, taxes, and other foreign expenses are written off their American taxes, leaving the average taxpayer to make up the difference out of his and her own pocket.

The Federal Trade Commission, recognizing this, has made a valiant effort to place some of these facts before the public. It has even made an attempt to force the companies to sell 40 to 60 percent of their refinery capacity. Ten to thirteen new companies would be formed to buy divested refineries, under a still tentative proposal offered by the FTC's Bureau of Competition.

Their report is enormously revealing, stating that if the oil industry had been organized to depend upon truly free markets, it is doubtful that the existing refinery capacity shortage would ever have been brought into being to plague us today. That same report recommends that the major oil companies be required to divest themselves of significant amounts of pipeline holdings. These should include joint-venture pipelines, which are always owned by a grouping of the eight major oil companies.

My references here stem from an original antitrust complaint made by the FTC against these same major companies in July of 1973. In it, the Federal agency charges that since 1950, these corporations have monopolized refining and maintained monopoly in that vital area in the east coast, gulf coast, and midcontinent markets.

In other words, what the agency is saying is that what the Nation's oil industry desperately needs is a heavy dose of good old fashioned "laissez faire" capitalism in the form of competition, which is totally missing in that business today.

Until these moves are made, initiated by the Government and enforced by our Federal courts, the average consumer will continue to be squeezed mercilessly by the eight major oil companies, waiting in longer and longer lines for less product at higher prices and profits to the companies. Once their monopoly is broken, efficient independent marketers would spring up, making more and cheaper gas and oil available to consumers, because their sources of supply would be more reliable than they are now. Today, a major oil company, devoted to the goal of driving all competition out of business, simply shuts off supplies to independents of all kinds—gas stations, distributors, marketers and similar free spirits, including even small refineries.

A ban on future refinery acquisitions by the eight majors was also called for in the FTC report, plus a limit on their joint ventures and exchanges of crude oil and similar oil products. It is precisely through such exchanges that they are able to stifle such competition as still survives and bamboozle the public. We rarely see the shells, much less the pea.

One of the devastating examples of how the majors have stifled more refinery capacity was cited by the FTC regarding the proposal by Occidental Oil to build a major refinery in Machiasport, Maine. That facility could have alleviated the shortages in the most energy-short area of the country, yet it was stifled and defeated by the combined opposition of the major oil corporations. FTC staff counsel said the majors are so interdependent that in virtually every facet of their operation, they have com-

mon rather than competitive interests. And that, in plain language, is why we have an energy shortage in this country today.

Here is another example. All but Arco and Standard of Indiana are partners in the Iranian Oil consortium and additionally are partners in many other joint international ventures in the Middle East. Further, the eight companies are to a significant extent commonly owned. Chase Manhattan Bank, presided over by David Rockefeller of the Standard Oil family, and commonly known as the Standard Oil bank, is the largest shareholder in Atlantic-Richfield and the second largest shareholder in Mobil. These holdings are largely hidden from public view through "nominees" or "street names"; meaningless-sounding fronts created solely to conceal the fact that so much is owned by so few.

Can we expect there to be meaningful competition between such companies in light of these ownership facts? Hardly. Ties between these banks and companies are so strong as to prevent any competition. A major refinery costs up to \$600 million, if it is to have a capacity of 25,000 barrels daily. Only a huge bank or group of banks can finance such a venture. Are they going to finance competition for the companies they are huge stockholders in? Highly doubtful.

On the boards of directors of these banks sit oil company representatives. On the oil company boards of directors sit bank representatives in illegal interlocking directorates. Therefore, new refineries are not financed. Even their public relations approaches, through, for example, tax-deductible advertising and propaganda campaigns, are exactly alike.

We are therefore confronted with a huge vertical energy monopoly, squeezing the Nation's consumers of billions of dollars in dubious profits on which they will pay minimal Federal taxes. We can now see that a structure of monopoly exists that can only be broken by direct Federal antitrust action, which, lamentably, has been notably missing when it is needed most. Few thinking citizens expect any such action under this administration.

However, it is vital to delineate the structure of this monopoly before the Congress and the people in the hope that legislative action will be forthcoming to override the President's resistance to antitrust action. I believe the Congress should act forthwith to set up a Federal Oil and Gas Corporation, and to break up the major oil companies. If the President vetoes such measures, let the Members of this body go on record as to whose side they are on—the people's side or that of the oil companies and the administration.

TWENTY-NINE PERCENT OF U.S. OFFSHORE GAS AND OIL WELLS "SHUT-IN"

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, more than 29 percent of the U.S. oil and gas wells

offshore in the Gulf of Mexico are "shut-in," that is, wells drilled but not producing, according to the U.S. Geological Survey Statistics.

The U.S. Geological Survey says that these wells could produce at least 140,000 barrels of crude oil per day and more than 1 million m.c.f.—1,000 cubic feet—of natural gas per day.

The Geological Survey blames the shut-in wells on the need for additional production facilities, repairs, and in some cases wells that are relatively depleted. It is important to remember, however, that the estimate of 140,000 barrels per day of crude oil and 1 million m.c.f. of gas assumes that none of the allegedly depleted wells are producing again.

Mr. Speaker, this 140,000 barrels per day would represent a 1.5-percent increase in domestic production which is a significant amount during the current shortage. This 140,000 barrels per day may seem insignificant to some, but the administration is making a major effort to open up the Naval Petroleum Reserve in Elk Hills, Calif., which produces only 160,000 barrels per day. With consumers sitting in long lines waiting for gasoline and an economic disaster possible, any increase in crude production is welcomed and an important weapon in curbing the shortage.

If the major oil companies were really doing everything possible they would open up these wells which they know contain a vast amount of oil and gas.

It is interesting to note, Mr. Speaker, that the Department of Interior regulations which governs oil and gas leases are drawn up so loosely that the company can easily sit on a producible lease for up to 5 years. In fact, I am frankly even suspicious that some big oil companies or their agents may have had a hand in formulating these regulations.

According to the Standard Leasing Agreement issued by the Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior the lessee must use "reasonable diligence" in exploring and developing a lease granted by the Federal Government. When a member of my staff questioned an official of the Department of the Interior on the meaning of "reasonable diligence" he was told that "fundamentally a lease does not require production" for 5 years in the competitive lease or 10 years in a noncompetitive lease.

Only after the lease has been renewed and the production on every well on a lease has stopped can the Interior Department revoke the lessee's rights.

In short, Mr. Speaker, the Department of Interior's Bureau of Land Management Regulations are shot full of holes that protect oil companies and allow them to withhold production. As long as 1 well operates on a lease even if 100 are shut-in, the Interior Department cannot do anything if the lease has been renewed or extended.

Mr. Speaker, I am calling on the Interior Department today to stop being the patsy of the big oil companies and revise their regulations to force the oil companies to produce additional oil and gas. If the oil companies will not put these wells into production within 6 months then their leases should be revoked. I am not asking the oil com-

panies to do anything unreasonable in view of their current profits. In fact, Mr. Speaker, it is high time that the oil companies share the burden of solving the current crisis.

It is interesting to note that this problem is not only in offshore leases but on onshore leases as well. According to the U.S. Geological Survey's statistics, approximately 11 percent of the oil pools and 9.4 percent of the gas pools onshore are shut-in. Officials of the Geological Survey have told members of my staff approximately 10,000 to 12,000 extra barrels of oil a day could be produced by these onshore wells and that between 100 and 200 m.c.f. per day of natural gas could be produced.

Mr. Speaker, both onshore and offshore the Federal Government must force companies to produce all the oil possible. These are public lands belonging to the people of the United States. No oil company has the right to withhold production and worsen the suffering of the American consumer.

I include the following figures:

SHUT-IN WELL COMPLETIONS ON OCS LANDS, AS OF OCT. 30, 1973

	Active		Shut-in		Injection disposal	Total completion
	Oil	Gas	Oil	Gas		
Santa Barbara Channel.....	173	0	18	0	4	195
Gulf of Mexico.....	3,615	2,073	3,056	885	328	9,957
Total.....	3,788	2,073	3,074	885	332	10,152

2004 shut-in oil well completions and 448 shut-in gas well completions were attributable to depletion of reserves in the form of water influx, high gas-oil ratios, or pressure depletion. These wells cannot be produced regardless of the price of oil but will remain shut-in pending recompletion as injection or disposal wells, or permanent abandonment.

206 oil well completions and 131 gas well completions were shut-in waiting on construction of production facilities, pipelines, completion of drilling on the platform, testing, etc. These wells are capable of production and it is estimated they will produce 97,000 barrels of oil and 871,000 MCF of gas per day upon being placed on production.

864 oil well completions and 306 gas well completions are shut-in because of mechanical problems, sanding up, and waiting on workover. It is estimated that fifty percent of these wells can be returned to production after remedial work. The economics of repairing or reworking these wells will be enhanced by an increase in the price of oil and gas. It is estimated that these wells could produce at a rate of 43,200 barrels of oil and 207,000 MCF of gas per day initially after reworking operations are completed.

Note: As of December 1, 1973, there were 6029 oil and gas wells in the Gulf of Mexico OCS. Of these, 1270 oil and 507 gas wells were shut-in. Many wells in the Gulf of Mexico contain more than one well completion which accounts for the 9957 well completions shown above for the Gulf of Mexico.

(1) SHUT-IN WELLS

The number of producible zone completions (not wells) on Federal onshore leases as of December 31, 1973, was as follows:

Active:	
Oil	16,675
Gas	8,371
Shut-in:	
Oil	2,119
Gas	872

VOTER REGISTRATION ACT

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, the Voter Registration Act, H.R. 8053, will be coming to the floor of the House on Wednesday. I commend the following article from the Washington Post, February 24, 1974. The editorial presents fine arguments in favor of the Voter Registration Act:

VOTER REGISTRATION BY MAIL

This year, millions of Americans will go to the polls to determine the shape of the 94th Congress—in a series of electoral rites guaranteed to undergo much scrutiny and analysis in the wake of what's been happening on the national scene since 1972. Regardless of what the voters decide, however, millions of other Americans will not have gone to the polls—because they weren't registered to vote. Undoubtedly, this phenomenon will then generate a spate of interpretations examining voter "apathy" and "alienation." What is too often overlooked, though, is the amount of administrative red tape still attached to the election system including procedures for voter registration.

Specifically, the requirement in most states that people must appear in person for registration at some appointed time and some prescribed place in advance of Election Day is a serious limitation on the franchise in this country. Registration can be quite troublesome for citizens who live in rural areas at some distance from the nearest courthouse, as well as for those whose jobs make it difficult to get to registration places at times when registrars are ready to sign them up. In urban areas, too, there is the problem of volume.

The precise effect on voter participation is hard to gauge, but one poll by the public opinion research firm of Daniel Yankelovich, Inc., found that three-fourths of those who did not vote in the last presidential election had stated that they would have voted had they been registered. Moreover, according to a report by the House Administration Committee, preliminary statistics of the Bureau of Census indicated that 87 per cent of those citizens who did register stated that they voted.

It can be argued that people ought to care enough to make sure they're properly registered to vote. Nevertheless, the process ought to be as simple as possible. A simplified, convenient and uniform system of registration through the mails would go a long way toward that objective.

Right now, Congress has an important opportunity to effect this reform. The Senate already has passed a bill providing for registration by mail, and the House Administration Committee has approved a companion measure that is now before the House Rules Committee. Basically, the legislation would establish voter registration by mail throughout the country for federal elections.

Registration forms would be sent to postal addresses at least once every two years, and would be available at all post offices and military installations. Distribution also could be made through other federal agencies or through state officials. Completed forms would be returned to the appropriate state or local election officials for verification, and applicants would be sent forms notifying them whether their registrations have been accepted or rejected.

To help guard against abuses of this system, the legislation provides for federal assistance, at the request of states, in pre-

venting fraudulent registration or voting. In addition to current federal criminal penalties and other existing actions possible under state laws, civil actions could be brought; and the measure provides for severe criminal penalties of fines and imprisonment for various offenses.

Opponents of H.R. 8053, the House bill, claim that postcard registration would encourage fraud and lead to administrative chaos. But the fact is, registration by mail is already working—quite well—in a number of areas around the country, including Montgomery County, which joined with four other Maryland jurisdictions in opting to be covered under a new state law.

We fail to see any persuasive reason for Congress refusing to permit this sensible reform, which seeks to lower the barriers to voting in the United States. H.R. 8053 deserves prompt passage by the House and final congressional approval in this election year.

SUPPORT OF BILL TO REMOVE TARIFF ON METHANOL IMPORTED FOR FUEL USE

HON. IKE F. ANDREWS

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. ANDREWS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the House Committee on Ways and Means today held a hearing on H.R. 11251, a bill to amend tariff schedules to provide for the duty-free entry of methanol imported for use as fuel.

It was my privilege to testify in support of this bill introduced by the Honorable AL ULLMAN and cosponsored by 14 other members of the committee and by the Honorable GEORGE MAHON, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations.

This legislation could help alleviate the No. 1 problem in North Carolina and most other States—the energy crisis—and at this point I would like to insert in the RECORD a portion of my prepared testimony before the Committee on Ways and Means:

EXCERPTS FROM STATEMENT BY REPRESENTATIVE ANDREWS OF NORTH CAROLINA

It is doubtful that any one action, with the possible exception of an end to the Mid-East oil embargo, will have any real, substantial impact on alleviating the energy crisis. Rather, a wide range of actions are necessary.

One such action would be to remove the present tariff of 7.6 cents per gallon of methanol imported into the United States from non-Communist countries for use as fuel.

My understanding is that removal of the tariff would enable Transco to import methanol from Iran and for Houston Natural Gas to import it from Saudi Arabia.

What Transco imports would go into the distribution systems serving the Eastern United States, from the gulf coast to North Carolina to New England.

Transco supplies three major natural gas companies in North Carolina—Piedmont, the Public Service Co., and N. C. Natural Gas—and they, in turn, serve many and varied users in our State.

In 1971, Transco began curtailing natural gas to North Carolina, and these curtailments have reached the point where we receive 14 percent less than we are supposed to receive.

What is known as the Transco end-use

plan has been ordered by the Federal Power Commission. However, this matter is still pending before that agency, and the effective date for implementing this plan has been stayed by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

Late last year, all members of the House and Senate from North Carolina joined in filing a friend-of-the-court brief objecting to implementation of the Transco end-use plan, which could mean the curtailment of natural gas to our State of approximately 23-to-28 percent.

Thus, the importation of methanol by Transco could help to avert, or at least lessen, the drastic impact this curtailment would have if the end-use plan is ordered into effect.

Piedmont Natural Gas is one of several companies which have signed agreements or letters of intent to purchase imported methanol from Houston Natural Gas if the tariff is removed. At this time, Piedmont plans to buy 608,300 short tons of methanol per year, the equivalent of 10.9 billion cubic feet of natural gas. Piedmont probably would build a gasification plant to convert liquid methanol to natural gas and would use this to offset curtailments and, if possible, to increase its volume of natural gas sales in North Carolina to keep pace with recent economic and population growth trends.

Looking beyond North Carolina, removing the tariff on methanol imported for use as fuel should have a number of desirable results national and international:

1. It would make it economically feasible to import methanol. I am told that, because of the tariff, the United States has imported no methanol in recent years. The tariff of 7.6 cents per gallon is equivalent to \$1.20 per mcf (thousand cubic feet) of natural gas, and retaining this duty would continue to prohibit such imports.

2. Because we are not now importing any methanol, removing the tariff would mean no loss in revenues to the U.S. Treasury.

3. I understand that the State Department and other agencies in the executive branch have commented favorably on H.R. 11251. Hopefully, removal of this tariff will serve to improve our relations with Saudi Arabia, Iran, and other Mid-East nations and give Secretary Kissinger another bargaining tool in his negotiations to end the oil embargo.

4. Removal of the tariff should result in the productive use in this country of fuel not now being used productively in the Middle East. My understanding is that, in Saudi Arabia, natural gas is now being flared, or burned off, as an incident of oil production. This natural gas could instead be converted into methanol, imported in the United States, and used for fuel. An additional plus is that the methanol can be transported in regular tankers rather than in the special cryogenic tankers needed to transport imported liquid natural gas.

Gentlemen, the only hitch to this bill seems to be time itself. Houston Natural Gas has advised me it will have to build a methanol plant in Saudi Arabia and that it will be about two and one-half years before the first methanol is imported. Time is truly of the essence, and unless there are some overpowering objections to this bill which have not been made known to me, I urge its immediate and favorable consideration in this Committee and on the floor. Thank you.

MY RESPONSIBILITY AS A CITIZEN

HON. CHARLES E. CHAMBERLAIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Speaker, each year the Veterans of Foreign Wars

of the United States and its ladies auxiliary conducts a Voice of Democracy Contest throughout the Nation's secondary schools and I believe the winning speech from Michigan for 1974 is deserving of attention. "My Responsibility as a Citizen" is the theme this year and certainly Miss Amy J. Smith, 4619 Van Atta Road, Okemos, Mich., a student at Okemos High School, has addressed herself to this subject with sincerity and enthusiasm. Miss Smith will now be coming to Washington along with the winners from other States for a final judging. So that others may share in her advice about becoming effective leaders in preserving our system of government, I ask that the text of Miss Smith's be included in the RECORD:

MY RESPONSIBILITY AS A CITIZEN

Pearl Bailey is a well-known entertainer. She tells of a time when her mother spoke to her about going into show business. Her mother said, "Pearl, be careful if you become famous. Someone will always be watching what you do, and they will be influenced by it". Pearl says this has made her cautious about what she does, realizing that she is an example for countless people because of her fame. But even if you're not famous, your family, friends, everyone who sees you is affected by the example you set. The best way to bring out the good points in others is to be good examples and leaders. We can better America now, and help secure our future, making patriotism a privilege. You and I can do it, through leadership. This is our responsibility as citizens.

My idea is that everyone, no matter what his talents or abilities, can be an effective leader in some phase of helping others. Certainly we must realize that not all of us are leaders all of the time. But even for a fleeting instant, if a person perhaps considered a follower has influence in someone's life, the correct decision or action sets an important example, the most essential facet of leadership. In a time when good leadership is scarce, all of us must be aware of the qualities to cultivate in ourselves and others.

I will try to enumerate some of these so that we may be aware of a good way to approach the important leadership instances in our daily lives. Preparing for the future is a part of our citizenship responsibilities. Incorporating this needed awareness for a good leader brings to our attention the problems of society, but at the same time allows us to view them optimistically, having faith in the basic good of man. Even the least of us has his own leadership potential and abilities.

In helping others, a dedication of true commitment, compassion, and enthusiasm will help assure a successful outcome. Self-confidence grows through a constant search for self-improvement. Knowledge of history is helpful. We can all learn from past leaders. We are learning all of the time. It is inherent in humans, but we must cultivate good study habits to separate the wheat from the chaff in all the vast possibilities of study. We must glean what can be of use to ourselves and others. Delegated responsibility is effective in dynamic leadership, realizing however, that another's personal rights take precedence over any act we would wish to accomplish. Abiding by agreed-upon principles when dealing with others is the mark of a good leader. New ideas, imagination and flexibility are necessary. These characteristics should be utilized for the benefit of all.

Lastly, and perhaps most importantly, a leader's own gain is not a determining factor in his decisions. When we are in the position of a leader, we must band together with those being led in a common cause. One must not dominate the other. There will undoubtedly be times when the roles are reversed.

We may not be famous like Pearl Bailey, but people watch us just the same. We should be as conscious as she is of the example we set. Growing through leadership, means first being the kind of person we would like others to be. In the words of Pearl Bailey (from her book *The Raw Pearl*), "Dear God, speak to me. Give me a little more wisdom, more knowledge, more love and understanding for my fellow man. Cleanse me of all my misgivings and set me straight on the path. Teach us again how to smile. Help us to learn to help ourselves."

My responsibility as a citizen is to help myself by helping others, striving to be a fitting example. When others achieve their potential as citizens, realize their personal goals, and better this country partly by our hand, we are richer for it. If we stand together now and fulfill our citizenship responsibilities, a redeeming American quality will ensue—Brotherhood.

COMMENDS ILLINOIS SOUTHWEST DISTRICT EAGLE SCOUTS

HON. TOM RAILSBACK

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. RAILSBACK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend several young men in my congressional district for being awarded the rank of Eagle Scout.

This rank is bestowed only upon those who are physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight. The Scouts must be self-reliant, accept responsibility, and leadership in their troop, be good outdoorsmen, and be individuals who give of themselves to their homes, their schools, their churches.

The Eagle Scout has earned 21 merit badges which represent service to others and symbolize that he will do his share as a future leader of adult society.

Of the 21 merit badges he must earn, the following are required: Camping, cooking, citizenship in the community, citizenship in the Nation, nature, soil and water conservation, personal fitness, first aid, swimming, lifesaving, and safety. Merit badges earned for Star Scout and Life Scout rank can be used to establish the Eagle Scout total. While serving as a Life Scout, the candidate for Eagle Scout must serve actively as troop warrant officer for a period of not less than 6 months. Also, while serving as a Life Scout, he must plan, develop, and carry out with the approval of his Scoutmaster a service project helpful to his school, community, or place of worship.

It is with great pride that I list the names of the young men in the Southwest District of Illinois who have recently achieved the status of Eagle Scout:

SOUTHWEST DISTRICT EAGLE SCOUTS

Steven J. Jacobsen, 526 East Carroll St., Macomb 61455, Troop 309.

Robert D. Baxter, R. R. No. 3, Macomb 61455, Troop 309.

James M. Roberts, 424 Johnson St., Macomb 61455, Troop 300.

Jeffrey M. VerSteeg, 697 West Main St., Bushnell 61422, Troop 343.

Ralph W. Adamson, 384 Dean St., Bushnell, 61422, Troop 343.

Herbert R. Elkin, 1114 Memorial Drive, Macomb 61455, Troop 302.

Robert C. Melina, 1218 West Adams St., Macomb 61455, Troop 309.

Mark Cleland, 923 Washington St., Bushnell 61455, Troop 343.

Gary McEntire, 339 West Murray St., Macomb 61455, Troop 309.

Michael S. Hill, R. R. No. 3, Macomb 61455, Troop 332.

Richard M. Wheeler, 1112 Debble Lane, Macomb 61455, Troop 330.

Timothy R. Norton, 526 East Jefferson St., Macomb 61455, Troop 330.

Michael Wheeler, 1112 Debble Lane, Macomb 61455, Troop 330.

Kevin Hill, R. R. No. 3, Maple Lane Road, Macomb 61455, Troop 332.

Christopher McDaniel, 846 East Franklin St., Macomb 61455, Troop 332.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, national health insurance is perhaps the most important social issue facing the Nation and the Congress today. I am pleased that the President has finally recognized the serious shortcomings in the way health care is financed and delivered in this country today. The program he has sent to the Congress, despite major deficiencies, is a promising sign that his administration is serious about seeing progress made in this vital area.

Americans today are spending \$94.1 billion a year on health care—\$441 for each man, woman, and child—yet this Nation ranks worse than 11 to 26 other countries in life expectancy and infant mortality.

Dr. Jesse L. Steinfeld, the former U.S. surgeon General, declares:

The only category in which we rank first is in cost. We pay more per capita for health care than citizens of other industrialized nations, but we're getting less.

We are spending several times more today on health care than we were just over a decade ago—a 350-percent increase from \$26.9 billion in 1960—and we are giving it a bigger share of our national wealth—from 5.2 percent of the gross national product to 7.7 percent.

More than one-third of that increase has not been for additional services but merely to meet price inflation. Overall medical costs have increased nearly twice as fast as the cost of living; hospital costs alone have risen almost five times as fast as other prices.

And what are we getting for our \$94.1 billion?

Americans pay more per person for health care than citizens of any other industrialized nation, yet the evidence indicates we are getting less per dollar spent:

We rank 15th in infant mortality;

Twelfth in maternal mortality;

Twelfth in life expectancy for women and 27th for men;

About 150 U.S. counties do not have a single doctor and another 150 have only one physician;

Twice as many black infants die in the first year of life as whites;

Poor people suffer four times as many heart conditions, six times as much mental illness, arthritis and high blood pressure as their more affluent neighbors.

There is a national health personnel shortage of nearly 500,000, including 50,000 physicians, 20,000 dentists, 15,000 nurses and 28,000 other health specialists and professionals. By 1990, the shortages are expected to reach 725,000.

Today the number of doctors providing family care is only about 1 for 2,000 people as compared to 3 for 2,000 in the 1930's. Part of the reason for this is the large number of new doctors going into the specialties.

Thirty million persons under the age of 65, nearly 1 in 7, have no health insurance whatever. More than half have no insurance to cover doctor bills outside a hospital, and 35.5 million people have no coverage for surgery. Only 1 American in 10 has coverage for dental care.

Health insurance today covers only about one-fourth of private health costs, and patients must pay the rest out of their own pockets.

Let me put it another way:

There is a significant shortage of trained medical personnel—ranging from doctors and nurses to technicians and paraprofessionals—and of proper facilities; and the personnel and facilities we do have are inadequately distributed geographically and socially. Compounding this is the problem of skyrocketing costs.

EQUAL CARE FOR ALL

What, then, should we be getting for our \$94.1 billion?

Everyone, all Americans, should be getting the same high quality of health care and at prices all can afford.

There is no conceivable reason why a person should get better health care because he lives in a better neighborhood, has a better job, has a certain color skin or has more money. Health care should not be made available according to conditions of economics, age, sex, race, employment, or any other factor than one of need.

There is no conceivable reason why the wealthiest, most technically and scientifically advanced nation on Earth cannot also be the healthiest.

Health care is one of the most significant issues of the 1970's. I have joined more than 60 of my colleagues in cosponsoring H.R. 22, the Health Security Act. I endorse this bill not as the solution to the problem, but because I believe it comes closer than any yet offered to making the American health care system truly the best in the world.

This is a consumer program, not a health industry-insurance company program, and the consumer will have a major voice in setting policy and running the system. Of course, the medical profession also will play an important role,

but this will be a health care partnership, not a dictatorship.

The essential key to health care reform is a fundamental shift in emphasis from crisis medicine to preventive medicine.

The more we do today to prevent illness and keep the population healthy, the less we will have to spend tomorrow on cures and treatment.

While the Health Security Act is a strong preventive medicine program, the administration plan excludes preventive care for adults.

A RIGHT, NOT A PRIVILEGE

Adequate health care is not a privilege. It is a fundamental right of all Americans.

This is basically contrary to the predominant philosophy of our present health care system—health service now centers around the independent practitioner, with care a privilege rather than a right.

We must revolutionize this system. We must step back at every level and critically reexamine the total health care system.

The drastic revisions in health manpower, distribution, financing and training, the great task of reeducating both physicians and patients to a new health care system must begin now with innovations and encouragement at local, State, and Federal levels.

The President has shown he is aware of the national crisis in health care and his proposal—comprehensive health insurance plan or CHIP—demonstrates a heretofore absent willingness to work to solve it. CHIP is the basis for serious negotiations with the Congress for the establishment of national health insurance.

CHIP: INDUSTRY WINDFALL

One of the most serious shortcomings of the administration's health insurance proposal is its reliance on the private health insurance industry.

Business Week magazine has said CHIP has "an overall business orientation" and it "depends almost entirely on private insurers."

This, in my opinion, is its most serious flaw.

The private health insurance industry, which has traditionally shown far greater interest in wealth than health, must bear a large portion of the responsibility for the skyrocketing medical costs we are experiencing.

It has shown itself either unwilling or unable to do much, if anything, about keeping prices down. Its emphasis on treatment in hospitals rather than in less expensive outpatient facilities has helped send costs up.

Senator TED KENNEDY, a principal sponsor of the Health Security Act, has predicted the administration plan will mean \$7 billion in windfall profits for the insurance industry, which has been unable to control costs and provide adequate coverage. Senator KENNEDY said:

Just as they protect the oil industry, this Administration will protect the profits of the insurance industry while the American people pay higher costs and stand in line for

services. I will oppose the passage of any bill that unleashes insurance companies to vastly increase their profits on Americans, while doing nothing to assure them better care.

Business Week reports that the insurance companies, under the administration plan, "would double their present 1973 annual premium income of better than \$26 billion." This no doubt will also double the \$3.3 billion in profits and overhead the companies retained last year.

Under CHIP, the insurance companies would no longer have any risks at all and the whole principle of insurance would be negated. All the companies would do, essentially, would be keeping records. The Government would become their salesman. It would be better—more efficient, effective, and economical—to put national health insurance in the proven and capable hands of the Social Security Administration. This is what H.R. 22 would do. Reliance on hundreds of private insurance companies and health protection plans would not only be an administrative nightmare but also needlessly inflate overhead costs by more than \$1 billion a year.

COSTS

The administration plan would cost a family of four at least \$150 and as much as \$1,650 a year, depending on how much health care it utilized. By contrast, under the Health Security Act—H.R. 22—that family would pay a maximum of \$150 a year depending on income—1 percent of wages up to \$15,000—regardless of how much illness it experienced.

Financing for the administration plan would be split two ways, with employers paying 65 percent and employees 35 percent—the split would eventually go to 75 and 25.

Taxes to pay for H.R. 22 would be collected on the basis of income. Half the cost would come from general Federal revenues and half from employer-employee taxes; employers would pay 3.5-percent extra payroll tax and employees would pay 1-percent extra payroll tax.

The administration plan will cost the Government billions—no one knows how much. We do know, however, that it will cost American families far more than they are paying now and it will ultimately cost more than the H.R. 22 health security program. That is largely because CHIP does little to stop skyrocketing health costs or to keep insurance companies from finding new ways of enlarging their already enormous profits at the consumer's expense.

The President contends his plan would not increase taxes and is, therefore, preferable to the health security program, which is wholly tax financed. In reality, however, the "premiums" that both employers and employees would be forced to pay are a mandated cost just like taxes. Taxes, at least, have the virtue of uniform rates which are decided upon after open, public debate in the Congress by the people's representatives. Man-

dated insurance premiums, on the other hand, are taxes whose rates are established on a case-by-case basis behind the closed doors of the board rooms and actuarial departments of the giant commercial insurance corporations.

Under the administration plan, families would have to pay their \$150 premium plus \$1,500 in allowable medical bills in a single year before the Government would take over all expenses. To reach this \$1,500 level, however, a family would have to incur about \$5,000 in medical bills in a year. This is because of cost-sharing deductible expenses in the plan.

The CHIP deductibles are so high that it is estimated only one American in four would get any benefits in a given year.

Families would have to pay for the first \$150 in annual medical expenses for each person—with a maximum of three such deductibles a year per family—and 25 percent of the bills above that level, plus \$118.80 a year medicare tax. In addition, the family also would pay the first \$50 per person—up to \$150 per family—for prescription drugs. There would be no payments for covered services after the family's bills hit \$1,500 for that year.

H.R. 22, on the other hand, requires no deductibles, no coinsurance, no \$1,500 expenditure, and no premiums to insurance companies; instead, it pays all costs.

CHIP HITS MIDDLE INCOME HARDEST

CHIP hits poor and middle-income Americans hardest. A family earning less than \$2,500 a year will have to pay as much as 6 percent of its income on medical care before the Government assumes all the costs. By comparison, a family earning over \$30,000 will have to pay only 5 percent of its income before the Government takes over paying all bills. Hardest hit, however, is the family making \$10,000; it has to pay 15 percent of its income before reaching the \$1,500 cutoff point.

For the elderly, "out of pocket expenses will soar," according to the National Council of Senior Citizens, which predicts the average medicare hospital bill will be four times as large, going from \$84 today to \$342 under CHIP. In addition, a 30-day hospital stay under CHIP would be nine times as costly, from today's \$84 to \$750.

The National Council of Senior Citizens said the administration plan "helps people in terms of catastrophic health insurance but 95 percent of the elderly will not be helped."

Many indigent persons would have to pay more for health care under CHIP than they now do in most States under medicare. Indigent veterans, who get free treatment in VA hospitals for non-service-connected illnesses when bed space is available, would have to begin paying part of the costs under the administration plan.

DIFFERENCES AND LIMITATIONS

The differences between H.R. 22 and CHIP are many. Some of the more significant ones are:

Under the administration proposal, consumers would not be assured they can get a doctor. CHIP does nothing to train more doctors or make certain one is available when needed. Patients would not be assured clinics, mental health centers, or hospital beds. CHIP takes no responsibility for providing facilities. CHIP subscribers would not be assured a fair health insurance premium that they or their employers can afford, because insurance companies can charge up to 150 percent of the going rate—\$936 a year—for anyone in a "high risk" group.

H.R. 22 relies on stronger Government control than the administration plan and sets national standards of quality care.

Under CHIP, much of the control is left to the States, which could then divide into regions. There is no overall overseer in or out of government. With each State or region virtually running its own show, there is the potential of 50 to several hundred different plans and pricing schedules. Some States could choose to stay out of the plan, as happened with medicare, thus denying coverage to thousands or even millions. In a highly mobile society like ours, compatibility of plans is vital if we are to avoid chaos.

The administration proposal lacks adequate, effective cost controls. It does nothing to halt the runaway health care costs of the past several years, leaving protection against increasing medical costs, health insurance premiums, deductibles, and coinsurance features entirely in the hands of private insurance companies, physicians, and other members of the health care industry.

Fee schedules would be established under CHIP for reimbursing doctors, but that would not prevent physicians from setting higher fees and making all but a few patients pay the difference out of their own pockets. The only patients who could not be charged above the fee schedule would be those who are poor, disabled, or considered high risks. And since doctors would not be required to participate in the CHIP program and since they could receive less money for treating these categories of patients, there would be no assurance these persons could get treatment. In fact, there would be an incentive in the administration plan for doctors to refuse service to these types of patients in favor of more affluent ones.

This could not happen under the Health Security Act with its strong cost controls and principle of equal coverage for all Americans regardless of means.

Health security program benefits cover the entire range of personal health care services, including prevention and early detection of disease, care and treatment, and medical rehabilitation. There are no cutoff dates, no coinsurance, no deductibles, and no waiting periods.

Limitations in coverage are far fewer than those in the administration program, as the chart below shows:

CHART

NATIONAL HEALTH SECURITY PROGRAM, H.R. 22

Limitations

1. Nursing home care is limited to 120 days per benefit period. The period may be extended, however, if the nursing home is owned or managed by a hospital, and payment for care is made through the hospital's budget, or the nursing home is part of an organized prepaid group practice plan (HMO).

2. Psychiatric hospitalization is limited to 45 consecutive days of active treatment during a benefit period, and psychiatric consultations are limited to 20 visits during a benefit period. These limits do not apply, however, when benefits are provided through health maintenance organizations or comprehensive mental health care organizations.

3. Dental care is restricted to children through age 15 at the outset, with the covered age group increasing annually until persons through age 25 are covered. Within five years, the program will establish a schedule for phasing in coverage of the entire adult population.

4. Prescribed drugs are limited to those provided through hospital in-patient or out-patient departments, or through organized patient care programs (such as health maintenance organizations or professional foundations).

For other patients, coverage provided for drugs required for the treatment of chronic or long-term illness.

5. In all other respects, covered health services will be available without limit, in accordance with medical need.

COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN

Limitations

1. Skilled nursing home care is limited to 100 days of post-hospital extended care.

2. Psychiatric hospitalization is limited to 30 consecutive days of active treatment during a benefit period, and psychiatric consultations are limited to 15 visits during a benefit period. A comprehensive mental health care organization is limited to 30 visits.

3. Dental care is restricted to children through age 13. No provisions to phase in adult population.

4. Prescribed drugs are limited to those provided through hospital in-patient or out-patient departments, or through organized patient care programs (such as health maintenance organizations or professional foundations). Secretary of HEW may, by regulation, provide for prescription drugs for the treatment of chronic or long-term illness.

5. Home health services limited to 100 visits per year.

6. Eye care only through age 13.

7. Ear exams and hearing aids only through age 13.

8. Preventive services limited to children through age 6 and prenatal, maternity and family planning services.

A SYSTEM FOR PEOPLE, NOT PROFIT

The administration plan is industry oriented when it should be consumer oriented. The insurance companies, the doctors and their colleagues can take care of themselves—it is time to help the American people for a change.

The CHIP proposal contains no substantive commitment to reform the Nation's health care system, and consumers would have no direct voice at any point in the new program. Neither would employers. Both, however, are required to foot all the bills.

I am frankly skeptical of the commitment to improving health care when it comes from an administration that has vetoed several pieces of needed health legislation, impounded millions of dollars appropriated by the Congress for health programs, and cut back spending on biomedical research.

And there is no evidence that the outlook has improved or the administration is now committed to improving the health of Americans. The fiscal year 1975 budget the President just sent to the Congress drastically cuts Federal aid to medical, dental, and nursing schools at a time when there are serious shortages of personnel in all these areas. The fiscal year 1975 budget also severely reduces Federal construction money for medical facilities and terminates Federal mental health center grants.

As part of the new health care system that we must build, there must be a new health team. We need to expand the supply of medical manpower through the training of allied health personnel such as physician's assistants, child health practitioners, community health workers, and family planning aides.

Within the new health team system, duties and responsibilities would be allocated on the basis of actual capabilities for performing specific tasks, rather than by possession of a categorical title. Ideally, the distinctions among health personnel should be made on the basis of the nature of the judgments that each level

is capable of making. This fluid system, directed by its most highly trained member, the physician, could provide superior health care with maximum efficiency, low cost, and better service for its recipients.

While I am hopeful of the President's new stance, his proposals should be carefully studied. I intend to exert all the pressure I can for legislation that will free health resources from their narrow, wasteful roles and divert them to the growth and expansion of the team system.

There is virtue in the concept of close physician-patient contact. But the population needs and environmental health problems stemming from neglect in housing, nutrition, and preventive medicine—shameful for a country of our wealth—have overwhelmed the capacity of the old system.

That system must be changed.

I support a system of prepaid national health insurance based on the proven social security concept. All the evidence indicates this public insurance system operates with greater efficiency and lower cost to the consumer than the private insurers.

I do not support a system that would abolish the personal doctor-patient relationship. Every person should be able to choose his own doctor, if he wishes, and all persons should have equal access to the same high quality of medical care and at prices they can afford.

I do not support a system of national health service in which the Government owns and operates all facilities, and everybody works for the Government. What I have in mind is a true partnership between the private and public sectors, between the health professional and the patient. There will be Government financing and administrative management, accompanied by private provision of personal health services through private practitioners, institutions, and other providers of medical care.

It must be a system truly responsive to the needs of the people, a health care system appropriate to our advanced and affluent Nation's needs and desires.

VICTORY FOR HOME RULE

HON. ANGELO D. RONCALLO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. RONCALLO of New York. Mr. Speaker, last week the Committee on Rules struck a strong blow for individual freedom and home rule decisionmaking when it voted 9 to 4 to indefinitely suspend consideration of the Land Use Planning Act.

This is not the first time the Rules Committee has taken this stand. In 1972 it refused to grant a rule for a similar bill. I believe that this action reflects the heartfelt feeling of most members that the Congress should not consider attempting such deep inroads into areas reserved to the several States under our Constitution. The chairman of the Interior Committee has been quoted as saying he will continue to press for passage of this legislation. The lopsided vote in Rules, however, suggests that continued committee work in this area would be a further waste of taxpayer dollars. Although I am confident that the bill is dead, at least for the 93d Congress, I intend to remain on guard.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have led the fight in the House in opposition to this bill, first calling it to my colleagues' attention last fall. Since the following remarks which I made to the Rules Committee might help put this issue into its proper perspective, I am including them in the RECORD at this point. I am very pleased it was not necessary to present them on the floor of the House during debate.

The remarks follow:

STATEMENT TO THE COMMITTEE ON RULES
OPPOSING THE LAND USE PLANNING ACT

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate this opportunity to testify in opposition to the rule which has been requested to provide for the consideration of H.R. 10294, the Land Use Planning Act of 1974.

Mr. Chairman, this bill has been brought before the Committee under false pretenses. The mail from my constituents has been 100 percent opposed to the bill, but my office, and I imagine most other Members' offices as well, have been besieged by telephone calls from ecology-oriented organizations, asking us to vote for this so-called "environmental" legislation. Indeed, this is a significant and dangerous misconception with which this issue has surrounded itself since its first introduction some three years ago. Perhaps in response to two special orders I took during the last Session, the Report to accompany H.R. 10294 finally reveals that the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has a rather strange and unusual definition of "environment." I would suggest most strongly that Members, and especially outside organizations, supporting this bill under the impression that it will protect the environment as the term is usually understood—that is the ecology of our land, air, water and natural resources and the general quality of life in this country—I suggest that they read very carefully pages 42 and 43 of the Committee Report. Suddenly "environment" takes on new meanings, including: industry, transportation and utility facilities, urban development, supply of housing, development of new towns, diversification of communities with a narrow economic base . . . and the assurance "that local regulations do not unreasonably restrict or exclude development and land use of regional or national benefit. . . ." No, this is not the environment as we know it.

I am sure that there are areas of the country in which the environment could be enhanced through the state land use planning processes envisioned in this bill. But there are many, many others, particularly suburban areas such as I am privileged to represent, in which such a shift from local to state and federal control of the use of land will cause the environment irreparable harm. As I have stated on the House floor, this bill can be used both to help or to hurt the environment—it all depends on who is doing the using and the slant of those who are implementing its provisions. If this is what the Interior Committee means by a "balanced approach," it is a balance not in favor of the environment, but rather in favor of centralized control of the use of land. This is another thing entirely.

Other Members will talk to you today about the various shortcomings of H.R. 10294. Some of these problems involve the Constitutional "taking" issue, the loss of land productivity when productivity is a vital key to our fears of unemployment and underemployment, and the possibly all-encompassing nature of the term "areas of critical environmental concern." I largely share many of these concerns. I would like to concentrate, however, on what I believe is the true essence of this bill: centralization of decision making. The question is who is best qualified to make decisions on land use—local officials responsible to the electorate who have to live with the results of their decisions or State and Federal bureaucrats, far removed from the scene of their folly and responsible mainly to the justification of their own position? Despite its protestations to the contrary, this bill is anti-federalist and anti-home rule. It patently seeks to inject the supposed wisdom of our national government into the balance of power within the several States on land use

decision making. Section 106 clearly favors the State governors and bureaucracies over locally-elected officials. Subsection (a) requires that local action be "subject to State administrative review with State authority to disapprove such implementation . . ." Subsection (c) requires that States retain or obtain authority "to regulate the use of land within areas which . . . have been designated as areas of critical environmental concern which are, or may be impacted by key facilities; which have been identified as presently or potentially subject to development and land use of regional benefits; or large scale development. . . ."

In other words, the States must have a veto power over local decisions. Some states have already opted for this system, and more power to them, if that is what their citizens want. Some states, however, such as my own State of New York, have chosen to vest such power totally with the lowest unit of local government available. In fact, the voters of my state have twice beaten back attempts to set up mandatory regional planning agencies. We like it our way, and it is not, and should not be, the function of the Federal government to interfere with our decision.

Let me be more specific. In New York it is the local governments which are generally pro-environment and the State which is pro development.

A case in point is the infamous Oyster Bay-Rye bridge proposal, which would have raped much of the remaining green space in my town and forced greater urbanization upon us. This was a state proposal, and it was only through a concerted effort by local governments working together with local citizens that we were able to beat back this anti-environmental proposal. If there had been a regional planning agency, if the State had a veto power of our decision, they likely could have defeated us. In their zeal to export the problems of the city to the suburbs, they would have ripped up our greenery, destroyed our wetlands, polluted our air with diesel fumes and noise and encouraged the overdevelopment which must perforce accompany the access roads leading to the bridge. Citing considerations of greater than local concern, they could have sacrificed the quality of our environment on the altar of regional benefit.

If I am any prophet, this bill, in any state having suburbs around large cities, will hand anti-environmental developers the strongest weapon they have ever had.

If this is not enough, after the bill destroys home rule in favor of the State governments, it turns around and gives the Secretary of the Interior the power to veto plans which the States themselves have developed. How far away from the man on the street can you get? I for one, and this probably goes for every Member of Congress with a suburban constituency, would not relish the thought of going home in the fall and trying to explain to the people of my district why I voted to substitute the will of state and Federal bureaucrats for their own.

I might have been able to live with the funding level of the Administration's initial funding proposal of \$170 million over the eight year life of this legislation. I would still have to be convinced that we were not duplicating the fine work of voluntary national associations of elected local officials in the interchange of information on land use planning. At an average of slightly over \$20 million a year, this could have provided for a small information and statistical office in Interior and small planning grants to states and municipalities. But H.R. 10294 asks between \$850 million and one billion dollars of taxpayers' money—especially if you add in administrative costs over the last five years of the bill, which has been conveniently left

out—plus another 25 percent of matching funds which will have to be raised through state taxes. This bill is insulting not only to the character of our local citizen, but to his pocketbook as well.

Mr. Chairman, I cannot urge in strong enough terms that the Committee not grant the requested rule. You reached the right decision in 1972; I pray that you will do so again. Thank you.

ARE WE DOOMED TO REPEAT
THE PAST?

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, while American automobile companies are being attacked in Congress for the role their European subsidiaries played in supplying the Nazis in World War II, other American firms are being praised for their new trade dealings with the Soviet Union. Reportedly, Cleveland, Ohio, companies now have contracts with the Soviets valued at \$90 million to help build the Kama River truck plant in the Soviet Union.

American automobile subsidiaries in Canada and the Argentine are being "encouraged" to sell vehicles and equipment to Castro's Cuba in order to help relieve unemployment in their country.

Those who do not benefit from their past mistakes are said to be doomed to repeat them.

I ask that related news clippings follow my remarks:

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 27, 1974]

GM, FORD UNITS CRITICIZED ON WORLD
WAR II ROLE

(By Morton Mintz)

Foreign subsidiaries of General Motors Corp. and Ford Motor Co. became principal suppliers of armored halftracks and other materiel to the Nazis in World War II and, after hostilities ended, collected reparations from the U.S. government for bombing damage to Axis war plants, the Senate antitrust subcommittee was told yesterday.

The testimony came from subcommittee assistant counsel Bradford C. Snell, who made a five-year study of the auto and ground transportation industries. His sources included the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey, the Justice Department, the Foreign Claims Commission and declassified military documents.

In Detroit, GM said Snell's charge that it aided the Nazi war effort is "false." After the outbreak of war in 1939, the company said "a German board of managers appointed by the Nazi government assumed responsibility for the daily operations of Opel," Germany's largest auto firm, which GM had acquired in 1929.

After Germany declared war on the United States in December 1941, the Nazis controlled Opel through "a German alien enemy custodian," GM said.

In Dearborn, Ford said, "It should be obvious that the policies and direction of any company in Germany, regardless of its ownership immediately before and during World War II, were dictated by the German government."

"Ford Motor Co. had no participation or financial results of Ford of Germany while the United States was engaged in World War

II," said John A. Banning, Ford's executive director for overseas planning.

"It seems to us that events of more than 30 years ago are irrelevant to any judgment on the role of international corporations in the vastly different world of today," Banning said.

Subcommittee chairman heard Snell and San Francisco Mayor Joseph L. Alioto at the opening of a four-day hearing on whether the auto and ground transportation industries should be restructured.

GM sent a protest that the hearings deal with GM's bus business, which is the target of a pending anti-monopoly suit brought by the City of New York. It is improper to inquire into matters that are before the courts," GM vice president Robert F. Magill said.

Hart, while promising to do his best to protect GM's right to a fair trial, said the hearings—which affect the industry at the heart of his own state's economy—must proceed. Never could a congressional inquiry into anti-competitive conduct in any industry be held without encountering simultaneous litigation, he said.

Snell said he feels some ambiguity about the roles and loyalties of multinational corporations. In the current atmosphere of détente, for example, he said, GM may well be serving American interests if it builds a truck plant in Siberia. U.S. foreign policy before World War II encouraged American corporations to invest abroad and bring dividends home.

But, the auto industry was "uniquely convertible" to war, and GM was so big that it became "the essential ingredient" of both the Allied and Nazi war efforts.

In the study, Snell said that GM and Exxon subsidiaries, at "the urgent request of Nazi officials" in 1935 and 1936, had joined German chemists in erecting plants to supply the mechanized German armies with scarce synthetic leaded fuel.

In 1938, he said, GM's chief for overseas operations "was awarded the Order of the German Eagle (first class) by Chancellor Adolf Hitler," largely for having agreed to build a heavy-truck facility at Brandenburg, which was relatively invulnerable to air attack.

Also in 1938, Snell said, the same award went to a Ford executive for opening a truck plant with the "real purpose," according to U.S. Army Intelligence, of making "troop transport-like vehicles" for the Wehrmacht.

After war broke out in 1939, GM converted its 432-acre Opel plant at Russelsheim to assembling propulsion systems for half of the Luftwaffe's most important bombers, the Ju-88s, Snell said. The same facility also assembled 10 per cent of the jet engines for the Me-262, the world's first operational jet fighter. GM's plants in the United States then were building conventional aircraft engines, Snell said.

GM and Ford subsidiaries built the bulk of Germany's armored "mule" three-ton half-tracks and medium- and heavy-duty trucks, Snell said.

He said his point was not to attack auto executives, but to show that the industry's monopolistic structure "is incapable of behaving and performing satisfactorily." Mayor Alioto, a leading antitrust trial lawyer, put it another way: "What's good for General Motors is not necessarily good for the country." They urged breaking up the big auto companies through new legislation.

Both men charged that GM, seeking to maximize profits, had conspired, starting in the 1920's, with oil, tire and highway interests to make the United States almost totally reliant on autos and trucks. The destruction of electric street transit systems in 51 cities was one result, Snell said.

Alioto detailed "the terrifying power of the automobile monopoly" in destroying the elec-

trified system that once linked San Francisco and other bay-region cities.

GM called Snell's accusations about its role in the demise of electric urban transit systems "untrue."

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 3, 1974]

DÉTENTE IS POPULAR IN CLEVELAND

(By Dan Morgan)

CLEVELAND.—Traveling toward this Midwestern city in a six-seater company airplane this week, a Soviet and an American made crude sketches of part of a nuclear power plant on a coffee napkin, and talked business.

Nikolai D. Maltsev, a short, graying Soviet electric power official making his second trip to the United States, had a question for his host, Cleveland businessman John G. Frischkorn.

With the help of a Soviet engineer-interpreter, he asked Frischkorn if the Americans have precision equipment for replacing the long, heavy reactor cores which fit into nuclear power systems. Frischkorn added several lines to the Soviet's sketch, and declared that such a device could probably be designed without too much difficulty.

Then, as the snow-covered Allegheny Mountains rolled by 18,000 feet below, the two men settled back to wait for their arrival and a subsequent round of factory tours and VIP luncheons arranged by the business and civic community.

Although fundamental questions are being asked about détente in Washington in the wake of the Middle East crisis, last year's grain deal, the exiling of writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn and other setbacks, Soviet and American business officials seem more interested than ever in expanding their economic cooperation.

In this industrial hub, a congressional threat to end Export-Import Bank credits for exports to the Soviet Union and to deny Moscow tariff concessions hovers like a small, dark cloud.

Some businessmen here seem hardly able to believe that the Senate may soon pass legislation which would almost certainly snuff out their budding, lucrative business with the Soviet Union and perhaps make the visits of the Soviet officials here this week nothing but a historical curiosity.

According to the local office of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Cleveland-area companies now have contracts with the Soviet Union valued at least \$90 million. Many of those are for foundry equipment at the huge Kama River truck manufacturing plant project, in which about 70 American firms are participating.

Frischkorn, the host aboard the company plane, is director of international operations for the Cleveland Crane and Engineering Co., of Wickliffe, a 700-employee firm that has cashed in dramatically and handsomely in the Soviet high-technology market.

Of the estimated \$25-million of orders on its books for 1974, about \$10 million came from a contract signed in July with the Soviets for six large overhead monorail systems for hot metal and sand pouring operations at Kama River.

After that, company officials are eyeing deals to supply equipment for a tractor factory on the Volga, a shipyard in Moscow and an automated warehouse to be erected in the later stages of the Kama River project.

"If this keeps up, we could take our company and duplicate it once again," said a gleeful Robert M. Underwood, a senior project manager on Kama River who has won the nickname "the Kama Czar."

However, Cleveland Crane President Karl A. Pamer is well aware of the cloud that now hangs over future East-West trade.

"If the Senate cuts off Export-Import credits, we're dead as far as further deals with Russians go," he said last week during a pre-

lunch cocktail party for Maltsev at the Holiday Inn in Wickliffe.

Yet there are many here who say they would support such a step. Though Cleveland is the home town of Cyrus Eaton, the industrialist friend of Soviet leaders and backer of trade with the Communists for years, it is also the home of some 85,000 Jews, as well as other large ethnic minorities.

For the numerous descendants of displaced persons—Hungarians, Poles, Romanians, Slovaks, Czechs, Slovenes and others—the Soviet Union has long been an emotional issue. Some of the newest citizens of Cleveland came here from Czechoslovakia as late as 1968 in the wake of the Soviet invasion, and many people still have relatives in Central Europe.

The Cleveland Crane Co. is in the congressional district of one of the chief Capitol Hill advocates of Soviet trade restrictions,—

—was House sponsor last year of an amendment to the administration's trade bill which would deny credits and trade concessions to countries that prohibited free emigration.

In Washington, the measure is viewed by many as extremely tough, but in Cleveland, some criticize — for not being tough enough.

"He's concentrating on the Jewish emigration," said a man who emigrated from Czechoslovakia after the Communist takeover in 1948. "People are asking why he isn't doing something for the Czechs. America should put the same type of pressure on Poland and Czechoslovakia, to reunite families. . . ."

In a coffee shop in the industrial suburbs east of Cleveland, the topic of trade with the Soviets drew an immediate, angry reaction from a group of workers.

"No way," said a man of Hungarian descent when asked if he approved of trade with the Soviets.

"I wouldn't work on equipment which was being delivered there," another man said.

A third, younger man said he would work on production for the Soviet Union "because the choice is that or unemployment." But he added "Why should we support a government that Lenin set up to eventually overthrow us?"

In the coffee shop only one person, a Nixon backer, said she would support the trade, "if we have a surplus." But she added that she has doubts since the Soviet-American grain deal of 1972.

Such emotional responses may be softening, some Clevelanders believe.

The prospect of a huge Soviet market and the frequent sight of Soviet visitors in Cleveland have had an impact on public opinion.

"Mr. — is extremely popular here, and there is strong impulse to opening up * * *," said Sidney Vincent, head of the Cleveland Jewish Federation. "But there is a strong impulse to opening up to the Soviet Union. We are not asking for a cessation of trade, only saying it should be conditioned on human attributes."

As the visit of Maltsev and other Soviet officials to Cleveland on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday indicated, economic cooperation has produced a new business look unthinkable a couple of years ago.

Some Cleveland businessmen hand out printed cards bearing their names in Russian Cyrillic letters on the reverse side. Maltsev, who has the title of deputy minister of Soviet energetics and electrification, was whisked from place to place in an executive gray Fleetwood Cadillac.

"This is too important to make mistakes," said Frischkorn of the limousine service.

Interpreters are in great demand, and some firms have started keeping files of Soviet press clippings with business leads.

"We have somebody clipping Pravda," said one businessman.

Officials of both countries are getting to know each other, though tours of the kind Maltsev made leave little time for relaxed socializing. Anticipating a heavy schedule in Cleveland, Maltsev did this shopping—for copies of James Bond novels requested by his engineer son—before he arrived.

Local businessmen are on a first-name basis with some officials, such as Georgi Shukin, head of the Kama Purchasing Commission office in New York City. "Georgi likes first names," one American said. "He is very informal."

The advent of trade, particularly involving complicated engineering equipment, has also brought a new phenomenon, that of Soviet citizens living in American communities. About 100 Soviet engineers and technicians are living in Pittsburgh.

Three Soviet technical inspectors live in a suburban Cleveland apartment. In their spare time, when they are not checking out equipment destined for Kama River, they watch color television and practice their English. But so far, they have not been to a movie or had much social contact with Americans.

One company that made a strong pitch for Soviet business last week was the Bailey Meter Co., in Wickliffe, outside Cleveland.

When Maltsev arrived at the plant Thursday morning, he was greeted by a phalanx of company officials, and a company employee handed him a box of flowers. A Soviet and an American flag in the lobby flanked a sign welcoming Maltsev in both languages.

At a working session that followed, Maltsev's questions tended to bear out the view of American experts that Soviet officials know what they want from the United States.

Does the company manufacture a device for measuring the humidity inside the pipes of nuclear reactors? he wanted to know. No, explained company President Frank Jones, because in the United States the moisture content is calculated, rather than measured.

"We calculate the same way, but it takes a long time," Maltsev said.

When Maltsev expressed an interest in computers for performing this task, Jones ordered that a technical paper be provided.

After that, Maltsev asked a question about devices for measuring the condition of reactor pipes. When Jones described the system used by his company, Maltsev said: "We do the same thing, exactly."

The interest of Soviet officials in such highly sophisticated technology has led some American critics of détente to warn that Moscow is mainly interested in using the trade boom to overtake the United States and upgrade Soviet military capability.

Last week, Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs William J. Casey assured a seminar in Washington that there would be continuing restrictions on technologies which have both military and civilian uses.

Soviet and American business officials tend to stay away from such touchy subjects.

"The fellows we work with never bring up politics," said Cleveland Crane's Robert Underwood, who is in touch with Soviet engineers and purchasing agents in New York or Pittsburgh almost daily.

"These guys are pretty good to deal with," he said. "They want quality. They're not interested in a fancy sales pitch. They prefer to deal with engineers."

He is convinced that the American experience rubs off on his Soviet counterparts.

"It must be a fantastic experience for them, after they've heard so much about the vices of capitalists," he said.

The view that Soviet trade makes points for the United States, however, is still challenged by many congressmen.

At a civic luncheon Thursday at the Cleveland Plaza Hotel, Soviet and American speakers drew attention to the uncertain future of East-West trade.

"Trade helps us get used to one another," said Maltsev, in a speech that also mentioned the "horrible arms and weapons" which are being manufactured.

John T. Connor Jr., the newly appointed head of the Moscow office of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council, was more blunt.

"For good or bad we seem to mix politics and business," he said. "But we can't treat them as subordinates, or as inferiors not entitled to the same treatment as others, if we are going to have more constructive relations."

"I think we should talk openly about these things," he said later, as the Clevelanders and their Soviet guests milled about. "This is one of the great issues of the times. People don't talk much about foreign policy. They didn't talk about the League of Nations, either—until it was too late."

[From the Washington Star-News, Feb. 17, 1974]

THE 42,000 ARGENTINE CARS: CUBA MAY GET UNITED STATES OK

(By Jeremiah O'Leary)

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger is reported ready to approve special licenses for the sale to Cuba of 42,000 Ford, General Motors and Chrysler cars and trucks produced in Argentina by wholly owned U.S. companies.

The final decision, informed sources said, is to be made Tuesday when Kissinger meets with Treasury Department officials on the eve of his departure for Mexico City for a meeting with the Latin foreign ministers.

While officials of both departments declined comment, these sources said it was clear that the United States has more to gain than lose by approving the sale. Both the United States and the three auto firms are under heavy Argentine legal and political pressure to issue the export licenses.

A favorable decision by Kissinger and Secretary of the Treasury Shultz would bring the first major crack in the U.S. policy of commercial isolation of Cuba.

Ford, General Motors and Chrysler face severe penalty taxes under Argentine law if they do not comply with that country's new investment law requiring exports. Argentina, which has taken a tough stand on the matter, also could make it difficult for component parts to pass Argentine customs or even nationalize the firms if they do not meet export quotas.

A U.S. decision to grant the export licenses would give Kissinger something substantial to present to the Latin foreign ministers when he reaches Mexico City.

The situation involves billions of dollars and has deep political implications. Argentina last August granted the Fidel Castro government credits of \$200 million a year for six years, totalling \$1.2 billion, for purchases to be made exclusively in Argentina. After the deal was made, U.S. auto builders, with millions invested in their Argentine plants, suddenly were hit by oil shortages and the consequent plummeting sales in the United States.

Forced to cut back production and lay off thousands of workers in the United States the Big Three of the auto industry are anxious to avoid further losses in their overseas operations. When the Argentine credits went to Havana, the Cuban government quickly placed orders for cars and trucks made in Argentina by the U.S. companies as well as by Fiat.

Under the Trading With The Enemy Act no U.S. company may enter into commerce with Cuba without special licenses.

The Argentine argument, which many U.S. officials find compelling, is that the Americans cannot have it both ways in the conflict between the two nations' laws. The Buenos Aires regime argues that the companies cannot be masked as Argentine businesses and be governed by U.S. laws too.

State Department sources said there have been only 11 exceptions made for sales of U.S. products to Cuba in the dozen years in which the two nations have not had diplomatic relations.

Some officials point out that by approving the licenses, Washington will be able to sidestep a confrontation with Argentina and other Latin nations which are particularly sensitive to the matter.

Mexico, host of the foreign ministers' conference, is particularly adamant on its stand that any product manufactured in Mexico must be available for export. Foreign Minister Emilio Rabasa said here two weeks ago that Mexico would not tolerate any foreign business that for any reason would not engage in expansion of foreign trade.

If Kissinger and Shultz agree, Kissinger would be in a position at Mexico City to add substance to rhetoric about a new era of relations with the Latins. The agenda requires discussion of multinational corporation, international trade and monetary dealings, coercive economic measures and cooperation for development.

While there is no specific deadline for decision on the Argentine licensings, some American officials believe the Mexico City conference would provide a perfect setting for a Kissinger declaration on the subject.

Kissinger already has defused another agenda item, the Panama Canal, by a flying trip to the isthmus where he and Foreign Minister Juan Tack signed a declaration of principles for negotiating a new treaty there.

VICE PRESIDENT GERALD FORD IN KENTUCKY

HON. TIM LEE CARTER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, Vice President GERALD FORD recently addressed the Lincoln Club Banquet of the Fifth District of Kentucky, and he received a warm and enthusiastic reception from the 3,500 people who attended the event in London, Ky.

I feel honored that the Vice President accepted my invitation to visit my district and address this large gathering. Although there were many newspaper accounts of the meeting, I am including for the RECORD the following article from the Corbin, Ky. Times-Tribune:

[From the Corbin (Ky.) Times-Tribune, Feb. 14, 1974]

APPROXIMATELY 3,500 KENTUCKIANS ARE ON HAND TO GREET VICE PRESIDENT FORD

(By Pat O'Connor)

On Tuesday night I traveled to the Laurel County High School gym to cover a basketball game. Less than 24-hours later that sports arena became the scene of an eager crowd of Republicans waiting for United States Vice President Gerald Ford to appear.

The long hours of preparation by the 5th District Lincoln Republican Club for the vice president's visit wasn't quite over for the Corbin and London Republican Woman's Club members who were still working on decorations Wednesday afternoon around 4 p.m. when this reporter arrived on the scene.

First I had picked up an identification badge along with the Corbin Times photographer, Jack Thurston. Then we walked around the high school watching the major television personnel get their equipment ready for the evening's festivities.

From the high school a bus took the press corps to the London Airport to cover the

landing of Ford's plane. State and local policemen surrounded the airport terminal while about 200 people stood in the misting rain, hoping that they would get a chance to say hello or shake hands with Ford.

To give the photographers a better view, members of the press were sent to a roped-off area on the runway. There were a few minutes of standing around and waiting in the dismal weather. One WAVE-TV man didn't sound too happy about his visit to London. "Why did I volunteer to cover this thing?" he complained.

Then an airplane was sighted in the sky towards the east and everyone knew the vice president was going to make it on time. As his plane touched ground around 5 p.m., another newsman remarked that it always filled him with wonder to see an airplane land. For experienced newsmen, it was a little odd that a vice president and his party were arriving in one plane. Before the energy crisis struck, Ford would've been flying in one plane with his advisors while members of the national press and others would've been in a second plane.

Senator Marlow Cook was the first dignitary to leave the plane. Among the Republicans welcoming Cook and the Vice President's party were 5th District Rep. Tim Lee Carter and Republican National Committee woman from Corbin, Mrs. Harold B. Barton. For Gerald Ford, it was his first visit to the hills of Kentucky since he was named vice president.

After posing for a few pictures with the greeting party, Ford headed for the crowd of well-wishers at the gates near the terminal. There he shook hands and greeted his fans for a few minutes. The rain went from a drizzle to a harder downpour and Ford was whisked away to his limousine.

The photographers and reporters then raced to their bus. Before leaving the airport, however, the bus driver had a minor mishap as he started to turn a corner and had to back up when the bus banged into a parked car. Security guards waved the bus driver to go ahead to the high school. Along the way, Laurel County residents stood on their porches and watched from their windows as the vice president's caravan, led by the State Police, headed towards the high school.

Members of the press corps, whose numbers had increased with newsmen traveling from Washington with Ford, were sent to the high school cafeteria where they grabbed their seats and made last minute preparations before Ford appeared for a half hour press conference.

Paul Mitich, Ford's press secretary introduced the vice president and the questioning from the group of about 100 newswriters began.

As could've been expected, opening questions dealt with Watergate. "I disagree with Barry Goldwater that Watergate has been disastrous for the Republican party," Ford said. The issues concerning the people are peace and prosperity.

He predicted that the employment picture will look much brighter in a few months and more people than ever will be employed by the end of summer. "When November is here, the Republicans will do just as well if not better at the polls in spite of Watergate and the current economic picture," Ford said.

Ford said gas rationing isn't the answer to distributing gas among drivers. "I believe that people would rather wait in lines at the gas station than wait in lines at the post office for their rationing cards," the vice president said.

Several of the newswriters grinned when Ford emphatically stated that he is totally and unequivocally opposed to court ordered busing to achieve racial integration in the schools. "That is not the way to get better education for all Americans," he said. The Nixon administration opposed the Supreme Court decision to order busing in Detroit,

Ford said. He added that although Congress has the authority to deny an appellate court ruling, he would rather see the court make the right decision.

When Ford was asked what the environmentalists would have to sacrifice as the government works to solve the energy problems, Ford said he hoped they wouldn't retreat to the point where they would lose headway in solving environmental problems. Then he praised environmentalists for not taking court action on the 30 major utility companies which have switched from using gas to coal for their power.

A newsman said to Ford that Elliot Richardson was speaking in Bowling Green about a week ago and Richardson said that Ford was a 3-2 favorite to win the presidential nomination in 1976. This prompted Ford to explain his reasons for repeatedly denying that he will seek the nomination.

"I have promised my wife Betty that I would leave public life in 1976 and I believe I can do a better job as vice president if I'm not under suspicion of being a potential candidate."

That ended the vice president's press conference. The newsmen from the wire services and morning newspapers rushed to their typewriters and then to their telephones to call in the details of Ford's visit up to that point.

Meanwhile, the Corbin Times photographer and a Washington cameraman slipped into a private reception between the vice president and the top ranking Republican officials of Kentucky. Former Governor Louie Nunn was first seen that evening entering the reception room.

Next on the agenda was the dinner itself. Eating barbecued spare ribs while balancing the paper plate in your lap isn't the easiest trick in the world but for the crowd in the stands they managed. Baked potatoes, rolls and tossed salad completed the menu.

After the introduction of the top ranking state officials and main Republican committee workers, the vice president first entered the gym and the crowd cheered. While Ford and other members of the main table ate, entertainment was provided by several musical groups. The Metcalfe County Entertainers, Harlan Musettes and the Russell County High School Band performed for the Republicans.

Ribbons of red, white, and blue were draped along the tables and bouquets were placed on the tables of county and state officials. Many of the women had dressed for the gala occasion by wearing long evening gowns or their best pant suits.

After finishing his dinner, Ford lit up his pipe and glanced around the crowd that included secret service men and security guards.

Around 8:30 p.m. the preliminary Republican speakers were finished and Ford began delivering his speech. With a Jackson County enthusiast leading the crowd's cheers, Ford was applauded several times as he listed President Nixon's achievements in office.

As soon as Ford ended his speech, the crowd of about 3,500 rushed for the doors despite the planned benediction and recession. The highlight of the Lincoln Day Banquet was over for most of the crowd and it wouldn't be long before Ford returned to the airport where he would head back to Washington.

APPRECIATING PHILADELPHIA

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, for too many years the people of Philadelphia have suffered in silence when jokes about

our city were told, generally by persons who had never been there.

However, the truth has finally come out. Others are beginning to realize what a fine city Philadelphia really is.

Unlike some other places I could mention, it is a wonderful place to both live and visit. This fact is clearly evident from an article published in the February 24, 1974, edition of the Washington Post, which I now enter into the RECORD:

ALL THINGS CONSIDERED: APPRECIATING PHILADELPHIA

Kind friends, forgive my growing mania for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania . . . A person would have to have bats in the belfry

Not to take pleasure in Philadelphia.

—Ogden Nash.

(By John Koenig, Jr.)

PHILADELPHIA.—America's most historic city, turning an eye to the future, is quietly renewing itself—that is, if you can say that construction workers and restoration experts move quietly. But the old Quaker City's approach to everything has always been rather subdued. No great blowing of one's horn here. It's not necessary, the true Philadelphia figures, for if the outlanders don't know and appreciate Philadelphia, that's their misfortune.

However, Philadelphians, old and nouveau, are now taking a new look at themselves and their city and how it appears in the eyes of the nation and the world. For 1976 will be the 200th birthday of the United States. And where was the United States founded? Why, "in Philadelphia, of course."

For the Bicentennial there will be no world's fair, no international exposition attempting to glorify American—and Philadelphia—history. Perhaps the day of the world's fair is over, many Philadelphians figure. They note also that some fairs held elsewhere in recent years have been financial flops.

Anyway, business and political leaders who did want to bring another world's fair to Philadelphia in 1976 lost a hard-fought battle. Residents of the city's northeast area, the first proposed site for the exposition, didn't want the congestion it would bring. A largely undeveloped area southwest of the city's airport was proposed later, but construction was deemed too costly and by that time it was getting too late to start.

But the old city, with its two million residents, plus nearly three million in the suburbs and nearby towns, still wants to do something big for 1976. Its Centennial Exposition of 1876, marking 100 years of American independence, was America's—and perhaps the world's—first great and successful world's fair. The Sesqui-centennial Exposition of 1926, scene of the first Dempsey-Tunney fight and for which a giant stadium was built—the location each year of the Army-Navy football fracas before 100,000 fans—was another landmark in world's fair history.

It is theorized here that in this day of rapid communication, people no longer need a giant, costly exposition to make them aware of the wonders accomplished in the scientific, industrial and social spheres. But exposition or no, Philadelphia expects to be the central focus point of the United States' 200th birthday celebration in 1976.

Plans for the observance were made some time ago, hence the hammer and saw, the bulldozer, the construction crane and the laying of brick and stone that you see all over central Philadelphia. The observance of the Bicentennial is pointed not just at bricks and mortar, nor even at formal ceremonies marking the occasion. It involves, rather, the cooperative effort of the entire city to demonstrate what an old community can do, within the periphery of American democratic society, to renew itself and to continue to pro-

vide its inhabitants with the good life in the future.

Philadelphians are, in many ways, a breed all to themselves. They exalt their neighborhoods, their local high and prep schools and their many universities and colleges. And rightly so, for local pride has kept in good repair many of the 50 or so neighborhoods, once independent towns and villages, that surround the central city nucleus.

The nasal Philadelphia accent (an Indian I once knew who had lived in Philadelphia for a time said "everyone had adenoids") can be heard cheering the city's "Big Five" college basketball teams. And where else, as Sports Illustrated magazine once asked, do you hear all the citizens call a sorrel-topped player "Reds" instead of "Red"?

A visiting British journalist some years ago termed Philadelphia the "most British of American cities." Maybe so, if you consider the city's pride in its history, its wariness of hurried change, and its love for the sports of rowing and soccer (even cricket, years ago), fostered by large-scale immigration in earlier times of English and Scottish factory workers.

From the beginning there has been a polyglot population, but always subject to the early Quaker pattern of tolerance and absorption. William Penn's original English and Welsh Quakers were joined in 1683 by the first Germans, invited by Penn himself. An open society attracted people from many other countries. South Philadelphia is known for its large "Little Italy." Today there is a large black population, from whose ranks have come such diverse individuals as concert singer Marian Anderson, heavyweight boxing champion Joe Frazier, and Chubby Checker, who popularized the "twist."

Although many sections of the city, such as Germantown, Chestnut Hill, Olney, Frankford, West Philadelphia and South Philadelphia, have their own community life and well-established restaurants and clubs, the predominant business, entertainment and night life world is in center city.

Among restaurants, Bookbinder's is known across the country. Philadelphia has long claimed to be the best theater center outside New York. Of Ethel Merman's 13 hit Broadway musicals, 11 opened in Philadelphia. It would take more than Chicago to challenge the exalted position of the Philadelphia Orchestra in the music world.

For what passes as "night life" at a time when large night clubs have vanished from just about every major city in the country, Philadelphia has its share. The emphasis, as always, has been on intimate little music bars and discoteques on the small side streets of midcity. They're more fun than the big ones of former days in New York.

Formally, there will be three centers of attention in the Quaker City's observance of the Bicentennial, which will come just a few years before the Tricentennial of the founding of Philadelphia.

First and foremost will be the observances around Independence National Historical Park, the site of Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell. Completion of the park is to include the rebuilding of Benjamin Franklin's home and printing plant and of the Graff House, the rooming house where Thomas Jefferson wrote his draft of the Declaration of Independence.

Removal of the old wholesale fruit and produce center on Dock Street to a new location with modern facilities at the far end of South Philadelphia cleared the way for redevelopment and restoration of Philadelphia's new famed Society Hill area. This occurred during what are regarded as the enlightened and forward-looking administrations of Mayors Joseph S. Clark and Richardson Dilworth in the 1950s.

Society Hill, it must be pointed out, originally had nothing to do with what might be called "High Society," nor is it a hill. It

derives its name from the Society of Free Traders, an early commercial group that owned property near the Delaware River waterfront. This section did indeed become the center of 18th century Philadelphia life. By the early 20th century, however, much of it was blighted.

A happy combination of urban renewal, the Old Philadelphia Development Corporation and private investment resulted in a greatly improved and blended mixture of restored streets and historic homes beside new town houses and high-rise apartment buildings. Needless to say, property values rose meteorically.

A second focal point for 1976 will be along the Delaware River waterfront, still one of America's greatest seaports. This will be Penn's Landing, a unique development to cost \$70 million. It will feature a marina, hotel, restaurants, docks with replicas of vessels from the 17th century to the present that will be open to the public, landscaped recreation areas, harbor tours and night spots with live entertainment to supplement those in the commercial city center.

The third focus will be on the city's cultural institutions, including the Philadelphia Orchestra, and opera and dance groups with a year-long series of premieres. Major national sports championship events also will be featured.

Thirteen new hotels and motor inns are projected for the city by 1976, adding another 5,000 rooms to the 13,000 now available in the city and on its fringes. Close to 400 conventions already are booked for 1976.

But it is the very life of the city itself—in its giant new office buildings, in its restored residential sections—that will strongly mark Philadelphia's observance of the nation's 200th birthday. That life—the good living in Philadelphia—goes on right now. You don't have to wait until 1976 and the Bicentennial to see and experience it.

The city's active Convention and Visitors Bureau recently held a series of "booster" receptions in Washington, New York and Chicago, the three cities outside Philadelphia in which it believes most decisions are made on where to hold national conventions and meetings. To these receptions came sales representatives of Philadelphia hotels and the city's entertainment world, armed with literature pointing up what a great convention center the Quaker City is. One of the obstacles they must overcome, they say, is the attitude in some places that Philadelphia is staid, stuffy and typified by the old gag: "I went there for a weekend once, and it was closed."

"This attitude, of course, is nonsense," said one spokesman at the Washington meeting. "It was promoted probably by places with nothing to offer on their own. We face this sort of thing by telling the facts—the great attractions of Philadelphia in theaters, music, business, historic sites, education, and expanding night life. This is a city where people are coming back downtown to live."

For Washington-area residents, a visit to Philadelphia can be particularly meaningful, regardless of what interest they may have in the preparations for the 1976 Bicentennial. For, in a sense, Philadelphia is the parent of Washington. And, fortunately, whatever restrictions may be placed on the use of automobiles during the gasoline shortage, the city will be easy to reach and get around in. Train service to Philadelphia, via Amtrak, is excellent, and within the city there is a topnotch subway, commuter train and bus network.

It was this city that served for 10 years as the temporary capital of the United States and the home of Congress while the first government buildings were being planned and built in the District of Columbia. George Washington spent his eight years as the nation's first President in Philadelphia, and here the new nation first received the diplomatic representatives of other nations.

But the chief claim of Philadelphia to being the focal point of the Bicentennial is the fact that in this city, the largest in the American colonies and second only to London in the 18th century British Empire, the founders of the nation wrote and signed both the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution.

At that time, the Philadelphia area already had been settled for roughly 150 years. The Dutch and the Swedes came first, in the 1620s and 1630s, and a few thousand of their descendants were living along the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers when William Penn, under a land grant from Charles II of England, formally founded Philadelphia and the province of Pennsylvania in 1682.

The heritage left by William Penn and his Quaker Commonwealth is evident everywhere—representative government, tolerance of religious differences, and social betterment. Penn's views helped form not only Philadelphia's but the entire American way of life.

Today, William Penn still stands at the head of the city—atop City Hall tower, 547 feet in the air. When completed in 1901, this tower, including its monumental statue of Penn, was the world's tallest building. It remains Philadelphia's highest, for under city ordinance no other building is permitted to top it. For generations Philadelphians have either admired or hated that gray stone City Hall building. Ornate as only a Victorian structure can be, it stands in the middle of town—at the intersection of Broad and Market Streets. But love it or lump it, the visitor cannot help but be impressed with it as a landmark.

An elevator takes the public up the tower to the foot of the 37-foot-high William Penn statue for a magnificent view of the city and right across the Delaware River to the south Jersey suburbs. The mayor's sumptuous reception chamber and other parts of City Hall also are open to the public.

This is, in fact, a good starting point for a sightseeing tour of the city. Immediately adjacent to City Hall is the Philadelphia Convention and Visitors Bureau, a low-rise, modern, circular structure housing a cooperative staff with ready-at-hand information. Here the visiting Washingtonian can pick up the schedule of Philadelphia's Cultural Loop Bus. This I found to be another Philadelphia "first," comparable in its way to the multitude of other Philadelphia "firsts," including America's first lending library, hospital, insurance company, savings bank, botanical garden, zoological garden, university and academy of fine arts. There are plans now for a Night Life Loop Bus.

Philadelphia's cultural loop bus connects the 18th century historic area of the city, around Independence Hall in downtown east, with City Hall, the Benjamin Franklin Parkway, the famed Franklin Institute and Fels Planetarium, the Philadelphia Museum of Art—one of the world's greatest—and the zoological garden in Fairmount Park. The bus fare is only 50 cents for all day, and you may stay as long as you want at any one institution because your ticket is still good on any later bus.

Moving around town on your own by automobile or taxi, there are three areas in which to concentrate your attention. The first, of course, is the Independence Square-Society Hill area, the heart of 18th century Philadelphia, where restoration of old homes has been moving at a record clip. Congress Hall, Carpenters Hall (where the First Continental Congress met) and the American Philosophical Society all are here.

The second general area for the visitor to see centers around City Hall. In many of these city blocks there is evidence that Philadelphia is among the nation's leaders in rebuilding a business center. This can be seen in the Penn Center development on the former site of the old Pennsylvania Railroad

terminal and its "Chinese Wall" railroad tracks, and in the massive new office buildings rising on Market Street which dwarf any of the new structures in Washington.

A third exploratory tour of the old city should be made by auto—out Benjamin Franklin Parkway, from City Hall, to the Philadelphia Museum of Art. Pause a while at the entrance to the museum and look back toward City Hall for the most photographed view of downtown Philadelphia's skyline.

Continue along East River Drive, beside the Schuylkill River. You are now in Fairmount Park, which covers 4,110 acres. On the wooded hilltops above the river drive are historic houses open to the public. These were the "country" homes of 18th century Philadelphia. Benedict Arnold, marrying into the Shippen family, owned one of them—Mt. Pleasant.

Germantown is but one of the many neighborhoods in the city of Philadelphia. Once they were villages surrounding the heart of colonial Philadelphia. Germantown dates back to 1683, when the first German settlers invited by William Penn arrived. The city expanded its borders to the north and the west as the decades ticked away. Memories still linger on in the old neighborhoods. In the streets of North Philadelphia, W. C. Fields juggled apples and oranges as a boy helping his father sell them. Some of the Dukenfields (the true family name) are still

around. In an interview not many years ago, Leroy, a younger brother of the great comic, disclosed that his name for W.C. always was "Big Nose."

At West Philadelphia High School, they've never forgotten that Jeannette Macdonald went to school here. Her great movie singing partner, Nelson Eddy, once was a reporter in the church and school department of the Evening Bulletin. Singers? South Philadelphia has produced many of them—Mario Lanza and Eddie Fisher, to name two.

But the central city of William Penn and Ben Franklin still is the heartbeat of Philadelphia.

A former Philadelphian who still carries the torch, Koenig free-lances from Alexandria.

LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1974

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join with my colleagues today in com-

memorating the 56th anniversary of Lithuania's independence. The brave people of Lithuania have suffered under foreign oppression for over 700 years. From 1795 to 1915 Lithuania was under Russian domination followed by German occupation during the First World War. Lithuania experienced only two decades of independence making great progress in agriculture, social legislation, and education. The enjoyment of liberty was cut off when Lithuania was occupied by the Red army in the Second World War. Following the German attack on the Soviet Union, Lithuania was in Nazi hands until it was reoccupied by the Soviet Army in 1944. Since then it has been considered by the Soviet Union as a component republic.

I salute the courageous people of Lithuania who know the value of freedom that we often take for granted. It is appropriate that we, as individuals, who cherish the blessings of liberty, should pay tribute to a people who have never wavered in their devotion to the cause of liberty for their country. We look forward to the day when Lithuania's independence is restored.

SENATE—Tuesday, March 5, 1974

The Senate met at 11 a.m. and was called to order by Hon. DICK CLARK, a Senator from the State of Iowa.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, in whom we live and move and have our being, we need Thee every hour, in joy and in pain, in prosperity and in adversity, in success and in failure, in the moment of prayer and in the hours of toil. To our human striving add Thy divine strength. If we forget Thee, do not forget us. Restrain and correct us when we would do wrong. Confirm and strengthen us when we would do right. Guide us by Thy Commandments and support us by Thy grace. Then in quietness and confidence may we leave the result to Thy unerring judgment, remembering that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.

In Thy holy name we pray. Amen.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. EASTLAND).

The second assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., March 5, 1974.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate on official duties, I appoint Hon. DICK CLARK, a Senator from the State of Iowa, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.
JAMES O. EASTLAND,
President pro tempore.

Mr. CLARK thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, March 4, 1974, be dispensed with.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all committees may be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate go into executive session to consider nominations on the Executive Calendar.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The nominations on the Executive Calendar will be stated.

U.S. AIR FORCE

The second assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Brig. Gen. John J. Pesch, to be a major general.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is considered and confirmed.

U.S. ARMY

The second assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Lt. Gen. Robert Edmondston Coffin, to be a lieutenant general.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is considered and confirmed.

U.S. NAVY

The second assistant legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the U.S. Navy.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be considered en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are considered and confirmed en bloc.

NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE SECRETARY'S DESK

The second assistant legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Air Force, the Army, and the Marine Corps, which had been placed on the Secretary's desk.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are considered and confirmed en bloc.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be notified of the confirmation of these nominations.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

There being no objection, the Senate