

and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. ROBERTS:

H.R. 13255. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide in certain circumstances the death penalty for kidnapping, and to establish a rebuttable presumption with respect to certain unexplained disappearances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROGERS (by request) (for himself and Mr. HASTINGS):

H.R. 13256. A bill to amend the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RODINO:

H.R. 13257. A bill to encourage the movement in interstate and foreign commerce of recycled and recyclable materials and to reduce the quantities of solid waste materials in commerce which cannot be recycled or do not contain available recycled materials, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 13258. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to eliminate, in the case of any oil or gas well located outside the United States, the percentage depletion allowance and the option to deduct intangible drilling and development costs, and to deny a foreign tax credit with respect to the income derived from any such well; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROE:

H.R. 13259. A bill to amend the Federal Boat Safety Act of 1971 in order to increase the Federal Government's share of the costs of State boat safety programs during fiscal year 1975 and thereafter, and to increase the authorization for appropriations for such programs; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 13260. A bill to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to extend the authorizations for a 5-year period, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. ROSENTHAL (by request):

H.R. 13261. A bill to amend the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, to provide for the timely determination of certain claims of American nationals settled by the United States-Hungarian Claims Agreement of March 6, 1973, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ROY:

H.R. 13262. A bill to amend section 403 (c) of the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970 to provide that States may request rail passenger service beyond the basic system upon agreement to reimburse the National Railroad Passenger Corporation for not less than 50 per cent of any losses associated with such service; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ST GERMAIN:

H.R. 13263. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of

1949, as amended, to provide for the assignment of surplus real property to executive agencies for disposal, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. SISK:

H.R. 13264. A bill to amend the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, relating to practices in the marketing of perishable agricultural commodities; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. TREEN (for himself and Mr. ARMSTRONG):

H.R. 13265. A bill to provide a tax revenue source for State and local entities by the reduction and elimination over a 4-year period of the taxes imposed under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 on cigars, cigarettes, cigarette papers and tubes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WALDIE:

H.R. 13266. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to remove the requirement of 5 years of employee service immediately before retirement for an annuitant to be eligible to continue health benefits coverage after retirement; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. WON PAT (for himself and Mr. MATSUNAGA):

H.R. 13267. A bill to authorize Federal agricultural assistance to Guam for certain purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 13268. A bill to provide for public financing with respect to congressional elections, to establish a Federal Elections Commission, to impose limitations upon political contributions and expenditures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. FINDLEY (for himself, Mr. RYAN, and Mr. BINGHAM):

H.J. Res. 927. Joint resolution to bring Atlantic community policy toward the Government of Greece before the Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania:

H.J. Res. 928. Joint resolution to designate March 31 through April 6 of each year as "National Boys' Clubs Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHOUP:

H.J. Res. 929. Joint resolution regarding the status of negotiations with foreign governments in relation to debts owed the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WOLFF (for himself, Mr. DERWINSKI, Ms. ABZUG, Mr. CHAPPELL, Mr. COLLIER, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. DAN DANIEL, Mr. FULTON, Mr. GUNTER, Ms. HOLTZMAN, Mr. HUDNUT, Mr. ICHORD, Mr. MCCOLLISTER, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. SISK, Mr. SYMMS, and Mr. VEYSEY):

H.J. Res. 930. Joint resolution regarding the status of negotiations with foreign gov-

ernments in relation to debts owed the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FLOOD (for himself, Mr. BURNESON of Texas, Mr. CARNEY of Ohio, Mr. DOWNING, Mr. ESHLEMAN, Mr. FLINT, and Mr. ICHORD):

H. Res. 948. Resolution in support of continued undiluted U.S. sovereignty and jurisdiction over the U.S.-owned Canal Zone on the Isthmus of Panama; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. NELSEN:

H. Res. 949. Resolution relating to the serious nature of the supply, demand and price situation of fertilizer; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. PRICE of Texas:

H. Res. 950. Resolution in support of continued undiluted U.S. sovereignty and jurisdiction over the U.S.-owned Canal Zone on the Isthmus of Panama; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. TALCOTT:

H. Res. 951. Resolution expressing the sense of the House with respect to missing American newsmen in Southeast Asia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey:

H. Res. 952. Resolution to provide funds for the expenses of the investigation and study authorized by House Resolution 267, 93d Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. VANDER JAGT:

H. Res. 953. Resolution relating to the serious nature of the supply, demand, and price situation of fertilizer; to the Committee on Agriculture.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

366. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oklahoma, relative to the supply of fertilizer; to the Committee on Agriculture.

367. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of West Virginia, relative to a feasibility study of the production of hydroelectric power at Tygart Dam, W. Va.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts:

H.R. 13269. A bill for the relief of Daniel Crowley; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. HOLT:

H.R. 13270. A bill for the relief of Charles Hammond, Jr.; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL REPORT ON VIETNAM

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, a year after the conclusion of our involvement in South Vietnam the American

Security Council has issued a report assessing the results of our efforts there.

This report, entitled "Vietnam: Not in Vain," is available at the Council Office here in Washington.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a press release accompanying issuance of the report, dated February 26, 1974, be printed in the Extension of Remarks at the conclusion of my comments.

There being no objection, the release

was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PROPAGANDA ATTACKS THREATEN SAIGON'S SURVIVAL, SAYS VIETNAM REPORT

WASHINGTON, D.C.—An independent fact-finding group warned today that "the struggle for South Vietnam ultimately may be decided not on the battlefield but by the false facts and wrong impressions given to Congress and the American public by anti-Vietnam propagandists."

"There is reason for concern," said the fact-finders report, "that the Congress, pre-

occupied with problems closer to home, might succumb to the pressures of the anti-Vietnam propagandists."

"A small minority of critics of American policy in Vietnam," the report added, "would, in effect, snatch failure from the jaws of success and deliver South Vietnam and its 18 million people to the Communists by default."

The eight-member group, which conducted a ten-day inspection tour of South Vietnam last month, was headed by John Moore Allison, former Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, who also served ambassadorial posts in Japan, Indonesia and Czechoslovakia. Others included Amb. Elbridge Durbrow (ret.), U.S. Ambassador to South Vietnam from 1957-61; Repr. Philip M. Crane (R-Ill.); Richard W. Smith, Chairman, National Federation of Young Republicans, and Dr. Anthony Kubek, research professor, University of Dallas.

The mission was sponsored by the American Security Council, a private, non-profit organization concerned with national defense and security, and the Vietnam Council on Foreign Relations, a Saigon-based non-profit, non-partisan organization founded in 1968 to promote international understanding.

"South Vietnam," said the report, "stands today on the threshold of viability, of being able truly to 'go it alone.'"

"For the first time," the report added, "there are signs that a nation is emerging, with a unity of purpose and of leadership and with an increasing degree of popular participation."

While noting the severe economic problems that remain and warning that "the next two years will be crucial years," the report said:

"If the South Vietnamese can be helped to fill the vacuum left by the departure of more than half a million American troops and to strengthen their defenses and economy and political and social life, they will have a better than even chance to endure and to prosper in the years to come."

"Since South Vietnam stands steady on the battle-front," the report declared, "its enemies have mounted new attacks on another front—Washington."

"These verbal assaults," it said, "have reached a crescendo unparalleled since the days of the Vietnam 'moratorium' and the 'March on the Pentagon.' Familiar voices that once demanded U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam now denounce any and all U.S. aid to Saigon."

Citing personal observations and intensive surveys by trained U.S. Embassy experts, the report sharply refuted charges that South Vietnam is a "police state" imprisoning up to 202,000 "political prisoners."

It quoted an "exhaustive and painstaking analysis" by official Embassy sources covering every penal institution in South Vietnam and showing that the total prisoner population as of August, 1973, was 35,139, "comprising civilian prisoners of all types, not just 'political prisoners,' however defined."

In a day-long visit to South Vietnam's Con Son Island prisoners, the Fact-Finding group found that the so-called "tiger cages," first publicized in a *Life* magazine article in July, 1970, and no longer in use, were not cramped, underground torture cells as the *Life* story had implied but actually were above-ground cells with top and side openings and with more space than comparable isolation cells in many modern U.S. prisons.

The Con Son visit, which included interviews with English-speaking Vietcong prisoners, "indicated no evidence of malnutrition or other mistreatment," said the report.

"It would be a mistake of historic proportions," the report added, "should Congress accept now the argument of critics who contend that the U.S. participation in the

defense of South Vietnam was all wrong and that the U.S. should cut its losses and abandon the South Vietnamese as a hopeless cause."

The report concluded: "Congress should give close scrutiny to the latest outpouring of propaganda, charging the Saigon government with harboring 'political prisoners' by the hundreds of thousands. It should look closely also at the familiar purveyors of such bias to determine (1) their ulterior motives, if any, and (2) their financial support and whether, as some members of Congress believe, they should register as foreign agents."

"Not only members of Congress, but all thoughtful Americans, should examine the facts—all the facts—before making up their minds. Americans have a natural aversion to being 'sold a bill of goods' yet, today, it is clear that many of our citizens are being deceived by organized propagandists of the left who seek elimination of all U.S. support for South Vietnam, thus enabling the North Vietnamese and their Vietcong allies to do what they cannot do on the fighting front—take over."

UPCOMING TRADE NEGOTIATIONS IN MEN'S AND BOYS' APPAREL

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, among the many industries which are facing difficult days ahead is one which plays an important role in my State, and that is the men's and boys' clothing industry. The apparel industry in general employs more than a million people, which makes it one of the largest in terms of employment of any manufacturing industry. Anything that threatens the apparel industry, therefore, is a distinct threat to the American economy as a whole, and a special threat to a number of States, including Massachusetts, where so many apparel workers live and work.

Within the apparel industry, the men's and boys' clothing industry is passing through an especially difficult period. Production and employment are declining; more than 30,000 workers have lost their jobs since 1969. The industry's profits have been low and it is possible that when the figures are in they will show that the industry actually operated at a loss in 1973.

This year, 1974, prospects are no better. Sales are still declining, and so is employment. This is a harsh prospect for the country when we already face the possibility of severe unemployment because of the energy crisis. In the case of the apparel industry, and men's and boys' clothing particularly, the problem is not so much the energy crisis as the rising level of imports from low-wage countries, particularly the major exporting countries of the Far East.

Three years ago the U.S. Government signed bilateral agreements with these exporting nations, regulating the flow of imports to the United States. The agreements did not cut off imports; on the contrary, imports continued to climb. Imports of men's and boys' suits have more than doubled between 1969 and 1973. Imports of men's and boys' sport jackets by 1973 were three times what

they were in 1968. So the agreements were only effective to a certain extent in moderating the increasing flood of imports.

Last December, the Government participated in a new multinational agreement laying the basis for the regulation of textile and apparel trade among about 50 nations. Although the new Multi-Fiber Agreement—MFA—represents a long-sought goal, it is now necessary for the Government to renegotiate the prior agreements with the four Far Eastern exporters.

I am hopeful that as our Government negotiators enter upon this task, they are mindful of the problems faced by the men's and boys' clothing industry. The new MFA cannot serve as an excuse to loosen the bonds regulating imports of these products. They are probably too loose already, and the results can be seen in declining production and increasing unemployment. I urge our negotiators to do their utmost to provide real regulation of trade in these areas before America finds itself with more empty factories and more ghost towns, sad testimony to an industry that use to provide needed employment opportunities but which was destroyed by the growing flood of low-wage imports from abroad.

PANAMA CANAL SURRENDER

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. HARRY F. BYRD, JR. Mr. President, in newspapers of January 24, Anthony Harrigan, columnist and executive vice president of the United States Industrial Council, issued a stern warning against surrender of U.S. sovereignty over the Panama Canal.

I think that Secretary Kissinger made a serious mistake in committing the United States to yielding control over the canal to Panama, and I hope that if and when a treaty modification ending U.S. sovereignty is submitted to the Senate, that it will be defeated.

I ask unanimous consent that the column, "Panama Canal Surrender" be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

PANAMA CANAL SURRENDER

(By Anthony Harrigan)

While Secretary of State Kissinger was being hailed for securing Israeli-Arab troop disengagement along the Suez Canal, he agreed to a giveaway of the Panama Canal. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker was dispatched to Panama and the State Dept. announced a plan to "give the Panama Canal back to the Panamanians."

Dr. Kissinger may have gone too far this time. In proposing to abandon the Panama Canal to the strongman regime of Gen. Omar Torrijos, Dr. Kissinger is recommending that the United States surrender territory over which it has sovereign control. The treaty of 1903 gives the U.S. sovereignty over the Canal and Canal Zone in perpetuity.

The Indianapolis News, in a forthright editorial on the proposed giveaway of the Pan-

ama Canal, says: "It becomes increasingly difficult to be certain just whose side our diplomats are on." The same people who gave the American people the disastrous grain deal with the Soviet Union, which caused the rise in bread prices in the U.S., now favor turning over the Panama Canal to a regime that is hand-in-glove with the Libyan government that wants to punish the United States for its Middle East policy.

It is really incredible that Secretary of State Kissinger should approve a surrender of the Panama Canal, especially at a time when the United States is the target of economic warfare by the oil-producing nations. The Panamanians, once in control of the canal, undoubtedly would take a leaf from the Arabs' book and deny American ships access to the canal unless further political concessions were made.

The United States depends on rapid movement of ships between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. One of the first considerations for the State Dept. should be maintenance of control of the Canal Zone so as to assure secure movement between the two oceans. As Rep. Daniel J. Flood (D-Pa.) has pointed out, the Panama Canal is "the jugular vein of hemispheric defense."

If the Panama Canal is not controlled by the United States, it affords no security to the United States and friendly powers. When the Suez Canal fell under Egyptian influence, it became a political instrument for Col. Nasser of Egypt. Last year, C. L. Sulzberger of *The New York Times* admitted that "what Torrijos hopes to accomplish in the Panama Canal Zone is somewhat the same as what Nasser accomplished vis-a-vis Britain in the Suez Canal Zone."

The American people have a major stake in the Panamanian situation. They should demand that the State Dept. tell all it knows about relations between the Panamanian and Libyan regimes. Last spring, Panama established diplomatic ties with Libya, Algeria and Bulgaria. There were reports of Libya financing a new canal across the Panamanian isthmus—a canal, the use of which would be denied to the friends of Israel. Jose Guillermo Aizpu, the finance minister of Panama, had talks with Dictator Muammar Gaddafi of Libya. The possibility of an economic and political link between the military dictatorship in Panama and the Libyan leftists cannot be ignored. Libyan support for Panama would vastly extend the area of revolutionary Arab influence. As one student of Panamanian affairs has advised me, "With an Arab-controlled canal in Panama and with the Arab-controlled Suez Canal, the Arabs would control the key water ways of the world."

In any case, the transfer of the canal to Panama would be intolerable. The proposal exemplifies the bankruptcy of Dr. Kissinger's diplomacy, which is based on winning "peace" through abandonment of solid advantages enjoyed by the United States. To achieve an empty "détente" with the Soviet Union Dr. Kissinger yielded America's superiority in several areas of nuclear defense. Now, in order to appease leftist elements in Latin America, he would yield the vital Panama Canal to an unstable, anti-American junta.

SAN PEDRO AREA CHAPTER RETIRED OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OPPOSES CLOSURE OF FORT MACARTHUR

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, in order for our military to suc-

ceed in its mission under our system of government, the public must support its activities by providing the manpower and the funds to sustain a defense posture second to none. And to continue to serve our country, the military must be cognizant of the needs and desires of its supporters.

Yet, the Department of Defense—by announcing its intent to close Fort MacArthur, the only Army post in southern California—has ignored the needs of those who have dedicated their lives to the service of our country. The retired officers, the "alumni" of the service, have loyally supported the aims of the military and they have every right to expect loyalty in return.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I ask consent to place in the RECORD a letter from the San Pedro Area Chapter Retired Officers Association calling upon the Department of Defense to reconsider its decision to close Fort MacArthur, and instead continue this post as an Active Army installation. I commend the president of this outstanding organization, Col. W. E. Besse; the secretary, Col. Monroe Smartt; and the treasurer, Comdr. Ken Brown, for their cogent remarks which accurately and concisely list the reasons for maintaining this historic and necessary military facility.

SAN PEDRO AREA CHAPTER
RETIRED OFFICERS ASSOCIATION,
February 20, 1974.

On 4 February 1974 the Secretary of Defense announced that as a result of the scheduled inactivation of the 19th Air Defense Artillery Group during 1974 and the relocation of the U.S. Army Reserve Units currently stationed at Fort MacArthur, the installation will be declared excess to Department of Defense needs on 30 June 1975.

Excluding the 19th Artillery Group, Fort MacArthur currently provides support to 13 active Army units plus 20 reserve units located on the installation. There are 27 off-post satellite units (includes 19 active Army units) for which the post has support responsibilities; 57 Army Reserve units; 16 Army reserve centers; 105 National Guard units, 6 Army Reserve area maintenance support activities and 33 ROTC units.

The Army Reserve units stationed at Fort MacArthur are scheduled to be relocated to Los Alamitos Armed Forces Reserve Center by 30 June 1975. Fort MacArthur units and tenant units with continuing missions in the Southern California area will be relocated to leased facilities in the Los Angeles area. The responsibility for logistical support currently being provided to off-post satellites, such as ROTC, Army Recruiting, Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Station, and Los Angeles District Engineer, will be transferred to Fort Ord, 360 miles north of Fort MacArthur.

The members of this chapter, The Retired Officers Association, (over 100 strong) protest the proposed closing of Fort MacArthur for reasons:

1. If the Army Reserve units are to maintain their own vehicles then complete shop facilities must be constructed and installed at Los Alamitos. If not, then support by Fort Ord will be costly and time consuming beyond acceptable limits.

2. The closure of the Long Beach Navy Station and the movement of the Van Camp Fish Cannery to San Diego have both had an adverse effect upon the local economy. The closure of Fort MacArthur will further the stagnation of the San Pedro area economy.

3. The total military-civilian payroll of Fort MacArthur is \$28 million. Applying the Department of Commerce factor of 2.63 to the \$28 million payroll indicates an economic

impact of approximately \$74 million. In addition to the payroll, Fort MacArthur procures goods and services with an annual value of approximately \$13 million from local businesses within a 75-mile radius.

4. Fort MacArthur is the only Army installation in Southern California. For over 80 years the Army has enjoyed the support of the people of the Metropolitan area of Los Angeles. The closure of Fort MacArthur means the loss of the Army image in this area. Success of the all volunteer Army depends upon this public support.

5. Once again DOD has broken faith with the military retired community. Thousands of career retired military have established their homes within the area serviced by Fort MacArthur to avail themselves of the services and facilities to which they are legally entitled. The Fort's closure denies these people full dental and medical care; none is available at the Long Beach Navy Station. The Navy Commissary cannot physically handle the increased load that will be created by the closure action. I. D. cards must be processed by an Army installation—will Army personnel now travel 360 miles to Fort Ord for this required service? With no Army post in Southern California burial services for deceased Army personnel will not be available.

The membership of this chapter request that you take every action available to you to secure the continuation of Fort MacArthur as an active Army installation. We refer to the main post on Pacific Ave. and the area on Gaffey Street. We interpose no objections to the disposal of the two NIKE sites at White's Point and Point San Vicente. Your cooperation will be deeply appreciated. Respectfully requested,

MONROE T. SMARTT,
Colonel, USAF, Retired, Secretary.

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT FOR FAMILIES OF MIA'S AND POW'S

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to extend 10-point veterans' preference for Federal employment to spouses and dependent parents of those officially missing in action or held as prisoners of war. The bill will also extend preference to eligible veterans' remarried widows, if the remarriage is terminated by death, divorce, or legal separation.

The legislation fulfills requests of Resolutions 472 and 473, adopted by the American Legion at their 54th National Convention, as follows:

RESOLUTION No. 472

Whereas, The American Legion has traditionally favored and supported preference in Federal employment for war veterans, as well as widows and mothers of those gallant men who have laid down their lives for their country, and

Whereas, military personnel of the United States Government are frequently called upon to expose themselves to critical national security interests circumstances in, near, and over the territories of foreign powers, and

Whereas, circumstances may lead to military personnel being detained by a foreign power against the wishes of the military member and the United States Government, and

Whereas, this period of detention for the military member may be extensive and secre-

tive causing undue hardship and personal tragedy to spouses and dependent parents, and

Whereas, during this period of personal hardship the spouses and dependent parents of those missing in action or held as prisoners of war may need and deserve additional assistance, especially in obtaining employment to support the family, and

Whereas, certain additional and other benefits are currently available to spouses and dependent children of members of the Armed Forces who have been reported missing in action or held as prisoners of war, and

Whereas, many of those reported missing in action or held as prisoners of war may eventually be declared dead and the released prisoners of war be determined disabled, and

Whereas, the widows of those declared dead and many of the spouses or dependent parents of those former prisoners of war found to be disabled will be entitled to veterans' preference; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the American Legion in National Convention assembled in Chicago, Illinois, August 22, 24, 1972, that The American Legion seek necessary action either by executive order or legislation to provide veterans' preference on a special appointment authority in Federal employment for the spouse or dependent parent of any military member who now, or in the future, is reported missing in action or is captured and detained by a foreign power if such status was caused by the fulfillment of military orders and not due to personal misconduct such as desertion or a criminal act, provided the spouse or dependent parent claiming veterans' preference has received official notification that the military member is missing in action, or is held as a prisoner of war; and, be it further

Resolved, that such veterans' preference to the spouse or dependent parent of a military member reported missing in action or held as a prisoner of war be continued valid until the military member is declared legally dead or is returned to the military control of the United States Government.

RESOLUTION No. 473

Whereas, The American Legion has traditionally favored and supported veterans preference in Federal employment for widows of these gallant men who have lost their lives for the United States during a time of war or National Emergency, and

Whereas, Section 2 of the former Veterans Preference Act of 1944 (now codified in title 5, U.S. Code, Section 2108) provides that unmarried widows of a veteran as defined in said section shall be entitled to veterans preference, and

Whereas, this preference as provided unmarried widows terminates when the widow remarries, and

Whereas, Public Law 91-376, approved August 12, 1970, provides that widows of veterans who remarry are again eligible for benefits from the Veterans Administration if the subsequent marriage is dissolved by death; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the American Legion in National Convention assembled in Chicago, Illinois, August 22, 23, 24, 1972, that The American Legion take necessary action either by Executive Order or legislation to provide that veterans preference shall be restored to widows of deceased veterans who remarry if the remarriage is terminated by death.

Mr. Speaker, I believe these are fair requests and needed changes in the law. In recognition of veterans' service to their Government, the laws now provide for the preference system for them and, in certain cases, their dependents. With the present gap in the law, MIA and POW families are left in limbo, although their contribution to the Nation will

prove to be the ultimate sacrifice in some cases.

Rather than waiting for a final, official declaration of death, at which point spouses and dependent parents would become eligible for preference points, we should grant it now to assist in obtaining Federal employment for these deserving families.

This bill will not bring home any of our MIA's, and we must continue to press through every possible channel for a full accounting. But it will help demonstrate our Nation's concern as well as give practical evidence of our gratitude.

LET US SUPPORT THE HOUSING GUARANTY PROGRAM

HON. RICHARD T. HANNA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, I have followed with great interest the activities of the Office of Housing in the State Department's Agency for International Development. With its housing guaranty program, AID has brought U.S. private investment funds to bear on the housing shortage in many countries in Latin America, Africa, and Asia. To date they have provided 51,367 units in Latin America, 12,022 in Africa, and 12,741 in Asia. In each country AID works through a contractual arrangement with a public financial institution or housing authority. This program has not only provided housing units, but operational experience and training for people in the recipient country.

The aid housing guaranty experience in South Korea is an instructive case history. In November 1972, AID authorized a \$10 million guarantee to the Korean Housing Corporation which operates under the Ministry of Construction. In March of 1973, construction began on 1,490 three-bedroom units in condominium form in Seoul. As is often the case, there were an abundance of qualified potential homeowners in Seoul. Over 8,000 applicants drew lots for the right to buy one of these units. The success of this project has had many immediate and indirect consequences of great benefit to the Korean people. Not the least of which is a substantial increase in the priority given to housing by the Korean Government. The Korean Government is to be complimented for this posture and its willingness to take on a heavy responsibility in providing housing.

I find it particularly ironic, Mr. Speaker, that through AID's housing efforts we are demonstrating to foreign governments the how and why of a sound housing policy at the very time when our own Government has decided not to have a housing policy. Perhaps the teacher should become the pupil.

In any case, Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that the Korean Housing Corporation would like to receive additional housing guarantee for 1974. I hope the AID will look favorably on this request and that my colleagues in the

House will join me in supporting the AID housing guaranty program.

THE ENERGY CRISIS

HON. WILLIAM R. ROY

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, for one major industry, the energy crisis is turning out to be a blessing in disguise. With the price of gasoline continuing to mount, and the lines at the gas stations continuing to lengthen by the day, the American public is searching for—and demanding—alternatives to our automobile-dominated transportation system. That industry: passenger rail service.

When Amtrak was first established almost 3 years ago, there were many "doubting Thomases" who felt that the chances for the success of a passenger rail system were very limited. But the current energy shortages have enhanced both the need for and the probability of success of the passenger rail service alternative. I know that the citizens of Kansas have shown renewed interest in the addition and reinstatement of passenger rail service.

This past year has seen a near 20-percent increase in intercity passenger rail ridership. This marked a turnaround after more than 20 years of steady decline of passenger rail traffic. From all indications, 1974 will witness a "rush back to the rails" with ridership projections being 30 to 50 percent over what was previously predicted.

This surge of interest in passenger rail service dictates that Congress examine Amtrak service to see what action must be taken so as to accommodate this sudden demand for train service.

It is becoming increasingly clear that we must expand the route offerings now contained in the basic rail system. There are several areas of the country not now served—or at best, underserved—by Amtrak. The Midwest is one of these areas.

Under existing law, there are several ways to go about expanding the basic rail system. One option is for the Secretary of Transportation to exercise the authority granted him under the Amtrak Improvement Act of 1973 to designate at least one "experimental route" per year. The Federal Government would underwrite any operating losses incurred by this route.

Another avenue which can result in expanded rail service comes under the provisions of the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970. Section 403(c) of this law specifies that a State, regional, or local agency may request passenger service beyond that identified as part of the original basic system if it declares it is willing to assume at least two-thirds of any operating losses incurred from this new service. The Federal Government would then assume the other third of the losses.

Since the enactment of this law, only two States, Massachusetts and Illinois, have taken advantage of the section

403(c) provisions. Many States have found this formula unworkable, if not completely infeasible. Already groaning from financial pressures, most States have found that they cannot assume such a large financial risk.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is time to change this $\frac{2}{3}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$ formula so as to provide States with a greater incentive to opt for the section 403(c) alternatives. I am introducing a bill which would do exactly this. My bill equalizes the financial burden by increasing the Federal contribution to 50 percent, and thus reducing the State burden from 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ to 50 percent. I think this change in formula will result in an expansion of the rail service offering throughout the country. Of course, parallel efforts must be made to provide the additional equipment for the actual operation of these routes.

The American public is responding to the "all aboard" calls of Amtrak. We in Congress must find ways to effectively address the public's resounding clamor for increased passenger rail service throughout the country. I think that my bill addresses itself to this need.

A BILL TO PROVIDE EQUITY FOR PHILIPPINE VETERANS OF THE U.S. ARMED FORCES

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, under current immigration law, special categories are created in order to allow certain people to immigrate to this country on a priority basis.

For example, brothers, sisters, and children of U.S. citizens, spouses and unmarried children of permanent residents, talented professionals, and workers to fill a labor shortage—all receive a special preference.

However, one important group that should be permitted to immigrate on a priority basis is the Philippine veterans of the U.S. Armed Forces.

Today, there is no special treatment for those aliens who courageously served as members of the U.S. military—those who fought under our flag, under our commanders, side by side with American men.

Veterans have a special place in the hearts of Americans. We all recognize the debt of gratitude that we owe those who served in the Armed Forces to protect and preserve this great land. But we have been remiss in paying that debt to the aliens who have served honorably as members of our Armed Forces. As an example, under current law it means nothing that a man or woman served for several years with the U.S. Army during World War II when he or she applies for an immigrant visa number. This is wrong, and it is high time that we corrected this injustice.

To correct what I believe is an oversight in the law, the bill I am introducing today would extend first preference category privileges—the same privileges

extended unmarried children of U.S. citizens—to those persons who have served at least 3 years as members of the U.S. Armed Forces and have been honorably discharged.

If passed, those who put their lives on the line in the service of our country would be on an equal footing with the other groups who receive special preference status.

As a matter of justice, Mr. Speaker, those who chose to defend our Nation and who answered the call at our time of need, certainly deserve to be given the same rights as others who wish to enter this country if they so choose.

1973 VOTING RECORD

HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, I believe my constituents are entitled to a full report of my congressional activities. They are entitled to know exactly what I have done on their behalf. Accordingly, I am attaching herewith my complete voting record for the 93d Congress, 1st Session.

I participated as fully as I was able in the legislative activities of the Congress. In 1973, there were 541 recorded votes in the House of Representatives. I voted 537 times, bringing my attendance record to more than 99 percent.

I also sponsored 222 bills, many of which have already become law. I testified before House and Senate Subcommittees 11 times in support of various legislative proposals, ranging from support of financial aid to Israel to support of the Charles River Wakefield project in the Fourth Congressional District.

I held office hours for a total of 206 hours on 33 separate days with approximately 1,133 constituents. In addition, I spoke with over 100 groups in the Fourth Congressional District, including 20 schools, 17 business and labor groups, and 61 community organizations.

I am pleased to submit my voting record:

1. Election of Speaker. For election of the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 93rd Congress the nominees were Rep. Carl Albert (D. Okla.), speaker since 1971, and Rep. Gerald R. Ford (R. Mich.), minority leader since 1965. Albert was elected 236-188, Jan. 3, 1973. Voted: Yes.

2. H. Res. 6. House Rules for the 93rd Congress. Motion to order the previous question on the resolution approving the rules of the House for the 93rd Congress, including two major changes proposed by the House Democratic caucus Jan. 2. The major changes were: (1) an increase to four from two of the number of days set aside each month for consideration of less controversial bills which are listed on the suspension calendar and require a two-thirds majority vote for passage, and (2) revising the procedure under which the speaker could adjust the daily meeting time of the House. Under previous rules, the House met at noon unless an alternative time was agreed to by unanimous consent; under the proposed modification, the speaker could alter the meeting time if he obtained majority approval. Motion agreed to 208-206. Jan. 3, 1973. Adoption of the

motion precluded the possibility of amending the resolution on the floor. Voted: Yes.

3. H. Res. 132. House Committee Study. Motion ordering the previous question, ending debate and closing the possibility of amendment from the floor, on the rule (H. Res. 176) providing for consideration of the resolution. Agreed to 205-167. Jan. 31, 1973. Voted: Yes.

4. H. Res. 132. House Committee Study. Adoption of the rule (H. Res. 176) providing for consideration of and forbidding amendments to the resolution. Adopted 238-135. Jan. 31, 1973. Voted: Yes.

5. H. Res. 132. House Committee Study. Passage of the resolution creating a special committee to study the role, jurisdiction and procedures of the standing committees of the House. Passed 282-91. Jan. 31, 1973. Voted: Yes.

6. H.J. Res. 123. Highway Beautification Commission. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution extending the Highway Beautification Commission through fiscal 1973 and increasing to \$450,000 from \$200,000 funds for commission activities for fiscal 1973. Passed 283-40. Feb. 5, 1973. Voted: Yes.

7. H.R. 2107. Rural Environmental Assistance Program. Motion to order the previous question—thereby ending debate and the opportunity to offer amendments—on the rule (H. Res. 188) providing for consideration of the bill reinstating the rural environmental assistance program. Agreed to 237-150. Feb. 7, 1973. Voted: Yes.

8. H.R. 2107. Rural Environmental Assistance Program. Amendment to require the agriculture secretary to spend the amount allocated by the secretary for the rural environmental assistance program—\$140-million in fiscal 1973—rather than the total amount Congress had appropriated for the program—\$225-million in fiscal 1973—as provided by the committee bill. Rejected 176-217. Feb. 7, 1973. Voted: Yes.

9. H.R. 2107. Rural Environmental Assistance Program. Amendment to restrict payments under the rural environmental assistance program to farmers whose average annual net income from all sources during the preceding three years was \$10,000 or less. Rejected 132-260. Feb. 7, 1973. Voted: No.

10. H.R. 2107. Rural Environmental Assistance Program. Passage of the bill to require the agriculture secretary to spend the total amount appropriated by Congress—\$225-million in fiscal 1973—for the rural environmental assistance program (REAP). Passed 251-142. Feb. 7, 1973. Voted: Yes.

11. H.R. 3694. Bicentennial Commission. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing appropriations of \$3,359,000 to extend the activities of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission for the period Feb. 16, 1973, to June 30, 1973. Motion agreed to 286-72. Feb. 20, 1973. Voted: Yes.

12. H.J. Res. 345. Continuing Appropriations for Fiscal 1973. Passage of the joint resolution to extend through June 30, 1973, funding for programs and operations of the Labor and Health, Education and Welfare Departments at an annual level of \$29.8-billion and foreign military and economic aid programs at an annual level of \$3.6-billion for the remainder of fiscal 1973. Passed 311-73. Feb. 21, 1973. Voted: Yes.

13. H.R. 1975. Emergency Farm Loan Program. Amendment to allow farmers, eligible as of Dec. 26, 1972, in 555 counties throughout the United States designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, to apply for emergency disaster loans for an 18-day period beginning with the enactment of the bill. Adopted 196-160. Voted: No.

14. H.R. 1975. Emergency Farm Loan Program. Passage of bill to return the Emergency Farm Loan Program, which provided emergency low-cost loans to farmers and rural homeowners in areas affected by natural disasters, basically to the terms and conditions that prevailed before 1971. Passed 269-95. Feb. 22, 1973. Voted: Yes.

15. H.R. 3577. Interest Equalization Tax Extension. Passage of the bill to extend the equalization tax, first enacted in 1963 as a temporary deterrent to the outflow of U.S. capital to other nations by removing the incentive for foreigners to borrow funds in the United States and for Americans to invest in foreign securities bearing a higher interest rate, from March 31, 1973, to June 30, 1974. Passed 358-23. Feb. 27, 1973. Voted: Yes.

16. H. Res. 256. Select Committee on Crime. Passage of the resolution to re-constitute the committee for the first six months of 1973 and to transfer its functions to the Judiciary Committee after June 30. Passed 317-75. Feb. 28, 1973. Voted: Yes.

17. H. Res. 18. Banking and Currency Committee Funding. Motion to order the previous question on the resolution to authorize funds for investigations and inquiries by the Banking and Currency Committee for the 93rd Congress. Opponents of the resolution sought to defeat the motion in order to amend the resolution. Agreed to 204-191. Feb. 28, 1973. (The resolution subsequently was passed by voice vote.) Voted: Yes.

18. H. Res. 257. District of Columbia Committee Funding. Passage of the resolution authorizing the House District of Columbia Committee to expend monies on studies and investigations, including trips abroad to study local government administration in foreign countries. Rejected 153-234. Feb. 28, 1973. Voted: Yes.

19. H.R. 3298. Rural Water-Sewer Grants. Passage of the bill to require the secretary of agriculture to spend the entire amount appropriated by Congress each fiscal year for water and sewage grants to rural communities. Passed 297-54. March 1, 1973. Voted: Yes.

20. H.R. 4278. School Lunch Programs. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to assure that federal financial assistance for child nutrition programs—the school lunch and breakfast programs—was maintained at the level budgeted for fiscal 1973. Motion agreed to 352-7. March 5, 1973. Voted: Yes.

21. H.J. Res. 393. Postsecondary Education Commission. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to extend the life of the National Commission on the Financing of Postsecondary Education to June 30, 1974, and to extend the deadline for its final report from April 30, 1973, to Dec. 31, 1973. Motion agreed to 332-29. March 5, 1973. Voted: Yes.

22. H. Res. 259. Open Committee Meetings. Motion to order the previous question, thus ending debate and the opportunity of amending the rule (H Res 272) providing for consideration of the resolution. Motion agreed to 197-196. March 7, 1973. Voted: Yes.

23. H. Res. 259. Open Committee Meetings. Amendment to authorize executive department officials and experts to attend closed committee meetings, for the purpose of assisting the committee in drafting legislation, if authorized by the committee. Adopted 201-198. March 7, 1973. Voted: No.

24. H. Res. 259. Open Committee Meetings. Passage of the resolution amending House rules to require open committee meetings except where national security or personal privacy was involved, or where the committee decided by majority vote to close its doors. Passed 371-27. March 7, 1973. Voted: Yes.

25. H.R. 17. Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Amendment in the form of a substitute bill restricting HR 17 to a three-year extension of the existing grants program to the states for vocational rehabilitation services. Rejected 165-213. March 8, 1973. Voted: No.

26. H.R. 17. Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Passage of the bill amending the Vocational Rehabilitation Act to extend for two years the authorization of grants to states for vocational rehabilitation services, at an authorization of \$1.5-billion, and authorizing new grants for a three-year period

for rehabilitation services to persons with severe disabilities. Passed 318-57. March 8, 1973. Voted: Yes.

27. H.R. 71. Older Americans Act. Amendment, in the form of a substitute bill, to authorize \$501-million in grants for fiscal 1973-74 for states and regional programs of assistance for senior citizens and to reduce the federal share of grants for certain social services over three years; funding after fiscal 1974 was left open-ended. Rejected 168-229. March 13, 1973. Voted: No.

28. H.R. 71. Older Americans Act. Passage of the bill to strengthen and expand programs under the Older Americans Act of 1965, to authorize \$1.4-billion over a three-year period and to strengthen representation of the interests of the elderly at the federal level. Passed 329-69. March 13, 1973. Voted: Yes.

29. S. 583. Rules of Evidence. Passage of the bill to delay the effective date of proposed new rules of evidence for federal courts until such time as Congress had approved them. Passed 399-1. March 14, 1973. Voted: Yes.

30. H.R. 2246. Public Works and Economic Development Act. Passage of the bill extending the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 for one year, through fiscal 1974, and authorizing a total of \$1.2-billion, including \$800-million for public works grants; \$170-million for public works and business development loans; \$50-million for technical assistance and research; \$50-million for growth centers and economic development districts, and \$152.5-million for regional action planning commission programs. Passed 278-108. March 15, 1973. Voted: Yes.

31. H. Res. 285. Public Works Committee Funding. Passage of the resolution providing \$1.52-million in expenses for the Public Works Committee for the first session of the 93rd Congress. Passed 372-9. March 20, 1973. Voted: Yes.

32. H.R. 5446. Solid Waste Disposal Act Extension. Passage of the bill to extend for one year the Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965 as amended and authorizing appropriations for fiscal 1974 at the same funding level authorized for fiscal 1973 (\$238.5-million), composed of \$140-million for grants to states and municipalities for model resource recovery systems and solid waste disposal facilities; \$76-million for the Environmental Protection Agency to develop new recycling and waste disposal techniques and \$22.5-million for research and demonstration projects on mine waste disposal. Passed 392-2. March 21, 1973. Voted: Yes.

33. H. Res. 308. Internal Security Committee Funding. Passage of the resolution providing \$475,000 in expenses for the Internal Security Committee for the first session of the 93rd Congress. Passed 289-101. March 22, 1973. Voted: No.

34. H.R. 5445. Clean Air Act Extension. Passage of the bill to extend for one year the Clean Air Act of 1970 and authorizing appropriations for fiscal 1974 at the same funding level authorized for fiscal 1973 (\$475-million), composed of \$300-million for programs to supervise motor vehicle emissions, state implementation of air quality standards and assistance to state and municipal air pollution control agencies; \$150-million for the Environmental Protection Agency to develop technology for controlling automobile and powerplant pollution and \$25-million for certification of low-emission vehicles and their purchase by the federal government. Passed 387-1. March 22, 1973. Voted: Yes.

35. H.R. 5293. Peace Corps Authorization. Motion to recommit the bill to committee with instructions to report it back containing an amendment to limit the authorization to one year and to reduce fiscal 1974 funds by about \$17-million. Rejected 132-238. March 29, 1973. Voted: No.

36. H.R. 5293. Peace Corps Authorization. Passage of the bill authorizing for the Peace Corps appropriations of \$77-million for fiscal 1974 and \$80-million for fiscal 1975. Passed 299-72. March 29, 1973. Voted: Yes.

37. H.R. 3153. Social Security. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to amend the Social Security Act to make technical and conforming changes. Agreed to 340-1. April 2, 1973. Voted: Yes.

38. H. Res. 330. Ocean Treaty. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution endorsing objectives set forth in the President's ocean policy statement of May 23, 1970, and to be pursued by the U.S. delegation to the Law of the Sea Conference: objectives included protection of freedom of the seas beyond a 12-mile territorial limit and free transit through international straits, recognition of several "interests" of the international community, an effective International Seabed Authority for regulation and development of seabed resources, and conservation and protection of living resources. Agreed to 303-52. April 2, 1973. Voted: Yes.

39. H.R. 3577. Interest Equalization Tax. Adoption of the conference report to extend the interest equalization tax, first enacted in 1964 as a temporary deterrent to the outflow of U.S. capital to other nations by removing the incentive for foreigners to borrow funds in the United States and for Americans to invest in foreign securities bearing higher interest rates, from March 31, 1973, to June 30, 1974. Adopted (clearing the measure for the President) 396-18. April 4, 1973. Voted: Yes.

40. H.R. 5683. Rural Electrification Loan Program. Motion to order the previous question, ending debate on the rule (H. Res. 337) providing for the consideration of the bill. Agreed to 244-170. April 4, 1973. Voted: Yes.

41. H.R. 5683. Rural Electrification Loan Program. Amendment, in the form of a substitute bill, to tighten loan criteria for 2 percent loans and to give the Rural Electrification Administration more discretion on the amount of funds that could be loaned. Rejected 162-244. April 4, 1973. Voted: No.

42. H.R. 5683. Rural Electrification Loan Program. Passage of the bill to amend the Rural Electrification Act to establish a revolving fund, made up in part of current Rural Electrification Administration assets totaling \$4-billion, for insured and guaranteed loans to rural electric and telephone systems at interest rates which were intended to allow them to achieve the objectives of the act. Passed 317-92. April 4, 1973. Voted: Yes.

43. H. Res. 340. European Study Conference. Adoption of the resolution to authorize additional investigative authority for the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to allow two committee members to represent the United States at the General Assembly of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, at Rome, Italy. Adopted 281-70. April 5, 1973. Voted: Yes.

44. H.R. 4586. Inconvenienced Sportsmen's Association. Passage of the bill to incorporate the National Inconvenienced Sportsmen's Association, an organization designed to provide sports programs for handicapped persons, in the District of Columbia at no cost to the federal government or the District of Columbia. Passed 328-0. April 9, 1973. Not voting.

45. H.R. 342. Educational Personnel. Passage of the bill to authorize the District of Columbia to enter into the Interstate Agreement on Qualification of Educational Personnel which facilitates, the sharing of information about the qualifications of educators. Passed 331-1. April 9, 1973. Not voting.

46. H.R. 3298. Rural Water-Sewer Grants. Passage over the President's April 5 veto of the bill to require the secretary of agriculture to spend the entire amount appropriated by Congress each fiscal year for water and sewer grants to rural communities. Re-

jected (President's veto sustained) 225-189. April 10, 1973. Voted: Yes.

47. H.J. Res. 205. Atlantic Union Delegation. Motion to adopt the rule (H. Res. 348) for consideration of the bill (H.J. Res. 205) creating an Atlantic Union delegation to organize and participate in a convention of delegates from the NATO treaty democracies. Rejected 197-210. April 10, 1973. Voted: yes.

48. H.R. 3180. Congressional Franking Privilege. Passage of the rule (H. Res. 349), under which the bill to clarify the use of the congressional franking privilege was considered. Rule adopted 371-14. April 11, 1973. Not voting.

49. H.R. 3180. Congressional Franking Privilege. Passage of the bill to clarify the use of the franking privilege by members of Congress, including examples of acceptable and unacceptable uses and the establishment of a select commission to advise congressmen and decide grievances. Passed 354-49. April 11, 1973. Voted: No.

50. H.J. Res. 496. Supplemental Appropriations. Passage of the bill authorizing urgent supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1973 of \$26.8-million for the Civil Aeronautics Board, \$468-million for the Veterans Administration, \$872-million for college student aid programs and \$1.8-million for the General Services Administration. Passed 367-0. April 12, 1973. Voted: Yes.

51. H.R. 6168. Wage-Price Controls Extension. Motion to order the previous question, thus ending debate and preventing amendments to the resolution (H. Res. 357) setting rules for floor consideration of the bill (H.R. 6168) to direct the President to roll back prices to Jan. 10 levels. The resolution made in order the offering of another bill (H.R. 6879) to roll back prices to March 16 levels as an amendment in the nature of a substitute for H.R. 6168. Motion to order the previous question rejected 147-258. April 16, 1973. Voted: Yes.

52. H.R. 6168. Wage-Price Controls Extension. Amendment to the amendment in the nature of a substitute extending the President's authority to impose wage and price controls to April 30, 1974—Impose a ceiling on all prices except for agricultural prices at the farm at levels in effect on April 16, 1973. Rejected by recorded teller vote 139-263. April 16, 1973. Voted: Yes.

53. H.R. 6168. Wage-Price Controls Extension. Amendment to the substitute amendment—Require the Cost of Living Council to offer the opportunity of hearings before issuing an order reducing wages and to publish an explanation of such an order within 30 days after it was issued. Adopted by recorded teller vote 271-132. April 16, 1973. Voted: Yes.

54. H.R. 6168. Wage-Price Controls Extension. Amendment to the substitute amendment—Extend the President's controls authority for 60 days and direct him to develop and report to Congress by May 15, 1973, a comprehensive controls program. Rejected by recorded teller vote 151-253. April 16, 1973. Voted: Yes.

55. H.R. 6168. Wage-Price Controls Extension. Amendment to the substitute amendment—Direct the President to roll back rents to Jan. 10, 1973, levels and allow to limit rent increases to amount of increases in state and local taxes or necessary capital improvement costs. Rejected 173-225. April 16, 1973. Voted: Yes.

56. H.R. 6168. Wage-Price Controls Extension. Amendment to the substitute amendment—Direct the President to roll back rents to Jan. 10, 1973, levels and allow increases up to 2.5 per cent annually with increases in state and local taxes and necessary capital improvement costs. Rejected 147-250. April 16, 1973. Voted: Yes.

57. H.R. 6168. Wage-Price Controls Extension. Amendment to the substitute amendment—Direct the President to roll back food

prices to March 16, 1973 levels and rents to Jan. 10, 1973 levels and require the President to impose mandatory controls whenever the consumer price index rises at an annual rate of 3 per cent over three months or by 2.5 per cent over a year. Rejected by recorded teller vote 101-303. April 16, 1973. Voted: Yes.

58. H.R. 6168. Wage-Price Controls Extension. Motion to recommit the bill extending the President's wage-price controls authority to the Banking and Currency Committee. Rejected 164-243. April 16, 1973. Voted: Yes.

59. H.R. 6168. Wage-Price Controls Extension. Passage of the bill to extend the President's authority to control wages and prices for one year to April 30, 1974, from April 30, 1973. Passed 293-114. April 16, 1973. Voted: Yes.

60. H.R. 6691. Legislative Appropriations. Amendment to delete \$58-million for the extension of the west front of the Capitol. Rejected 189-195. April 17, 1973. Voted: Yes.

61. H.R. 6691. Legislative Appropriations. Motion to recommit the bill with instructions to delete \$58-million for extension of the west front of the Capitol. Rejected 185-215. April 18, 1973. Voted: Yes.

62. H.R. 4204. Emergency Employment Act. Motion to order the previous question on the rule for the consideration of the bill (H. Res. 360), thus ending debate and the possibility of amending the rule. Rejected 193-209. April 18, 1973. Voted: Yes.

63. H.R. 4204. Emergency Employment Act. Motion to order the previous question on the Latta amendment (H.R. 6710) in the form of a substitute to the rule under which the bill was considered (H. Res. 360), thus ending debate and further amendment of the rule. Rejected 157-245. April 18, 1973. Voted: No.

64. H.R. 4204. Emergency Employment Act. Motion to table the motion to reconsider the rule (H. Res. 360) for the consideration of the bill to extend the Emergency Employment Act for two years at a cost of \$4.5-billion. Motion to table agreed to 183-173. April 18, 1973. Voted: No.

65. S. 50. Older Americans Act of 1965. Passage of the bill to extend and to expand the Older Americans Act of 1965, authorizing \$543.6-million and other sums as necessary for fiscal 1973-75 and strengthening the interests of the elderly at the federal level. Passage meant adoption of a Senate amendment to delete a mid-career training program and to change authorizations for some programs from specific amounts to open-ended. Passed (and thus sent to the President) 348-0. April 18, 1973. Voted: Yes.

66. S. 502. Federal-Aid Highway Program. Amendment to permit urban areas to use \$700-million in each of fiscal years 1974-76 from the Highway Trust Fund for mass transit projects or roads. Rejected by recorded teller vote 190-215. April 19, 1973. Voted: Yes.

67. S. 502. Federal-Aid Highway Program. Amendment to delete a provision in the bill that allowed highway funds to be distributed directly to urban areas with a population of 400,000 or more rather than allocated by state governments. Adopted 292-93. April 19, 1973. Voted: Yes.

68. S. 398. Wage-Price Controls. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to extend for one year the President's authority to impose wage and price controls for one year to April 30, 1974. Adopted (and thus cleared for the President) 267-115. April 30, 1973. Voted: Yes.

69. H.R. 3932. OMB Director. Adoption of the rule (H. Res. 351) providing for consideration of the bill to abolish the Office of Management and Budget, to re-establish it with a director and deputy director subject to Senate confirmation, and to transfer to the director from the President certain statutory authority now delegated to the director by the President. Adopted 318-56. May 1, 1973. Voted: Yes.

70. H.R. 3932. OMB Director. Amendment in the nature of a substitute to require Senate confirmation of all directors and deputy directors of OMB appointed after enactment of the bill. Rejected 130-263. May 1, 1973. Voted: No.

71. H.R. 3932. OMB Director. Passage of the bill to abolish the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), to re-establish OMB with a director and deputy director subject to Senate confirmation and to transfer to the director from the President certain statutory authority now delegated to the director by the President. Passed 229-171. May 1, 1973. Voted: Yes.

72. H.R. 6388. Airport Development. Adoption of the rule (H. Res. 379) to provide for consideration of the bill to amend the Airport and Airways Development Act. Adopted 385-2. May 2, 1973. Voted: Yes.

73. H.R. 6388. Airport Development. Passage of the bill to amend the Airport and Airways Development Act of 1970 by increasing the federal share of airport development costs, except at the nation's largest airports, from 50 per cent to 75 per cent, and by prohibiting local taxation of airline passengers. Passed 386-16. May 2, 1973. Voted: Yes.

74. H.R. 982. Immigration and Nationality Act Amendments. Amendment to delete from the bill language imposing sanctions upon employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens. Rejected 96-266. May 3, 1973. Voted: No.

75. H.R. 982. Immigration and Nationality Act Amendments. Passage of bill amending the Immigration and Nationality Act to make it unlawful for U.S. employers to hire illegal aliens. Passed 297-63. May 3, 1973. Voted: Yes.

76. H.R. 4967. Indian Claims Commission Authorization. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to authorize \$1.2-million for the Indian Claims Commission for fiscal 1974 and to increase to \$2.7-million from \$1.8-million funds for a revolving loan fund to help Indians obtain expert assistance in the preparation of claims. Motion agreed to 336-8. May 7, 1973. Voted: Yes.

77. H.R. 6574. Servicemen's Group Life Insurance. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to provide full coverage under Servicemen's Group Life Insurance for members of the Armed Forces Reserve, the National Guard and for certain members of the Retired Reserves. Motion agreed to 342-1. May 7, 1973. Voted: Yes.

78. H.R. 2828. National Cemeteries Act. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to provide additional burial allowances for veterans and to consolidate most federal cemeteries under the Veterans' Administration. Motion agreed to 340-1. May 7, 1973. Voted: Yes.

79. H.R. 29. Postal Service Payments to Retirement Fund. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to provide for payments by the Postal Service to the Civil Service Retirement Fund to pay off future liabilities attributable to salary increases for Postal Service employees. Motion agreed to 344-0. May 7, 1973. Voted: Yes.

80. H.R. 5452. Sea Grant Authorization. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to extend the National Sea Grant College and Program Act of 1966 and to authorize funding of \$30-million for fiscal 1974, \$40-million for fiscal 1975 and \$50-million for fiscal 1976. Motion agreed to 368-9. May 8, 1973. Voted: Yes.

81. H.R. 5451. Oil Pollution. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to amend the Oil Pollution Act, further restricting oil discharge on the open seas by tankers in accordance with 1969 and 1971 amendments to the 1954 International Convention on Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil. Motion agreed to 370-1. May 8, 1973. Voted: Yes.

82. H.R. 7445. Renegotiation Act Extension. Passage of the bill to extend until June 30, 1975, the Renegotiation Act of 1951, which provides for a review of government contracts

in the defense and space programs by the Renegotiation Board to eliminate excessive profits. Passed 388-0. May 9, 1973. Voted: Yes.

83. H.R. 6370. Interest Payments on Time and Savings Deposits. Committee amendment to delete from the bill to extend the authority of federal bank regulatory agencies to set different limits on interest rates on time and savings deposits a provision forbidding mutual savings banks to maintain interest-bearing checking accounts. Rejected 98-264. May 9, 1973. Voted: Yes.

84. H.R. 6370. Interest payments on Time and Savings Deposits. Passage of the bill to extend the authority of federal bank regulatory agencies to set different limits on interest paid on time and savings deposits and to forbid mutual savings banks to allow negotiable orders of withdrawal on accounts on which interest is paid. Passed 376-4. May 9, 1973. Voted: No.

85. S. 394. Rural Electrification Loan Program. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to amend the Rural Electrification Act to establish a revolving fund to provide for insured and guaranteed loans to rural electric and telephone systems at low interest rates. Adopted (and thus cleared for the President's signature) 363-25. May 10, 1973. Voted: Yes.

86. H.R. 7447. Second Supplemental Appropriations, Fiscal 1973. Motion to order the previous question, ending debate on the rule (H. Res. 389) under which H.R. 7447, the bill to provide supplemental appropriations for 1973, was considered. Rejected 184-222. May 10, 1973. (Rule later agreed to by voice vote after being amended.) Voted: No.

87. H.R. 7447. Second Supplemental Appropriations, Fiscal 1973. Amendment to delete language in the bill authorizing the Defense Department to transfer funds from other defense programs for use in Southeast Asia, including the bombing of Cambodia, and to cover increased subsistence costs and the devaluation of the dollar. Adopted by recorded teller vote 219-188. May 10, 1973. Voted: Yes.

88. H.R. 7447. Second Supplemental Appropriations, Fiscal 1973. Amendment to the amendment (see vote 89, below) to prevent the latter amendment from taking effect for two months. (This would nullify the latter amendment since the two-month period would expire after the end of fiscal 1973 to which the latter amendment applied.) Rejected by recorded teller vote 180-219. May 10, 1973. Voted: No.

89. H.R. 7447. Second Supplemental Appropriations, Fiscal 1973. Amendment to prohibit the use of funds in the bill by the Department of Defense to finance combat activities in Cambodia. Adopted by recorded teller vote 224-172. May 10, 1973. Voted: Yes.

90. H.R. 7447. Second Supplemental Appropriations, Fiscal 1973. Amendment to increase education impact aid for Category B students (those whose parents lived or worked on federal property) from 54 per cent to 68 per cent of entitlement. Adopted by recorded teller vote 211-178. May 10, 1973. Voted: Yes.

91. H.R. 7447. Second Supplemental Appropriations, Fiscal 1973. Second vote on amendment (see vote 87, above). Approved 194-187. May 10, 1973. Voted: Yes.

92. H.R. 7447. Second Supplemental Appropriations, Fiscal 1973. Passage of the bill to provide supplemental appropriations of \$2,855,542,209 for 10 cabinet-level departments, several federal agencies and legislative branch operations for the remainder of fiscal 1973 and to prohibit appropriations or transfer funds in the bill from being used to finance U.S. combat activities in or over Cambodia. Passed 284-96. May 10, 1973. Voted: Yes.

93. H.R. 6768. U.N. Environmental Program. Amendment to reduce the U.S. contribution to the United Nations environmental program from \$40-million over fiscal 1974-78 to \$2.5-million for fiscal 1974 only. Rejected 164-216. May 15, 1973. Voted: No.

94. H.R. 6768. U.N. Environmental Program. Amendment to reduce the contribution of the United States to the United Nations environmental program from \$40-million over fiscal 1974-78 to \$5-million for fiscal 1974 only. Adopted 200-184. May 15, 1973. Voted: No.

95. H.R. 6768. U.N. Environmental Program. Second vote on amendment (see vote 94 above). Rejected 192-198. May 15, 1973. Voted: No.

96. H.R. 6768. U.N. Environmental Program. Passage of the bill to authorize a \$40-million contribution by the United States over fiscal year 1974-78, with a maximum of \$10-million for fiscal 1974, to the U.N. Environmental Fund, established to coordinate and support work on international environmental concerns. Passed 266-123. May 15, 1973. Voted: Yes.

97. H.R. 5777. Hobby Protection Act. Passage of the bill to protect hobbyists against the reproduction or manufacture of imitation political items, coins, tokens, paper money and commemorative medals not clearly identified as imitations, with violations to be regulated under the Federal Trade Commission Act and through private civil suits. Passed 382-7. May 16, 1973. Voted: Yes.

98. H.J. Res. 512. Extension of Housing Laws. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to extend through June 30, 1974, Federal Housing Administration insurance programs and Department of Housing and Urban Development urban renewal programs, model cities authorizations, open space programs, neighborhood facilities grants and rehabilitation loan programs, and authorizing \$110-million for comprehensive planning and \$195-million for additional new community guarantees. Motion agreed to 357-1. May 21, 1973. Voted: Yes.

99. H.R. 6330. Robert F. Kennedy Stadium. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to permit the Army Board of the District of Columbia, which ran the Robert F. Kennedy Stadium, to borrow up to \$1.5-million in order to add 8,000 seats in the stadium. Motion agreed to 270-98. May 21, 1973. Voted: Yes.

100. H.R. 6717. Recreational Facilities. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to amend Section 210 of the Flood Control Act of 1968 to prohibit the charging of fees for the use of certain public recreation areas at lakes and reservoirs under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Motion agreed to 307-90. May 22, 1973. Voted: Yes.

101. H.R. 7200. Railroad Retirement. Motion to recommit to the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee the bill to liberalize eligibility requirements for railroad retirement and extend benefit increases, thus killing it. Rejected 10-393. May 22, 1973. Voted: No.

102. H.R. 7200. Railroad Retirement. Passage of the bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 and the Railroad Retirement Tax Act to extend temporary retirement benefit increases through Dec. 31, 1974, and to liberalize eligibility requirements for railroad retirement. Passed 387-5. May 22, 1973. Voted: Yes.

103. S. 518. OMB Director. Passage, over the President's May 18 veto, of the bill to temporarily abolish the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and re-establish OMB with a director and deputy director subject to Senate confirmation (including the incumbent Director Roy L. Ash and Deputy Director Frederic V. Malek) and to transfer to the OMB director from the President certain statutory authorities currently delegated to the director by the President. Rejected (thus sustaining the President's veto) 236-178. May 23, 1973. A two-thirds majority vote (276 in this case) is required to override a veto. Voted: Yes.

104. H.R. 7528. NASA Authorization, Fiscal 1974. Amendment to prohibit use of funds in the bill to operate a South African space

tracking station. Rejected by recorded teller vote 104-294. May 23, 1973. Voted: Yes.

105. H.R. 7528. NASA Authorization, Fiscal 1974. Passage of the bill authorizing \$3.1-billion for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for fiscal 1974 for the U.S. space program and related activities. Passed 322-73. May 23, 1973. Voted: Yes.

106. H.R. 6912. Dollar Devaluation. Adoption of the rule (H. Res. 408) for consideration of the bill to authorize a 10 per cent devaluation of the dollar. Adopted 299-9. May 29, 1973. Voted: Yes.

107. H.R. 6912. Dollar Devaluation. Amendment to allow private purchase, sale and ownership of gold by U.S. citizens after Dec. 31, 1973, instead of at a date to be determined by the President. Rejected 162-162: May 29, 1973. Voted: No.

108. H.R. 6912. Dollar Devaluation. Amendment to strike a provision giving the President the authority to determine when to end the prohibition on private gold ownership (the amendment would have had the effect of allowing private ownership of gold on enactment of the bill). Rejected 100-218. May 29, 1973. Voted: No.

109. H.R. 6912. Dollar Devaluation. Passage of the bill to authorize the secretary of the Treasury to revise the international par value of the dollar from one thirty-eighth of an ounce of gold to 0.023684 of an ounce or 0.828948 Special Drawing Right (a devaluation of 10 per cent), to provide for private ownership of gold in the United States and to authorize \$2.25-billion for international development lending institutions. Passed 281-36. May 29, 1973. Voted: Yes.

110. H.R. 5857. National Visitor Center. Passage of the bill to amend the National Visitor Center Facilities Act of 1968 to authorize an additional \$8.68-million to complete the renovation of Washington's Union Station as a National Visitor Center and to direct the Secretary of the Interior to provide for transportation services between the center and other points in the capital. Passed 288-75. May 30, 1973. Voted: No.

111. H.R. 5858. JFK Center Authorization. Passage of the bill to authorize \$7.5-million in fiscal 1974-1976 Interior Department appropriations for the maintenance, security and information operations of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in the District of Columbia, including \$2.4-million for fiscal 1974, \$2.5-million for fiscal 1975 and \$2.6-million for fiscal 1976. Passed 260-100. May 30, 1973. Voted: Yes.

112. H.R. 7806. Health Programs Extension. Passage of the bill to authorize \$1.27-billion to extend 12 expiring health programs through fiscal 1974. Passed 372-1. May 31, 1973. Voted: Yes.

113. H.R. 7724. Biomedical Research. Amendment to bar specifically federal sponsorship of research on live human fetuses. Adopted 354-9. May 31, 1973. Voted: Yes.

114. H.R. 7724. Biomedical Research. Passage of the bill to authorize \$208-million for each of fiscal years 1974 and 1975 to continue a federal program of biomedical research fellowships and training grants. Passed 361-5. May 31, 1973. Voted: Yes.

115. H.R. 6458. Emergency Medical Services. Passage of the bill to authorize \$145-million for fiscal years 1974-76 for grants to local communities to plan, establish or initially operate emergency medical care systems and for research and training in emergency medical services. Passed 261-96. May 31, 1973. Voted: Yes.

116. H. Res. 398. Capitol Police. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to promote 32 members of the Capitol Police and to reduce by 15 the number of positions on the force. Motion agreed to 229-0. June 4, 1973. Voted: Yes.

117. H.R. 8070. Vocational Rehabilitation. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to authorize \$660-million for fiscal 1974 and \$690-million for fiscal 1975 for rehabilitation

services grants to the states and other sums as necessary for special rehabilitation projects. Motion agreed to 384-13. June 5, 1973. Voted: Yes.

118. H.R. 7935. Minimum Wage. Amendment to amendment (see vote 119, below) to set the hourly minimum wage for farm workers under the Fair Labor Standards Act at \$1.80 upon enactment of the bill and to increase it to \$2.00 in the second year and to \$2.20 in the third year. Rejected 186-232. June 6, 1973. Voted: Yes.

119. H.R. 7935. Minimum Wage. Amendment in the form of a substitute bill to increase the hourly minimum wage for most non-farm workers under the act to \$1.90 upon enactment, then to \$2.10 in 1974 and to \$2.20 in 1975; to increase the minimum wage for farm workers to \$1.50 upon enactment, to \$1.70 in 1974, to \$1.85 in 1975 and to \$2.00 in 1976, and to permit the employment of full-time students and youth under 18 at \$1.60 (\$1.30 if farm labor) or 80 per cent of the applicable minimum wage, whichever is higher, for a 180-day period. Rejected 199-218 June 6, 1973. Voted: No.

120. H.R. 7935. Minimum Wage. Amendment to set the hourly minimum wage for employees covered prior to the 1966 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act as \$1.90 upon enactment, \$2.10 in the second year and \$2.20 in the third year. Rejected 193-225 June 6, 1973. Voted: No.

121. H.R. 7935. Minimum Wage. Amendment to set the hourly minimum wage rate for employees covered prior to the 1966 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act at \$2.00 upon enactment, \$2.10 in the second year and \$2.20 in the third year. Rejected 189-224. June 6, 1973. Voted: No.

122. H.R. 7935. Minimum Wage. Substitute for amendment (See vote 123, below) to set hourly minimum wage for farm workers covered under the Fair Labor Standards Act at \$1.50 upon enactment, \$1.70 in the second year, \$1.85 in the third year and \$2.00 in the fourth year. Rejected by recorded teller vote 195-224 June 6, 1973. Voted: No.

123. H.R. 7935. Minimum Wage. Amendment, identical to vote 118, to set the hourly minimum wage for farm workers at \$1.80 upon enactment, \$2.00 in the second year and \$2.20 in the third year. Rejected 102-313 June 6, 1973. Voted: Yes.

124. H.R. 7935. Minimum Wage. Amendment to delete provisions in the bill extending minimum wage coverage to certain federal employees. Rejected 167-249 June 6, 1973. Voted: No.

125. H.R. 7935. Minimum Wage. Amendment to delete from the bill the provisions extending coverage to state and local government employees. Rejected 182-233. June 6, 1973. Voted: No.

126. H.R. 7935. Minimum Wage. Amendment to delete provisions in the bill to phase out the overtime pay exemption for employees working in certain seasonal occupations. Accepted 251-163. June 6, 1973. Voted: No.

127. H.R. 7935. Minimum Wage. Amendment to permit employers to hire youths under 18 or full-time students at \$1.60 an hour (\$1.30 for agricultural labor) or 80 per cent of the applicable adult minimum wage (whichever is higher), for a period not to exceed 20 work weeks. Rejected 199-215. June 6, 1973. Voted: No.

128. H.R. 7935. Minimum Wage. Second vote, on the amendment to make minimum wage increases in the bill inapplicable to workers employed in the Canal Zone (amendment was previously approved by voice vote). Adopted 213-203. June 6, 1973. Voted: No.

129. H.R. 7935. Minimum Wage. Passage of the bill to increase the hourly minimum wage, to extend coverage to about 6 million workers and to extend overtime pay coverage to certain employees previously ex-

empted. Passed 287-130. June 6, 1973. Voted: Yes.

130. Adjournment. Motion to adjourn. (The effect of the motion was to cut off House floor discussion initiated by McCloskey (R. Calif.) on impeachment.) Rejected by those present 9-143. June 6, 1973. (A quorum was not present; the House agreed by a voice vote to a McCloskey adjournment motion.) Voted: No.

131. H. Res. 382. Drug Reorganization Plan. Adoption of the resolution disapproving the President's Reorganization Plan Number 2 of 1973 to combine federal drug law enforcement activities within a single new agency in the Justice Department. Rejected 130-281. June 7, 1973. Voted: Yes.

132. H.R. 7645. Department of State Authorization, Fiscal 1974. Passage of the bill to authorize \$687.4-million for the Department of State and related activities, to require certain nominees to ambassadorships to disclose campaign contributions and to prohibit use of any funds authorized in the bill for reconstruction aid to North Vietnam. Passed 331-57. June 7, 1973. Voted: Yes.

133. H.R. 7446. American Revolution Bicentennial. Passage of the bill to establish the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration (to replace the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission) to coordinate planning for the 1976 bicentennial celebration. Passed 344-14. June 7, 1973. Voted: Yes.

134. H.R. 2246. Public Works and Economic Development Act. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to provide a one-year extension of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 authorizing \$430-million for fiscal 1974 for the Economic Development Administration and multi-state regional economic planning commissions. Passed 276-2. June 8, 1973. Voted: Yes.

135. H.R. 7670. Maritime Authorization. Adoption of the resolution (H. Res. 426) under which the bill was considered on the floor. Passed 274-0. June 8, 1973. Voted: Yes.

136. H.R. 7670. Maritime Authorization. Passage of the bill to authorize \$531,315,000 for fiscal 1974 for Department of Commerce maritime programs. Passed 268-10. June 8, 1973. Voted: No.

137. Calendar Wednesday Business. Motion to dispense with Calendar Wednesday (Rule 24, clause 7) business on June 13. Rejected 221-119. June 11, 1973. A two-thirds majority vote (227 in this case) is required to suspend the rules and dispense with Calendar Wednesday business. (Opponents of dispensing with the normally routine request sought to use the procedure to force the Rules Committee to vote on a rule to bring to the House floor a bill (H.R. 2990) to give the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee jurisdiction over the operations of the Postal Service. The Rules Committee previously had voted to defer action on the bill after the post office committee had approved it by a 22-1 vote. The Calendar Wednesday procedure allows bills blocked by the Rules Committee to be brought to the floor for consideration.) Voted: Yes.

138. H.R. 4083. District of Columbia Insurance Act. Passage of the bill to strengthen laws relating to the regulation of insurance in the District of Columbia. Passed 330-0. June 11, 1973. Voted: Yes.

139. H.R. 6713. District of Columbia Election Law. Passage of the bill to amend the District of Columbia Election Act to extend the time period for filing nominating papers, to reduce the number of signatures needed to place a third party presidential candidate on the ballot, to eliminate the provision for runoff elections after general elections were held and to make other changes. Passed 330-12. June 11, 1973. Voted: Yes.

140. H.R. 8250. District of Columbia Authorizations. Passage of the bill to authorize 26 programs and activities of the govern-

ment of the District of Columbia. Passed 268-84. June 11, 1973. Voted: Yes.

141. H.R. 4771. District of Columbia Rent Stabilization. Passage of the bill to regulate the maximum rents to be charged by landlords in the District of Columbia. Passed 210-144. June 11, 1973. Voted: Yes.

142. H.R. 5293. Peace Corps Authorization, Fiscal 1974. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to authorize \$77-million for the Peace Corps in fiscal 1974. Passed 329-64. June 12, 1973. Voted: Yes.

143. H.R. 77. Legal Services Trust Funds. Adoption of the rule (H. Res. 423) to provide for consideration of the bill to amend the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 to allow employer contributions to jointly administered trust funds for legal services. Adopted 307-91. June 12, 1973. Voted: Yes.

144. H.R. 77. Legal Services Trust Funds. Amendment to permit employees, their families and dependents to select an attorney of their choice as part of any legal services trust fund plan. Agreed to 279-126. June 12, 1973. Voted: No.

145. H.R. 77. Legal Services Trust Funds. Amendment to pending amendment to strike language specifying that, once a jointly administered trust fund agreement is in effect, it would be an unfair labor practice unilaterally to modify or terminate or to refuse to bargain concerning the trust fund in subsequent labor negotiations. Rejected 111-293. June 12, 1973. Voted: No.

146. H.R. 77. Legal Services Trust Funds. Amendment to provide that no labor organization or employer shall be required to bargain on the establishment of a legal services trust fund, but once established, it would be an unfair labor practice to unilaterally modify or terminate the trust fund agreement or to refuse to bargain concerning the trust fund in subsequent negotiations. Rejected 177-223. June 12, 1973. Voted: No.

147. H.R. 77. Legal Services Trust Funds. Passage of the bill to amend the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 to permit employer contributions to jointly administered trust funds to defray costs of legal services for employees, their families and dependents. Passed 257-149. June 12, 1973. Voted: Yes.

148. H.R. 8410. Debt Ceiling Extension. Motion to order the previous question, thus ending debate and foreclosing amendments to the rule (H. Res. 437) to provide for consideration of the bill to extend the temporary \$465-billion ceiling on the federal debt to Nov. 30, 1973. The rule also waived points of order against consideration as an amendment to H.R. 8410 the text of a bill (H.R. 3932) to require Senate confirmation of the director and deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Rejected 21-395. June 13, 1973. Voted: No.

149. H.R. 8410. Debt Ceiling Extension. Motion to order the previous question, thus ending debate and foreclosing amendments, on the substitute amendment to the rule (H. Res. 437) to provide for consideration of the bill extending the temporary \$465-billion ceiling on the federal debt to Nov. 30, 1973. The substitute amendment contained no provisions waiving points of order against consideration as a floor amendment to H.R. 8410 the text of a bill (H.R. 3932) requiring Senate confirmation of the director and deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Motion adopted 254-160. June 13, 1973. Voted: No.

150. H.R. 8410. Debt Limit Extension. Amendment to the rule (H. Res. 437) to provide for House floor consideration of the bill to extend the temporary federal debt ceiling to Nov. 30, 1973. The amendment contained no provisions waiving points of order against consideration as a floor amendment to H.R. 8410 the text of a bill (H.R. 3932) requiring Senate confirmation of the director and deputy director of the Office of Management

and Budget. Adopted 248-163. June 13, 1973. Voted: No.

151. H.R. 8410. Debt Limit Extension. Adoption of the rule (H. Res. 437) as modified by the amendment (vote 150, above) to provide for floor consideration of the bill to extend the temporary \$465-billion federal debt ceiling to Nov. 30, 1973. Adopted 271-141. June 13, 1973. Voted: No.

152. H.R. 8410. Debt Limit Extension. Passage of the bill to extend the temporary \$465-billion federal debt ceiling to Nov. 30, 1973, to exclude bonds sold to government agencies and to the Federal Reserve System from a \$10-billion limit on sales of long-term Treasury bonds paying interest of more than 4¼ per cent, and to authorize the Treasury to issue checks convertible into savings bonds as payment of federal income tax refunds. Passed 261-152. June 13, 1973. Voted: No.

153. H.R. 3926. Arts and Humanities. Amendment to reduce the fiscal 1974 authorization for arts and humanities by \$64-million, from \$145-million to \$81-million. Rejected 141-248. June 14, 1973. Voted: No.

154. H.R. 3926. Arts and Humanities. Amendment to delete from the bill the authorizations for fiscal 1975 and 1976. Rejected 146-235. June 14, 1973. Voted: No.

155. H.R. 3926. Arts and Humanities. Passage of the bill to extend the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities through fiscal 1976. Passed 309-63. June 14, 1973. Voted: Yes.

156. H.R. 8619. Agricultural, Environmental and Consumer Protection Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Amendment to forbid the use of funds in the bill for salaries of government officials who carry out a program of federal subsidies to Cotton, Inc., a quasi-public organization designed to conduct cotton promotion and research. (The effect of the amendment would be to end the program.) Adopted 234-125. June 15, 1973. Voted: Yes.

157. H.R. 8619. Agricultural, Environmental and Consumer Protection Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Substitute amendment to the pending amendment, the effect of which would be to reduce 1974 crop price support ceilings from \$55,000 per crop to \$20,000 per person. Adopted 195-157. June 15, 1973. Voted: Yes.

158. H.R. 8619. Agricultural, Environmental and Consumer Protection Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Passage of the bill to appropriate \$9,385,750,600 for agricultural, environmental and consumer protection programs for fiscal 1974. Passed 304-3. June 15, 1973. Voted: Yes.

159. H.R. 8658. District of Columbia Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Passage of the bill to appropriate \$964,179,000 for the District of Columbia in fiscal 1974 and to set the annual federal payment to the city at \$187,450,000. Passed 321-64. June 18, 1973. Voted: Yes.

160. H.R. 8152. Law Enforcement Assistance. Amendment to make optional rather than mandatory the inclusion of representatives of citizens, professional and community organizations in state and regional criminal justice and law enforcement planning units. Adopted 227-162. June 18, 1973. Voted: No.

161. H.R. 8152. Law Enforcement Assistance. Amendment to state that no part of the bill should be interpreted to require a grant recipient to adopt a quota or other system to achieve racial balance or to deny or terminate a grant because a recipient refused to adopt a quota or other such system for this purpose. Adopted 231-161. June 18, 1973. Voted: No.

162. H.R. 8152. Law Enforcement Assistance. Passage of the bill to authorize \$1-billion a year for programs of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in fiscal 1974 and 1975. Passed 391-0. June 18, 1973. Voted: Yes.

163. H.R. 689. Misuse of Federal Names.

Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to make it a federal crime to prohibit private persons, as well as debt collecting agencies, from attempting to collect debts by misusing names to convey the false impression that an agency of the federal government is involved. Motion agreed to 399-0. June 19, 1973. Voted: Yes.

164. H.R. 6129. Trust Territories. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to authorize \$60-million in each of the fiscal years 1974, 1975 and 1976 for the civil government for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Motion agreed to 387-14. June 19, 1973. Voted: Yes.

165. H.R. 7127. Historical Preservation. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to authorize appropriations of \$15.7-million in fiscal 1974, \$20.1-million in fiscal 1975 and \$24.5-million in fiscal 1976 for programs under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Motion agreed to 385-16. June 19, 1973. Voted: Yes.

166. H.R. 5464. Saline Water Program Authorization. Adoption of the rule (H. Res. 434) under which the bill to authorize funds for the fiscal 1974 saline water program was considered. Adopted 389-4. June 19, 1973. Voted: Yes.

167. H.R. 5464. Saline Water Program Authorization. Committee amendment to increase funds in the bill for the fiscal 1974 saline water program from \$9.2-million to \$15.8-million. Adopted 281-125. June 19, 1973. Voted: Yes.

168. H.R. 5464. Saline Water Program Authorization. Passage of the bill, as amended, to authorize \$15.8-million for the saline water conversion program for fiscal 1974. Passed 399-4. June 19, 1973. Voted: Yes.

169. H.R. 5094. Salaries of Deputy Marshals. Passage of the bill to raise the salary levels of deputy U.S. marshals. Passed 319-84. June 19, 1973. Voted: Yes.

170. H.R. 8760. Transportation Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Amendment to delete \$1.6-million from the bill for construction of new moorings at Cheboygan, Mich., for the Coast Guard cutter *Mackinaw*. Rejected 107-309. June 20, 1973. Voted: No.

171. H.R. 8760. Transportation Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Yates (D Ill.) amendment to add \$3-million to funds in the bill for research and development for the purpose of alleviating the transportation problems of the handicapped on mass transit systems. Rejected 204-213. June 20, 1973. Voted: Yes.

172. H.R. 8760. Transportation Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Amendment to add \$9.7-million to funds in the bill for research and development for demonstration of a personal rapid transit system program. Rejected 137-277. June 20, 1973. Voted: Yes.

173. H.R. 8760. Transportation Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Amendment to delete all funds in the bill (\$29.6-million) for research, development and demonstrations for personal rapid transit programs. Rejected by recorded teller vote 17-392. June 20, 1973. Voted: No.

174. H.R. 8760. Transportation Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Passage of the bill to appropriate \$2,753,216,000 for the Department of Transportation and related agencies (\$2,662,856,000 of the amount was for fiscal 1974, and \$90,360,000 was an advance appropriation for fiscal 1975). Passed 414-2. June 20, 1973. Voted: Yes.

175. H.R. 7824. Legal Services Corporation. Adoption of the rule (H. Res. 435) for the consideration of the bill to establish an independent corporation to replace the legal services program that had been operated by the Office of Economic Opportunity since 1965. Adopted 358-34. June 20, 1973. Voted: Yes.

176. H.R. 7824. Legal Services Corporation. Amendment to strike language in the bill allowing the corporation to make grants or contracts to perform research, training and technical assistance. Adopted 245-168. June 21, 1973. Voted: No.

177. H.R. 7824. Legal Services Corporation. Amendment to allow individuals to bring suit in federal district court against the Legal Services Corporation to enforce compliance with the legal service corporation act and to be reimbursed by the corporation for all legal and court costs, if they win the case. Rejected 159-237. June 21, 1973. Voted: No.

178. H.R. 7824. Legal Services Corporation. Amendment extending restrictions on lobbying by poverty lawyers working in the legal services program to include efforts to influence administrative decisions by federal, state or local government agencies. Adopted 200-181. June 21, 1973. Voted: No.

179. H.R. 7824. Legal Services Corporation. Amendment to limit further the partisan and nonpartisan political activities of lawyers receiving more than half of their income from legal assistance activities. Adopted 207-171. June 21, 1973. Voted: No.

180. H.R. 7824. Legal Services Corporation. Amendment to prohibit the Legal Services Corporation from participating in any proceeding or litigation relating to the desegregation of schools. Adopted 221-150. June 21, 1973. Voted: No.

181. H.R. 7824. Legal Services Corporation. Amendment to prevent the corporation from funding legal research backup centers that specialized in problems affecting the poor. Adopted 233-139. June 21, 1973. Voted: No.

182. H.R. 7824. Legal Services Corporation. Motion to strike the enacting clause and thus kill the bill. Rejected 91-283. June 21, 1973. Voted: No.

183. H.R. 7824. Legal Services Corporation. Substitute amendment for the amendment (see vote 184, below) to prohibit poverty lawyers from helping women to procure a non-therapeutic abortion or to force a hospital or doctor to participate in an abortion if doing so was against their policy or convictions. Adopted 316-53. June 21, 1973. Voted: No.

184. H.R. 7824. Legal Services Corporation. Amendment, as amended (see vote 183, above), to prohibit poverty lawyers from helping women procure a therapeutic abortion or to force a hospital or doctor to participate in an abortion if doing so was against their policy or convictions. Adopted 301-68. June 21, 1973. Voted: No.

185. H.R. 7824. Legal Services Corporation. Passage of the bill to establish an independent Legal Services Corporation to replace the legal services program that had been operated by the Office of Economic Opportunity since 1965. Passed 276-95. June 21, 1973. Voted: Yes.

186. H.R. 8510. National Science Foundation Authorization, Fiscal 1974. Amendment to delete from the bill the provision designed to prevent selective impoundment of science funds and to reinstate the less stringent, customary authority covering transfers of funds between programs. Rejected 109-238. June 22, 1973. Voted: No.

187. H.R. 8510. National Science Foundation Authorization, Fiscal 1974. Amendment to prohibit the National Science Foundation from funding research on live human fetuses. Adopted 288-73. June 22, 1973. Voted: Yes.

188. H.R. 8510. National Science Foundation Authorization, Fiscal 1974. Passage of the bill to authorize \$612.9-million for the National Science Foundation in fiscal 1974. Passed 364-6. June 22, 1973. Voted: Yes.

189. H.R. 8825. HUD, Space, Veterans Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Amendment to increase funds in the bill for community comprehensive planning grants to \$100,000,000 from \$25,000,000. Rejected by recorded teller vote 168-184. June 22, 1973. Voted: Yes.

190. H.R. 8825. HUD, Space, Veterans Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Amendment to increase funds in the bill for urban renewal programs to \$1-billion from \$600-million. Rejected 106-241. June 22, 1973. Voted: Yes.

191. H.R. 8825. HUD, Space, Veterans Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Passage of the bill to appropriate \$19,070,954,000 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Veterans' Administration and six other independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974. Passed 316-21. June 22, 1973. Voted: Yes.

192. H.R. 7447. Second Supplemental Appropriations, Fiscal 1973. Motion to recede from disagreement to a Senate amendment which prohibited the use of funds in H.R. 7447 or funds in any other previously enacted appropriations bill from being used to carry on U.S. military activities in or over Cambodia and Laos. Agreed to 235-172. June 25, 1973. The House subsequently agreed, by voice vote, to concur with the Senate amendment. Voted: Yes.

193. H.R. 7447. Second Supplemental Appropriations, Fiscal 1973. Motion to amend the Senate amendment (see vote 192, above) to postpone until after Sept. 1, 1973, the prohibition against using any of the funds in H.R. 7447 or funds in any previously enacted appropriations bill from being used to carry on military activities in or over Cambodia and Laos. Rejected 204-204. June 25, 1973. Voted: No.

194. H. Res. 454. Suspension of the Rules. Adoption of the resolution to allow motions to suspend the rules during the week of June 25, 1973. The purpose of the resolution was to allow the House to consider conference reports without regard to the 3-day lay-over period normally required. Adopted 276-129. June 25, 1973. Voted: Yes.

195. H.R. 8662. AEC Authorization, Fiscal 1974. Amendment to allow states to establish stronger regulations covering emissions from nuclear power plants than those set by the Atomic Energy Commission. Rejected 136-266. June 25, 1973. Voted: Yes.

196. H.R. 8662. AEC Authorization, Fiscal 1974. Passage of the bill to authorize \$2.4 billion for fiscal 1974 operations and programs of the Atomic Energy Commission. Passed 398-4. June 25, 1973. Voted: Yes.

197. H.J. Res. 636. Continuing Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Motion to limit debate on all amendments to the Addabbo amendment to 20 minutes. Agreed to 275-136. June 26, 1973. Voted: No.

198. H.J. Res. 636. Continuing Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Amendment, to the pending substitute amendment to the Addabbo amendment, to prohibit any funds in H.J. Res. 636 or any funds appropriated in previously enacted bills from being used to support U.S. military combat activities in or over Cambodia or Laos. Adopted 218-194. June 26, 1973. Voted: Yes.

199. H.J. Res. 636. Continuing Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Substitute amendment to the pending Addabbo amendment, as amended by Long amendment (see 198, above); the amendment, as offered, would have barred the use of any funds in H.J. Res. 636 from being used to support U.S. combat activities in or over Cambodia or Laos after Sept. 1, 1973. Adopted 232-181. June 26, 1973. Voted: Yes.

200. H.J. Res. 636. Continuing Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Addabbo amendment as amended by the substitute amended by the Long amendment (see votes 198 and 199, above); the Addabbo amendment, as offered, would have barred the use of any funds in H.J. Res. 636 from being used to support U.S. combat activities in or over Cambodia, Laos, South Vietnam and North Vietnam without the expressed consent of Congress. Adopted 240-172. June 26, 1973. Voted: Yes.

201. H.J. Res. 636. Continuing Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Adoption of the resolution to continue funding, through Sept. 30, 1973, for all government activities for which regular fiscal 1974 appropriations bills have not been enacted and to bar any funds in the bill or in any previously enacted bill from being

used to support U.S. combat activity in or over Cambodia and Laos. Adopted 325-86. June 26, 1973. Voted: Yes.

202. H.R. 8877. Labor, HEW Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Adoption of the rule (H Res 455) for the consideration of the appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare and related agencies. Adopted 395-3. June 26, 1973. Voted: Yes.

203. H.R. 8877. Labor, HEW Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Amendment to the amendment (see vote 204 below) to reduce appropriations for the Office of Economic Opportunity by \$192,500,000, to \$141,300,000. Rejected 110-288. June 26, 1973. Voted: No.

204. H.R. 8877. Labor, HEW Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Amendment to reduce appropriations for 26 programs covered by the bill by a total of \$631,624,000. Rejected 186-213. June 26, 1973. Voted: No.

205. H.R. 8877. Labor, HEW Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Amendment to provide an additional \$15 million, to \$60-million, for bilingual education programs. Rejected 161-244. June 26, 1973. Voted: Yes.

206. H.R. 8877. Labor, HEW Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Amendment to provide that grants to state education agencies for aid to educationally disadvantaged students be not less than 90 per cent of the funds received by those agencies in fiscal 1972. Rejected 190-218. June 26, 1973. Voted: Yes.

207. H.R. 8877. Labor, HEW Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Motion to recommit the bill with instructions to report it back with an amendment deleting a total of \$631,624,000 from 26 programs covered in the bill. Rejected 186-219. June 26, 1973. Voted: No.

208. H.R. 8877. Labor, HEW Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Passage of the bill to appropriate \$32,816,467,000 for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare, and the Office of Economic Opportunity and other related agencies for fiscal 1974. Passed 347-58. June 26, 1973. Voted: Yes.

209. H.R. 8215. Shoe Copying Lathe Imports. Committee amendments to the bill to continue the suspension of import duty on shoe copying lathes until June 30, 1976. Adopted 403-0. June 27, 1973. (The House subsequently passed the bill by voice vote.) Voted: Yes.

210. H.R. 4200. Servicemen's Benefit Tax. Passage of the bill to exclude from a serviceman's taxable income amounts paid into a survivors benefit plan. Passed 402-0. June 27, 1973. Voted: Yes.

211. H.R. 8917. Department of Interior Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Adoption of the rule (H. Res. 470), under which the bill to appropriate funds for the Department of Interior was considered, waiving points of order against the bill for unauthorized appropriations and for including authorizing legislation on an appropriations bill. Adopted 401-12. June 27, 1973. Voted: Yes.

212. H.R. 7447. Second Supplemental Appropriations, Fiscal 1973. Passage, over the President's June 27 veto, of the bill to appropriate \$3,362,845,279 in supplemental fiscal 1973 funds for several departments and agencies and to bar funds in the bill and in previously enacted appropriations bills from being used to support U.S. military activity in or over Cambodia and Laos. Rejected 241-173. June 27, 1973. Voted: Yes.

213. H.R. 8917. Department of Interior Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Passage of the bill to appropriate \$2,269,554,200 in fiscal 1974 funds for the Department of the Interior and related agencies and \$191,200,000 to liquidate contract authority. Passed 405-4. June 27, 1973. Voted: Yes.

214. H.R. 8537. Dependents Assistance Act. Motion to instruct House conferees to disagree to a Senate amendment extending until Dec. 31, 1973 from May 31, 1973, the date by which members of the armed forces at or above the rank of colonel in non-combat assignments would be entitled to flight pay. Agreed to 238-175. June 28, 1973. Voted: Yes.

215. H.R. 8947. Public Works-Atomic Energy Commission Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Amendment to delete from the bill \$3.8-million for nuclear underground explosions to generate natural gas (Project Plowshare). Rejected 108-303. June 28, 1973. Voted: Yes.

216. H.R. 8947. Public Works-Atomic Energy Commission Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Amendment to add \$4.7-million for geothermal energy research. Adopted 206-205. June 28, 1973. Voted: Yes.

217. H.R. 8947. Public Works-Atomic Energy Commission Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Passage of the bill to appropriate \$4,676,395,000 in fiscal 1974 for public works, flood control and electric power projects, the Atomic Energy Commission and related agencies. Passed 384-26. June 28, 1973. Voted: No.

218. H.R. 8548. Council on International Economic Policy. Passage of the bill to extend the Council on International Economic Policy (CIEP) for two years and to require Senate confirmation of future CIEP executive directors. Passed 322-62. June 28, 1973. Voted: Yes.

219. H.R. 9055. Second Supplemental Appropriations, Fiscal 1973. Amendment to the amendment (see vote 220A below), to extend the ban on U.S. combat activities in or over Cambodia or Laos to apply to any country. Rejected 57-346. June 29, 1973. Voted: No.

220. H.R. 9055. Second Supplemental Appropriations, Fiscal 1973. Amendment to bar upon enactment the use of funds in the bill or in any previously enacted appropriations bill from being used to support combat activities in or over Cambodia or Laos. Rejected 169-236. June 29, 1973. Voted: Yes.

221. H.R. 9055. Second Supplemental Appropriations, Fiscal 1973. Passage of the bill to appropriate \$3,362,845,279 in fiscal 1973 funds for several departments and agencies and to bar upon enactment the use of funds in the bill to support U.S. combat activities in or over Cambodia, Laos, North Vietnam and South Vietnam and to bar the use of funds in previously enacted appropriations bills for such purposes after Aug. 15, 1973. Passed 278-124. June 29, 1973. Voted: No.

222. H.R. 8916. State, Justice, Commerce Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Amendment to add \$2.8-million to the funds in the bill for the federal judiciary in order to expand probation personnel by 340 new officers instead of 170 as provided in the bill. Adopted 220-164. June 29, 1973. Voted: Yes.

223. H.R. 8916. State, Justice, Commerce Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Passage of the bill to appropriate \$4,374,461,000 for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the federal judiciary and 14 related agencies in fiscal 1974. Passed 370-11. June 29, 1973. The President had requested \$4,456,595,000. Voted: Yes.

224. H.R. 8410. Debt Limit Extension. Motion that the House concur with an amendment to a Senate amendment to the bill to extend the temporary \$465-billion federal debt ceiling to Nov. 30, 1973. The motion would have had the effect of accepting Senate amendments to provide a 5.6 per cent Social Security benefit increase in April 1974, to increase federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments starting in January 1974 and to allow states to continue extended federal-state unemployment benefits even though their unemployment rates had not risen by 20 per cent in two years, as required by an existing law. Motion rejected 185-190. June 29, 1973. Voted: Yes.

225. H.R. 8410. Debt Limit Extension. Motion that the House concur with an amendment to Senate amendments to the bill to extend the temporary \$465-billion federal debt ceiling to Nov. 30, 1973. The motion would have the effect of accepting modified Senate amendments to shift the presidential election campaign contribution tax check-off to a non-partisan basis, and to allow states to continue extended federal-state unem-

ployment benefits even if their unemployment rates had not risen by 20 per cent in two years. Senate amendments to increase Social Security and other benefits were not subject to the motion. Motion adopted 294-54. June 30, 1973. Voted: Yes.

226. H.J. Res. 636. Continuing Appropriations. Fiscal 1974. Adoption of the conference report to continue funding from July 1 through Sept. 30 for federal departments and agencies for which regular appropriations bills had not yet been passed and to bar the use of any funds in the bill or in any previously enacted appropriations bill from being used to support combat activities in or over North Vietnam, South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos after Aug. 15, 1973. Adopted 266-75. June 30, 1973. Voted: No.

227. H.R. 7445. Renegotiation Act Extension. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to extend the federal Renegotiation Board authority for one year, to provide a 5.6 per cent increase in Social Security benefits as of June 1974; to increase the Social Security payroll tax wage base to \$12,600 in January 1974; to increase benefits under the federal Supplemental Security Income program as of July 1974; and to delay until Nov. 1, 1973, the implementation of federal regulations on aid to state and local social services programs. Adopted 327-9. June 30, 1973. Voted: Yes.

228. H.R. 8860. Farm Program Extension. Amendment to reduce the limit on government subsidy payments to farmers from \$37,500 per crop to \$20,000 per crop. Adopted 313-89. July 10, 1973. Voted: Yes.

229. H.R. 8860. Farm Program Extension. Amendment to reduce the limit on government subsidy payments to farmers to \$20,000 per farmer and to prohibit farmers from leasing or selling cotton allotments. Adopted 246-163. July 10, 1973. Voted: Yes.

230. H.R. 8860. Farm Program Extension. Amendment to prohibit the use of Commodity Credit Corporation funds to finance or guarantee the sale of wheat or feed grains to the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. Rejected 139-264. July 10, 1973. Voted: Yes.

231. H.R. 8860. Farm Program Extension. Amendment to delete from the bill provisions for government subsidies for Cotton Inc., a cotton promotion and research organization. Adopted by recorded teller vote 241-162. July 11, 1973. Voted: Yes.

232. H.R. 8860. Farm Program Extension. Amendment to remove from the bill the escalator clause providing for annual adjustments in target prices for wheat, feed grains and cotton, based on changes in production costs. Rejected 174-239. July 11, 1973. Voted: Yes.

233. H.R. 8860. Farm Program Extension. Amendment to allow the Agriculture Department to extend basic price support loans to non-participants in the wheat, feed grains and cotton programs. Rejected 160-247. July 11, 1973. Voted: No.

234. H.R. 8860. Farm Program Extension. Amendment to provide a three-year phase-out of "income supplement" payments for farmers and to eliminate crop-by-crop acreage allotments. Rejected 186-220. July 11, 1973. Voted: Yes.

235. H.R. 8860. Farm Program Extension. Motion for the committee of the whole to rise, thus postponing action on the bill to extend for four years the farm program and the food for peace and food stamp programs. Agreed to 325-67. July 12, 1973. Voted: Yes.

236. H.R. 8606. Small Business Act. Amendment to delete from the bill provisions which would give the recipient of a Small Business Administration disaster relief loans an option of 3 per cent interest and cancellation of \$2,500 of the loan or 1 per cent interest and full repayment of the loan. Rejected 167-245. July 12, 1973. (The House subsequently passed the bill by voice vote.) Voted: No.

237. H.R. 2990. Postal Service Authoriza-

tion. Passage of the bill to require annual authorization of appropriations for the U.S. Postal Service. Passed 328-65. July 12, 1973. Voted: Yes.

238. H.R. 8860. Farm Program Extension. Amendment to strike from the bill the cotton provisions. Adopted 207-190. July 16, 1973. Voted: No.

239. H.R. 8860. Farm Program Extension. Amendment to delete from the bill the section to transfer from the Labor Department to the Agriculture Department the authority to establish pesticide regulations. Adopted 221-177. July 16, 1973. Voted: Yes.

240. S. 504. Emergency Medical Services. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to authorize \$185-million for fiscal years 1974-76 for federal assistance to area emergency medical care systems and to prohibit the secretary of health, education and welfare from closing eight Public Health Service hospitals without specific authorization from Congress. Adopted 306-111. July 17, 1973. Voted: Yes.

241. H.R. 6078. Immigration Inspectors. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to allow inspectors of the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Bureau of Customs hazardous duty advantages under civil service retirement. Motion agreed to 296-123. July 17, 1973. Voted: Yes.

242. H.R. 8949. Veterans' Loans. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to provide for readjustment of the interest rates on loans to veterans based on prevailing market demands. Motion agreed to 412-33. July 17, 1973. Voted: Yes.

243. H.R. 9048. Veterans' Health Care. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to expand Veterans Administration (VA) medical programs at a first-year cost of \$64.9-million and to authorize the VA to contract for the medical care of certain dependents and survivors. Motion agreed to 421-0. July 17, 1973. Voted: Yes.

244. S. 2120. Railroad Safety Authorization. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to authorize for fiscal 1974 \$19.4-million to carry out provisions of the Federal Railroad Safety Act of 1970 and \$1.2-million for the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act of 1970. Motion agreed to 409-7. July 17, 1973. Voted: Yes.

245. S. 1752. Productivity Commission. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to authorize \$5-million for fiscal 1974 for the Commission on Productivity and Work Quality (previously called the President's National Commission on Productivity). Motion rejected 174-237. July 17, 1973. Voted: No.

246. H.J. Res. 542. War Powers. Amendment in the nature of a substitute bill to bar troop commitments without a congressional declaration of war, specific congressional authorization or a military attack on the United States, except in the case of emergency; to provide for presidential reports to Congress on any troop commitment; and to require Congress to enact within 90 days of the President's initial report on any commitment a bill or resolution approving or disapproving of the action. Rejected 166-250. July 18, 1973. Voted: No.

247. H.J. Res. 542. War Powers. Amendment in the nature of a substitute bill to bar the President from committing U.S. troops to hostilities or increasing the number of combat troops overseas unless Congress had declared war or given specific authorization or the President was acting within his constitutional authority; to set up procedures for the President to report such actions and for Congress to order disengagement. Rejected 153-262. July 18, 1973. Voted: Yes.

248. H.J. Res. 542. War Powers. Whalen (R. Ohio) amendment to require Congress, within 120 days of a presidential report of a commitment or enlargement of U.S. combat troops abroad, to declare war or pass a resolution either approving or disapproving its

continuation. Rejected 200-211. July 18, 1973. Voted: No.

249. H.J. Res. 542. War Powers. Passage of the resolution to require the President to report to Congress within 72 hours any commitment or increasing commitment of U.S. combat troops abroad, to require the President to terminate any such action within 120 days of his report unless Congress authorizes continuation and to allow Congress to direct by a concurrent resolution the termination of U.S. commitment at any time. Passed 244-170. July 18, 1973. Voted: No.

250. H.R. 8860. Farm Program Extension. Amendment to substitute amendment (see vote 252 below), to delete a provision giving eligibility for food stamps to persons receiving supplemental security income (SSI) payments authorized in the 1972 Social Security Act amendment. Adopted 238-173. July 19, 1973. Voted: No.

251. H.R. 8860. Farm Program Extension. Amendment to substitute amendment (see vote 252 below), to prohibit the issuance of food stamps to strikers and their families. Adopted 213-203. July 19, 1973. Voted: No.

252. H.R. 8860. Farm Program Extension. Substitute amendment to the food stamp section to the bill, amended by the amendment (see vote 250 above) and the amendment (see vote 250 above), to remove certain provisions restricting eligibility of food stamps. Adopted 210-207. July 18, 1973. Voted: No.

253. H.R. 8860. Farm Program Extension. Amendment to prohibit subsidy payments to farmers whose workers were on strike. Rejected 85-326. July 19, 1973. Voted: Yes.

254. H.R. 8860. Farm Program Extension. Amendment to second substitute amendment (see vote 255 below), to prohibit food stamps for strikers and their families under the existing food stamp program, due to expire Sept. 30, 1973. Adopted 208-207. July 19, 1973. Voted: No.

255. H.R. 8860. Farm Program Extension. Amendment to the second substitute amendment, to restore the cotton provisions to the bill except for the subsidy for Cotton, Inc., a research and promotion organization. Adopted 250-165. July 19, 1973. (The House subsequently rejected, by voice vote, the second amendment in the form of a substitute bill.) Voted: Yes.

256. H.R. 8860. Farm Program Extension. Motion for the committee of the whole House to rise and report the bill to the House with enacting clause stricken, thus killing the bill. Rejected 73-338. July 19, 1973. Voted: No.

257. H.R. 8860. Farm Program Extension. Motion to include in the recommittal motion (see vote 258 below), instructions to drop from the bill the target-price escalator provision for cotton. Adopted 248-165. July 19, 1973. Voted: Yes.

258. H.R. 8860. Farm Program Extension. Motion, as amended by the motion (see vote 257 above), to recommit the bill to the Agriculture Committee with instructions to delete the target-price escalator provisions of wheat, feed grains and cotton. Rejected 182-225. July 19, 1973. Voted: Yes.

259. H.R. 8860. Farm Program Extension. Passage of the bill to establish for four years a modified price support program for wheat, feed grains and cotton, to continue food for peace and food stamp programs, to establish a limitation of farm subsidy payments of \$20,000 per farmer and to prohibit the issuance of food stamps to strikers and their families. Passed 226-182. July 19, 1973. Voted: No.

260. H.R. 8538. Public Broadcasting. Amendment to the committee amendment, to withhold grants for construction of new facilities until the potential recipient is found to be in compliance with laws prohibiting discrimination in employment practices. Rejected 189-190. July 20, 1973. (The House subsequently passed the committee amendment by voice vote.) Voted: Yes.

261. H.R. 8538. Public Broadcasting. Passage of the bill to authorize \$80-million for fiscal 1974 and \$95-million for fiscal 1975 for programming and the construction of facilities for the Corporation of Public Broadcasting. Passed 363-14. July 20, 1973. Voted: Yes.

262. H.R. 5356. Toxic Substances. Adoption of the resolution (H. Res. 493) providing for the consideration of the bill to provide for a program to protect human health and the environment from hazardous chemical substances. Adopted 351-4. July 23, 1973. Voted: Yes.

263. H.R. 5356. Toxic Substances. Amendment to direct the administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to coordinate actions taken under the bill with actions taken to enforce the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and the Clean Air Act, using authority under the other laws when appropriate. Adopted 193-192. Voted: Yes.

264. H.R. 5356. Toxic Substances. Amendment to direct that the administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency implement provisions of the bill only after a hearing which provides for opportunity to cross-examine persons submitting information or testimony. Rejected 159-236. July 23, 1973. Voted: No.

265. H.R. 5356. Toxic Substances. Second vote on amendment (see vote 263 above). Rejected 189-202. July 23, 1973. Voted: Yes.

266. H.R. 5356. Toxic Substances. Passage of the bill to authorize the administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to require the testing of chemical substances, to establish a system of pre-market screening of test data of potentially dangerous chemicals and to adopt rules restricting the manufacture of chemical substances in order to protect human health and environment. Passed 324-73. July 23, 1973. Voted: Yes.

267. H.R. 8929. Postage Fees. Adoption of the resolution (H. Res. 495) to provide for the construction of the bill to revise mailing rates for certain publishers and book record distributors. Rejected 180-202. July 23, 1973. Voted: Yes.

268. S. 1888. Farm Program Extension. Motion to order the previous question, thus ending debate and further amendments, on his motion to instruct the House conferees (see vote 269, below) on the bill to establish a four year farm program and to continue the food stamp and food for peace programs. Agreed to 244-155. July 24, 1973. Voted: No.

269. S. 1888. Farm Program Extension. Motion to instruct the House conferees to insist on language in the House-passed bill (see vote 268, above) which would prohibit the sale of agricultural commodities to North Vietnam under the food for peace program. Agreed to 371-35. July 24, 1973. Voted: No.

270. H.R. 8480. Impoundment Control and Spending Ceiling. Amendment to empower the Comptroller General to exempt from the provisions of the bill any impoundment he determined was made under authority granted the President by the Anti-deficiency Act of 1905. (The act gave the President authority to establish fund reserves to provide for contingencies or reflect savings, changed circumstances or changed requirements.) Rejected 180-229. July 24, 1973. Voted: Yes.

271. H.R. 8480. Impoundment Control and Spending Ceiling. Amendment to require passage by both the House and the Senate of a concurrent resolution to overrule a presidential impoundment of funds, rather a simple resolution passed by either the House or the Senate as provided for in the bill. Rejected 205-206. July 24, 1973. Voted: No.

272. S. 1423. Legal Services Trust Funds. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to permit employer contributions to jointly administered trust funds to defray costs of legal services for employees, their families and dependents. Adopted (thus sent to the President) 256-155. July 25, 1973. Voted: Yes.

273. H.R. 8480. Impoundment Control and Spending Ceiling. Amendment to provide

that impounded funds would be released automatically after 60 days unless both the House and the Senate by concurrent resolution approved the impoundment. Rejected 96-318. July 25, 1973. Voted: Yes.

274. H.R. 8480. Impoundment Control and Spending Ceiling. Amendment to the amendment (see vote 275 below), to reduce the ceiling on fiscal 1974 federal outlays to \$260-billion from \$263.1-billion. Rejected 156-252. July 25, 1973. Voted: No.

275. H.R. 8480. Impoundment Control and Spending Ceiling. Amendment to reduce to \$263.3-billion, from \$267.1-billion as provided for in the bill, the ceiling on fiscal 1974 federal outlays. Rejected 205-206. July 25, 1973. Voted: No.

276. H.R. 8480. Impoundment Control and Spending Ceiling. Motion to recommit the bill to the Rules Committee with instructions that it be reported back with an amendment to require enactment of a concurrent resolution by both houses of Congress to disapprove of presidential impoundments. Rejected 208-212. July 25, 1973. Voted: No.

277. H.R. 8480. Impoundment Control and Spending Ceiling. Passage of the bill to set a \$267.1-billion ceiling on federal spending in fiscal 1974, to provide procedures for either the House or the Senate to force the President to release impounded funds and to direct the President to impound funds proportionately from controllable federal spending programs to meet the ceiling. Passed 254-164. July 25, 1973. Voted: No.

278. H.R. 9360. Foreign Aid. Amendment to reduce funds in the bill authorized for population planning and health from \$150-million to \$75-million for fiscal 1974, and to delete from the bill funds for the program in fiscal 1975. Rejected 131-271. July 26, 1973. Voted: No.

279. H.R. 9360. Foreign Aid. Gross (R-Iowa) amendment to delete from the bill the \$93-million authorized for selected economic and social development problems in each of fiscal years 1974 and 1975. Rejected 203-204. July 26, 1973. Voted: No.

280. H.R. 9360. Foreign Aid. Amendment to delete the \$60-million in the bill authorized for development assistance to selected countries and organizations for each of the fiscal years 1974 and 1975. Rejected 173-232. July 26, 1973. Voted: No.

281. H.R. 9360. Foreign Aid. Amendment to prohibit foreign assistance to any country which expropriates any property owned by U.S. citizens, repudiates any contract or imposes any discriminatory measures having the effect of expropriation, unless the President determines that appropriate steps toward compensation are being taken. Adopted 278-102. July 26, 1973. Voted: No.

282. H.R. 9360. Foreign Aid. Amendment to delete from the bill the section which would establish the U.S. Export Development Credit Fund to offer low-interest loans to developing countries to purchase U.S. exports. Adopted 240-137. July 26, 1973. Voted: No.

283. H.R. 9360. Foreign Aid. Motion to recommit the bill to the Foreign Affairs Committee with instructions to report it back with reductions in authorizations totaling \$68-million, including cuts of \$25-million for education and human resources, \$33-million for selected economic and social development programs and \$10-million for development assistance to selected countries and organizations. Agreed to 232-139. July 26, 1973. Voted: No.

284. H.R. 9360. Foreign Aid. Passage of the bill to authorize for fiscal 1974 \$978.9 million for foreign economic assistance, \$632-million for Indochina postwar reconstruction, \$1.15-billion for foreign military assistance and credit sales, and to authorize for fiscal 1975, \$821-million for foreign economic assistance. Passed 188-183. July 26, 1973. Voted: Yes.

285. H.R. 8947. Public Works-AEC Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Adoption of the con-

ference report on the bill to appropriate \$4,749,403,000 for fiscal 1974 for public works, flood control and power projects, and for operations and facilities of the Atomic Energy Commission and other agencies. Adopted 373-9. July 30, 1973. Voted: Yes.

286. S. 1989. Federal Salaries. Adoption of the resolution (H. Res. 512) providing for consideration of the bill to direct the President to submit to Congress by Aug. 31, 1973, recommendations for an adjustment of salaries for members of Congress, the cabinet and the federal judiciary, and to provide for a review of the salaries every two years (instead of every four years). Rejected 156-237. Voted: Yes.

287. S. Con. Res. 42. August Adjournment. Adoption of the resolution to provide for a congressional adjournment from Aug. 3 to Sept. 5 unless members were given prior notice by the congressional leadership to reassemble. Adopted 370-22. July 30, 1973. Voted: Yes.

288. H.R. 9474. Veterans' Benefits. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to increase monthly rates of disability and death pensions and dependency and indemnity compensation. Agreed to 385-0. July 30, 1973. Voted: Yes.

289. H.R. 9286. Defense Procurement Authorization. Amendment to reduce to \$3.1-billion, from \$3.8-billion as recommended by the committee, the authorization for the CVN-70 nuclear aircraft carrier. Rejected 88-323. Voted: Yes.

290. H.R. 9286. Defense Procurement Authorization. Amendment to delete \$473.5-million for research and development of the B-1 bomber. Rejected 96-313. July 31, 1973. Voted: Yes.

291. H.R. 9286. Defense Procurement Authorization. Amendment to prohibit U.S. forces from being stationed in any nation after June 30, 1974, for the defense of that country unless the country paid proportionately (based on gross national product) as much as the United States for its national defense, or until the country notified the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that it intended to do so. Rejected by recorded teller vote 130-282. July 31, 1973. Voted: Yes.

292. H.R. 9286. Defense Procurement Authorization. Amendment to reduce the number of U.S. troops abroad by 322,000 and to place a ceiling of 300,000 on the number of troops to be stationed overseas after fiscal year 1974. Rejected 67-339. July 31, 1973. Voted: Yes.

293. H.R. 9286. Defense Procurement Authorization. Amendment, as a substitute amendment, to direct the Armed Services Committee to issue a report by April 1, 1974, on troop levels in Europe (the amendment would have reduced troop levels abroad by 100,000). Adopted 242-163. July 31, 1973. Voted: No.

294. H.R. 9286. Defense Procurement Authorization. Amendment to reduce the funds authorized in the bill by \$949.7-million by establishing a defense procurement spending ceiling of \$20.45-billion—equal to the 1973 fiscal appropriation of \$19.5-billion modified by a 4.5 per cent inflation adjustment. Adopted 242-163. July 31, 1973. Voted: Yes.

295. H.R. 9286. Defense Procurement Authorization. Passage of the bill to authorize \$20.45-billion for military procurement, research and development and military assistance to South Vietnam and Laos in fiscal 1974. Passed 367-37. July 31, 1973. Voted: No.

296. H.R. 8825. HUD, Space, Veterans Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to appropriate \$19,056,500,000 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Veterans Administration and six other independent agencies. Adopted 401-9. Aug. 1, 1973. Voted: Yes.

297. H.R. 8825. HUD, Space, Veterans Ap-

propriations, Fiscal 1974. Motion that the House insist on its disagreement with the Senate amendment to limit funds for the use of limousines and other passenger vehicles by officials of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and other agencies funded by the bill. Agreed to 222-189. Aug. 1, 1973. Voted: No.

298. H.R. 9590. Treasury-Postal Service Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Amendment to reduce to \$15,200,000, from \$16,000,000, fiscal 1974 appropriations for salaries and expenses for the Office of Management and Budget. Rejected 199-209. Aug. 1, 1973. Voted: Yes.

299. H.R. 9590. Treasury-Postal Service Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Amendment to reduce to \$1,552,000, from \$2,070,000, fiscal 1974 appropriations for salaries and expenses for the Office of Telecommunications Policy. Rejected 190-217. Aug. 1, 1973. (The House by voice vote subsequently passed the bill appropriating \$4,845,398,000 for operations and activities of the Treasury Department, the Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President and other agencies.) Voted: Yes.

300. H.R. 9130. Alaskan Pipeline. Adoption of the resolution (H. Res. 515) providing for consideration of the bill to allow the secretary of the interior to grant rights-of-way across federal lands in excess of 50 feet, to direct the secretary to grant such rights-of-way for the trans-Alaska pipeline and to declare the secretary's actions regarding the pipeline to be in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act, thus barring further judicial review of the pipeline under that act. Adopted 401-11. Aug. 2, 1973. Voted: Yes.

301. H.R. 9130. Alaskan Pipeline. Amendment to prohibit the granting of rights of way or permits across any area of the National Park System, the National Wildlife Refuge System or the National Wilderness System unless the secretary of the interior found that granting such rights-of-way or permits would not interfere with the uses of which such areas were intended and were in the public interest. Rejected 160-261. Aug. 2, 1973. Voted: Yes.

302. H.R. 9130. Alaskan Pipeline. Amendment to delete language from the bill declaring that actions by the secretary of the interior regarding the trans-Alaska pipeline were in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, and substituting language giving priority in federal courts to proceedings regarding rights-of-way and permits for the Alaskan pipeline. Rejected 198-221. Aug. 2, 1973. Voted: Yes.

303. H.R. 9130. Alaskan Pipeline. Amendment to require the President, within six months after enactment, to develop a National Petroleum Contingency Plan to assure the equitable allocation of available crude oil and petroleum products among the states and the five Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) districts at nondiscriminatory prices during periods of disproportionate shortages. Rejected 179-233. Aug. 2, 1973. Voted: Yes.

304. H.R. 9130. Alaskan Pipeline. Amendment to require that all articles, materials and supplies used in the construction, operation and maintenance of the trans-Alaska pipeline after Aug. 2, 1973, be mined, produced or manufactured in the United States. Adopted 334-65. Aug. 2, 1973. Voted: No.

305. H.R. 9130. Alaskan Pipeline. Amendment to authorize the secretary of the interior to grant rights-of-way and permits as were necessary for the construction only of the trans-Alaska pipeline, instead of for the construction, operation and maintenance of the line. Rejected 177-228. Aug. 2, 1973. Voted: Yes.

306. H.R. 9130. Alaskan Pipeline. Passage of the bill to amend the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 to authorize the secretary of the interior to grant rights-of-way in excess of 50 feet across federal lands for oil and gas pipe-

lines, direct the secretary to grant a right-of-way for the proposed trans-Alaska pipeline and declare that actions taken by the secretary of the interior relating to the construction of the pipeline were in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969—thus barring further judicial review of the pipeline on environmental grounds. Passed 356-60. Aug. 2, 1973. Voted: No.

307. S. 1636. Council on International Economic Policy. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to extend the White House Council on International Economic Policy (CIEP) to June 30, 1977, to authorize \$1.4-million for operations and activities of CIEP in fiscal 1974 and to require Senate confirmation for future appointments of CIEP executive directors. Adopted 335-71. Aug. 3, 1973. Voted: Yes.

308. S. 1264. Eisenhower College and Rayburn Library Grants. Adoption of the resolution (H. Res. 518) to provide for the consideration of the bill to direct the secretary of the treasury to grant \$1 to Eisenhower College in Seneca Falls, N.Y., for each Eisenhower proof silver dollar that is issued, (10 cents of each dollar granted to the college would be allocated to the Samuel Rayburn Library in Bonham, Texas, under an agreement between the two institutions.) Rejected 183-230. Aug. 3, 1973. Voted: No.

309. S. 502. Federal-Aid Highway Program. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to authorize \$19.9-billion for federal-aid highway programs and related activities for fiscal years 1974-76, and to provide that cities and states can use up to \$200-million in fiscal 1975 from the Highway Trust Fund for purchase of buses (rather than exclusively for highways) and \$800-million from the fund in fiscal 1976 for buses and rail transit (subway) construction. Adopted 382-34. Aug. 3, 1973. Voted: Yes.

310. H.R. 7935. Minimum Wage. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to increase the hourly minimum wage for most workers covered under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to \$2.20 an hour after June 30, 1974, and to extend coverage to approximately 6.7 million additional workers. Adopted (and thus cleared for the President) 253-152. Aug. 3, 1973. Voted: Yes.

311. S. 1888. Farm Program Extension. Motion to order the previous question—thus ending debate and the possibility of further amendment—on the pending motion to agree to the Senate amendment (see vote 312, below) to House amendments to the Senate version of the bill with an amendment to urge American farmers to produce to their full capabilities. Agreed to 349-54. Aug. 3, 1973. Voted: No.

312. S. 1888. Farm Program Extension. Motion to accept with an amendment (see vote 311, above) the Senate amendment (deleting language banning the issuance of food stamps to strikers and their families) to the House amendments to the Senate version of the bill. Agreed to 252-151. Aug. 3, 1973. Voted: Yes.

313. H.R. 8658. D.C. Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to appropriate from local revenues \$954,731,200 for the District of Columbia for fiscal 1974 and to set the annual federal payment to the city (paid in lieu of taxes on federally owned property) at \$187,450,000. Adopted 342-47. Aug. 3, 1973. Voted: Yes.

314. H.R. 8760. Transportation Appropriations, Fiscal Year 1974. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to appropriate \$2,898,446,006 for fiscal 1974 operations and programs of the Department of Transportation and related agencies. Adopted 359-5. Aug. 3, 1973. Voted: Yes.

315. H.J. Res. 512. Insured Housing Loans. Motion to recommit to conference the bill to extend through June 30, 1974, the authority of the Federal Housing Administration

(FHA) to insure loans and mortgages and to halt the Nixon administration Jan. 8 moratorium on new commitments under federal housing subsidy programs. Agreed to 202-172. Sept. 5, 1973. Voted: No.

316. H.R. 8920. Lead-Based Paint Poisoning. Passage of the bill to authorize \$52.5-million in each of fiscal 1974 and 1975 for detection and treatment of lead paint poisoning in children, elimination of lead paint hazards and research on safe lead-content levels in paint. Passed 368-11. Sept. 5, 1973. Voted: Yes.

317. H.R. 8449. National Flood Insurance. Passage of the bill to increase the total face value authorized for federal flood insurance programs to \$10-billion from \$6-billion and to deny, after July 1, 1975, federal financing for acquisition or construction purposes to any community designated as a floodprone area which does not participate in the federal flood insurance program. Passed 359-21. Sept. 5, 1973. Voted: Yes.

318. H.R. 6912. Dollar Devaluation. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to authorize the secretary of the Treasury to revise the international par value of the dollar from one thirty-eighth of an ounce of gold to 0.023684 of an ounce or 0.828948 Special Drawing Right (a devaluation of 10 per cent) and to provide for private ownership of gold in the United States when the President determines that such ownership would not adversely affect the U.S. international monetary position. Adopted 322-59. Sept. 6, 1973. Voted: Yes.

319. H.R. 8351. Amtrak Authorization. Passage of the bill to authorize \$107.3-million for the National Railroad Passenger Corporation for fiscal 1974. Passed 357-37. Sept. 6, 1973. Voted: Yes.

320. H.R. 8547. Export Administration Act. Adoption of the resolution (H. Res. 484) providing for consideration of the bill to require the Secretary of Commerce in most instances to determine materials or commodities to be subject to export controls as a result of the present or prospective domestic inflationary impact or short supply of such materials, and to establish certain export controls on lumber and logs. Adopted 304-84. Sept. 6, 1973. Voted: Yes.

321. H.R. 8547. Export Administration Act. Amendment to require the secretary of commerce to report to Congress any prohibition or curtailment of exports and to provide that either the House or Senate could disapprove and thus halt the secretary's action. Rejected 154-211. Sept. 6, 1973. Voted: Yes.

322. H.R. 8547. Export Administration Act. Passage of the bill to amend the Export Administration Act of 1969 to require the Secretary of commerce in most instances to determine materials or commodities to be subject to export controls as a result of current or prospective domestic inflationary impact or short supply of such materials. Passed 220-133. Sept. 6, 1973. Voted: Yes.

323. H. Res. 536. G. Gordon Liddy Contempt Citation. House Armed Services Committee resolution citing Liddy, a convicted Watergate conspirator, for contempt of Congress for refusing to testify before the committee's Special Intelligence Subcommittee concerning the burglary of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist. Adopted 334-11. Sept. 10, 1973. Voted: Yes.

324. H.R. 7482. Little Cigar Act. Passage of the bill to amend the Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act of 1965 to define the term "little cigar" and to include little cigars under the broadcast advertising restrictions enacted in the Public Health Cigarette Smoking Act of 1969. Passed 287-63. Sept. 10, 1973. Voted: Yes.

325. H.R. 7645. State Department Authorization, Fiscal 1974. Motion to delete from the conference report on the fiscal 1974 State Department bill, a nongermane section to cut off funds for the Department of State and other foreign affairs agencies if they fail to

furnish information requested by the Senate Foreign Relations and House Foreign Affairs Committees within 35 days. Agreed to 213-185. Sept. 11, 1973. Voted: No.

326. H.R. 2096. Wine. Passage of the bill to prohibit states to impose discriminatory burdens upon interstate commerce in wine. Passed 248-152. Sept. 11, 1973. Voted: Yes.

327. S. 1697. Eucalyptus Assistance: Adoption of the rule (H. Res. 511) providing for floor consideration of the Senate-passed bill to require the President to furnish \$11-million predisaster assistance to avert or lessen the effects of a major forest fire in two California counties with some 2,700 acres of combustible eucalyptus trees killed in a 1972 freeze. Rejected 163-233. Sept. 11, 1973. Voted: No.

328. S. 504. Emergency Medical Services. Passage of the bill over President Nixon's Aug. 1 veto of a bill to authorize \$185-million in fiscal 1974-76 for federal assistance to area emergency medical care systems and to prohibit the secretary of health, education and welfare from closing eight Public Health Service hospitals without specific authorization from Congress. Veto sustained 273-144. Sept. 12, 1973. Voted: Yes.

329. H.R. 7974. Health Maintenance Organizations. Passage of the bill to authorize \$240-million in fiscal 1974-78 to aid the development of health maintenance organizations (HMOs) and to require certain employers to make the option of an HMO health benefits plan available to employees. Passed 369-40. Sept. 12, 1973. Voted: Yes.

330. H.R. 8789. Bicentennial Coinage. Passage of the bill to provide a new coinage design and date emblematic of the 1976 American Revolution Bicentennial for dollars, half-dollars, and quarters. Passed 396-4. Sept. 12, 1973. Voted: Yes.

331. H.R. 8619. Agricultural, Environmental and Consumer Protection Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Motion that House conferees insist on House-passed language to the bill that would limit the payment of federal farm subsidies to \$20,000 per farm and would bar payment for cotton acreage allotments after Dec. 31, 1973. Agreed to 231-160. Sept. 13, 1973. Voted: Yes.

332. H.R. 6576. Water Resources. Passage of the bill to authorize the secretary of the interior to engage in feasibility investigations for four proposed water resource development projects, at an estimated cost of \$1-million over a two-to-four-year period. Passed 321-74. Sept. 13, 1973. Voted: Yes.

333. H.R. 9639. School Lunch. Amendment to retain the basic existing federal payment of eight cents for each meal served under the national school lunch program. Rejected 127-272. Sept. 13, 1973. Voted: No.

334. H.R. 9639. School Lunch. Passage of the bill to increase the basic federal payment for each meal served under the National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Acts to 10 cents from eight cents, to increase federal payments for both free and reduced-price school lunches and school breakfasts, to authorize the payment of cash in lieu of food commodities to state educational agencies and to extend the supplemental feeding program for new mothers and their infants through fiscal 1975. Passed 389-4. Sept. 13, 1973. Voted: Yes.

335. H.R. 9553. Home Game Broadcasts. Passage of the bill allowing three years of television broadcasts of home games of certain professional sports if tickets had been sold out for at least 72 hours prior to game-time. Passed 336-37. Sept. 13, 1973. Voted: Yes.

336. H.R. 7265. ACTION. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to authorize \$88-million for the operation of federally funded domestic volunteer programs by the ACTION agency. Motion agreed to 339-14. Sept. 17, 1973. Voted: Yes.

337. H.R. 8070. Vocational Rehabilitation. Adoption of the conference report on the

bill to authorize \$1.55-billion in fiscal 1974-75 for federal grants to the states for rehabilitation of the handicapped and to create several new programs to aid the handicapped. Adopted (and thus sent to the President) 400-0. Sept. 18, 1973. Voted: Yes.

338. H.R. 7730. San Carlos Mineral Strip. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to authorize the secretary of the interior to purchase property located within the San Carlos mineral strip. Motion rejected 236-164. Sept. 18, 1973. Voted: No.

339. H.R. 37. Endangered Species. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to provide for the conservation, protection, and propagation of species or subspecies of fish and wildlife threatened with extinction. Motion agreed to 390-12. Sept. 18, 1973. Voted: Yes.

340. H. Res. 420. Congressional Interns. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution to establish a congressional intern program for college students and teachers of government or social studies in high schools or colleges. Motion agreed to 345-64. Sept. 18, 1973. Voted: Yes.

341. H.R. 7935. Minimum Wage. Passage of the bill, over the President's Sept. 6 veto, to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase the minimum wage rates under that act and to expand the coverage of that act. Veto sustained 259-164. Sept. 19, 1973. Voted: Yes.

342. H.R. 9715. USIA Authorization, Fiscal 1974. Amendment to provide for a cut-off of funds for the U.S. Information Agency if it fails to furnish information, other than direct communications with the President, requested by the Senate Foreign Relations or House Foreign Affairs Committees within 35 days. Adopted 240-178. Sept. 19, 1973. Voted: Yes.

343. H.R. 9715. USIA Authorization, Fiscal 1974. Passage of the bill to authorize \$224-million for the U.S. Information Agency in fiscal 1974 and to provide that agency funds would be cut-off if it fails to furnish information, other than direct communications with the President, requested by the Senate Foreign Relations or House Foreign Affairs Committees within 35 days. Passed 305-108. Sept. 19, 1973. Voted: Yes.

344. H.R. 9256. Federal Employees' Health Benefits. Adoption of the rule (H. Res. 546) providing for floor consideration of the bill to increase the federal contribution to federal employees' health insurance premiums to 75 per cent by 1977. Adopted 311-81. Sept. 19, 1973. Voted: Yes.

345. H.R. 8917. Interior Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to appropriate \$2,433,137,200 in fiscal 1974 for the Department of Interior and related agencies and \$191,200,000 to liquidate contract authority. Passed 385-14. Sept. 20, 1973. Voted: Yes.

346. H.R. 8917. Interior Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Motion that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment to appropriate \$50-million for the National Endowment for the Arts and concur with an amendment to appropriate instead \$46,025,000. Agreed to 326-73. Sept. 20, 1973. Voted: Yes.

347. H.R. 9281. Federal Police-Firemen Retirement. Motion to recommit the bill to the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service with instructions to substitute a guaranteed annuity for the computation formula in the bill, to eliminate premium pay as a basis for retirement compensation, and to grant to the president the authority to fix the maximum retirement age. Rejected 116-282. Sept. 20, 1973. Voted: Yes.

348. H.R. 9281. Federal Police-Firemen Retirement. Passage of the bill to increase retirement benefits for federal police and firemen, to allow overtime hours as part of the base pay in computing retirement benefits; to require mandatory retirement at 60, and to allow the agency to set minimum and

maximum entry requirements for age. Passed 299-93. Sept. 20, 1973. Voted: No.

349. H.R. 9256. Federal Employees' Health Benefits. Passage of the bill to increase the federal government's contribution to federal employees' health insurance premiums to 75 per cent from 40 per cent by 1977. Passed 217-155. Sept. 20, 1973. Not voting.

350. H.R. 8619. Agriculture, Environmental and Consumer Protection Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to appropriate \$9,927,667,000 for agricultural, environmental and consumer protection agencies for fiscal 1974. Adopted 348-24. Sept. 25, 1973. Voted: Yes.

351. H.J. Res. 727. Continuing Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Substitute to the amendment (see Vote 352, below), to provide that education aid to disadvantaged children be distributed on a per pupil basis to each local education agency at a rate not less than in fiscal 1973. Rejected 184-198. Sept. 25, 1973. Voted: No.

352. H.J. Res. 727. Continuing Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Amendment to provide that the amount of education aid to the disadvantaged distributed to each local education agency would be no less than 85 per cent of the amount each agency received in fiscal 1973. Adopted 286-94. Sept. 25, 1973. Voted: Yes.

353. H.J. Res. 727. Continuing Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Amendment to prohibit the Cost of Living Council from conducting a program which discriminated among petroleum marketers in the method for establishing gasoline and other petroleum product prices. Adopted 371-7. Sept. 25, 1973. Voted: Yes.

354. H.J. Res. 727. Continuing Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Passage of the bill to continue through the adjournment of the first session of the 93rd Congress funding for federal departments and agencies for which regular appropriations bills had not yet been enacted. Adopted: 368-7. Sept. 25, 1973. Voted: Yes.

355. H.R. 981. Immigration and Nationality. Amendment to increase to 35,000 from 20,000 the maximum allocation of visas each for Canada and Mexico. Rejected by recorded teller vote 174-203. Sept. 26, 1973. Voted: No.

356. H.R. 981. Immigration and Nationality. Amendment to provide for a five-year aggregate limit on the extensions of one-year visas for certain migrant workers and specifying employment contract requirements and working conditions. Rejected 70-310. Sept. 26, 1973. Voted: No.

357. H.R. 981. Immigration and Nationality. Passage of the bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide immigration limits of 20,000 visas annually per country. Passed 336-30. Sept. 26, 1973. Voted: Yes.

358. H.R. 8029. Indian Judgments. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to expedite the distribution of funds appropriated by certain judgments of the Indian Claims Commission and the U.S. Court of Claims. Motion agreed to 331-33. Oct. 1, 1973. Voted: Yes.

359. S. 2419. Farm Bill Errors. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to correct typographical and clerical errors in PL 93-86. Motion agreed to 330-28. Oct. 1, 1973. Voted: Yes.

360. H.R. 10397. Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-Speaking People. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to extend the authorization for the Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-Speaking People. Rejected 241-130. Oct. 1, 1973. Voted: Yes.

361. S. 795. Arts and Humanities. Adoption of the conference report to extend through fiscal 1976 the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965 and to authorize appropriations of \$597-million for the three-year period. Adopted 294-106. Oct. 2, 1973. Voted: Yes.

362. S. 1914. Radio Free Europe. Passage of

the bill to authorize \$50.2-million for the operations of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty in fiscal 1974, and to create a new seven-member Board for International Broadcasting to oversee the radios' operations. Passed 313-90. Oct. 2, 1973. Voted: Yes.

363. H.R. 6452. Urban Mass Transit. Adoption of the resolution (H. Res. 372) providing for consideration of the bill to authorize \$800-million for fiscal 1974-75 grants to state and local agencies for urban mass transit operating subsidies and to increase the federal share of assistance for mass transit capital grant programs. Adopted 282-131. Oct. 3, 1973. Voted: Yes.

364. H.R. 6452. Urban Mass Transit. Amendment to delete from the bill the provision to authorize \$800-million for fiscal 1974-75 for grants to state and local agencies for urban mass transit operating subsidies. Adopted 206-203. Oct. 3, 1973. Voted: No.

365. H.R. 6452. Urban Mass Transit. Motion to strike the enacting clause and thus kill the bill. Rejected 143-268. Oct. 3, 1973. Voted: No.

366. H.R. 6452. Urban Mass Transit. Second vote on the amendment (see vote 364 p. 2680). Rejected 205-210. Oct. 3, 1973. Voted: No.

367. H.R. 6452. Urban Mass Transit. Passage of the bill to authorize \$800-million for fiscal 1974-75 grants to state and local agencies for urban mass transit operating subsidies and to increase the federal share of assistance for mass transit capital grant programs. Passed 219-195. Oct. 3, 1973. Voted: Yes.

368. H.R. 10088. Big Cypress National Preserve. Passage of the bill to authorize \$116-million for land acquisition and \$900,000 for development to establish the Big Cypress National Preserve in Florida. Passed 376-2. Oct. 3, 1973. Voted: Yes.

369. H.J. Res. 748. Dollar Devaluation Appropriations. Amendment to reduce from \$2,203,000,000 to \$477-million the limit on appropriations to maintain the gold value of U.S. financial commitments in the International Monetary Fund and International development banks in terms of the dollar which was devalued by 10 per cent Feb. 12, 1973. Rejected 129-237. Oct. 4, 1973. Voted: No.

370. H.J. Res. 748. Dollar Devaluation Appropriations. Passage of the bill to appropriate such sums as necessary, up to a limit of \$2,203,000,000, to maintain the gold value of U.S. financial commitments to the International Monetary Fund and International development banks in terms of the dollar which was devalued by 10 per cent on Feb. 12, 1973. Passed 274-90. Oct. 4, 1973. Voted: Yes.

371. H.R. 9682. D.C. Home Rule. Adoption of the rule (H. Res. 581) providing for House floor consideration of the bill to grant self-determination to the residents of the District of Columbia. Adopted 346-50. Oct. 9, 1973. Voted: Yes.

372. H.R. 9682. D.C. Home Rule. Amendment to the pending committee substitute amendment to provide for presidential appointment of judges to the D.C. Court of Appeals and the D.C. Superior Court, rather than appointment by the D.C. mayor. Adopted 228-186. Oct. 10, 1973. Voted: No.

373. H.R. 9682. D.C. Home Rule. Amendment to the pending committee substitute amendment to allow either chamber of Congress or the president to veto actions taken by the city council. Rejected 138-273. Oct. 10, 1973. Voted: No.

374. H.R. 9682. D.C. Home Rule. Amendment to the pending committee substitute amendment to create a federal enclave containing most of the federal buildings and lands in the District of Columbia to be supervised by a national service director to be

appointed by the president. Adopted 209-202. Oct. 10, 1973. Voted: No.

375. H.R. 9682. D.C. Home Rule. Amendment to the pending committee substitute amendment to provide for presidential appointment of the city's chief of police rather than appointment by the D.C. mayor. Rejected 132-275. Oct. 10, 1973. Voted: No.

376. H.R. 9682. D.C. Home Rule. Amendment to the pending committee substitute amendment to limit the National Capital Planning Commission's planning authority to the District of Columbia, thus excluding parts of Maryland and Virginia. Rejected 130-278. Oct. 10, 1973. Voted: No.

377. H.R. 9682. D.C. Home Rule. Substitute amendment to the committee substitute amendment that would provide for an elected eight-member city council but continue presidential appointment of the mayor instead of a 13-member elected council and an elected mayor. Rejected 144-273. Oct. 10, 1973. Voted: No.

378. H.R. 9682. D.C. Home Rule. Passage of the bill, as amended by the committee substitute, to provide for the nonpartisan election of a 13-member city council and a mayor by the residents of the District of Columbia and to reorganize the District government. Passed 343-74. Oct. 10, 1973. Voted: Yes.

379. H.J. Res. 727. Continuing Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Motion to recommit to conference the bill which would continue funding for several federal departments and agencies through adjournment of the first session of the 93rd Congress. Motion rejected 182-225. Oct. 11, 1973. Voted: Yes.

380. H.J. Res. 727. Continuing Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to continue through the adjournment of the first session of the 93rd Congress funding for federal departments and agencies for which regular fiscal 1974 appropriations had not yet been enacted. Adopted 309-99. Oct. 11, 1973. Voted: No.

381. H.R. 10614. Military Construction, Fiscal 1974. Passage of the bill to authorize \$2,651,227,000 in fiscal 1974 appropriations for construction projects at military bases in the United States and overseas. Passed 359-28. Oct. 11, 1973. Voted: No.

382. H.J. Res. 542. War Powers. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to establish a 60-day limit on the President's powers to commit U.S. troops abroad, unless Congress declared war or specifically authorized the action or was unable to meet because of an armed attack on the United States, and to permit Congress to end such a commitment at any time by passage of a concurrent resolution, which would have statutory authority without a presidential signature. Adopted 238-123. Oct. 12, 1973. Voted: No.

383. H.R. 10203. Water Resources Development Act. Passage of the bill to authorize \$1,258,257,000 for fiscal 1974 for construction, repair, design and development of flood control, navigation and other water resources projects on the nation's rivers, harbors and coastlines. Passed 337-14. Oct. 12, 1973. Voted: Yes.

384. S. 907. Arctic Winter Games. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to authorize \$150,000 for the U.S. contribution to the International 1974 arctic winter games to be held in Alaska. Motion agreed to (and thus cleared for the President) 306-54. Oct. 15, 1973. Voted: No.

385. H.R. 8346. National Building Standards Act. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to amend the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970 to create a National Institute of Building Standards, which would develop test methods and criteria to judge the performance of existing and new building technology and would encourage standardization of local building codes. Motion rejected 108-258. Oct. 15, 1973. Voted: Yes.

386. H.R. 9590. Treasury-Postal Service Ap-

propriations, Fiscal 1974. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to appropriate \$5,233,189,000 in fiscal 1974 for the Treasury Department, U.S. Postal Service, Executive Office of the President and related agencies. Adopted 403-10. Oct. 16, 1973. Voted: Yes.

387. H.R. 9590. Treasury-Postal Service Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Motion to accept a Senate amendment restoring a provision to allow the President to set White House staff salaries without regard to Civil Service requirements. (The provision had been deleted from the bill by the House on a point of order against legislative provisions in an appropriations bill.) Motion adopted 253-153. Oct. 16, 1973. Voted: No.

388. H.R. 9590. Treasury-Postal Service Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Motion to accept a Senate amendment restoring a provision to allow the President to make payments for official entertainment expenses without a regular government accounting. (The provision had been deleted from the bill by the House on a point of order against legislative provisions in an appropriations bill.) Motion adopted 302-107. Oct. 16, 1973. Voted: No.

389. H.R. 6691. Legislative Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to appropriate \$605,189,933 for fiscal 1974 operations of the legislative branch. Adopted 400-11. Oct. 16, 1973. Voted: Yes.

390. H.R. 10717. Menominee Indians. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to repeal the act terminating federal supervision over the property and members of the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin as a federally recognized, sovereign Indian tribe. Motion agreed to 404-3. Oct. 16, 1973. Voted: Yes.

391. H.R. 9681. Emergency Petroleum Allocation. Amendment to provide that any allocation of crude oil should not apply to the production stage (but at the pipeline or refinery stage), unless the President found it necessary to include producers within an allocation program. Rejected 136-245. Oct. 16, 1973. Voted: No.

392. H.R. 9681. Emergency Petroleum Allocation. Motion to limit time for debate on all pending amendments to 15 minutes. Motion rejected 161-214. Oct. 16, 1973. Voted: Yes.

393. H.R. 9286. Defense Procurement. Adoption of the rule (H. Res. 601) providing for House floor consideration of the conference report on the fiscal 1974 defense procurement bill and waiving points of order against Senate non-germane amendments. Rejected 193-216. Oct. 17, 1973. Voted: Yes.

394. H.R. 9681. Emergency Petroleum Allocation. Amendment to transfer authority to monitor the petroleum allocation program from the Federal Trade Commission to the General Accounting Office. Rejected 152-256. Oct. 17, 1973. Voted: No.

395. H.R. 9681. Emergency Petroleum Allocation. Passage of the bill to direct the President to establish a mandatory program to allocate crude oil and refined petroleum products to assure that shortages are shared equally by all users and all regions of the United States. Passed 337-72. Oct. 17, 1973. Voted: Yes.

396. S. 2016. Amtrak Authorization. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to authorize \$154.3-million in fiscal 1974 for the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). Adopted 346-51. Oct. 17, 1973. Voted: Yes.

397. H.R. 10397. Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-Speaking People. Passage of the bill to authorize \$1.5-million for the Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-Speaking People for the period of June 30, 1973 to December 31, 1974. Passed 273-97. Oct. 18, 1973. Voted: Yes.

398. H.R. 9639. School Lunch. Motion to concur in a Senate amendment to a disputed provision in the conference report on the

school lunch bill. The Senate amendment would have provided that no state could receive less in federal payments in fiscal 1974 for the free and reduced-price school lunch programs than it had received in fiscal 1973. Motion rejected 145-218. Oct. 18, 1973. Voted: Yes.

399. H.R. 10586. Military Dependents' Medical Care. Passage of the bill to authorize the use of health maintenance organizations to provide medical care to military dependents under the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS). Passed 345-41. Oct. 23, 1973. Voted: Yes.

400. H.R. 3927. Environmental Education. Adoption of the rule (H. Res. 600) providing for House floor consideration of the bill to extend through fiscal 1976 the Environmental Education Act of 1970 and to authorize appropriations under the act totaling \$45-million for fiscal 1974-76. Adopted 369-15. Oct. 24, 1973. Voted: Yes.

401. H.R. 3927. Environmental Education. Amendment to extend through fiscal 1974, rather than through fiscal 1976, the Environmental Education Act of 1970. Rejected 140-252. Oct. 24, 1973. Voted: No.

402. H.R. 3927. Environmental Education. Passage of the bill to extend through fiscal 1976 the Environmental Education Act of 1970 and to authorize appropriations under the act of \$5-million in fiscal 1974, \$15-million in fiscal 1975 and \$25-million in fiscal 1976. Passed 335-60. Oct. 24, 1973. Voted: Yes.

403. H.R. 10956. Emergency Medical Services. Adoption of the rule (H. Res. 655) providing for House floor consideration of the bill to authorize \$185-million in fiscal 1974-76 to aid area-wide systems of emergency medical care. Adopted 380-2. Oct. 25, 1973. Voted: Yes.

404. H.R. 10956. Emergency Medical Services. Passage of the bill to authorize \$185-million in fiscal 1974-76 to aid area-wide systems of emergency medical care. Passed 364-18. Oct. 25, 1973. Voted: Yes.

405. H.R. 9456. Drug Abuse Education. Adoption of the rule (H. Res. 656) providing for House floor consideration of the bill to extend the Drug Abuse Education Act of 1970 for three years. Adopted 376-4. Oct. 30, 1973. Voted: Yes.

406. H.R. 9456. Drug Abuse Education. Passage of the bill to authorize \$90-million in fiscal 1974-76 appropriations under the Drug Abuse Education Act of 1970 for school-based and community-based education programs on drug and alcohol abuse. Passed 372-13. Oct. 30, 1973. Voted: Yes.

407. H.R. 9286. Defense Procurement. Motion to delete from the defense procurement conference report a section ruled non-germane which would require the secretary of health, education and welfare to continue to operate eight Public Health Service hospitals and to require specific congressional authorization for PHS hospital closings. Motion rejected 103-290. Oct. 31, 1973. (The House subsequently agreed to the conference report by a voice vote.) Voted: No.

408. H.J. Res. 735. Iranians at U.S. Naval Academy. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to authorize the secretary of the Navy to admit for instruction at the U.S. Naval Academy two students from Iran, without cost to the United States. Motion agreed to 343-28. Nov. 6, 1973. Voted: No.

409. H.R. 5874. Federal Financing Bank. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to establish a federal financing bank to coordinate federal borrowing. Motion agreed to 349-25. Nov. 6, 1973. Voted: Yes.

410. H.R. 8219. Organization of African Unity. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to authorize the President to extend to the Organization of African Unity certain privileges and immunities as stipulated in the International Organizations Immunities Act. Motion agreed to 340-39. Nov. 6, 1973. Voted: Yes.

411. H.R. 10937. Watergate Grand Jury Extension. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to extend the term of the federal grand jury of the District of Columbia investigating the Watergate break-in and coverup for six months beyond its normal expiration on Dec. 4, 1973, and to permit the U.S. District Court of the District of Columbia to extend it an additional six months upon the request of the grand jury. Motion agreed to 378-1. Nov. 6, 1973. Voted: Yes.

412. H.J. Res. 542. War Powers. Passage, over President Nixon's Oct. 24 veto, of the bill to establish a 60-day limit on the President's powers to commit U.S. troops abroad, unless Congress declared war or specifically authorized the action or was unable to meet because of an armed attack on the United States, and to permit Congress to end such a commitment at any time by passage of a concurrent resolution, which would have statutory authority without a presidential signature. President's veto overridden 284-135. Nov. 7, 1973. Voted: Yes.

413. H.R. 11104. Federal Debt Limit. Motion to order the previous question—thus ending debate and the possibility for amendments—on the rule (H. Res. 687) to provide for House floor consideration of the bill (H.R. 11104) to extend the temporary federal debt ceiling to June 30, 1974. (Adoption of the motion prevented tax reformers from offering a substitute rule allowing for floor amendments to increase Social Security benefits and to tighten the minimum tax on preference income.) Motion agreed to 274-135. Nov. 7, 1973. Voted: No.

414. H.R. 11104. Federal Debt Limit. Amendment to reduce in the bill the temporary federal debt ceiling level to \$475.7-billion from \$478-billion. Adopted 263-147. Nov. 7, 1973. Voted: Yes.

415. H.R. 11104. Federal Debt Limit. Passage of the bill to increase the temporary federal debt limit to \$475.7-billion and to extend the temporary limit from Nov. 30, 1973, to June 30, 1974. Passed 253-153. Nov. 7, 1973. Voted: No.

416. H.R. 9142. Northeast Rail Services. Adoption of the resolution (H. Res. 688) providing for House floor consideration of the bill to authorize \$421.5-million plus \$1-billion in federal loan guarantees to reorganize the six bankrupt railroads in the Northeast into one profitable corporation. Adopted 393-2. Nov. 8, 1973. Voted: Yes.

417. H.R. 9142. Northeast Rail Services. Amendment to terminate all federal compensation payments made to any employee under the bill within six years after the new corporation began. Rejected by recorded teller vote 148-245. Nov. 8, 1973. Voted: No.

418. H.R. 9142. Northeast Rail Services. Second vote on the amendment previously adopted by voice vote to limit to six years the monthly allowance payments to certain employees transferred under the new system to another northeastern railroad. Rejected 187-198. Nov. 8, 1973. Voted: No.

419. H.R. 9142. Northeast Rail Services. Passage of the bill to authorize \$421.5-million plus \$1-billion in federal loan guarantees to reorganize the six bankrupt railroads in the Northeast into one profitable corporation. Passed 306-82. Nov. 8, 1973. Voted: Yes.

420. S. 1081. Alaskan Pipeline. Motion to recommit to conference the Alaskan pipeline bill with instructions to House conferees to insist on deleting provisions to authorize the Federal Trade Commission to take certain court actions on its own; to transfer from the Office of Management and Budget to the General Accounting Office authority to review regulatory agency requests for business information and to require Senate confirmation of the incumbent and future directors of the White House Office of Energy Policy and Administrators of the Interior Department Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration. Motion rejected 162-213. Nov. 12, 1973. Voted: No.

421. S. 1081. Alaskan Pipeline. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to authorize the immediate construction of the trans-Alaskan pipeline, to amend right-of-way provisions of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, and to authorize the Federal Trade Commission to take certain court actions. Adopted 361-14. Nov. 12, 1973. Voted: Yes.

422. H.R. 8916. State, Justice, Commerce Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to appropriate \$4,687,527,000 in fiscal 1974 for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the federal judiciary, and 15 related agencies. Adopted 394-11. Nov. 13, 1973. Voted: Yes.

423. H. Con. Res. 378. Thanksgiving Recess. Passage of the resolution to provide for House adjournment for the Thanksgiving holiday from close of business Nov. 15 until Nov. 26. Passed 215-190. Nov. 13, 1973. Voted: No.

424. H.R. 8877. Labor-HEW Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Motion to recommit to conference the bill to appropriate \$32,928,796,000 in fiscal 1974 for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare and related agencies. (The purpose of the motion was to seek a House-Senate conference agreement on a new formula for distributing education aid for disadvantaged children.) Motion agreed to by recorded teller vote 272-139. Nov. 13, 1973. Voted: Yes.

425. S. 1570. Emergency Petroleum Allocation. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to direct the President to establish a mandatory program for the allocation of oil and oil products. Adopted 348-46. Nov. 13, 1973. Voted: Yes.

426. H. Res. 128. Members' Conduct. Adoption of the resolution expressing the sense of the House that any member convicted of a crime and sentenced to two or more years imprisonment should refrain from participation in committee business and from voting in committee or on the floor. Adopted 388-18. Nov. 14, 1973. The President did not take a position on the resolution. Voted: No.

427. H.R. 11459. Military Construction Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Passage of the bill to appropriate \$2,609,090,000 for fiscal 1974 Department of Defense construction of family housing, bachelor living quarters and other armed forces facilities. Passed 366-29. Nov. 14, 1973. Voted: No.

428. H. Res. 702. Judiciary Committee Funds. Motion to order the previous question on the House Administration Committee amendment to reduce proposed funds in the resolution for the House Judiciary Committee. (The vote had the effect of ending the chance of further amending the amendment.) Agreed to 230-182. Nov. 15, 1973. (The amendment to reduce the funds to \$1-million from \$1.5-million was subsequently adopted by voice vote.) Voted: Yes.

429. H. Res. 702. Judiciary Committee Funds. Motion to order the previous question on the resolution to provide funds for the House Judiciary Committee to enable it to carry out its impeachment investigation of President Nixon. (The vote had the effect of ending the chance of further amending the resolution.) Agreed to 233-186. Nov. 15, 1973. (The resolution was subsequently agreed to (See vote 431, below).) Voted: Yes.

430. H. Res. 702. Judiciary Committee Funds. Motion to recommit the resolution to the Administration Committee with instructions that the resolution be amended to require that no less than one-third of the funds be available to the minority party and to require the committee to define the nature and scope of its investigation before spending any of the \$1-million contained in the resolution. Rejected by recorded teller vote 190-227. Nov. 15, 1973. Voted: No.

431. H. Res. 702. Judiciary Committee Funds. Adoption of the resolution to provide an additional \$1-million for the House Judiciary Committee to carry out its investigation of impeachment charges against Pres-

ident Nixon. Adopted 367-51. Nov. 15, 1973. Voted: Yes.

432. H.R. 11333. Social Security Benefit Increases. Amendment to delete a provision that requires the federal government to pay the cost of increasing supplemental security income (SSI) benefits in January 1974 for the aged, blind and disabled poor in states that would supplement federal payments under the SSI program. Adopted 248-163. Nov. 15, 1973. Voted: No.

433. H.R. 11333. Social Security Benefit Increases. Passage of the bill to increase Social Security benefits by 7 per cent in March 1974 and by an additional 4 per cent in June 1974, to increase the Social Security payroll tax wage base to \$13,200 in January 1974 and to provide future adjustments in the payroll tax rate and to move up to January 1974, from July 1974, scheduled increases in benefits under the federal supplemental security income (SSI) program which was scheduled to replace existing federal-state matching assistance programs for the aged, blind and disabled poor. Passed 391-20. Nov. 15, 1973. Voted: Yes.

434. H.R. 11238. D.C. Adoption Subsidies. Passage of the bill to authorize subsidy payments to foster parents for adoption of certain "difficult to place" children who are wards of the District of Columbia. Passed 350-0. Nov. 26, 1973. Voted: Yes.

435. H.R. 7446. American Revolution Bicentennial. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to establish the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration (to replace the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission) to coordinate planning for the 1976 bicentennial celebration. Adopted 357-34. Nov. 27, 1973. Voted: Yes.

436. H.R. 11324. Daylight Savings Time. Motion to consider the rule (H. Res. 718) providing for House floor consideration of the daylight savings time bill. Motion agreed to 349-40. Nov. 27, 1973. (The rule was subsequently adopted by voice vote.) Voted: Yes.

437. H.R. 11324. Daylight Savings Time. Passage of the bill to provide for daylight savings time from the first Sunday occurring 15 days after enactment until the last Sunday in April 1975. Passed 311-88. Nov. 27, 1973. Voted: Yes.

438. H.R. 11010. Manpower Development. Adoption of the rule (H. Res. 719) providing for House floor consideration of the bill to extend programs providing for employment and training opportunities for the unemployed. Adopted 386-7. Nov. 28, 1973. Voted: Yes.

439. H.R. 11010. Manpower Development. Amendment to reduce the population requirement for local governments eligible to administer public employment program assistance to 50,000 from 100,000. Adopted 248-149. Nov. 28, 1973. Voted: Yes.

440. H.R. 11010. Manpower Development. Amendment, as modified, to provide that several units of local government with an aggregate population of 50,000 may administer public employment assistance rather than to restrict eligibility to those groups of government in which at least one unit of government had a 100,000 population. Adopted 260-140. Nov. 28, 1973. Voted: Yes.

441. H.R. 11010. Manpower Development. Amendment to increase fiscal 1975 funds earmarked in the bill for the public employment program to \$1 billion from \$500 million. Rejected 107-292. Nov. 28, 1973. Voted: Yes.

442. H.R. 11010. Manpower Development. Passage of the bill to extend programs providing for employment and training opportunities for the unemployed. Passed 369-31. Nov. 28, 1973. Voted: Yes.

443. H.R. 11104. Federal Debt Limit. Adoption of the resolution (H. Res. 721) providing for House disagreement to Senate amendments to the federal debt limit bill and returning the bill to the Senate. The Senate had added to the bill amendments to provide for federal financing of presidential and con-

gressional election campaigns. Agreed to 347-54. Nov. 29, 1973. Voted: No.

444. H.R. 11575. Defense Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Amendment to increase personnel funds in the defense appropriations bill by \$1.25 million to raise the number of race relations instructors and officers from 2,555 to 3,255—the full number requested by the President. Rejected 178-226. Nov. 29, 1973. Voted: Yes.

445. H.R. 11575. Defense Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Amendment to delete language in the bill that would prohibit the Navy from spending more than \$851.6 million in fiscal 1974 for ship repairs and alterations at Navy ship yards, thus requiring it to spend 31.5 percent of its allotted repair and alteration funds at private shipyards. (The amendment would have allowed the Navy to determine where the repairs were to be made.) Rejected 170-203. Nov. 30, 1973. Voted: No.

446. H.R. 11575. Defense Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Amendment to reduce over-all funds in the bill by \$3.5-billion and to direct the Defense Department to compensate for the reduction by spending funds in the unobligated prior year balances category in the Defense Department budget. Rejected 118-250. Voted: Yes.

447. H.R. 11575. Defense Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Amendment to reduce the active duty force levels by 22,000 men—to 2,158,000 from the 2,180,000 level recommended by the Appropriations Committee. Rejected 160-210. Nov. 30, 1973. Voted: Yes.

448. H.R. 11575. Defense Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Passage of the bill to appropriate \$74,488,609,000 for Department of Defense activities and all major armed forces and weapons programs in fiscal 1974. Passed 336-23. Nov. 30, 1973. Voted: No.

449. H.R. 11576. Supplemental Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Amendment to increase the appropriation for programs authorized under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 to \$741,668,000 from \$707,538,000. Rejected 160-164. Nov. 30, 1973. Voted: Yes.

450. H.R. 11576. Supplemental Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Passage of the bill to appropriate supplemental funds totaling \$1,433,035,718 for several federal departments and agencies in fiscal 1974. Passed 295-8. Nov. 30, 1973. Voted: Yes.

451. S. 1191. Child Abuse Prevention. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to authorize \$60-million in fiscal 1974-76 for the prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect and to establish a National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect. Motion agreed to 354-36. Dec. 3, 1973. Voted: Yes.

452. H.R. 11710. Salary of Attorney General/Congressional Franking Privilege. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to lower to \$35,000 from \$60,000 the salary of the attorney general and to clarify the proper use of the franking privilege by members of Congress. The purpose of the bill was to clear the way for the appointment of Sen. William B. Saxbe (R. Ohio) as attorney general. Motion agreed to 261-129. Dec. 3, 1973. Voted: No.

453. H.R. 9437. International Travel. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to amend the International Travel Act of 1961 to authorize \$40-million in fiscal 1974-76 for programs to encourage foreign travelers to visit the United States. Motion agreed to 272-120. Dec. 3, 1973. Voted: Yes.

454. S. 1443. Foreign Aid. Adoption of the rule (H. Res. 725) providing for House floor consideration of the bill to authorize \$2.4-billion for foreign economic and military assistance in fiscal 1974 and \$922-million in economic assistance in fiscal 1975. Adopted 265-137. Dec. 4, 1973. Voted: Yes.

455. S. 1443. Foreign Aid. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to authorize \$2.4-billion for foreign economic and military assistance in fiscal 1974 and \$922-million in economic assistance in fiscal 1975. Adopted 210-193. Dec. 4, 1973. Voted: Yes.

456. H. Con. Res. 173. Fishing Industry. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution to declare it the policy of Congress to support, protect and enhance the coastal and offshore fisheries resources of the United States. Motion agreed to 405-0. Dec. 4, 1973. Voted: Yes.

457. H.R. 8877. Labor-HEW Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to appropriate \$32,926,796,000 in fiscal 1974 funds for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare and related agencies. Adopted 371-33. Dec. 5, 1973. Voted: Yes.

458. H.R. 8877. Labor-HEW Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Motion that the House agree to an amendment reported in technical disagreement that would allow the President to impound up to \$400,000,000 of the total amount provided in the bill. Motion agreed to 263-140. Dec. 5, 1973. Voted: No.

459. H.R. 7130. Budget Reform. Amendment to set at July 1 rather than March 31 the deadline in the bill for final congressional action on legislation to authorize appropriations for the fiscal year to start on the following Oct. 1. Rejected vote: 106-300. Dec. 5, 1973. Voted: No.

460. H.R. 7130. Budget Reform. Amendment to prohibit congressional consideration of bills to create or extend a major federal program with anticipated costs of more than \$100-million in the first three fiscal years of the program's existence unless the bill or existing law either provides for pilot testing of the program, requires that an evaluation of the program be made within three years or is accompanied by a statement in the committee report giving reasons for waiving both pilot testing and evaluation. Rejected 185-218. Dec. 5, 1973. Voted: No.

461. H.R. 7130. Budget Reform. Amendment to limit to three years the authorization of appropriations for all federal programs except those funded by user taxes. Rejected 192-217. Dec. 5, 1973. Voted: No.

462. H.R. 7130. Budget Reform. Amendment to require that Congress hold all appropriations bills—including those, within budget targets after final action and send them to the President only after completing a budget reconciliation process. Rejected 117-289. Dec. 5, 1973. Voted: Yes.

463. H.R. 7130. Budget Reform. Amendment to delete provisions giving either the House or the Senate power, by passing a resolution, to require the President to spend impounded funds. Rejected by recorded teller vote 108-295. Dec. 5, 1973. Voted: Yes.

464. H.R. 7130. Budget Reform. Amendment to require passage of a concurrent resolution by both the House and Senate to force the President to spend impounded funds and to allow Congress to selectively require release of impounded funds for certain programs without affecting impoundments for other programs. Rejected 186-221. Dec. 5, 1973. Voted: No.

465. H.R. 7130. Budget Reform. Amendment to make the bill's impoundment control provisions effective on Oct. 1, 1975—the date that the budget control provisions would be implemented—rather than upon enactment. Rejected 185-221. Dec. 5, 1973. Voted: No.

466. H.R. 7130. Budget Reform. Passage of the bill to revise congressional procedures to give Congress better control over federal spending and fiscal policy and to allow either the House or the Senate to direct the President to spend impounded funds. Passed 386-23. Dec. 5, 1973. Voted: No.

467. H. Res. 735. Gerald R. Ford Confirmation. Adoption of the rule (H. Res. 738) providing for House floor consideration of the nomination of Rep. Gerald R. Ford (R. Mich.) to be Vice President of the United States. Adopted 389-15. Dec. 6, 1973. Voted: Yes.

468. H. Res. 735. Gerald R. Ford Confirmation. Confirmation, as provided for by the 25th Amendment, of President Nixon's nomi-

nation of Rep. Gerald R. Ford (R. Mich.) to be Vice President of the United States. Confirmed 387-35. Dec. 6, 1973. Voted: No.

469. H.R. 11459. Military Construction Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to appropriate \$2,658,861,000 in fiscal 1974 for construction of military family housing, bachelor quarters and other installations in the United States and overseas. Adopted 329-40. Dec. 7, 1973. Voted: No.

470. H.R. 9107. Federal Retirement Annuities. Adoption of the rule (H. Res. 673) providing for House floor consideration of the bill to establish a minimum civil service retirement benefit equal to the minimum Social Security benefit and to increase civil service annuities based upon retirement prior to October 20, 1969, by \$300 for a retiree and \$165 for a surviving spouse. Adopted 295-70. Dec. 7, 1973. Voted: Yes.

471. H.R. 9107. Federal Retirement Annuities. Passage of the bill as amended to establish a minimum civil service retirement benefit equal to the minimum Social Security benefit and to increase annuities based upon retirement prior to October 29, 1969, by \$240 for a retiree and \$132 for a surviving spouse. Passed 270-95. Dec. 7, 1973. Voted: Yes.

472. H.R. 10710. Trade Reform. Adoption of the rule (H. Res. 657) providing for House floor consideration of the bill to grant the President far-ranging powers to negotiate agreements adjusting trade barriers. (The rule prohibited any floor amendments not offered by the Ways and Means Committee except an amendment by Charles A. Vanik (D Ohio). The rule also allowed amendments to strike the entire section dealing with trade with Communist nations and to strike the section providing generalized trade preferences to developing nations.) Adopted 230-147. Dec. 10, 1973. Voted: No.

473. H.R. 1010. Trade Reform. Vanik amendment to forbid extension of credits or guarantees by any federal government agency for trade with a Communist nation if the President found that its government denied the right to emigrate or imposed more than nominal fees or taxes on citizens who wished to emigrate. Adopted 319-80. Dec. 11, 1973. Voted: Yes.

474. H.R. 10710. Trade Reform. Amendment to strike provisions to forbid extension of trade credits or most-favored-nation duty status for trade with a Communist nation if the President determined that its government denied the right to emigrate or imposed more than nominal fees or taxes on citizens who wished to emigrate. Rejected 106-298. Dec. 11, 1973. Voted: No.

475. H.R. 10710. Trade Reform. Passage of the bill to give the President broad powers to negotiate trade expansion agreements and to take steps to reduce trade barriers subject to congressional veto procedures, grant import relief, provide adjustment assistance for workers and industries hurt by imports and retaliate against unfair trade practices. Passed 272-140. Dec. 11, 1973. Voted: Yes.

476. H.R. 11088. Israeli Emergency Assistance. Amendment to authorize use of the emergency Israeli aid bill's funds to support implementation of both the 1967 United Nations Security Council resolution calling for Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories and for respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of every state in the area, and the 1973 UN Security Council resolution calling for a cease-fire and peace negotiations. Rejected 82-334. Dec. 11, 1973. Voted: No.

477. H.R. 11088. Israeli Emergency Assistance. Passage of the bill to authorize \$2.2-billion in emergency security assistance for Israel. Passed by recorded teller vote. 364-52. Dec. 11, 1973. Voted: Yes.

478. H.R. 11771. Foreign Operations Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Amendment to delete from the bill \$1-million in military training funds for Chile and to bar use of any of the

bill's funds for military credit sales to Chile. Rejected 102-304. Dec. 11, 1973. Voted: Yes.

479. H.R. 11771. Foreign Operations Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Amendment to reduce funds in the bill for emergency military assistance for Cambodia to \$50-million from \$150-million. Rejected 147-256. Dec. 11, 1973. Voted: Yes.

480. H.R. 11771. Foreign Operations Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Amendment to prohibit the use of any Export-Import Bank funds to extend credit to any nonmarket (communist) economy country or any country that does not have preferential most-favored-nation tariff status. Rejected 13-266. Dec. 11, 1973. Voted: No.

481. H.R. 11771. Foreign Operations Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Passage of the bill to appropriate \$5,833,912,000 in fiscal 1974 for foreign economic and military assistance. Passed 219-180. Dec. 11, 1973. Voted: Yes.

482. H.R. 11450. National Energy Emergency Act. Adoption of the rule (H. Res. 744) providing for House floor consideration of the bill to direct the President to take certain actions to assure that the nation's essential energy needs are met. Adopted 272-129. Dec. 12, 1973. Voted: Yes.

483. H.R. 11450. National Energy Emergency Act. Amendment to the pending substitute amendment to provide a mechanism for congressional disapproval within 15 days of proposed presidential energy plans rather than to require congressional approval of all proposed presidential energy plans. Rejected 152-256. Dec. 12, 1973. Voted: No.

484. H.R. 11450. National Energy Emergency Act. Amendment to the pending substitute amendment to provide for participation by the Justice Department and Federal Trade Commission in the preparation of any allocation plans to prevent possible anti-competitive practices. Adopted 286-112. Dec. 12, 1973. Voted: Yes.

485. H.R. 11450. National Energy Emergency Act. Amendment to eliminate the coal industry from provisions of the pending energy emergency bill which would restrict windfall profits. Adopted 256-155. Dec. 13, 1973. Voted: No.

486. H.R. 11450. National Energy Emergency Act. Amendment to ban the allocation of petroleum for busing of students to schools farther than the school nearest to their homes. Adopted 221-192. Dec. 13, 1973. Voted: No.

487. H.R. 11450. National Energy Emergency Act. Motion that all debate on the pending substitute amendment and amendments to it be concluded at 10 p.m. that day. Motion rejected 58-351. Dec. 13, 1973. Voted: No.

488. H.R. 11450. National Energy Emergency Act. Amendment to the pending substitute amendment to delete provisions for hearings by the Renegotiation Board with judicial review to protect against windfall profits, to permit the President to restrict unreasonable profits in the oil and coal industries, and to require him to propose legislation to further regulate excess profits and provide incentives to industry to invest profits in fuel research and exploration. Rejected 188-213. Dec. 13, 1973. Voted: No.

489. H.R. 11450. National Energy Emergency Act. Amendment to the pending substitute amendment to extend through the 1977-model year the interim federal vehicle emission standards for the 1975-model year. Adopted 199-180. Dec. 13, 1973. Voted: No.

490. H.R. 11450. National Energy Emergency Act. Amendment to the pending substitute amendment to delete provisions, which exempted from antitrust action those voluntary energy conservation agreements by retail establishments to limit operating hours or adjust delivery schedules. Rejected 170-223. Dec. 14, 1973. Voted: Yes.

491. H.R. 11450. National Energy Emergency Act. Amendment to the pending sub-

stitute amendment to suspend auto emission standards through Jan. 1, 1977, or the date on which the President declared that the petroleum shortage was at an end, whichever was later, in all areas except specified regions with significantly high pollution levels. Rejected 180-210. Dec. 14, 1973. Voted: No.

492. H.R. 11450. National Energy Emergency Act. Amendment to the pending substitute amendment to permit the allocation of fuels for the busing of students only where the busing plan had been approved by the appropriate school board. Rejected 185-202. Dec. 14, 1973. Voted: Yes.

493. H.R. 11450. National Energy Emergency Act. Motion that the House conclude all debate on the pending substitute amendment and amendments to it at 6:30 p.m. that day. Motion agreed to 197-196. Dec. 14, 1973. Voted: No.

494. H.R. 11450. National Energy Emergency Act. Motion to strike the enacting clause of the bill and thus kill the bill. Motion rejected 56-335. Dec. 14, 1973. Voted: No.

495. H.R. 11450. National Energy Emergency Act. Amendment to the pending substitute amendment to limit the number of automobiles which consumed less than 17 miles per gallon purchased by the federal government in fiscal 1975 to 30 per cent of the total number purchased, and to limit the number of automobiles which consumed less than 20 miles per gallon purchased by the federal government in fiscal 1976 to 10 per cent of the total number purchased. Adopted 299-89. Dec. 14, 1973. Voted: Yes.

496. H.R. 11450. National Energy Emergency Act. Amendment to the pending substitute amendment to exempt from restrictions on windfall profits the owners of leases which produced less than 25,000 barrels of oil per day. Rejected 189-194. Dec. 14, 1973. Voted: No.

497. H.R. 11450. National Energy Emergency Act. Amendment to the pending substitute amendment to authorize federal incentives to promote the use of public transportation and federal subsidies to maintain or reduce existing fares and additional expenses incurred because of increased service. Adopted 197-184. Dec. 14, 1973. Voted: Yes.

498. H.R. 11450. National Energy Emergency Act. Motion that the House, meeting as a Committee of the Whole House, cease debate on the energy bill and return to meet as the House. Buchanan sought to offer a motion to revise the time agreement under which the bill was being considered, a motion not permitted when the House is meeting in Committee of the Whole. Motion rejected 104-280. Dec. 14, 1973. Voted: No.

499. H.R. 11450. National Energy Emergency Act. Amendment to the pending substitute amendment to provide unemployment assistance to persons who lose their jobs because of administration and enforcement of the act. Adopted 311-73. Dec. 14, 1973. Voted: Yes.

500. H.R. 11450. National Energy Emergency Act. Amendment to the pending substitute amendment to direct the energy office administrator to consider in drafting energy conservation plans the needs of businesses (such as delicatessens) which supply convenience goods and services at other hours than conventional daytime working hours. Adopted 301-60. Dec. 14, 1973. Voted: Yes.

501. H.R. 11450. National Energy Emergency Act. Amendment to the pending substitute amendment to include commercial fishing operations among activities granted priority schedules in the bill for the allocation of scarce fuels and for energy conservation plans. Adopted 332-19. Dec. 14, 1973. Voted: Yes.

502. H.R. 11450. National Energy Emergency Act. Amendment to the pending substitute amendment to prohibit the export of coal or petroleum products if either the secretary of labor or the secretary of commerce certified that the exports would contribute to do-

mestic unemployment. Adopted 327-27. Dec. 14, 1973. Voted: Yes.

503. H.R. 11450. National Energy Emergency Act. Amendment to the pending substitute amendment to exempt the naval petroleum reserves from provisions of the bill. Rejected 174-202. Dec. 14, 1973. Voted: No.

504. H.R. 11450. National Energy Emergency Act. Amendment to the pending substitute amendment to exempt from restrictions on windfall profits owners of leases which produced less than 5,000 barrels of oil per day. Rejected 140-226. Dec. 14, 1973. Voted: No.

505. H.R. 11450. National Energy Emergency Act. Amendment to the pending substitute amendment to direct the Interstate Commerce Commission to eliminate rate discrimination against the shipment of certain recycled materials. Adopted 349-8. Dec. 14, 1973. Voted: Yes.

506. H.R. 11450. National Energy Emergency Act. Motion that the House cease meeting as a Committee on the Whole House, thus preventing further consideration of the energy emergency bill at that time. Motion rejected 86-290. Dec. 14, 1973. Voted: No.

507. H.R. 11450. National Energy Emergency Act. Amendment to the pending Stagers (D. W. Va.) substitute amendment to prohibit the export of crude oil or oil products unless the President found that the exports would not contribute to domestic oil shortages. Rejected 152-205. Dec. 14, 1973. Voted: Yes.

508. H.R. 11450. National Energy Emergency Act. Amendment to the pending substitute amendment to suspend auto emission standards through Jan. 1, 1976, or the date on which the President declared that petroleum shortages were over, whichever was later, in all areas except specified regions with significantly high pollution levels. Rejected 170-205. Dec. 14, 1973. Voted: No.

509. H.R. 11450. National Energy Emergency Act. Amendment to the pending substitute amendment to prohibit the export of petroleum products for use either directly or indirectly, in military operations in South Vietnam, Cambodia, or Laos. Adopted 201-172. Dec. 14, 1973. Voted: Yes.

510. H.R. 11450. National Energy Emergency Act. Amendment to the pending substitute amendment to prohibit the export of petroleum products for use, either directly or indirectly, in military operations in Israel. Rejected 50-320. Dec. 14, 1973. Voted: No.

511. H.R. 11450. National Energy Emergency Act. Motion to recommit the bill to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Motion rejected 173-205. Dec. 14, 1973. Voted: No.

512. H.R. 11450. National Energy Emergency Act. Passage of the bill to authorize specific, temporary emergency actions to ensure that essential U.S. energy needs would be met. Passed 265-112. Dec. 14, 1973. Voted: Yes.

513. S. 1435. D.C. Home Rule. Motion to recommit to conference the bill to provide for an elected mayor and city council in the District of Columbia. Rejected 80-259. Dec. 17, 1973. Voted: No.

514. S. 1435. District of Columbia Home Rule. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to provide for an elected mayor and city council in the District of Columbia. Adopted 272-74. Dec. 17, 1973. Voted: Yes.

515. S.J. Res. 180. Convening of Second Session. Motion to suspend the rules and adopt the joint resolution to provide for the convening of the second session of the 93rd Congress on Jan. 21, 1974, unless members were given prior notice by the congressional leadership to reassemble on a different date. Motion agreed to 263-91. Dec. 17, 1973. Voted: No.

516. S. 2482. Small Business Loan Ceiling. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to extend for six months the loan authority of the Small Business Administration and to

increase the ceiling on the face value of SBA loans to \$4.875-billion from \$4.3-billion. Motion agreed to 339-21. Dec. 17, 1973. Voted: Yes.

517. H.R. 9256. Federal Employee's Health Benefits. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to increase the federal government's contribution to federal employee's health insurance premiums to 60 per cent by 1975, from an existing level of 40 per cent. Adopted 307-82. Dec. 18, 1973. Voted: Yes.

518. H. Res. 746. Suspensions: Adoption of the resolution to authorize the House speaker to accept motions to suspend the rules at any time during sessions from Dec. 19-22, 1973. Adopted 284-101. Dec. 18, 1973. Voted: Yes.

519. S. 2166. Opium Disposal. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to authorize the disposal of about 65,700 pounds of opium from the national stockpile. Motion agreed to 270-122. Dec. 18, 1973. Voted: No.

520. S. 2316. Copper Disposal. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to authorize the disposal of about 251,600 short tons of copper from the national stockpile. Motion agreed to 315-73. Dec. 18, 1973. Voted: No.

521. H.R. 11714. Indoor Energy Conservation. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to authorize \$16-million for the General Services Administration over three years to develop improved design, lighting, insulation and architectural standards to promote energy conservation in homes, business structures and industrial buildings. Motion rejected 230-160. Dec. 18, 1973. Voted: Yes.

522. H.R. 11763. National Visitor Center. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to amend the 1968 National Visitor Center Facilities Act to provide for the construction of an inter-city bus terminal in Washington, D.C. Motion agreed to 356-18. Dec. 18, 1973. Voted: Yes.

523. H.R. 11576. Supplemental Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Motion to recommit to conference the fiscal 1974 supplemental appropriations bill with instructions that the House conferees accept a Senate amendment to appropriate \$72-million for exploration and production at two naval petroleum reserves. Motion to recommit agreed to 216-180. Dec. 19, 1973. Voted: Yes.

524. H.R. 11510. Energy Research and Development Administration. Amendment to authorize six, rather than five, Energy Research and Development Administration assistant administrators to provide for separate assistant administrators for energy conservation and for environment and safety, rather than one assistant administrator for energy conservation, environment and safety. Rejected 112-271. Dec. 19, 1973. Voted: Yes.

525. H.R. 11510. Energy Research and Development Administration. Passage of the bill to reorganize federal energy research and development programs in a new independent Energy Research and Development Administration. Passed 355-25. Dec. 19, 1973. Voted: Yes.

526. S. 1559. Manpower Revenue Sharing. Motion to recommit to conference the bill to provide financial assistance to state and local prime sponsors for job training and employment programs. Rejected 93-264. Dec. 20, 1973. Voted: No.

527. S. 1559. Manpower Revenue Sharing. Adoption of the conference report to authorize federal assistance to state and local agencies for job training and employment programs. Adopted 330-33. Dec. 20, 1973. Voted: Yes.

528. H.R. 11575. Defense Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Motion to recommit to conference the fiscal 1974 Defense Department appropriations bill. Motion rejected 88-280. Dec. 20, 1973. Voted: Yes.

529. H.R. 11575. Defense Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to appropriate \$73,714,930,000 in

fiscal 1974 for the Department of Defense. Adopted 336-32. Dec. 20, 1973. Voted: No.

530. H.R. 11771. Foreign Operations Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to appropriate \$5,780,434,000 in fiscal 1974 for foreign economic and military assistance, and to provide for the transfer of \$44-million in previously appropriated Transportation Department funds to initiate a program to reorganize rail service in the Northeast and Midwest. Adopted 216-149. Dec. 20, 1973. Voted: Yes.

531. S. 1983. Endangered Species Act. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to extend protection to fish, wildlife and plants that were likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future, as well as those in immediate danger of extinction. Adopted 355-4. Dec. 20, 1973. Voted: Yes.

532. H.R. 6186. District of Columbia Insurance Dividends. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to regulate District of Columbia insurance dividends with an amendment that would allow employees of the federal and District of Columbia governments to be candidates for mayor and city council in the city. Motion agreed to 319-26. Dec. 20, 1973. Voted: Yes.

533. H.R. 9142. Northeast Rail Services. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to reorganize the six major or bankrupt railroads in the Northeast and Midwest into one profit-making corporation. Adopted 284-59. Dec. 20, 1973. Voted: Yes.

534. H.R. 11576. Supplemental Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Adoption of the conference report to appropriate \$1,703,125,386, in 1974 funds for several federal departments and agencies. Adopted 329-10. Dec. 20, 1973. Voted: Yes.

535. H.R. 11333. Social Security Benefits. Adoption of the conference report to provide an 11 per cent increase in Social Security benefits by June 1974. The conference report provided for a 7 per cent increase in March 1974, and another 4 per cent increase in June 1974. Adopted 301-13. Dec. 21, 1973. Voted: Yes.

536. S. 921. Wild Rivers-Energy Emergency Act. Demand for a second to the motion to suspend the rules and agree to Senate amendments to the bill, as amended by a substitute measure that included a modified limitation on windfall profits by the oil industry. Second ordered 148-113. Dec. 21, 1973. Voted: Yes.

537. S. 921. Wild Rivers-Energy Emergency Act. Motion to suspend the rules and agree to Senate amendments to the bill, as amended by a substitute measure that included a modified windfall profits provision. Motion rejected 169-95. Dec. 21, 1973. Voted: Yes.

538. S. 921. Wild Rivers-Energy Emergency Act. Motion to suspend the rules and agree to Senate amendments to the bill, as amended by a substitute bill to grant the President temporary emergency powers to deal with fuel shortages, but excluding limitations on windfall profits. Rejected 22-240. Dec. 21, 1973. Voted: No.

539. S. 921. Wild Rivers-Energy Emergency Act. Motion to suspend the rules and agree to Senate amendments to the bill authorizing \$20-million to extend and complete the current study of a proposed expansion of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System and to grant the President temporary emergency powers to impose gasoline rationing and certain energy conservation measures. The bill would have an earlier expiration date and would have excluded the windfall profit provisions. Motion rejected: 36-228. Dec. 21, 1973. Voted: No.

540. H. Con. Res. 411. Adjournment Resolution. Adoption of the resolution to provide for the adjournment of the first session of the 93rd Congress, *sine die*. (Under provisions of the resolution, the Congress would reconvene upon written request by the leadership of either House to the Secretary of the Sen-

ate or the Clerk of the House.) Rejected 74-171. Dec. 21, 1973. (The resolution subsequently was passed by voice vote on Dec. 22, 1973.) Voted: No.

541. Adjournment Motion. Motion that the House of Representatives stand adjourned, *sine die*. Motion rejected: 39-160. Dec. 22, 1973. Voted: No.

CONTINUATION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR COVERAGE UNDER THE FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' HEALTH BENEFITS PLANS UPON RETIREMENT FROM FEDERAL SERVICE

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a bill to amend section 8905, title 5, United States Code to delete the present requirement that a Federal employee, in order to be eligible to continue his other participation in a Federal employees' health benefits plan, upon retirement, must have been enrolled in a health benefits plan for 5 years immediately before his or her retirement.

I believe that the prompt enactment of this bill would remedy hardships imposed on certain Federal employees who are not eligible to continue their participation in a Federal employees' health benefits plan upon retirement from Federal service solely because they have not participated in the plan for the 5 years immediately preceding their retirement. In some cases, Federal employees do not elect to enroll in a Federal employees' health benefits plan because they are protected under a health benefits program provided by their spouse's employer.

Often, upon the death, divorce, retirement, and so forth, of the spouse this employee is then without health insurance protection. Should the employee elect to enroll in a Federal employees' health benefits plan and subsequently retire from Federal service within 5 years of the date of enrollment in the plan, he or she is denied eligibility to continue health insurance coverage as a Federal annuitant. Thus, at the time when the employee is most likely to require health insurance, he or she is left without protection.

The 5-year enrollment requirement was established in 1959 at the inception of the Federal Employees' Health Benefits Plans because it was believed that employees should participate in a health benefits plan for more than a token period prior to retirement. The 5-year period was arbitrarily established in order to insure that not only older employees, anticipating retirement, would elect to participate in a health benefits plan. Since 1959, participation in the Federal Employees' Health Benefits Plans has become widespread, encompassing employees of all age categories. Thus, the 5-year requirement has become an anachronism and has lost its validity in today's environment.

The enactment of this bill would delete the 5-year requirement and provide

relief to employees who would otherwise be denied health insurance protection at a time when it may be desperately required:

H.R. 13266

A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to remove the requirement of five years of employee service immediately before retirement for an annuitant to be eligible to continue health benefits coverage after retirement

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 8905(b)(1) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by deleting subparagraph (A); and
(2) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) and (C) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively.

MALLARY ANNOUNCES POLL RESULTS

HON. RICHARD W. MALLARY

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. MALLARY. Mr. Speaker, I sent a questionnaire to my constituents in late January. The questionnaire was sent to all postal patrons in Vermont. The response I received from about 20,000 people and the views expressed in the questionnaires indicate that Vermonters are deeply concerned about our Nation's problems, especially the energy crisis.

In the questionnaire, I asked Vermonters what they felt were the Nation's most important priorities. They responded that energy shortages were far and away the most pressing problem. Eighty-seven percent of the people responding felt that energy shortages were a very important or most important priority. This compared with 68 percent who felt that welfare reform was a very important or most important priority, 66 percent for tax reform, 62 percent for unemployment, 58 percent for consumer protection, 55 percent for protection of private pensions, 52 percent for drug abuse and environmental protection, 51 percent for campaign financing reform, 44 percent for national health insurance, and 33 percent for housing.

These concerns were also reflected in responses concerning Federal spending. Vermonters overwhelmingly support more Federal funds for energy research and development and for mass transit. These two areas were the only areas in which a majority of Vermonters indicated that more Federal funds should be spent. Seventy-nine percent responded that more Federal funds should be spent for energy research and development, and 68 percent responded that more funds should be directed for mass transit.

Majorities were also clear in the area of defense, where 55 percent felt that less funds should be spent; welfare, where 60 percent responded that less funds should be spent; and revenue sharing, for which 51 percent felt that the same amount of funds should be continued.

For agriculture, responses were almost evenly split for spending more or less, with 45 percent responding that spending

levels should remain the same. Forty-five percent also responded that spending levels should remain the same for education, with 16 percent who felt that levels should be reduced, and 39 percent for increasing spending. In the area of health, 12 percent responded that spending levels should be lower, 47 percent that spending should remain the same, and 41 percent that spending should increase.

It is clear, however, that a solid majority opposes an increase to the total Federal budget. Forty-five percent responded that total Federal spending should be reduced, 43 percent that spending should remain the same, and only 12 percent responded that total Federal spending should be increased.

Energy concerns were again reflected in responses to questions about major issues. Eighty-four percent of the people responding felt that protecting jobs should be a top priority in distributing fuel and gasoline, and 70 percent felt that highway money should be spent on improving mass transit.

Vermonters apparently favor campaign reform, but oppose the use of public funds for this purpose. Sixty-eight percent responded that Vermont should restrict out of State contributions, and 86 percent responded that the size of political contributions should be limited, but 59 percent opposed use of tax money in paying for political campaigns.

A substantial majority of the respondents support the Supreme Court decision on abortion. Sixty-six percent responded in favor of the decision, with 24 percent opposing the decision and 10 percent who were undecided. A majority of 51 percent opposed making food stamps more easily available to people.

The response was very much divided on the issue of President Nixon's tenure in office. Thirty-five percent of the respondents felt that the President should stay in office, and 18 percent felt that impeachment proceedings should continue in order to prove or disprove the charges against the President. Twenty-one percent indicated that the President should resign, and 26 percent favored impeachment now.

Mr. Speaker, the questionnaire questions and responses were as follows:

A. General: Answer scale: (1)=NO; (2)=No; (3)=Uncertain; (4)=Yes; (5)=YES					
	1	2	3	4	5
1. The economy and rationing: Should protecting jobs be a top priority in distributing fuel and gasoline?	3	6	7	40	44
2. Mass transit: Should highway money be spent on improving mass transit?	10	8	12	30	40
3. Food stamps: Should they be made more easily available to more people?	30	21	19	17	13
4. Campaign financing: Should Vermont restrict out-of-State contributions?	8	12	12	26	42
5. Campaign financing: Should the size of political contributions be limited?	3	6	4	29	58
6. Campaign financing: Should tax money be used to assist in paying for political campaigns?	46	13	9	18	14
7. Abortion: Do you believe that the Supreme Court decision that permits women and their doctors to decide about abortions within the 1st 3 mo of pregnancy and allows the State to regulate abortions after 3 mo is a reasonable solution?	18	6	10	34	32

B. Priorities: On the following scale of 1 to 5, which of these issues requires the most urgent consideration? (1)=Not important; (2)=Somewhat important; (3)=Important; (4)=Very important; (5)=Most important.

	1	2	3	4	5
8. Reform of the welfare system.....	2	8	22	28	40
9. Drug abuse.....	4	14	30	28	24
10. Unemployment.....	2	8	28	33	29
11. Protection of private pensions.....	6	19	30	23	22
12. Environmental protection.....	4	16	28	22	30
13. Energy shortages.....	1	2	10	25	62
14. Tax reform.....	2	10	22	26	40
15. Campaign financing reform.....	9	17	23	22	29
16. Consumer protection.....	4	13	25	29	29
17. National health insurance.....	14	18	24	20	24
18. Housing.....	8	27	32	19	14

C. Budget: On the following scale, how would you like to see your tax money spent this year compared to last year? (1)=Spend less; (2)=Spend same as now; (3)=Spend more

	1	2	3
19. Agriculture.....	28	45	27
20. Mass transit.....	12	20	68
21. Defense.....	55	31	14
22. Energy research and development.....	5	16	79
23. Welfare.....	60	29	11
24. Health.....	12	47	41
25. Education.....	16	45	39
26. Revenue Sharing.....	32	51	17
27. Total Budget.....	45	43	12

28. President Nixon: In your opinion, which best describes your feelings about President Nixon? Number

(1) He is doing an excellent job and should stay in office.....	10
(2) He is better than any other President we can get under the circumstances and should stay in office.....	11
(3) He is no worse than other politicians and should stay in office.....	14
(4) He should not be impeached now. Congressional impeachment proceedings will either prove or disprove the charges against him.....	18
(5) Under the present circumstances, he should resign.....	21
(6) On the basis of information now available, he should be impeached.....	26

ATTACKS INDISCRIMINATE SHELLING IN CAMBODIA

HON. ROBERT N. C. NIX

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. NIX. Mr. Speaker, I rise to point out, as chairman of the Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee of the House, the terrorism practiced by those forces which seek to overthrow the Khmer Republic.

Artillery fire has been directed into Phnom Penh into the marketplace of the city to kill as many civilians as possible. Over 1,000 civilians, all told, have been killed in such attacks; 150 people were killed in recent rocket attacks on the marketplace.

These attacks point to the strategy of terror which is the main weapon of the Communist forces in Cambodia.

They seek to force the population of the countryside into the city of Phnom Penh and then they terrorize them by savage shelling.

The present Government has tried to negotiate with these forces without avail.

Therefore, we must be aware in the House, with the example of Cambodia in mind, that so-called guerrilla warfare places very little dependence on persuasion. Guerrilla reforms are carried out at the point of a gun. As in the past, guerrilla warfare is very often simply murder.

KISSINGER COMMITS UNITED STATES TO NEGOTIATIONS FOR PANAMA CANAL GIVEAWAY

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, it appears that the Department of State is moving forward with its plans to surrender U.S. control and sovereignty over the vital and strategic Panama Canal and Canal Zone, notwithstanding the opposition from Members of Congress and the American people.

Following a recent meeting in Panama where representatives of the United States and Panama signed a joint statement of principles for negotiations on a new Panama Canal Treaty, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger made a speech brimming with good will, rhetoric, and the intent of this administration to compromise our sovereignty in Panama.

Secretary Kissinger goes on to say that there have been some criticisms of the United States about the Panama Canal, and that "some of these criticisms are justified."

The Secretary of State declared that Panamanian Foreign Minister Tack and Ambassador Bunker "have shown that Panama's sovereignty and the vital interests of the United States in the Panama Canal can be made compatible"—then Secretary Kissinger said:

A new agreement must restore Panama's territorial sovereignty.

Secretary Kissinger said further:

In the President's name, I hereby commit the United States to complete this negotiation successfully and as quickly as possible.

Translated from State Department jargon, this is an acknowledgment that the administration plans to surrender our sovereignty—as a matter of fact, Secretary Kissinger said, with a grand verbal flourish:

A new agreement must restore Panama's territorial sovereignty while preserving the interests of the United States and its participation in what is for us an indispensable international waterway.

Stripped of bureaucratic flight of fancy and hyperbole, Mr. Kissinger's remarks boil down to a "giveaway" and a surrender of U.S. rights and sovereignty in Panama now held by the United States.

The commitment has been made for negotiation of a treaty with Panama and the only saving consideration may be that any treaty must be ratified by the U.S. Senate.

I again deplore the actions of the Secretary of State in setting in motion the machinery to give away our territorial sovereignty in Panama vitally needed for our two-ocean Navy and the security of the United States.

In this connection I place in the RECORD a recent telegram which I sent Secretary Kissinger, deploring and denouncing the planned Panama Canal giveaway and a response from Stanton D. Ander-

son, Acting Secretary for Congressional Affairs, Department of State:

FEBRUARY 7, 1974.

HON. HENRY KISSINGER,
Secretary of State,
Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I am alarmed, distressed and disturbed over the reported sell-out of United States sovereignty over the Panama Canal and Canal Zone. The United States bought this land, invested billions, built the Canal, and the national defense and national interest demand that we retain our control and sovereignty. You should not yield to pressure from those who cry "Yankee Imperialism". What is needed is a strong dose of Yankee thrift and common sense, for a change. Don't give away our rights to this strategic area and Canal and open the door to another "Suez". Protect our two-ocean navy and our national security and defense. Retain the Panama Canal and Canal Zone in the public interest of the United States.

Action and a favorable report hereon will be appreciated.

With kindest regards.

JOE L. EVINS,
Member of Congress.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D.C., February 28, 1974.

HON. JOE L. EVINS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. EVINS: Secretary of State Kissinger has asked me to reply to your telegram concerning the Panama Canal and Canal Zone.

You may be assured that the question of United States interests in the Panama Canal and how we might best protect them has been subject to the most thorough review and continues to receive concerted attention throughout the Executive Branch. Our principal goal in these negotiations is to protect U.S. interests.

Panama has been discontented with the Treaty of 1903 since its inception and has pressed for more favorable terms with increasing intensity in recent years. Treaty revisions were made in 1936 and 1955. But the most objectionable feature from Panama's viewpoint—United States exercise of rights as if sovereign in the Canal Zone in perpetuity—remained unchanged. The canal has become the major political issue in Panama as well as a continuing source of tension in U.S.-Panamanian relations. A flag raising incident in the Canal Zone in 1964 led to riots and the death of 20 Panamanians and 4 Americans.

After considering all the factors, and recognizing that a disgruntled and resentful government and people in Panama could create a situation in which United States interests in the canal would be seriously threatened, the resumption of treaty negotiations with Panama was undertaken. The negotiations began in June 1971 and have been renewed under a new U.S. chief negotiator, Ambassador at Large Ellsworth Bunker.

Primary United States objectives in the negotiations are: the right to administer, operate and defend the canal for an extended period of time; an option to expand canal capacity, either by adding a third set of locks or building a new sea-level canal.

As in all negotiations both sides have put forth positions. Many issues remain to be resolved and negotiations are continuing. We cannot predict when an agreement on a new treaty will be reached.

Any decision which the President might make affecting the future of the canal will, of course, protect United States interests. In fact, a major reason for initiating these negotiations is to head off a crisis which would endanger those interests. A treaty, of course,

would be submitted to the Senate for approval and would be subject to full constitutional process.

More specific information concerning the issues involved in the Canal treaty negotiations are contained in the enclosed copy of the Background and Status of the Panama Canal Treaty Negotiations prepared by the Office of Panamanian Affairs.

I hope that the enclosed material will serve to relieve your concern about the future of the Panama Canal. Please continue to call on me whenever you believe I might be of assistance.

Sincerely yours,

STANTON D. ANDERSON,
Acting Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE

HON. ROBERT PRICE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. PRICE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am today sponsoring legislation which clearly expresses my sentiments and those of most of the people of the 13th District of Texas—and that is a resolution which in unmistakable terms unalterably opposes my sellout of American interests in the Panama Canal Zone.

Once again, those who are allegedly negotiating in behalf of the "interests" of the United States propose to serve our interests by surrendering them to an unstable and unfriendly foreign government. Of course, the sellout would be sold to the Congress and to the American people as a gesture of "good will" and will be couched in the flowery language of the State Department as being a recognition of "changing times" and done in the name of peace, and brotherly love. But I would like to ask—since when has the canal ceased to be a lifeline to the security and commerce of the United States? And since when has the Government of Panama achieved the stability which would guarantee future American use of the canal under reasonable and fair conditions as the United States in its management of the canal over the past 60 years has provided to the shipping interests of all the nations of the world? What makes those who propose to surrender American control of the canal be so naive as to believe that we can actually trust the leftist dictatorship, the Panamanian Government? How many times in the past has the United States negotiated agreements with Nations only to find its interests and investments nationalized or confiscated in the twinkling of an eye by a subsequent government which has come to power by force? What would happen to American interests if Panama were to suddenly come under the control of a madman like Fidel Castro? What would our bureaucrats do in the face of that "new reality"? Would we then crawl on our knees and beg for the right to use the Panama Canal which has already cost the American taxpayers over \$5 billion and the American determination to succeed where others had failed?

The apologetic American negotiators are attempting to smugly rationalize and

justify their efforts to sellout this Nation by suggesting that those who defend American control of the Panama Canal are out of touch, neanderthals, backward, or to quote a recent statement of the Secretary of State:

Those who fail to understand new currents are inevitably engulfed by them.

The only new current in this world is the crescendo of brazen attempts by hostile foreign nations to abrogate commitments to the United States and to seize our citizens and their property without fear of retaliation and without regard to just compensation. Now more than ever, the United States represents the world's best hope for stability and world peace. American rule over the Panama Canal has been evenhanded, and has provided both stability and the highest per capita income in all of Central America to the people of Panama.

President Lincoln once remarked that he did not fear his enemies—it was his friends he worried about. Likewise, with the "faceless wonders in striped pants at the State Department" as they have been aptly labeled by our distinguished colleague, H. R. Gross, as negotiators for our Nation, we need not wonder about the motives of the Panamanians, but rather need to protect ourselves from our own State Department.

The time is here and now for the Congress, including the House of Representatives which shares with the Senate the power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States, to make it "perfectly clear" to all that we do not intend to give away the critically important Panama Canal, which by every legal treaty and right has been bought and paid for by the taxpayers of the United States.

POLITICIANS PLAY THE ENERGY SHELL GAME

HON. ROBERT E. BAUMAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. BAUMAN. Mr. Speaker, coincident with the energy crisis there seems to be a growing shortage of economic logic on the part of political leaders on all levels. This abandonment of logic was demonstrated by the passage of the emergency energy conference report.

The Easton Star Democrat of Easton Md., recently commented editorially on Government action and the fuel shortage, and their thoughts are worth sharing.

GOVERNMENT AND THE GAS SHORTAGE

The socialists and other great liberal thinkers in our midst have been telling us for years that government management of the economy would bring us to paradise.

We are getting a taste of their paradise now, as we frantically search for open gas stations, wait for hours in gas lines, pray that the gas pumps won't run dry until we get our portions.

Chaos prevails in Maryland and neighboring states. Commerce is slowed to a crawl.

People are losing their jobs for lack of gasoline.

But the havoc has not been caused by the gasoline shortage of only 16 per cent nationally, which we could easily overcome with prudent conservation measures that the public was demonstrably willing to accept.

The crisis erupted only when the federal government started allocating gasoline according to the miscalculations of a central bureaucracy. The horrors we are experiencing are the inevitable result whenever political institutions enter business management.

If the petroleum industry had been left free to manage the business it knows so well, gasoline would have been distributed efficiently according to market needs.

We would have experienced some shortages with which we could have coped, but we would not have had scenes of desperation and madness at every Maryland service station that has managed to survive.

If anybody had predicted a year ago that the governor of Maryland would be suing the federal government to obtain more gasoline, that forecaster would have been regarded as insane.

But insanity is the correct description of the climate in which we live today. There is real danger that government intervention has damaged the petroleum distribution system for years to come. Hundreds of retail gasoline dealers in Maryland have closed their businesses permanently.

Not only has their sales volume been reduced by the shortage of product, but they are paying higher wholesale prices, and federal price controls have prevented them from making a decent profit on the gasoline they do sell.

The dealers are paying wholesale prices that have risen sharply for two reasons: the price of crude oil imports has been drastically increased by foreign producers, and American oil companies need billions of dollars for investment to expand domestic production.

Down the line is the retail dealer stripped of his profits. Those that survive are hanging on by cutting back services and laying off employees. In recent weeks they have been struggling to do business with mobs of frustrated motorists.

Meanwhile, the politicians of the land are not making matters any better. They even seem determined to worsen the crisis with outrageous displays of demagoguery.

They fume and fuss about the awful distortions in the federal allocation system, but not one has suggested that government should get out of the oil business and let efficient private industry do the job.

They do not talk about the need for production. Instead, they fiddle with price controls, which actually discourage production by limiting the profits needed for investment in expanding production.

In Washington, Sen. Henry M. Jackson plays with a proposal to roll back domestic crude oil prices, which will restrict investment in the production we so desperately need.

In Maryland, Governor Mandel proposes higher taxation on the oil companies, which will either drain profits or cause higher prices for the petroleum products marketed in Maryland.

While the public suffers, political leaders play a shell game with the scarcity, complain about profits in the industry, propose higher taxes and more regulation—none of which produces more oil.

The only cure for the petroleum shortage is more production on a large scale that can only be achieved by the genius of free enterprise in a free market, and healthy profit margins are essential to generate the massive investment that is needed.

As you leave your home at 5 a.m. to search for a gas line at a station that might be open, and as you endure the long wait if

you are lucky enough to find such a line, just remember who caused your predicament.

Remember how the environmental extremists blocked construction of refineries, prevented offshore oil drilling, delayed construction of the Trans-Alaska pipeline for four years, delayed development of nuclear power plants that could have reduced our dependence on petroleum.

And remember the congressmen and bureaucrats who embodied the ideas of the ecology fanatics in the laws and regulations of our land.

Also remember the congressmen who voted for federal tax policies that encouraged development of foreign oil resources and discouraged development of our domestic resources.

Devote some thought to the federal price controllers who have restricted the profits essential for increased productivity, and think about the economic disaster that price controls are forcing on your local retail dealer.

And finally, consider the federal energy czars who have fouled up the distribution system so horribly by substituting bureaucratic decisions for the experienced efficiency of private industry.

We invite you to ponder the lesson that we all can learn from the mess we are in.

LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE

HON. WILLIAM F. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, Lithuania was an independent nation for only 22 short years, until 1940 when the Soviet Union invaded and occupied Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia and forcibly annexed these Baltic States. The United States and other great Western powers have steadfastly maintained a policy of non-recognition of this forceful incorporation of the Baltic States into the Soviet Empire.

This nonrecognition policy must continue, especially, in view of the Soviet-proposed "European Conference on Security and Cooperation." As indicated in the published preliminaries of the Conference, the Soviet concept of the security of the European states has one primary prerequisite: That the territorial integrity of the states and inviolability of their frontiers be maintained.

The recognition of the territorial "status quo" in Europe would violate the right of self-determination of the people and nations of Eastern Europe. It would be tantamount to world ratification of the infamous "Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact of 1939," and would extinguish for all time the small candle of hope on the darkness of the totalitarian oppression.

Today, the United States stands on the threshold of the most meaningful and potentially rewarding era in the history of mankind. For the first time in the last 50 years, global peace is attainable. However, global peace is only the first great objective of our Nation, we must also seek the attainment of justice and freedom for all oppressed nations.

For even if the countries of the world cease hostilities toward one another, the unresolved legacies of the Second World War must be confronted; the status of

the Baltic nations must be—for once and for all—equitably resolved. Furthermore, let us not be fooled that world peace can be attained by offering the inalienable rights of the people of Lithuania and the other Baltic nations upon the altar of appeasement.

Even now, Lithuanians raised under the yoke of communism are risking and sacrificing their lives in defiance of the Soviet regime, seeking religious and political freedom for their country. The unsuccessful escape attempt of the Lithuanian sailor, Simas Kudirka, the self-immolation of Romas Kalanta, and the subsequent demonstration by thousands of young Lithuanians, and the petition of 17,000 Lithuanian Roman Catholics to Kurt Waldheim of the United Nations, demonstrate their thirst for freedom at any price.

The 89th Congress, during its 2d session, adopted House Concurrent Resolution 416, urging the President to direct the question of the status of the Baltic countries in the United Nations and other international forums.

The time is now for the public at large and the Government of this Nation to unite and share the concern of all Lithuanian Americans over the plight of their native country.

MASSACHUSETTS HOUSE PASSES RESOLUTION URGING THE CONGRESS TO REDUCE SOCIAL SECURITY TAXES

HON. JAMES A. BURKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on February 25, the Massachusetts State Legislature adopted a resolution introduced by Representative Michael Paul Feeney memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to reduce the social security payroll tax from its present 5.85 percent to 3.9 percent by increasing the taxable wage base to \$25,000 and adding the Federal Government as a participant in the program.

This is legislation I introduced several weeks ago (H.R. 12489) and I am proud to say that approximately 80 Members of this body have now joined me as co-sponsors.

I think it is important to note that the people of Massachusetts, through their elected State officials, are sending their message loud and clear to the Congress and that message is that something must be done to redress the excessive payroll tax. I know that the residents of Massachusetts are not alone in this desire.

I urge my colleagues to listen to the voices of the people and join me in an attempt to alleviate the payroll tax burden on millions of low and middle income members of the workforce.

I include for the RECORD a copy of the resolution adopted by the Massachusetts House and a press release issued from the State House following its adoption.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact legislation amending the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for Federal participation in the costs of the Social Security Program, with a substantial increase in the contribution and benefit base and with appropriate reductions in social security taxes to reflect the Federal Government's participation in such costs.

Whereas, There is pending before the Congress of the United States a bill H.R. 12489 which if enacted into law would amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for federal participation in the costs of the Social Security Program, with a substantial increase in the contribution and benefit base and with appropriate reductions in Social Security taxes to reflect the Federal Government's participation in such costs; and

Whereas, Said bill would grant tax relief to every wage earner with an income of \$20,000, or less; and

Whereas, It is the sense of the Massachusetts House of Representatives that, in these times of severe inflation, every means should be employed to increase the spendable income of working people; and

Whereas, Said bill, in addition to aiding the workers, would lower the cost of doing business for employers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Massachusetts House of Representatives urges the Congress of the United States to enact into Law House Resolution 12489; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded by the Clerk of the House of Representatives to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of State, to the presiding officer of each branch of Congress and to each member thereof from this Commonwealth.

PRESS RELEASE

The Massachusetts House of Representatives today memorialized Congress by adopting resolutions filed by Representative Michael Paul Feeney of Hyde Park in support of United States House Bill 12489 sponsored in the Congress by Representative James A. Burke of Massachusetts.

Burke's bill which has already attracted widespread support in the Congress would reduce the social security payroll tax from its present 5.8% to 3.9% by increasing the taxable wage base from \$13,200 to \$25,000, and financing social security out of the federal government's general revenues. The Burke bill would provide substantial increases in both the contribution and benefit base and would increase tax relief to every wage earner with \$20,000, or less. His bill would also lower the cost of business for employers.

Burke who has made this one of his major legislative projects for 1974 points up that the financial cost of the social security is borne to too great a degree by the lower and middle income working people of the United States. In effect, the tax features of the law actually penalize them.

THE GASOLINE SITUATION—A STATEMENT OF REGRET

HON. MARJORIE S. HOLT

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mrs. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, the Severna Park Shell service station which is located close to my home in Severna Park, Md., has recently been distributing an

article entitled "The Gasoline Situation—A Statement of Regret," to its customers.

This article depicts, poignantly, the problems being placed on the service station owner by recent Federal regulations and legislation. It is an eye-opening account of what the Government has already done to these independent businessmen, and what possibly could follow if the bureaucracy is entrusted with additional powers.

I would like to share this statement with my colleagues:

THE GASOLINE SITUATION—A STATEMENT OF REGRET

Success in the service station business depends upon the ability to attract and keep regular customers. To do this, a man must work hard, be honest, and give excellent service at a fair price.

Today, federal bureaucrats are undermining our ability to serve our regular customers who are so essential to our success.

The trend is clear: the service station business is being pushed into socialism. The fruits of long years of hard work are going down the drain. And the freedom to do business in the traditional American way is being destroyed.

Look what has happened in the past few months:

First, our prices were rigidly controlled. We could not raise our prices even though the prices we paid for supplies went up. In this way, the all-important margin of profit—never very high in this business—was narrowed to the point where the continued existence of our business was in doubt.

Next, they put a ceiling on the amount of gasoline we could get.

Now, they are forcing us to sell to everyone, whether or not they are our valued customers who helped us build this business.

The next step will probably be a government order forcing us to sell gas during hours prescribed by some bureaucrat. Chances are that the bureaucrat who will tell us when we must open and close never ran a business of his own, never faced tough competition, never provided jobs and goods and services for his neighbors. Yet the government will give him the power to run our business for us.

Who knows what the step after that will be? We are sure of only one thing: If this continues much longer our country will soon find itself stuck deep in the swamp of socialism, unable to capitalize on the initiative and energy of its most ambitious, creative, and productive citizens. The fate of England will be our fate, too.

Justifying their dictates as necessary to achieve such worthy ideals as "fairness" and "equality", our bureaucratic masters are destroying the freedom to earn one's own living in one's own individual way. In the process of doing this, they are also reducing our drive, inventiveness, and productivity to the point where we are in danger of becoming a nation of drones, passively waiting for the bureaucrats to give us our daily bread.

We want to apologize to our regular customers for the inconveniences you are now experiencing so patiently. We would like to hold our gasoline for you, but we are told we must not do that. Big Brother is Watching. 1984 or was that 1974? You have supported us through the years, and we promised we would give you special consideration now—but we can't. Unlike many who are suddenly discovering our gas pumps, you patronized Severna Park Shell regularly, even though you could have purchased gasoline elsewhere for a few pennies a gallon less. Now, when gas is short, we can't put you first in line

and are forced to sell to those who chose not to do business with us before.

Since the government is dictating to us to sell to those who ignored us before the energy crisis, will the government in turn force people to do business with us after the energy crisis is over? We doubt it. Bureaucratic conceptions of "fairness" never extend both ways.

We are considering the possibility of legal action to test the government's power to make our business decisions for us, to force us to sell gasoline to those who refused to do business with us two or three months ago and thus to deprive our regular customers of needed gasoline.

We may also try another possibility. Maybe all service stations should sell their entire monthly allocation during the first week or two of the month. Then, when all the gasoline in the state is gone, just sit back and let the bureaucrats deal with the ensuing crisis. What fun!

Isn't it time we had some leadership from federal and state levels, rather than reactions to problems that could have been avoided by leadership? Anyone can ride a train, but it takes professionals to run it. Consequently, it is time our government hired or trained the professionals necessary to do the job. The catch all phrase of conflict of interest appears to be more of a political consideration and we believe the country comes first and politics a far distant second.

Once again, we want to thank all of our regular customers for your patience, your cooperation, and your understanding in this very difficult situation. We appreciate it deeply.

SEVERNA PARK SHELL CORP.,
Severna Park, Md.

POSTAGE FREE ABSENTEE VOTING ACT OF 1974

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Postage Free Absentee Voting Act of 1974.

For several years the city of Dearborn Heights, through the efforts of its city clerk, Mr. Robert G. McLachan, has been advocating the free mailing of absentee voting material. The city has been joined in its efforts by the International Institute of Municipal Clerks.

Today, I am pleased to introduce legislation designed to accomplish their goal. Very simply, my proposal would authorize the agency or official of a State or a political subdivision thereof which administers the election laws to mail postage free absentee ballots and instructions to any voter requesting such material. Further, this measure provides for the free return mailing of the ballot to the designated official or agency for tabulation.

It is estimated, Mr. Speaker, that about 5.7 percent of the total votes cast in the 1972 general election were by absentee ballots. Many persons who, for reasons of infirmity or proximity to their legal place of voting, were unable to reach the polls on election day and voted by mail. In my district, over 8,000 absentee ballots were counted in the general election. This would include the elderly, students,

as well as civilian and military personnel stationed overseas.

Mr. Speaker, my proposal will encourage and promote a greater participation in the electoral process. Citizens have no greater power or expression of sentiment than through their vote, and as their representatives, it should be one of our primary responsibilities to evoke an even greater interest in our democratic system.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly believe my bill would accomplish this. Similar legislation has also been introduced in the other body.

At this point I would like to insert into the RECORD the text of the Postage Free Ballot Act of 1974.

H.R. 13218

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

SEC. 2. (a) Chapter 34 of title 39, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"§ 3406. Mailing of absentee voting matter

"(a) An official or agency of a State or political subdivision having authority to administer the election laws of the State or political subdivision may mail free of postage to an absentee voter of the State or political subdivision an application for an absentee ballot requested by the absentee voter, an absentee ballot, instructions explaining such application or ballot, and an envelope or other cover to return such application or ballot to the official or agency. The absentee voter may make a return mailing of his application or absence ballot free of postage if such mailing is made in the return envelope or other cover provided by such official or agency.

"(b) Any envelope or other cover containing matter authorized to be mailed free of postage under subsection (a) of this section shall bear the words 'Free Postage—Absentee Voting Matter', or words to the effect specified by the Postal Service, in the upper right-hand corner of the address area.

"(c) For the purposes of this section, the term—

"(1) 'State' shall include each of the several States and the District of Columbia; and

"(2) 'election' shall include any general, special, or primary election."

(b) The analysis of such chapter, immediately preceding section 3401 of such title, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new item:

"3406. Mailing of absentee voting matter."

SEC. 3. (a) Section 2401(c) of title 39, United States Code, is amended by striking out "3403-3405" and inserting in lieu thereof "3403-3406".

(b) Section 3627 of such title is amended by striking out "3403-3405" and inserting in lieu thereof "3403-3406".

ARTHUR GODFREY

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, Arthur Godfrey, television personality extraordinaire and ardent environmentalist, is celebrating his 70th birthday this year. A feature article by Marion Clark of the Washing-

ton Post Service, which appeared in the Springfield, Mass., Republican this Sunday tells of his continued zest and vigor.

I would like to take this opportunity to wish my good friend Arthur Godfrey a very happy birthday and invite my colleagues to join me in wishing him many more returns of the day.

At this time, I introduce the article by Marion Clark in the RECORD:

"HEWAHYA, HEWAHYA"—OLD REDHEAD ARTHUR GODFREY NOW AT 70 ADMITS HE'S NEVER RELAXED A DAY IN HIS LIFE

(By Marion Clark)

WASHINGTON.—It was the great croon, the sound of streamlined ease the 1950's fancied to be its trademark that happy, everything's okey-dokey, adenoidal mutter of Arthur Godfrey, the Old Redhead, snuggling the sound of ultimate relaxation into millions of American ears, lulling you awake mornings on the radio, lulling you to sleep evenings on the television—and making you laugh. Not a belly-laugh, just a slow, relaxed chuckle while he slipped up to a joke, easy-like, and slithered away.

If the Old Redhead, one of the greatest salesmen of all time, told you a product was okey-dokey, you could relax some more because, no siree, you weren't going to get gypped by the man whose honest Irish puss and buddy-buddy sincerity brought in \$27 million worth of accounts to CBS per year.

No, you weren't going to get gypped by Mr. Relaxation, the man who was at-ease every second, at-ease enough on-the-air to fire Julius Larosa in front of 20 million viewers by sidling up to it, telling them Larosa had just sung his swan song. At-ease enough, in his early days on Washington radio, to make the Bronx cheer famous, giving it to one station exec or another most days before dawn, sure that none of "the idiots upstairs" were awake and listening. Or, to rip up commercials, muttering "nuts to that!"

Mr. Easy—does it. Who could ever forget the snicker? Or the greeting, the most imitated greeting of all times? "He—wahya, hehwahya, hehwahya."

We were fine. So was he.

Then, he'd laugh the second most famous laugh in radio, as soporific as the shadow's was sinister.

"Hyeunh, hyeunh," he'd laugh; "hyeunh, hyeunh."

He could even "hyeunh, hyeunh" at his own singing on the Cool Hand Uke, putting across some lyric like "She's Got Pimples on Her But, she's nice," so subtly the whole nation would end up singing it in its sleep.

But then Arthur Godfrey was probably the first media man to understand that it's not great singing or dancing or joke telling, but instant environment—a lifestyle you can borrow for half an hour, cool 'n' creamy—that people want. He supplied just that, which was good, because he arrayed the most spectacularly mediocre herd of talent ever to affront the American public. But nice. Relaxed.

Godfrey started it all in Washington, slipping relaxation into the crannies of row-house kitchens, nudging clerks awake in downtown boarding house rooms, back in the predawn mornings of the depression, back when tuning in Red Godfrey through the static could be the only reason to get up at all.

He had come, all bumpy road, from Hasbrouck Heights, N.J., where he grew up, and from a stint in the Navy, where he says he got his backbone. Most recently he had come from a Washington hospital, where he'd been laid up for months after a near-fatal auto accident that left him so badly battered the doctors said he'd never walk again, and where, he says, he developed his philosophy of radiestyle.

It was easy. It dawned on him, lying there

alone in that hospital room with one radio, that radio announcers sounded ridiculous pontificating "ladies and gentlemen," when most of their audiences were just like him, one guy, alone, needing a little company—a buddy.

Media people are still saying that Godfrey "put Washington on the map" with his Hi-ya Buddy show, which ended up running 15 years before the move to New York, national radio, the network, TV, and ultimately Godfrey-to-Godfrey days of cool 'n' creamy, coast-to-coast media environment.

Along about 1945 he eased himself into some farm property down near Leesburg, Va., and every once in a while he might be jawing with a neighbor and ease himself into buying some of their extra property too, until he ended up easing himself into about 2600 acres of sweet land down there, which is called home now.

So there sits Mr. Relaxation's paradise with the swimming pool, the indoor skating rink, the solid fortress of a house, the mostly-for-fun farm animals and the airport where he can buzz the tower in his twin Beechcraft Baron to his heart's content, because it's Godfrey Field, after all, and he donated the land for it to the state of Virginia.

You can just see the old Redhead himself, now that he's 70 and has survived it all—the 40 years of public gone-fishin's flash, the amassing of a fortune so huge just trying to spend one-tenth of it could give a lesser man hives—basking, in character, next to the pool, the sun dipping behind one of his ole Virginny hills, glinting off his carrot top, shooting shadows down his golden cheeks, drawing them taut with lengthening, luxurious laughlines.

It makes you feel good. Even if you're not one of the millions of honorary "Little Godfreys" who hope the sun always shines on Arthur, it makes you feel somehow all right to know at least someone made it out to pasture, out to the golden acres.

I find Arthur Godfrey, in his 70th year, at a suite at a Washington hotel not down on the farm at all. He's just arrived from the West Coast to attend a meeting on conservation before he flies off to Florida the next day, and he's holed up with supplies: A survival kit of one bottle of Louis Martini red wine, another bottle of Inglenook Beaujolais, two plates of imported cheeses and fruits, and two plastic glasses he bought, "fooling the hotel," so he would not have to call room service.

The culmination of 70 years' worth of wisdom from the sunshine man, who, on top of it all, manages to look 20 years younger than his years, red hair intact, energy full throttle, wit never slowing and spirit downright disgusting. He's even dieted away 30 pounds in the last three months, putting him in better form than most 40-year-olds. Puts you to shame.

"Oh s—!" he says, "I've never been relaxed a day in my life. Once you're relaxed you're dead."

"But, I'll tell you, honey, when I want to take my mind off things, I do what any other intelligent man does. I get in bed with a good woman."

None of this "I play backgammon" stuff for the Old Redhead.

"You show me any man in the world," he goes on, "who's done something of magnitude, some outstanding creative endeavor, I don't care how far up he is, and I'll show you a swinger."

There is one gear here. Superglide. Non-stop. Rip up the script. Shove it to Axion, shove it to Julius LaRosa, pour that wine down the sink. If you don't love it, forget it. The doctor says you'll never walk again, forget it. Just keep walking. No Make a fool out of him. Figure skate, ride horses, jump up and down on the sofa in the hotel suite.

PASSPORT FRAUD, FORGERY

HON. H. R. GROSS

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, Frances Knight, the long-time, able head of the State Department's Passport Office, has written a frightening account of widespread, global passport fraud which should be must reading for every American, and certainly every Member of Congress.

She reveals that the number of U.S. passports reported lost or stolen rose from 17,129 in 1970 to an all time high of 27,501 in the last fiscal year. And she outlines a compelling case why a great number of these "lost" or "stolen" passports must be viewed as fraud cases.

This is a chilling account and a trend that must be reversed.

I have introduced two pieces of legislation dealing with passports. One bill requires the execution of an oath or affirmation or declaration of allegiance to the United States before a passport may be issued.

The second deals with the production or use of false papers to obtain official documents of the United States, such as passports.

I commend these bills to the Members of the House. A U.S. passport is one of the most valued documents on Earth. If we do not act to prevent its widespread debasement and forgery, we will have only ourselves to blame.

Mr. Speaker, I include Miss Knight's article, which appeared in the February 16, 1974, issue of Human Events, for insertion in the RECORD at this point: PASSPORT FRAUD REACHING CRISIS PROPORTIONS

(By Frances G. Knight)

As I get older, my fuse seems to get shorter and in recent years I have become more vocal and resentful about paying high taxes, a substantial portion of which appear to be subsidizing criminal activities, national as well as international. I am angry with and speak out against the inefficiency, the duplication of work, the high cost of supporting the political hacks and the gold-bricking bureaucrats who confuse, delay and sidetrack the operations of the federal government.

The Congress is aware of this situation, but points an accusing finger at the Administration, and the Administration is aware of these internal roadblocks but points an accusing finger at the Congress. The taxpayers are caught in the middle. They subsidize maladministration, mismanagement and inefficiency every time they pay taxes.

With the exception of some notable progress in our foreign policy, thanks to White House initiative and a hardworking staff, the antics of our top-heavy federal bureaucracy have done little over the past decade to instill in young Americans a respect for government.

NATIONAL IMAGE HURT

Americans living overseas as federal employees or representatives of U.S. business and industry report that "morale is shot to hell" and shake their heads in disbelief as the foreign press picks up every detail of news detrimental to the U.S. Our national image is hurting everywhere—at home and abroad.

The once vaunted "can do" reputation of our country has given way to significant shrugs, snickers and jokes. Let us not forget

that the billions of "giveaway" dollars never bought us friendship. Too often we read that substantial amounts of this generosity have found their way into the pockets of crooked foreign politicians, and earned us only anger and contempt from the people we sought to aid.

Our citizens appear to be punch-drunk from persistent bad news and slanted press reports, unconfirmed accusations, recriminations and opinionated statements from headline seekers. We appear to move from one crisis to another, none of which gets resolved, all of which detract from our ability to move constructively in our own areas of interest and responsibility.

Since I was appointed director of the Passport Office in 1955, I have concentrated on the United States passport, citizenship and related matters. From 1955 through 1965, we made substantial headway in the development of a new passport book and in modernizing the operations and management of the Passport Office and its field agencies.

But we were dismayed then as we are now at the lack of support within the bureaucracy for any administrative or organizational improvement which would bring about a saving of tax dollars and betterment in public services rendered U.S. citizens.

The fact that the Passport Office is a revenue-producing operation seems to be an anathema to those officials biased against a government operation paying for itself or producing a profit. Self-sufficiency in a government operation apparently is a "no-no." Furthermore, there seems to have developed in the past decade a concerted effort to delay, block and render impotent any program recommended by the Passport Office to combat fraud, to stem the erosion of the integrity of the United States passport, and to improve congressional and public service.

All passport frauds are committed for the purpose of covering up criminal activities. These include fraudulent citizenship claims which are advanced by aliens to obtain illegal entry into the U.S. Persons obtaining passports by fraud fall into several basic categories: (1) drug traffickers; (2) militant groups; (3) confidence men or swindlers; (4) illegal aliens in the United States; (5) fugitives from justice; and (6) imposters. These criminals specialize in certain types of fraud such as adoption frauds, tax evasion, fraudulent use of the passport, imposter fraud and slot fraud.

By way of a brief explanation: an *impostor fraud* is one in which a person assumes the identity of another individual to obtain a passport. Such cases occur domestically as well as abroad. The procedure involves obtaining officially issued birth or baptismal certificates or hospital records, either by theft or purchase from persons living and with little expert cosmetic assistance the impersonation becomes effective.

Another procedure involves the use of birth records of persons deceased. There is no efficient coordination between births and deaths in this country. As a matter of fact, there is no standardization of birth records or certificates in the United States.

The Division of Vital Statistics in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has been working with state authorities, the Passport Office and other federal authorities in an endeavor to obtain standardization of not only the birth document itself, but strengthening the protection of these records to enhance the integrity of the documents. Birth certificates are now more formal and consistent, but no one knows whether an individual born 30 years ago or six months ago is still with us or has gone to his reward.

Adoption frauds occur almost exclusively abroad and generally involve childless American couples who adopt a child overseas and then report the birth to a consular post as their own.

Fraudulent use of a passport involves one which has been legitimately issued but subsequently altered to remove a restriction or to indicate its issuance to another person. This may be done with or without the consent of the original bearer.

Slot cases involve the reporting of the birth of children overseas, when in fact such birth did not occur. This is a method by which an alien child can be brought into the U.S. as a citizen or at some later date an alien may use this birth registration to enter the United States as a citizen. Such a procedure requires the collusion of an American citizen.

Documentation fraud is rampant in this country, not only in those documents which are submitted with passport applications but those submitted for Social Security, for health benefits, for pensions, for almost any service or financial profit which can be chiseled out of the federal government.

It is now public knowledge that the Immigration and Naturalization Service has had a horrendous fraud problem for years regarding illegal aliens and no one knows this better than the Immigration officials who now admit it.

Visa frauds and the entry of illegal aliens need microscopic examination. Counterfeit visas, the smuggling of bodies across borders, and the increasing number of aliens who come in on nonimmigrant visas and disappear forever in the mass of humanity in our large cities should be areas of primary concern to the federal government.

It is an open secret that many Washington hostesses are hiring full-time domestic help who came in on student visas but who never set foot in a classroom. As one very prominent socialite in our Capital pointed out, "I don't want to know how they get into this country."

Restaurants catering to Washington's high society are known to hire illegal aliens who for some reason are never around when the premises are raided.

In the state of California, officials report that there is a regular U.S. bus route across the Mexican border returning illegal aliens to their native villages. There is no indication that the establishments who repeatedly hire these illegal aliens ever go out of business.

MARRIAGE RACKETS

There is a thriving business in the marriage racket whereby a U.S. citizen will marry an alien for a substantial down payment, bring the alien into the U.S. as a dependent, apply for citizenship, apply for a passport, get a Social Security number, get a job and finish the farce by getting a divorce, thus freeing the U.S. citizen for another marrying project.

A recent case, brought to my attention by a worried Washington resident, concerned a nurse who had come to the United States on a visitor's visa and in due course accepted a job as a nurse-companion. She was advised by an "attorney" specializing in the entry of illegal aliens to marry a U.S. citizen for the purpose of establishing a status as a dependent.

For the sum of \$600 the nurse went through the ceremony and obtained a marriage license. Within a matter of weeks, her husband demanded money and threatened to expose her if she did not pay him a monthly fee. The lawyer told her she could not get to the authorities because that would expose her to deportation. She was subsequently advised to leave town and change her identity. It is presumed that the lawyer arranged this too. As far as is known, she has disappeared into the mass of 210 million in the United States. Efforts to obtain identifying information of the so-called "attorney" and his client were unsuccessful.

There is also a substantial baby racket connected with the passport frauds, details of which can only be pieced together with the cooperation of other governments. Phony

hospital records can be provided for a price and a child brought into the U.S. as a citizen can easily be farmed out again for a fee to a childless couple who do not wish to go through legal adoption channels.

Statistics reflect that for Fiscal Year 1970, 17,129 United States passports were reported lost or stolen on a worldwide basis. In 1971, the number rose to 20,620. In 1972, the lost or stolen figure rose to 24,152 and in Fiscal 1973 we reached an all time high of 27,501. Some of these passports, of course, were destroyed in some manner. We estimate, however, that more than half of these documents are still outstanding and represent a potential for illegal use abroad.

Specific information tying lost passports to criminal activity and specifically to drug-related activity is not always available to the Passport Office. However, let me mention three cases as examples where information of drug-related fraud was available.

In one case a German national was arrested attempting to use a U.S. passport to smuggle hashish out of Afghanistan. The passport she used had been reported lost at Kabul by the American girl to whom it had been issued. A picture of the German girl has been substituted for that of the original bearer.

In another instance, an alien, found to be in possession of a U.S. passport, claimed the passport had been sold to him by the American citizen bearer along with a number of credit cards belonging to another American citizen. Reportedly, the passport and the credit cards were to be used for the purchase of narcotics in Bangkok, Thailand.

Another case involved an attempt by an alien to sell a U.S. passport which had been report lost by a girl who had previously been apprehended trying to smuggle hashish out of Afghanistan.

There are many cases involving drug-related passport frauds but, unfortunately, we rarely get the facts in time to take preventive action. Most frauds surface long after the event. However, patterns appear which cannot be ignored even though proof of actual fraud is not available.

An American consular officer in New Delhi, reporting on the loss of 70 U.S. passports between January and July 1972, stated: "loss or theft is predominantly among the young and the pattern is quite similar, leading the consular officer to believe that in many cases the passports have either not been lost but retained by the bearer for reasons best known to him, or have been given or sold to persons unknown."

The consular officer related the pattern as follows: The American citizen was on a train and while sleeping, his or her purse was stolen; or while running across the street in a heavy monsoon rain the passport must have dropped in water and could not be found; or the hotel room was broken into while the passport bearer was sleeping—passport and money stolen under vague circumstances; or passport was stolen while sleeping in the park in central Delhi, etc.

In most cases, travelers' checks are stolen along with the passport and the routine involves application to American Express for replacement of traveler's checks at the same time applying for a replacement passport. The procedure is too pat for complacency.

First: the passport is reported lost.
Second: the police authorities are informed.
Third: a police statement of loss is required.

Fourth: the embassy or consulate is advised of the loss.

Fifth: Identification papers are produced and a replacement passport is issued.

More recently we have been informed that young Americans have been coming in to register upon arrival in India with the consulate office in New Delhi so that their passport and other identity are recorded. Several days later

they are back saying, "Remember me? I registered here the other day." In view of their certifications regarding loss, the embassy has no alternative but to accept application for a replacement passport and to issue it.

PASSPORTS AND DRUGS

While there is no indication that an organized group is involved in the lost of stolen passports in India, the young people appear to be suspiciously well versed in the procedure for applying for a replacement. Drugs, especially hashish, are commonly used by some globe-trotting hippies and it is quite possible that passports are being "sold" rather than "lost" to finance a personal drug habit. But how do we prove this?

Another reason for losing passports, according to the consular office in New Delhi, may relate to visa limitations. He reports that "Many young U.S. citizens overstay their visas and may find it convenient to lose the passport so that they may apply for an exit visa with a fresh passport."

Some people might ask the question, "Why the great demand for U.S. passports by the drug traffickers?" The answer is that the United States passport is considered the most acceptable document of identification available.

An American citizen can have any kind of a foreign name; he can be any color and have any known accent without arousing suspicion. Our citizenship is a conglomerate of race, color, accent and appearance. Professional drug traffickers and other criminals seek cover with the best identification available and with the least chance of an official challenge. Many of them find it advantageous to have more than one passport in fictitious identities because their true names already are known by authorities.

Another reason for falsely reporting a passport as lost is to obtain a "clean passport"; one which does not reflect entry or departure dates. Too much traveling in certain areas arouses suspicion and with a clean passport one can more easily pass as a tourist. We have been told this is also a help to those citizens who wish to avoid U.S. income taxes.

With reference to the domestic variety of passport frauds, the increase in fraudulent applications uncovered by the Passport Office rose from 174 in Fiscal Year 1970 to 288 in Fiscal Year 1971 to 319 in Fiscal Year 1972 to 449 in Fiscal Year 1973, which caused us to look into the identification of the kinds of fraud involved, the *modus operandi*, the category or types of persons perpetrating the frauds, and all of the pertinent circumstances that would assist us in combating this rise in domestic frauds which was becoming unmanageable. A study by the Legal Division of the Passport Office disclosed that the basic problem was one of impersonation fraud. Let me explain:

Impersonation cases. These involve persons who secure birth evidence and the identity of other individuals and then obtain identification evidence associating them with the birth evidence. With this evidence, all properly documented, they then apply for and obtain United States passports.

Fraudulent document cases. This category involves persons who obtain counterfeit or altered birth documents, counterfeit driver's licenses, and obtain passports in the false non-existent identities. This situation is encouraged by ads which appear in the news media purporting to provide almost any type of documentation that can be imagined, identity documents, driver's licenses, etc.

Some persons have been known to obtain more than one passport using one or both of the above methods. In virtually every case, these persons claim birth in the United States.

The Passport Office in cooperation with other federal agencies has recently uncovered an extensive operation in California by vari-

ous individuals and groups to obtain and sell documents which will enable a person to use a false identity. Information indicates there are over 1,000 false identities available for sale. At the present time we are unable to ascertain how many have actually been sold. The documentation obtained by this group generally consists of a birth certificate of a child who died shortly after birth or at an early age, plus a driver's license and a Social Security card issued in this name.

FALSE IDENTITIES

The facts of an actual case will demonstrate the procedure. "George Perry," a delightful, bright-eyed child was born in Texas on Aug. 30, 1944. A short time later, the family moved to California, where, on June 24, 1947, the child was drowned in a tragic accident. The grief-stricken family would be horrified to know that a copy of the birth certificate of their child was obtained in 1973 and used to obtain a driver's license and Social Security number by a person now incarcerated and awaiting trial on charges involving murder, drug trafficking and false statements in a passport application.

In essence, the identity of the deceased child was used by this criminal. When the subject attempted to obtain a United States passport in 1973, his false identity was detected.

While the Passport Office was successful in detecting the fraud in this and other cases involving this type of operation before the passport was issued, a number of persons using this technique have been successful in obtaining United States passports. Evidence and information currently emerging show that a number of persons involved in this operation are also involved in illegal drug activities. A coordinated effort initiated by the Passport Office is now being carried on by several government agencies to terminate the activities of these individuals and groups.

Beginning Aug. 1, 1929, the Passport Division (as it was then called) started to maintain a statistical record on passport frauds and suspicious cases. The Passport Office has never been permitted to hire investigators. Fraud research, reports and limited actions were, then as now, carried on by a small legal unit. Reports and summaries were forwarded, then as now, through channels to whoever at that precise moment had an alleged interest in fraud activities.

On Jan. 10, 1937, the Passport Office prepared a comprehensive report on passport frauds and the contents are as appropriate to the situation today as they were then.

Records compiled by William Duggan, chief of the Passport Office Legal Division, indicate that passport fraud was a subject discussed at every House Appropriations subcommittee hearing from 1930 through 1955 with the exception of 1952 and 1954. Despite this, in 1955 when I became director of the Passport Office I was appalled at the lack of staff, lack of space, lack of equipment and the general sweat shop conditions which existed in the office.

My predecessor advised me orally and subsequently by letter that she had never been accorded adequate support by her superiors in the Department of State and that she never received the full appropriation voted to the Passport Office by the Appropriations committees. This fact was made known to the proper officials and for a few years thereafter the Passport Office was permitted to expand and concentrate on its statutory responsibilities.

REPEATED WARNINGS

In a reorganization of the office in March 1956 we established a fraud unit in our Legal Division which is now known as the "Enforcement Branch." We also established an in-house quality review of passport applications. Since the rise in domestic frauds in Fiscal 1971 the Legal Division has given

special emphasis to searching for and documenting suspected passport fraud cases. This has resulted in the initiation of new fraud detection techniques.

I don't underestimate the fantastic cost and human suffering resulting from worldwide drug traffic. But this should have been evident to any but the ridiculously naive back in the '50s and '60s. Whether the lack of action results from indifference or stupidity, the end results are the same.

There is no use denying the fact that those of us who are exposed to the machinations of the criminal element in this country, are frustrated and discouraged by the lack of action on our repeated warnings to the dangers of fraudulent documents submitted to the federal and state government for the purpose of false identification.

I pointed out in my Sept. 15, 1972, testimony before the Senate's Internal Security subcommittee that the Passport Office has been ringing the alarm on passport and identification frauds for 43 years. I can testify to the fact that, in the past 19 years while I have been director of the Passport Office, we have been vigorously fighting this serious problem. During the past several years, the failure to obtain investigative support for the Passport Office fraud program has caused the situation to deteriorate almost beyond description.

It is a fact on record that I have repeatedly requested personnel to combat the growing workload and attendant fraud situation. We have spent a great deal of time attempting to get our message across and making recommendations to the Department of State through budget presentations, through conferences and reports and memoranda which never see the light of day. There has been no evidence of support nor even interest in our problem. The cost of this neglect cannot be overestimated.

Years ago document frauds were estimated to cost the United States government a half-billion dollars annually in the loss of taxes. Today, a conservative estimate of the cost is closer to \$1.5 billion down the drain. The hidden total is anybody's guess—and this tremendous drain of revenue must be made up by every American who pays taxes. In other words, documentary fraud is being effectively subsidized by the citizen taxpayer.

The appalling fact is that most of our citizens are abysmally ignorant of these facts. They are constantly being diverted to other matters, relatively unimportant when placed in juxtaposition to the existing strata of crooks and criminals operating in American society.

Unless Congress takes decisive action to make fraud a non-paying proposition, it will continue to spread and be totally unmanageable. Swift and stern measures should be taken to make the use and submission of fraudulent documents to any department, agency or segment of the U.S. Government a costly and unpleasant experience. In my opinion this should certainly include such documents as naturalization certificates, Social Security cards, visas and passports, licenses and any other such reference which might be used as personal identification for the obtaining of services from the federal government.

I want to state as emphatically as possible that we in the Passport Office are at the end of the rope. We are drowning in paperwork involved in management studies, statistics, time-studies, manpower utilization studies, productivity, analyses and other such matters which seep down to us from the upper echelons of management and administration. At a time when fraud is increasing we are denied staff to combat it.

If we ever get Administration and congressional support, there are, in my estimation, some immediate and long-term remedies. For instance:

The enactment of legislation which would make it a criminal offense for any organization or individual to apply for or procure any identification pertaining to another person for the purpose of establishing by such identification a false identity. This would cover the current misuse of birth and baptismal certificates, driver's licenses and other identifying documents for the purpose of obtaining passports and other benefits illegally from the federal government.

It should be remembered that passport applications come to us through the mail and any legislation contemplated should take note of the fact that the Post Office is thus involved in the transmittal of the fraudulent documents.

The Passport Office must be supported in its staffing requirements. We cannot go through another year of mounting workload, directly and indirectly related to the issuance of passports. Meat-axe cuts of essential security and public services, which pay for themselves many times over, are not justified at any time, but they are especially obnoxious when compared to the waste of time and manpower in the duplication of effort and unessential paperwork which we see at the echelons over us.

The Passport Office must be supported in its requirements for prompt and thorough investigation of the fraud cases which presently we forward to the Department's Office of Security. In my opinion we cannot and should not be forced to wait six months or a year or two for investigations of violations of passport criminal statutes.

I want to make it clear that I am not blaming the Office of Security for the long delays. That office is understaffed, according to its director. The Office of Security has felt the axe as has the Passport Office. Now, if the Department of State cannot handle these investigations promptly, I suggest that the investigative process on passport frauds be transferred to some other area of government which can do the job expeditiously and professionally, or transfer the investigative function, with adequate personnel, to the Passport Office.

The Passport Office services to U.S. citizens must be expanded through new field agencies and facilities. I have been recommending this solution to our situation for five years and for five years it has been denied—not in the Congress—but within the bureaucratic machinations of the annual intra-departmental budget hearings. Unfortunately, too many decisions are being made by officials who have little or no experience in the problems of a line operation. Our recommendations are based on facts, experience and precedence. But for years, our persistent warnings and recommendations and suggestions have fallen on deaf ears.

Is anyone interested in stemming the financial drain of a billion and a half tax dollars? Who is looking into the waste, indifference, inefficiency, overlapping functions and duplication of work in government? Who is concerned with the deteriorating integrity of government documents brought about by counterfeiting, fraud and perjury? Indeed, who does one go to for help? Who? Who?

Our flag need not be lowered solely in mourning for the dead who have served our country well. Lower it to half mast in mourning for the living who have forgotten allegiance and loyalty, who "pass by on the other side" when firm action and decision are required, who do not want to get "involved" in unpleasant or controversial situations, who disdain the law, give succor to our enemies, and who, through their indifference and disdain towards our national well being, destroy the very fiber and essential character of our country.

THE CASE OF THE SEALED ENVELOPE

HON. ROBERT P. HANRAHAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. HANRAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I am sure the credibility of our President is as important to my colleagues as it is to me. The Chicago Tribune ran an article last week which other Members may find of interest:

[From the Chicago Tribune, Mar. 2, 1974]

THE CASE OF THE SEALED ENVELOPE

The ripples from Watergate are lapping closer and closer to the doors of President Nixon's Oval Office. The grand jury yesterday gave Federal Judge John Sirica indictments charging H. R. Haldeman, former White House chief of staff, and six others with obstruction of justice and perjury or making false statements in connection with the Watergate coverup.

It is the first time a formal charge has been made against Mr. Haldeman. Also named are John Mitchell, former attorney general, and John Ehrlichman, former domestic affairs adviser, who are both under indictment in other matters; Charles Colson, formerly on the White House staff; and Robert Mardian, Gordon Strachan, and Kenneth Parkinson, all formerly associated with the Committee for the Re-election of the President.

But these indictments, explosive as they are, pale in importance before a sealed envelope which the jury gave to Judge Sirica. After reading it, he announced that it would be held "in a safe place until further order of this court."

This is a highly unusual step for a grand jury to take. But then this is a highly unusual situation. The general assumption, predictably enough, is that the envelope contains the jury's findings relative to the President of the United States.

On this assumption, we believe the jury did just what it should have done. There is serious doubt whether a President is subject to indictment. Judge Sirica himself has said that any evidence involving the President would probably be turned over to the House Judiciary Committee for its use in determining whether to recommend impeachment of the President. Under these circumstances, the jury may quite properly have decided not to take the responsibility for releasing anything which might intrude upon the constitutional prerogatives of the House.

Whatever part the President may have played in the coverup, he has already been subjected to a degree of public scorn and ridicule which would be utterly intolerable if any lesser personage were involved. Even a President is entitled to fairness.

The problem now facing everyone involved—the judge, the House, the President, and the country—is one of time. The guilt or innocence of the lesser players in this tragedy, even Messrs. Haldeman and Mitchell, is of trivial importance to the country compared with what the people think of Mr. Nixon himself. If he is in fact innocent, then every day's delay in demonstrating this to the country's satisfaction will be a tragedy in itself. The longer the uncertainty persists, the more the country will suffer.

To this extent, the mere existence of the sealed envelope, whatever its contents, calls for early action by the House Judiciary Committee—either to clear the President, if it can find persuasive reason for doing so, or to recommend a vote on his impeachment.

And this brings us to the dilemma. The

President's guilt or innocence depends largely on evidence presumably to be brought out in the trials of Messrs. Haldeman, Mitchell & Co. According to Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski, these trials may last three or four months. Impeachment proceedings in the meanwhile might jeopardize the fairness of the trials.

In short, the sealed envelope has taken on an awe-inspiring importance, and Messrs. Haldeman & Co. have been relegated to minor roles in their own trials. If the sealed envelope and the accompanying briefcase do indeed contain evidence against the President, if any of the seven plead not guilty, and if it is improper for the two proceedings to take place at the same time, then for the sake of the country it may be wiser to give priority to the Judiciary Committee.

LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE

HON. VICTOR V. VEYSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. VEYSEY. Mr. Speaker, even during the depression when the U.S. economy was at a low point, thousands of foreign nationals were coming to our shores. Why would they immigrate into a country where unemployment was commonplace and money was scarce? Because they knew that the freedom to attend the church of their choice, to have a choice and a say in their government, to have the freedom of movement, and dignity were far more precious than any other material consideration. Those precious rights that we take for granted, are the envy of all oppressed peoples.

A country who had these inalienable rights, Lithuania, lost them on June 15, 1940, when she was invaded and occupied by the Soviet Union.

The Lithuanians, so very much like those Americans who fought for our freedom, from the beginning of the occupation have waged an intensive fight for freedom. During the period between 1944 and 1952, some 30,000 Lithuanian freedom fighters lost their lives in an organized resistance movement. Thousands of others were imprisoned or deported to Siberia.

The Soviets are so intense on assimilating these people that they have deported them to other parts of Russia, allow only Russian to be spoken as the official language, and in general try to "breed out" any nationalism.

We, in Congress, have fought diligently for human rights for our people and the world. Our principle of freedom and independence is known throughout and we should assert our influence to gain acceptance of our principles for all the peoples of the world.

I join my colleagues today in expressing my support of their fight against communism and for the liberation of Lithuania and all other Soviet-enslaved nations.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR BLIND AND HANDICAPPED

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased at the overwhelming approval which the House gave yesterday to the bill H.R. 11143, to authorize appropriations and expand certain programs of the Committee for Purchases of Products and Service of the Blind and Severely Handicapped. Passage of this legislation will insure that the important work accomplished so far by the Committee which included the employment of over 5,000 blind and handicapped persons in 1973 will continue in the years to come.

In addition to expanding the authorization period of the Committee, another important aim of this legislation is to make it more responsive to the needs of the individuals they assist in obtaining employment. One of the key sections of the bill expands the public membership of the Committee from its present three members to five. One of these new members will be a person with knowledge of the problems incident to the employment of the nonblind handicapped. This is significant because in the past the problems of both the blind and nonblind handicapped worker were lumped together, this will allow each group to get the specialized attention they need.

The second new public member of the Committee will be a director of a State vocational rehabilitation agency. I applaud this addition to the Committee and feel it will help the Committee in its achieving the goal of providing every blind and handicapped individual they serve with the opportunity to reach their full potential in the working world.

The bill authorizes funds for the Committee through fiscal year 1979. This will provide the Committee with the financial continuity necessary for them to continue to provide these essential services for the blind and severely handicapped of our society.

Far too often the blind and handicapped person in the society receives nothing but empty promises of help. We are considering legislation today which seeks to expand the work of a Government agency which has worked. Their accomplishments on behalf of the blind and handicapped are impressive. These people are not seeking handouts, rather they are hoping to contribute to the society through gainful employment. This opportunity should not be denied, rather it should be expanded to cover each and every person who desires it. Our passage of this bill will insure that the commitment to improving the quality of life for the blind and handicapped in America will continue.

LITHUANIA'S DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

HON. GILBERT GUDE

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, February 16 was the 56th anniversary of Lithuania's Declaration of Independence. Although Lithuania was recognized by several countries including the United States and Russia, today its independence has vanished. The Baltic nation is presently suffering under Russian rule as a state in the U.S.S.R.

During the two decades after their declaration of 1918, the Lithuanians demonstrated their great ability and desire for self-government. The country adopted a constitution modeled partially after that of the United States which provided for a President and a parliament. Land reform legislation was passed which increased the number of farmers and thereby the agricultural output of the country. Terrific strides taken in industry were accompanied by labor control laws, and other social legislation helped with the institution of more equitable laws. Material and social prosperity was coupled with a cultural growth unparalleled in Lithuania's long history. The number of schools swelled, literature flourished, and there was an awakening appreciation of art and music.

The year 1940 brought the Second World War and Russian occupation of Lithuania. The Soviets requested that a friendly government be installed and, when such a request was not willingly granted, a rigged election produced a parliament of Soviet-allied statesmen. They asked for entry of Lithuania into the U.S.S.R. as a Soviet state, and the nation was annexed 1 month later. A process of Russification commenced which included deportations throughout the 1940's. As a result, much of the country's population is either Russian or Polish. Despite this decentralization, the Lithuanians have kept alive their fight for freedom. From 1944 to 1952, the inhabitants were involved in a guerrilla war with Russia, and as recently as May of last year there were protests in the capital city concerning Soviet rule.

While many nations behind the Iron Curtain are resigned to their fate as satellites of the Russian Government, the Lithuanians have protested and I am confident will continue protesting until the Soviet straitjacket is removed. Their love of freedom is equaled only by their courage as they battle for their basic human rights which have been suppressed. The United States joins all free countries of the world in commendation of Lithuania's valor, and in the hope that someday the independence about which Lithuania has dreamed for so long will again become a reality.

VOICE OF DEMOCRACY

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, each year the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary conducts a Voice of Democracy contest. This year nearly 500,000 secondary school students participated. The contest theme was "My Responsibility as a Citizen."

I am proud that the winning contestant from my State, Ms. Laura Tramonozzi, is one of my constituents, and I ask that her speech be included in the Record as follows:

MY RESPONSIBILITY AS A CITIZEN

The challenge of the times demands what we must do to keep our world beautiful and bountiful. We want to live in a place where growth, development, and human happiness can flourish. What better place to begin this discovery than in our own country and in ourselves.

Before one can be pronounced a good, responsible citizen, a few points should be considered. Remember this country was founded upon the principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity. Our decision today must be how we can make these principles survive? They are absolutely necessary in our daily lives because they demonstrate the essentials of the well being of everyone. To me the characteristics of good citizenship are: Conviction—the firm belief that motivates action. Compassion—the sharing of another person's sorrow or hardship; Courage—the moral strength to face danger, trouble, or pain without fear... Conviviality—the relationship between two friends; Creativity—the ability to produce something new, useful and imaginative.

While all these thoughts are relevant for the masses, they are also generalizations. How can I assess my own responsibility as a citizen? Am I of the firm conviction that my country is the one country in which I am proud to be a citizen? These are crucial times... the credibility of our leader is constantly questioned, the edicts of our judicial system are frequently revised, there are alarming exposures of corruption and crime revealed every day.

I see my responsibility as a defender of all that is good—and a resister of all that is wrong. I believe in Constructive means to rectify the ills of life.

In my own small way I have tried to exercise diligence in the performance of my duties. To prove my concern for the greater good of my community, when the local civic group was formed, I volunteered to assist in the various facets of preparations and I became the first junior member of the Oak Square Civic Association. After attending eighteen months of court hearings, it was very satisfying to see the fruition of the discussions—the dedication of a multi-purpose outdoor recreation park.

This past summer I felt there was a need for a Little Theatre Group. I was concerned about the teens and subteens who had nothing to do but roam the streets. I approached the local director of Summerthing who was delighted to sponsor me. About two dozen young people responded and shared in a happy and enriching experience. My joy was in knowing that something of value which I had been fortunate to learn, had been shared with others. As a volunteer hospital worker this past summer, I found that

being needed was indeed being a good citizen.

From these simple involvements I trust that I have acquired the proper attitude, compassion and moral courage to take constructive action in the future. I believe that sharing and promotion are man's inherent traits of basic sociability. They are the seeds implanted in man to survive TOGETHER as good citizens.

The creativity needed to enhance these characteristics was nurtured in us by our Yankee forefathers. They were forced by circumstances to make do or do without. Simplicity and togetherness conditioned their lives when they launched out as a new nation. Today, golden opportunities present themselves. They can help us achieve spectacular performance in the promotion of good citizenship.

Without a doubt, our forefathers were our first and best citizens. In the Constitution, they established the groundwork, the principles of good citizenship. As the time approaches for the Bicentennial Celebration, let each of us emulate our forefathers. Let us recreate the spirit of Proud Citizenship—let us revert to Simplicity, Justice, Honesty and Involvement—the indicators of free loyal American Citizens.

"HOOSIER HYSTERIA"

HON. EARL F. LANDGREBE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Speaker, contrary to what some nonresidents of the great State of Indiana might believe, the term "Hoosier Hysteria" is not meant to refer to the political picture in Indiana.

Instead, the term "Hoosier Hysteria" has been coined to describe the excitement generated each year by the Indiana High School Athletic Association's State high school basketball tournament.

Since this tournament was established back in 1911, the four phases of the event, sections, regionals, semi-State, and State tournaments have provided not only excitement, but a "happening" in every community. While the young people provide displays of their athletic prowess on the basketball courts, the games also provide a chance for communities to come together.

As a result of this "Hoosier Hysteria," Indiana has become known throughout the Nation as the greatest basketball State in the country. We in the Second District are extremely proud of the part that teams from our part of the State have played in building this tradition.

In 1974, six teams from the Second District claimed sectional championships and will advance this weekend into the regional tournaments. I would like to make my colleagues familiar with the names of these teams as they carry the hopes of thousands of people from their respective communities into the upper rungs on the ladder of basketball success in Indiana:

The North Judson Blue Jays of Starke County, winners of the Knox sectional.

The Valparaiso Vikings of Porter County, winners of the Valparaiso sectional.

The Hebron Hawks of Porter County, winners of the Kankakee Valley sectional.

The Plymouth Pilgrims of Marshall County, winners of the La Ville sectional.

The North White Vikings of White County, winners of the Benton Central sectional.

The Lafayette Jefferson Bronchos of Tippecanoe County, winners of the Lafayette sectional.

We are very proud of the young men on these teams and the communities they represent and wish the Congress to take note of their achievements.

SALARY PROPOSAL NEEDS REJECTING

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, the proposed pay raise, for Members of Congress, the Cabinet, and top Federal officials, comes at a time in which our country is facing grave economic problems. I am against such an increase.

In an editorial that appeared in my hometown newspaper, the Bryan Daily Eagle, the editor points out some very real problems and consequences that go with this pay increase. I believe we should have that negative vote that would stop the salary increase.

The editorial follows:

[From the Bryan (Tex.) Daily Eagle, Feb. 2, 1974]

SALARY PROPOSAL NEEDS REJECTING

In the interest of federal spending and the depressing state of the United States' economic and political condition, Congress would do well to reconsider taking President Nixon up on his suggested pay raises.

Members of Congress, the Cabinet and top federal officials are scheduled to receive pay hikes in excess of 7 per cent in March with additional increments in 1975 and 1976. The salary increases are part of the budget package to Congress from the President.

Annual salaries for members of Congress would go from \$42,500 to almost \$46,000 in March. Cabinet officers, now earning \$60,000, would get almost a \$4,000 raise and upper bureau officials would get similar increases. Nixon's proposal would also boost the pay of many top federal workers under the government's "supergrades." Salaries on those jobs are now frozen at \$36,000.

Although this is the first pay increase for the government's upper echelon since 1969, the timing is most ill-timed and inappropriate. Obviously the taxpaying citizen of this nation does not expect his congressmen and government officials to serve for a pittance; but with the administration and Congress setting guidelines for pay increases at 5.5 per cent, it is hard to justify one for themselves which is higher than that suggested for the common laborer. It is equally difficult to convince the middle-income wage earner that \$42,500 isn't already a sufficient wage for a congressman. The proposal appears rather inflationary.

Nixon's proposed wage increase comes at a most unfortunate time in his career. Here is a President of the United States proposing a healthy salary increase for a Congress being asked to bring impeachment proceedings against him. It clearly smacks of a payoff attempt and Congress would do well to think twice before letting itself be placed in that position.

Under law, the only thing which can stop the proposed salary increase is a negative

vote by Congress within 30 days after the proposal is made. At this point in time, with elections coming up this fall, congressmen may find a new salary increase won't sit too well with the already economically and politically strained public. The proposal should be rejected.

PLIGHT OF OLDER AMERICANS

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I wish to share with my colleagues the remarkably thoughtful comments of one of my constituents, Mr. Joseph Cameron, on the grim problems which confront older people.

The comments follow:

DUNDALK, Md., February 22, 1974.
Congressman CLARENCE D. LONG,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN LONG: As a citizen and public official of the state of Maryland, a Congressman concerned with your constituency, and the well being of your country, you are to be congratulated for your devotion in office.

You are familiar with the following remarks, but I am sure there are many who are little concerned with the brief thesis presented here-in.

Patience ceases to be a virtue. This is an old adage that has gained momentum in a large segment of our society. The thirty million retired people are tired of playing games for peanuts. An impass or blind alley has been reached, and we try to placate human stagnation with trivial activity.

Genial sociological involvement of the Senior Citizen by different organizations is good, but after the dance what? Coffee and a sandwich, cards, arts and crafts, a picture or lecture. Social chatter is a good release for frustrated emotions, or it can become devastating to an individual who does not see a solution to the dilemma of the upward spiral of the cost of living.

Regimental activity can only fill a small percentage of time; then the stern reality of existence becomes catastrophic.

I have been involved since retirement in close proximity with some of the conditions you are familiar with. Special studies as a supervisor with Bethlehem Steel, Studies with Johns Hopkins Hospital, City Hospital, Spring Grove Institution, Visiting Minister. This has given me the opportunity to come in contact with a great number of people under all circumstances.

What I refer to now is to clarify my opening remarks. In many involvements with Senior Citizens I find the inequity thrust upon them by hospitals, doctors, nursing homes, Social Security, insurance, Blue Cross, Blue Shield, stores, high taxes, rent, etc. The opportunity to make a choice, to see and do what is appealing to them is denied by the continuing upward escalating cost of living.

In a survey I made, I found one third of the retired people on Social Security received less than \$100 per month, the second third less than \$200, the remaining third \$300 or less. Some were renting, some are home owners. The increase granted at times by Social Security has disappeared long before the first increased check arrived.

Thousands of people have made payments for thirty years and more to Social Security. Their place of employment contributing a like amount, this has amounted to millions of dollars. Many have purchased homes through F.H.A. making a loan from the

government from the fund they had contributed to through taxes and Social Security. You have the thanks, Congressman Long, for your efforts in behalf of Social Security recipients, and from your local constituency for efforts and results of achievements in our community.

As we represent thirty million Social Security votes, we do so with the knowledge that this could be a decisive factor in an election.

Our people are entitled to more than a ride on a street car called desire. Decisive action is the order of the day. To be allowed the dignity of a rewarding retirement, after years of contributing to the affluent advancement of our nation, not only from a monetary standing, but a physical, mental, and moral motivation, justifies more than a room, a pot of beans, and by chance a television.

We call upon our nation for an equitable adjustment to the base rate of our Social Security system, with the adjustments to the fluctuating cost of living.

With highest regards.

JOSEPH W. CAMERON.

LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. JOHN W. WYDLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. WYDLER. Mr. Speaker, on February 16, 1918, Lithuania declared its independence. Two years later, after the Lithuanians and other Baltic countries had fought against the Bolshevik's Red Armies, the Communist Government in Russia recognized that independence in a formal treaty. Then under the guise of protecting Lithuania from German aggression, the Soviet Union intervened in 1940, and ultimately annexed Lithuania to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. This was supposedly accomplished by election, however, it was a cruel hoax that denied the Lithuanians their freedom.

The strength of character and national resolve of the Lithuanians have kept this, the 56th anniversary of their independence day, an important event in their lives. It allows them to once again display their spirited independence to the Russians who rule their country through the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

In fact, in May 1973, Lithuania was toured by Mikhail A. Suslov, CPSU Politburo member to bestow the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples to Lithuania. This was in honor of the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, but should be interpreted as a signal of the Kremlin's concern about its nationalities policy, and its clear failure in Lithuania.

Suslov criticized those in Lithuania who would try to revive nationalism, and he made it sound as if those who were doing so were backward elements of the population who did not know better. Quite the contrary, every expression of independence in Lithuania is a clear expression of dissent and disapproval of the Soviet Union's repressive and humiliating policies.

Even though the Lithuanians only enjoyed two decades of freedom as a nation in this century, they are no less

dedicated to their country and the hope that it will once again be free. It is only right we pause and salute them.

CASE FOR A FEDERAL OIL AND GAS CORPORATION

HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, joint ventures among domestic and international petroleum firms are a significant characteristic of the intricate web of relationships within the oil industry.

Cooperative ventures are advantageous to society when a resulting decrease in costs provides a consequent reduction in price to the consumer. This can be achieved through joint ventures by allowing firms to pool their capital, spread their investment risk, and allow the use of complementary techniques and equipment. By employing a joint bidding arrangement, corporations which may not have had enough capital to bid independently may join together and increase the number of effective bidders for a particular concession. Although the purpose of joint ventures are to provide increased benefits to consumers and corporations alike, I suggest that the major oil companies are using these ventures to extend vertical integration—and therefore monopolistic control—throughout the oil industry.

A recent Federal Trade Commission report claimed that the United States' eight largest oil companies "are interdependent to such an extent that, in virtually every facet of their operation, they have common rather than competitive interests." The FTC study went on to suggest that joint ventures are so pervasive throughout the industry that the major corporations are on a "partnership basis in their exploration and development activities."

The FTC cited the example of the two largest oil product pipelines in the country—the Plantation Pipeline and the Colonial Pipeline. Exxon, Shell, and Standard Oil of California own 100 percent of the Plantation Pipeline Co., while Gulf, Texaco, Standard Oil of Indiana, and Atlantic Richfield own 58 percent of the Colonial Pipeline Co. The FTC also claimed that in all five levels of operation—crude production, crude transportation, refining, product transportation, and marketing of the refined product—strong ties between the United States' largest oil firms predominate. In addition, in 1965, the FTC recorded more than 400 joint ventures among the eight largest domestic oil corporations.

In an attempt to limit the monopolistic control of the large petroleum companies and to increase the competitive forces within the industry, I have introduced legislation creating a Federal Oil and Gas Corporation. The Corporation would enter directly into the petroleum industry in an attempt to provide needed competition. The bill provides "that no joint or cooperative basis is authorized

if there is any likelihood that exploration, development, acquisition, or sale jointly or cooperatively with another entity or entities may adversely affect competition, restrain trade, further monopolization, or violate the spirit or content of any Federal statute respecting trade or commerce."

It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that this approach to joint ventures should prevail for the industry as a whole. My hope is that the Federal Oil and Gas Corporation bill will inspire more analysis of this problem by making the Corporation a model in its approach to the joint venture question.

JULIA BUTLER HANSEN

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, the announcement that Representative JULIA BUTLER HANSEN will retire from Congress at the end of this year means that we in the House, and especially those of us on the Appropriations Committee will lose a colleague of great skill and conviction. While we may lose her presence, she will leave us a record of outstanding accomplishment and a great personal example. As chairman of the Subcommittee of Appropriations on the Interior and Related Agencies, she has shown a keen attentiveness for the protection of the environment and to the need for increased conservation and efficient utilization of the Nation's natural resources. She has also made contributions toward the well-being of the American Indians, both those on reservations and those living in urban areas. Her efforts were consistent and effective in obtaining increased funding for hospitals, schools, and employment opportunities for the Indians.

Mrs. HANSEN has shown that skill, competence, and hard work can indeed break the traditions which have kept women out of key positions of public service at all levels. In addition to many breakthroughs in her earlier career, Mrs. HANSEN was the first woman subcommittee chairman in either the House or Senate of the U.S. Congress. She was the first Democratic woman to serve on the House Appropriations Committee; she was the first woman to serve as a member of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation and, significantly, she was the first and only woman to serve on the House Democratic Steering Committee. Her example has been a guiding light for many, and her service of value to all.

As chairman of the Democratic Committee on Organization, Study and Review, which later became known as the "Hansen committee," Mrs. HANSEN, in 1970, was instrumental in instituting numerous rule and policy changes which were implemented by the House. Among the new rules established are: Elimination of the seniority rule for elevating committee members to chairmanships; a

provision that no member may chair more than one subcommittee; and a provision that no Member shall be a member of more than two committees of legislative jurisdiction. I share Mrs. HANSEN's concern for improving the ability of the House to function and congratulate her for her contribution toward such important reforms.

As Democratic Woman of the Year in 1958, and by her example before and since receiving this well deserved award, she has helped give the Democratic Party a concern for the need to include women and minorities in the policymaking bodies of the party and to insure equal access for all members regardless of race or sex.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a pleasure to review the outstanding career which Mrs. HANSEN has had, and an equally great sorrow that this phase of her public service is over. Her 37 years of public service have created a record of accomplishment which few will be able to equal. I shall miss her insight on the Appropriations Committee and her sincere friendship at all times.

BIG BUSINESS CHIEFS COUNSEL BIG GOVERNMENT

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, if the American taxpayer wonders why big business has fared so well during the economic crisis perhaps the cozy relationship between corporate moguls and their administration benefactors created by service on the myriad Federal advisory committees is one reason.

There are an estimated 1,400 committees with 24,500 members giving the executive branch advice. Among the corporations with billions of dollars worth of assets to protect and which have major representation are: Sarnoff of RCA—a member of 93 committees; Geneen of ITT—92; Jones of G.E.—79; DeButts of ATT—74; Blumenthal of Bendix—67; and Burnham of Westinghouse—58. Over 700 such representatives serve on Defense Department advisory committees alone. The major oil companies: Exxon, Atlantic Richfield, Mobil, Standard of California, Phillips, Gulf, and Texaco are represented on at least 21 such committees. Exxon is on 49.

I believe that it is time for the executive branch of our Government to seek public expertise, that is, advice from sectors of the country not weighed down by billion dollar special interests to protect. For indeed, to paraphrase a familiar maxim, what's good for the people will in the end be good for big business.

Reprinted herewith is a portion of the February 26 edition of the Gallagher President's report:

THE GALLAGHER PRESIDENT'S REPORT

DEAR CHIEF EXECUTIVE: Big business, big government strengthen ties. Close relationship aided by Federal Advisory Committee Act (signed into law October 6 1972). 1973 first full year legislation in effect. Bill provides for creation of private sector advisory

committees to furnish Executive Branch with advice, expertise, ideas, opinions in key areas affecting U.S. national, international policy. Estimated 1400 committees in existence with total membership of 24,500. Among billion-dollar corporations with major representation on advisory committees: Bobby Sarnoff's RCA Corp. (93), "Hungry Hal" Geneen's ITT (92), Reginald Jones' General Electric (79), John deButts' AT&T (74), Mike Blumenthal's Bendix Corp. (67), Don Burnham's Westinghouse Electric (58). Legislation calls for public announcement, attendance at meetings not considered in violation of national security. Complaints mount over committee attempts to exclude public despite bill's provisions to encourage public participation.

Military-industrial complex, oil interests well protected. Over 700 private sector representatives sit on Defense Department Federal advisory committees. E.g., General Dynamics' Dave Lewis, Honeywell, Inc.'s Stephen Keating, Litton Industries' "Tex" Thornton. (See Supplement for representative list of billion-dollar corporation chief executives with Federal advisory committee memberships.) Pentagon muscle enhanced by efforts of private military-oriented organizations with total membership of six million, total annual operating budgets of \$36 million. Many registered as lobbyists or retain "legislative representatives." Include American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Aerospace Industries Association, Electronic Industries Association. Oil interests protected via Federal advisory committees attached to Commerce Dept., Federal Power Commission. Ken Jamieson's Exxon Corp. leader with membership on 49 Federal advisory committees. Followed by Atlantic Richfield, Mobil Oil (33 each); Standard Oil of California (24); Phillips Petroleum, Texaco, Gulf (21 each).

CHILE EXPERIENCE SHOWS SOCIALISM PRODUCES LESS

HON. JAMES M. COLLINS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. COLLINS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today we spend too much time downgrading our own country. We criticize our private enterprise system, yet we never pause to realize how superior it is to any other form of government.

Let's not make the mistake that Chile has just experienced. A Socialist government took over in 1970. By August 1973 they had galloping inflation of 452 percent. There was a shortage of food and medicine. The purchasing power of white collar workers and laborers had been reduced by 50 percent as compared to 1970.

Agricultural production dropped 45 percent in just these 3 years. Mining production dropped 20 percent. Housing starts had a deficit of 40 percent. In 3 years, Chile turned its finances backward from a foreign currency reserve of \$340 million to a debt of \$600 million. Chile is now faced with the serious problems of reconstruction and has to repay the deficit carryover.

Chile concentrated for 3 years on dividing the wealth with more consumption. It was a downhill ride with more socialism. Let's learn from Chile's 3 years of adversity. America should work toward more production, a balanced budget, and more income for those who produce more. Growth comes from increased production and a sound fiscal policy.

SHAPELL INDUSTRIES HONORED

HON. THOMAS M. REES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, many observers of the American scene have noted that today the American people are going through a very deep change of attitude toward their lives and institutions. They seem to be turning inward—in a search for new and more meaningful values.

I believe that one of the manifestations is that our citizens are concerned, more than ever before, about the quality of their lives. They are no longer satisfied to be stuffed into unimaginative crackerbox subdivisions which dot the landscape forming inflexible grids. They want their homes and communities to afford more than bare shelter sporting the latest in nationally advertised appliances.

I am privileged to have as a constituent company, Shapell Industries, Inc., nationally recognized builders and developers. This firm has for years specialized in excellence of community development. Mr. Nathan Shapell, chairman of the board, has recently been commended by both the cities of Long Beach and Norwalk for Shapell Industries' contribution to the high quality of life in these communities as depicted in their residential and commercial developments.

Mr. Speaker, I would like at this time to place in the Record these two resolutions of commendation honoring Shapell Industries for their leadership and dedication in improving the quality of life in these communities through creative development.

The resolutions follow:

RESOLUTION OF COMMENDATION—SHAPELL INDUSTRIES, INC.

Whereas, the City of Long Beach prides itself on high standards for land use and residential development; and

Whereas, the City of Long Beach is known for its beautiful communities; and

Whereas, it has come to the attention of the City Council that our high standards are reflected in El Dorado Park Estates, one of our most beautiful communities of homes; and

Whereas, it is worthy of note that Shapell Industries, Incorporated, the developer and builder of all the homes in El Dorado Park Estates, has announced that the last new home in that community of more than fourteen hundred homes has just been sold;

Now, therefore, be it resolved: That the City Council of the City of Long Beach wishes to commend Shapell Industries, Inc., for its high usage of the land on which El Dorado Park Estates has been built; and

That the City Council of the City of Long Beach wishes to commend Shapell for the pioneer usage of all underground utilities in El Dorado Park Estates which presaged by nine years current environmental requirements and demonstrated extreme foresight by Shapell; and

That the City Council of the City of Long Beach wishes to commend and express appreciation to Shapell for the design and quality of the homes in El Dorado Park Estates which has enhanced the quality of life in our community.

Let the Great Seal of the City of Long Beach be affixed hereto.

Adopted this 28th day of August, 1973.

COMMENDATION

Whereas, S & S Construction Company was founded in 1955, with the Company's first development located in the City of Norwalk; and

Whereas, between 1955-1962, S & S Construction Company built 1,346 homes, 136 apartment units, and several major shopping centers in the City of Norwalk; and

Whereas, all of these homes, apartments and shopping centers have contributed significantly to a high quality of life for the people of the City of Norwalk; and

Whereas, S & S Construction Company and its parent company, Shapell Industries, Inc., have recently returned to the City of Norwalk where the company first put its roots down; and

Whereas, the City of Norwalk anticipates a further contribution to this community by the company through residential construction in the traditional quality and high standards of S & S Construction Company;

Now, therefore, I, Arthur F. Gerdes, Mayor of the City of Norwalk, on behalf of the 95,000 residents of our community, do hereby commend Nathan Shapell, Chairman of the Board; David Shapell, Executive Vice President and Director; and Max Webb, Vice President and Director of Shapell Industries who as founders of S & S Construction Company, have performed an outstanding role in the development of the City of Norwalk.

Dated this 17th day of October, 1973.

DISTRIBUTIVE EDUCATION CLUBS

HON. LOUIS FREY, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. FREY. Mr. Speaker, the Lake Brantley High School Patriots of Forest City, Fla., have a new addition to their curriculum that epitomizes the heritage of the United States.

America was built on the principle of hard work and Lake Brantley's new cooperative distributive education (CDE) class operates on that principle.

The CDE class trains tomorrow's workers in merchandising, marketing, and management, of which over one-half of all the working force in America is composed.

Distributive Education Clubs of America (DECA) is a club organized through CDE so students may participate in an organization specifically designed for a distributive education student. DECA is a national organization dedicated to publicizing distributive education throughout the community and State. It stresses community involvement and social awareness.

The Lake Brantley High School DECA chapter has done many things to illustrate this such as: Helping with a community halloween party; sponsoring an 8-year-old Seminole Indian girl on the Brighton Reservation near Okeechobee; planning to purchase, distribute, and plant more than 1,000 trees in south Seminole county; taking a survey concerning the construction of a civic center in the local area; and providing 24-hour protection for the school through a local community patrol.

DECA is indeed a vehicle for students by which they may obtain their personal goals and become responsible citizens as well as tomorrow's leaders.

ENERGY CRISIS

HON. ROBERT P. HANRAHAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. HANRAHAN. Mr. Speaker, whether it is real or manufactured, short-term, or indefinite, the effects of our "energy crisis" are very real, and we are all feeling them sharply. The feelings of the public about the crisis and the Government's handling of it are certainly of interest to me, as I am sure they are to my colleagues. My colleagues may find the following articles of interest in this regard:

ENERGY: A LONG-TERM OR SHORT-TERM CRISIS?

(By Clayton Fritchey)

Maybe, as William E. Simon, the energy czar, suggests, the U.S. budget director, Roy Ash, "should keep his cotton-pickin' hands off energy policy," but Mr. Ash has raised some important points just the same.

Moreover, it is interesting in itself that two such intelligent and well-informed members of the same Administration, with access to the best information the government has, could differ so sharply over the nature of the so-called energy crisis.

Mr. Simon, chief of the Federal Energy Office, insists that the shortages are both genuine and long term. They'll be here, he says, "for a long time to come." Mr. Ash, on the other hand, sees the crisis as "manageable and short term."

If nothing else, their differences demonstrate the inadequacy and unreliability of the government's fact-finding ability in the area of energy, especially oil. Up to now, Washington, having no means of gathering its own oil data, has had to rely on the self-serving figures supplied by the oil industry.

While Mr. Simon is, to be sure, the nation's No. 1 energy expert, it is only fair to say that the Ash view is shared by some very knowledgeable economists and old oil hands. The respected London Economist, for instance, reports that there is even a case "for arguing that the world is likely to be glutted with energy before the end of this decade," which is only six years away.

The present energy "crisis," says The Economist, "is about the 15th time since the war when the great majority of decision-influencing people have united to say that some particular product is going to be in the most desperately short supply for the rest of this century. On each of the previous occasions the world has then sent that product into large surplus within five to 10 years."

The record largely bears this out. Since 1945 there have certainly been alarms over shortages in a range of products, including commodities, metal and raw materials, nearly all ending in a glut of supply when rising prices triggered bigger production and improved technology.

A product generally has a high elasticity of supply. The Economist argues, under the following conditions:

- (1) If it can be produced in many different ways.
- (2) If technology seems on the brink of bringing in more powerful new ways.
- (3) If the distribution system for it can be greatly improved.
- (4) If economics in the product's use seem fairly easy.

In the opinion of The Economist, "energy fulfills each of these conditions in profusion."

Well, it must be conceded that energy can be produced in countless ways: oil, coal, shale, alcohol, windmills, atomic fission and

fusion, harnessing rivers, the geothermal process and other processes yet to come. If the price is right, they'll all be developed.

As to technology, there are almost daily developments, some of them seeming almost like science fiction, such as the demonstration in Bangkok last week of a substitute water-base liquid for the gasoline used by autos. The demonstration was under the auspices of the Thai king and was witnessed by foreign diplomats, including U.S. Ambassador W. R. Kintner. A Volkswagen, using water mixed with unspecified carbons, was successfully driven three miles. Mr. Kintner was "very impressed."

Regarding The Economist's other two points, it is obvious that the distribution system for all forms of energy improves every year; and recent experience has shown that substantial economies can easily be made in the use of energy, which helps in the short as well as long term.

The brightest hope for relatively short-term relief lies with oil, for, regardless of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, most, if not all, of the other major oil countries are already stepping up their production. Indonesia, Iran, Venezuela and Canada are all capable of large and swift expansion.

An even bigger increase, however, will come when the Alaska pipeline starts bringing in 2 million or more barrels a day, and England's great North Sea continental shelf starts producing 2 to 4 million barrels daily. Both of these projects have been accelerated by the "crisis," just as the crisis is speeding up development of America's boundless offshore oil deposits.

Frank Ikard, president of the American Petroleum Institute, notes that the U.S. Geological Survey estimates about 190 billion barrels of oil beneath our continental shelf, which is twice as much as used in the United States in the last 100 years. In addition, there are 1.1 trillion cubic feet of natural gas there, all of it producible.

No one knows how much untouched oil there is in the world but it seems to be almost everywhere. In only the last few days new discoveries have been made in Greece and Bolivia. Some of the Arab producers, in anticipation of ever higher prices, think their oil is more valuable underground than above it. They might learn a few years from now that they had outsmarted themselves.

[From the Washington Star-News, Feb. 23, 1974]

ENERGY AND POLITICS

If anyone wonders why Congress received only a 21 percent favorable rating in a recent Harris opinion survey, he need look no farther than the Capitol Hill foul-up over emergency energy legislation.

President Nixon asked Congress before its December recess to enact a simple bill giving the administration authority to impose gas rationing if needed, to institute a wide variety of mandatory fuel allocation plans and to postpone anti-pollution requirements for cars and factories under certain conditions. So what does Congress do? First it gets tied into knots over adding a "windfall profits" tax against oil companies, and after dropping that idea gets all balled up on an oil price rollback.

Why can't House and Senate members pass the emergency legislation and deal with profits and prices separately? The main reason is that some members seem intent on making political hay with the legislation.

A large share of the blame must rest with Senator Jackson, a potential candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1976, who sponsored the amendment requiring oil companies to roll back the price of crude oil, which in turn presumably would mean a reduction of up to five cents a gallon in gasoline. Now that may earn Jackson some Brownie points with the voters who are angry

over high prices, but the fact is it would not produce a single extra gallon of gasoline nor would it result in a more equitable allocation of supplies available, which at the moment are the most pressing problems for most drivers.

It may be that prices should be rolled back, or an excess profits tax imposed, or some other measure enacted to prevent oil companies from cashing in unduly on the energy crisis. But that is a controversial subject that should be considered separate from the emergency legislation requested by President Nixon.

Some argue that the President already has authority under his national emergency powers to institute gas rationing and order mandatory conservation measures. But there is a legal question involved that could be cleared up with the emergency legislation. The chaotic conditions at the gas pumps, which get worse daily, indicate it is going to be a very short time before the administration bumps squarely up against a decision on rationing. It is time for Congress to give the President the legislation requested and quit playing political games with it.

THE DOLLAR-A-LOAF DEBACLE

HON. BERTRAM L. PODELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. PODELL. Mr. Speaker, in the March 1, 1974, issue of the Jewish Press under my weekly column "Report From Congress" there appeared my general observations regarding the prevailing economic horror story entitled "The Dollar-A-Loaf Debacle."

My article follows:

THE DOLLAR-A-LOAF DEBACLE

(By Congressman Bertram L. Podell)

Not too long ago, a high official in the baking industry issued the dire warning that, due to the Nixon Administration's ineptitude in handling the economy, bread would be costing a dollar a loaf by the beginning of April. It isn't hard to understand that this would condemn a large segment of our population, particularly the elderly living on fixed incomes, to a slow death by malnutrition.

The economics of the situation are such that it soon becomes apparent that this official was exaggerating somewhat. He was basically attacking the manufactured grain shortage that occurred after the massive grain sales to the Soviet Union late in 1971. This man's contention was that the Nixon Administration did not know how to make agricultural plans, and that it had disrupted the natural economic cycle of supply and demand. To a point, he was correct. The sales to Russia did result in higher prices in grain products, and meat and milk products which are dependent on grains for their production. However, this disruption in the supply of grains has almost been completely righted, and, with the expected bumper crop of winter wheat expected in mid-March, the United States may wind up with a 15 percent surplus on hand.

With such a surplus, a fact that would certainly have been available to this high official in the baking industry, why was there no talk of perhaps a reduction, or at the very least, a stabilization in the prices of grain products. Instead, we are warned to steel ourselves for another round of price increases in the coming months. And not only the baking industry, but the beef producers are beginning to sing the same song. Several weeks ago, officials in the meat industry

warned American housewives that they would have to be prepared for higher beef prices. Of course, they said, these prices would not be as high as last August's record high prices, but they would be substantially higher than what we are now paying—as though most of these prices could be considered reasonable.

These two episodes are symptoms of a disease gripping this nation, a disease named "Stagflation." This is a term coined by economists to describe a situation in which there is little or no real economic growth, accompanied by high levels of inflation. The economy is stagnant, inflation is rampant, hence, "stagflation." That is why your paychecks have not been rising to keep pace with the prices you must pay for the necessities of life.

It is difficult to say what causes stagflation, because it is considered to be an aberrant economic condition. Some people, often those in big business, blame government controls which have done nothing to control inflation, but which have disrupted the normal patterns of supply and demand. They are partially right. The government controls instituted ever since Phase II of the Economic Stabilization Program was set aside have done little or nothing to control inflation. Every day we see another segment of the economy being granted inflationary price increases, while the wages which you earn remain at the same level, and may even be losing in purchasing power. The government is not controlling anything worth speaking of.

Economically speaking, a moderate rate of inflation would not be so bad if the economy were growing at a rate faster than that of inflation. For example, if the economy were growing at a rate of 10 percent a year, as reflected in the Gross National Product, and inflation was growing at the rate of 5 percent a year, the real rate of growth this nation's economy would be experiencing would be a full 5 percent a year. This would be evidence of a healthy economy, of growth in the industry and service sectors, and of continuing high levels of consumer purchases. But in the year which just ended, the United States experienced a growth rate of less than 2 percent, while inflation was at nearly 8 percent. Certainly, this nation cannot reasonably consider itself economically healthy.

Is there anything that can be done about this situation, or are we to resign ourselves to a future of high prices and low incomes? For one thing, the administration could fully commit itself to the policy of encouraging economic controls to bring inflation to an end. However, this Administration seems to be headed full tilt in the opposite direction. At this time, the indications are that the Cost of Living Council, which has been rendered virtually ineffective, will not be renewed for the next fiscal year. I think this would be a disaster for the nation. For, even though the Council's effectiveness is limited, the very fact that it exists, and that it does enforce some of the very weak regulations still remaining in effect, may act as a deterrent on some of the more outrageous price increases. Were the Council to be abandoned completely, it would probably be a carte blanche to industry to raise prices to whatever levels they feel the market would bear. In these days when most of us are wondering how we are going to adequately feed and clothe our families, and whether there will be enough fuel to heat our homes and get us to work, we need a positive statement from the Administration that it is aware of these problems and is trying to do something about them.

Such assurances do not seem to be forthcoming at present. The Administration is too caught up in the quagmire of Watergate, and the Congress has its hands full not only with that issue but with the determination of whether the energy shortage is genuine or

has been manufactured by the oil industry itself. It seems that no one has time for figuring out an answer to one of life's simpler questions, such as how much will we have to pay for a loaf of bread. But in the long run, this is just as important a question to this nation's welfare as finding a solution to our energy problems, and I intend to do what I can to make sure that some sanity is restored to this nation's economy.

VIEW FROM A PARISH

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention and to the attention of my colleagues a magnificent article which appeared in the New York Times on February 18, 1974. It was entitled "View From a Parish," written by Rev. Michael T. Breslin.

The article raises many pertinent questions concerning abortion. Abortion is a personal question where the answer should not be dictated by any one religion's dogma. I hope all my colleagues will take some time and read this short but important article:

VIEW FROM A PARISH

(By Michael T. Breslin)

London's Hyde Park turned out, for me, to be quite a disappointment. I expected to hear a lively dialogue between speaker and listener on a whole spectrum of issues. Instead, I found only fruitless confrontation, closed minds on both sides—mountebanks versus hecklers. Has something like this breakdown in communications begun to occur between New York's Roman Catholic hierarchy and laity, between those who hold the "official Catholic position" and those who are concerned for the well-being of our whole society?

Not that the church owes New York any apology for its role in this town. We've been around for a long time, and we've been involved. Witness all the schools, hospitals, social agencies, orphanages and immigrant services.

We haven't run away from the inner city or the "changing neighborhood." And we'll stay—not playing the same role, of course, but we'll be where the action is, and we're not afraid to get our hands dirty.

Our community counts among its members many people on both sides of the major issues: the newly arrived immigrant as well as the immigration official; the happily married and the divorced; the innocent victim, the criminal and the leader of the crime syndicate; public-school and private-school principals, teachers, parents and students; the frightened middle class as well as the poor living on welfare; the racist and his victim; the woman having an abortion as well as her doctor.

To represent so many different people honestly and to provide them with useful moral leadership is not easy. Can we any longer be satisfied with the kind of "soap-box morality" that simply shouts prohibitions—no birth control, no abortion, no sex outside of marriage—but with no mention of human problems?

Can we go on with our maneuvers to get political support for "official church positions" by such open threats to our fellow New Yorkers as "save our schools or we'll flood yours" and "legislate against abortion or be exposed as anti-Catholic"?

Have we even noticed that large numbers

of our people ignore the "official" teachings and refuse to lend political support to the "Catholic" side of current issues? Why do most Catholics practice birth control? Is it true that most of New York's abortion patients are Catholic? Haven't the human experiences of our people taught us to be flexible and to avoid making up burdens impossible to carry?

I believe that today we can settle for nothing less than true moral leadership adapted to the real needs and circumstances of the people who look to our community for strength and direction. Would it not be a betrayal of many sincere people to expose them to more Albany demonstrations, press releases and bishops' letters repeating the so-called "moral absolutes"?

Can't we trust more in the basic goodness of people, in their fundamental life-decision to do what is right, and in their good judgment to choose what, before God, seems right for them as they make the complex moral decisions required of each of us?

Our approach to moral leadership must become more catholic, more universal. There are situations in society that demand not new laws but the dispassionate attention of whole communities. Has our society been focusing its attention sufficiently on its most fundamental moral issues: economic exploitation, inequality of opportunity, political and military accountability, adequate evaluation of schools, wars and production of war machines instead of more beneficial products, personal irresponsibility in some life-styles, a just immigration policy, use of wholesale abortions instead of finding effective means of birth control, racism, escapism through drugs, our worldwide responsibility to the poor?

Isn't it true that every act of man (even killing) is sometimes good and sometimes bad? Isn't the moral value of our individual acts governed by some fundamental choice we have made to orient our whole life either to take care of ourselves above all or to put ourselves at the service of others?

Is it because we have failed to convince even our own people of our "official position" that we are seeking to legislate morality? Don't we see that making of laws is a power that can corrupt the whole society if used blindly? Don't we risk encouraging crime and graft by making unenforceable laws against gambling, prostitution, sex movies, pornography?

Don't we risk favoring one group in our society over another by insisting on legislating the "Catholic point of view" on abortion and private schools?

In general, are we trying to use legal force as a substitute for deep moral reflection on the common problems that our whole society is facing? Do we teach "moral absolutes" because we are afraid to put ourselves into the complete moral situation in which people here are finding themselves as they try to judge what is right?

MACALESTER COLLEGE CELEBRATES 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. BILL FRENZEL

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, today Macalester College in St. Paul, Minn., celebrates the 100th anniversary of the granting of its educational charter by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota. The charter centennial celebration

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will run for 1 year featuring a series of programs by groups and offices of the college.

Macalester College has an impressive reputation for turning out some excellent scholars and is a fine example of the great educational institutions found in the State of Minnesota. I am pleased and proud to salute its long history of achievements and successes.

GASOLINE SHORTAGE

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, the administration's handling of the "oil crisis" as a whole and in its various parts can at best be described as inept.

During the truckers strike, while President Nixon and FEO Chief William Simon were floundering around for a political solution, Gov. Milton J. Shapp of Pennsylvania was forced to step in and deal with the problem.

At this time I enter into the RECORD a column on this situation by Nicholas von Hoffman which is complimentary to Governor Shapp and the Governor's reply.

The material follows:

GASOLINE SHORTAGE

(By Nicholas von Hoffman)

Every day it gets worse. The gas situation, I mean.

Now they're doing this odd day-even day business, and in a lot of places it's not working.

Next there'll be a shoe leather shortage and we'll be to hopping right-footed on odd days and left-footed on evens. On television, you can see pictures of gas station owners strapping on guns like cowboys—arming themselves against their non-customers who'd like to be their customers only there's no gas. Peace with honor at the pumps.

Meanwhile—and you can handle this—they are still debating in Washington whether or not there is a gas shortage. People are fighting for drops of the stuff, spending hours waiting for half a tank of it. Money lost. Work lost. Business lost. Chaos. And the people in Washington don't know for sure if there's a real shortage.

His Czarship—the Fuel Simon—says we don't need rationing, we might need rationing, we do need rationing, we don't need rationing. And he gets some more movie stars to tell the suckers to conserve the stuff.

I say let's have rationing. With rationing we'll get a black market. With a black market we'll get free enterprise and with that we'll get some gas!

It's also time to overthrow his Czarship, the Fuel Simon, let him go the way of the other Romanoffs.

When the truck drivers went on strike he and his Super-Boss, Czar Nixon hid under the bed.

The Governor of Pennsylvania, Milton J. Shapp had to come to Washington to save the country from anarchy.

And now the gas station owners are starting to go out on strike. His Czarship, the Fuel Simon, is already hiding from a posse of angry state officials.

New anarchy. New stupidity. Higher costs

for the working people. Off with the Fuel Simon's head.

And I'm Nicholas von Hoffman saying either bring back Governor Shapp to Washington or move this paralyzed, incapacitated national capital to Harrisburg, Pa.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Harrisburg, Pa., February 27, 1974.

MR. NICHOLAS VON HOFFMAN,
Washington Post Co.,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. VON HOFFMAN: I thoroughly enjoyed your two recent commentaries as part of the CBS Spectrum series which dealt with the Federal Energy Office's handling—or mishandling—of the energy problem and the resulting chaos from their action.

While I'm flattered by your complimentary references to me, quite frankly, I wish it wasn't necessary that I go to Washington to become involved in these problems. It's only because the national leadership has abdicated its responsibilities in these areas, and has left the states and the cities with the problems that force officials like myself to come to the Capitol and seek resolution.

We're the ones left with the angry people. It is our roads that get blockaded. We're the ones who don't have the gasoline or diesel fuel to allocate. The federal government, instead of dealing with the problem, appears to be running away from it.

Nonetheless, I greatly appreciate your kind words and while, as any public figure I am pleased by recognition of my actions; nonetheless, I hope it's not necessary for me to travel to Washington in the future except in the course of normal state business.

Sincerely yours,

MILTON J. SHAPP,
Governor.

P.S. On your point about moving the Capitol—York, Pennsylvania, a short 25 miles south of Harrisburg was the Federal Capital for little more than a year in 1777 and 1778; we'd be glad to move the seat of government back to central Pennsylvania—if you're starting a movement!

MEMBERS URGED TO MISS GRIDIRON CLUB DINNER

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, the annual Gridiron Club dinner has been the subject of some controversy in recent years because of the club's policy of discriminating against women.

This year the Journalists for Professional Equality are holding a "counter Gridiron dinner" on April 6, the same night as the Gridiron Club event.

I would urge all Members of Congress, Mr. Speaker, to skip the Gridiron Club dinner and attend, instead, the "counter dinner" which will be held at 7 p.m. at Mount Vernon College's gymnasium.

The proceeds of this event will go to the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press which provides funds to working members of the press threatened with court action for their failure to disclose sources.

Mr. Speaker, I hope to see many of my colleagues at this event on April 6.

MISLEADING ADS PREY ON PUBLIC

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, recently I have been getting inquiries from my constituents about advertisements purporting to offer—usually for a fee—inside information on obtaining social security benefits.

One such advertisement implies that the Government is guarding secrets about eligibility and states that:

If you do not take advantage of your new social security benefits, you are only cheating yourself . . . It is easy to start getting your new social security benefits.

Another offers a booklet which, although it is free upon request, is deplorably entitled, "Stake Your Claim—How to Work the Social Security Gold Mine."

The facts are, of course, that eligibility for social security benefits is clearly defined by law, and free, accurate information is provided to the public upon request. Any local Social Security Administration office will furnish the information. An individual can write or visit the office nearest to him or the Social Security Administration, Baltimore, Md. 21235, and can receive, free of charge, a statement of his own social security earnings, booklets describing available benefits, application forms, and answers to specific questions.

At this point, I am inserting my recent correspondence with the Social Security Administration on this subject:

JANUARY 18, 1974.

Commissioner JAMES B. CARDWELL,
Social Security Administration, Department
of Health, Education, and Welfare, Baltimore, Md.

DEAR COMMISSIONER: I assume your agency is aware of this advertisement, as well as the contents of the report that is offered at the cost of \$3.00.

Several of my constituents have inquired as to the accuracy of the information in this publication. They also ask why this information cannot be made available free by our Government.

I would appreciate having your comments in this regard.

Sincerely yours,

T. J. DULSKI.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION,
Baltimore, Md., February 4, 1974.

Hon. T. J. DULSKI,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DULSKI: I understand and share your concern about the promotional advertisement, "How to Collect from Social Security at Any Age!" This advertisement has been appearing in many newspapers and we have been concerned with some of the misleading statements that are made about the social security program. As you can see, some statements about the program appear in the form of questions and suggest that complete answers can be obtained only by reference to the report published by the Good News Publishing Company.

I believe that advertising of this type does a great disservice to the public. In addition to undermining its confidence in the

integrity of the social security program, it also helps to create the impression that the individual must obtain from outside sources (at a price) that information which is provided openly and without charge by the government source. The Social Security Administration maintains over 1,000 offices where members of the public may secure accurate and reliable information about social security free of charge.

I recently asked our Chicago Regional officials to get in touch with the company to suggest other approaches to their advertising. In addition, we are currently in contact with the Federal Trade Commission concerning similar promotional materials, (issued by Mr. Ralph Ginzburg, publisher of the magazine, *Moneysworth*, offering a free copy of the booklet, "Stake Your Claim—How to Work the Social Security Gold Mine"). You can be assured that the Social Security Administration regards it as a responsibility to the people we serve to inform them of the deception involved in this type of advertising.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES B. CARDWELL,

Commissioner of Social Security.

I believe the claims in these ads are more than "a great disservice to the public"; I believe they are outrageous. If there is any gold mine connected with social security, it is being worked by these unscrupulous advertisers.

If the Federal Trade Commission is unable to halt such blatant misleading of the public, then Congress needs to take remedial action.

A GREAT AMERICAN

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, on December 5, 1973, Nicholas Johnson left the Federal Government after more than 10 years of dedicated, staunchly independent, and committed service to his country. At the age of 29, Nick was appointed Maritime Administrator by President Johnson. He was the youngest to serve in that capacity since President Kennedy's father, Joseph P. Kennedy, in 1936. He served with distinction there until 1966 when he was appointed to the Federal Communications Commission where he served for the next 7½ years.

Rarely has a Federal administrative official shown such undiminished zeal and independence over a 10-year span of Government service. Rarely has a Federal commissioner so consistently and intelligently articulated the needs and interests of the public.

In 1967 the U.S. Jaycees selected the Ten Outstanding Young Men of America. One was a Senator from Massachusetts—EDWARD M. KENNEDY. The other Federal official was FCC Commissioner Nick Johnson.

Later the New York Times reported college students were turning away from folk heroes like Jerry Rubin and Abbie Hoffman to more solid young leaders. One was Ralph Nader. The other was Nick Johnson. Then the New Republic

selected them as the first winners of its coveted "Public Defender Award."

In this age of turmoil when the integrity, independence, and commitment of public servants is so often questioned, the governmental life and times of Nicholas Johnson serve as a reminder that, with courage, Government officials can be responsive to the common weal.

RED CHINESE-DOMINATED REGIME IN ALBANIA CONTINUES ATROCITIES AGAINST ITS SUBJUGATED PEOPLE

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, there are some who say that the 1970's should be a period of relaxed tensions between the United States and Red China. They say we should befriend the Red Chinese and give them the benefit of our technological know-how, trade with them and permit them to extend their sphere of influence to their neighboring countries.

Mr. Speaker, I say "no" to this policy of acquiescence. I want no part of friendship with a nation that continues to assert a policy of world domination through communism.

At the present time, only three states are under the political influence of Red China. One of those states is Albania. If customs and practices in that country are an example of what would occur if the Red Chinese spread their influence to other countries, I believe this Nation would be condemning such people to a hell on Earth.

I recently came in contact with two particular problems experienced by the subjugated peoples of Albania. Since the Communists took over that state in 1944, many freedom-loving Albanians fled their homeland to come to the West.

Many have taken up residence in my congressional district in New York City. Over the years they have sought to communicate with their families still living in their ancestral homeland, but the Communist dictators have sought to thwart their every effort. They wanted to send back a few gifts to help ease the miserable life those still in Albania must suffer, but the authoritarian regime has cut off all such mail.

In 1967, a most cruel law was passed—or more rightly announced—by the regime in Albania. This new decree declared that all those who fled Albania are "enemies of the people" and made it a crime to communicate in any way with them or to receive mail and packages from them. As a result, many Albanians here in America are unable to find out even if their loved ones in Albania are alive let alone send them any mail or gifts.

Similarly, anyone in Albania who sends letters to the "enemies of the people" in foreign lands, would also be declared

"enemies of the people" and subject to arrest, imprisonment, and death.

This authoritarian state also announced in 1967 that it was the first totally atheistic state in the world. At that time the Communist regime embarked on a program of persecution of all religious people in their country. All places of worship were closed and their property seized. The clergy was abolished and any manifestation of faith or worship was made a crime.

A report of only one of their atrocities reached this country last August. A Catholic priest, 72 years of age, the Rev. Stephen Kurti, was tried and shot in Miloti, Central Albania, just because he baptised a baby privately at the request of the child's mother.

Such actions are not typical of countries that seek international peace and friendship. Such actions, though, are typical of those countries where the doctrines of the Red Chinese brand of communism are prevalent.

We have no diplomatic relations with the Albanian regime—and, frankly, I do not think we should. However, to prevent other Albanias from developing and to prevent more people from coming under the type of dictatorship espoused by the Red Chinese, we should ban all trade and exchange of information with the Red Chinese unless they guarantee the rights of international communication, travel, and religious belief.

We have a precedent for this in the passage by this body of the Mills-Vanik-Jackson amendment which seeks to prohibit most-favored-nation status to the Soviet Union unless they permit their people to exercise their basic right to emigrate freely. So, too, should we require as a condition for any relaxation of trade restrictions with the Red Chinese, that they permit people under their influence, including the Albanians, the right to freely travel, to practice their religion, and to communicate with other people throughout the world.

BANANAS ON PIKE'S PEAK

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, being marked up in the Interior Committee is H.R. 11500, which is euphemistically called a bill to regulate the surface mining of coal, but which, in actuality is an antisurface coal mining thing which, if enacted, would guarantee a lot of cold dark winters by unduly interfering with the Nation's energy supply.

For instance, H.R. 11500 would require each State to declare any or all of its land unsuitable for surface coal mining. At the same time it says this designation shall not prevent the mineral exploration of any area so designated. In other words, the operator who cannot mine an area is allowed to discover how much coal he cannot mine.

That makes just about as much sense as trying to grow bananas on Pike's Peak. H.R. 11500 is notorious and it should be defeated.

LITHUANIAN AMERICANS OF CLEVELAND SPEAK OUT

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, the Lithuanian Americans of Cleveland have issued a resolution in commemoration of the 56th anniversary of the restoration of independence of Lithuania. They speak for millions of their friends and relatives in a land oppressed by foreign invaders. The world is still largely ignorant of the degree of suffering which the Lithuanian people must bear. But Lithuanian Americans are speaking out in their behalf, and their story is being told.

I wish to share with my colleagues in the House one evidence of how the Lithuanian Americans of Cleveland are responding to the tragic situation of their brothers and sisters in the old country.

RESOLUTION

We, Lithuanian Americans of the Cleveland area, gathered at the parish auditorium of the Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church in Cleveland, Ohio, on Sunday, February 17, 1974, to observe the fifty-sixth anniversary of the restoration of independence of Lithuania; and

To honor those who died for Lithuania's freedom; and

To repeatedly condemn the forceful occupation of Lithuania by the Soviet Union, and the continuing physical, religious and cultural suppression of the Lithuanian people by the Soviets, all of which is the direct consequence of secret Soviet pacts with the former Hitler's regime; and

To alarm all the free peoples of the Soviet genocidal actions by settlement of Russian and other colonists on Lithuanian soil with the intent to alter the ethnical character of Lithuania's population, and also the recently intensified anti-religious activities, seeking to destroy all churches; and

To recall the sad fate of Simas Kudirka, the many priests and thousands of Lithuanian citizens in the forced labor camps in Siberia. Now therefore, be it resolved, that:

1. We repeat our demands for the complete withdrawal of Soviet armed forces and all of their agents, thus enabling the Lithuanians to govern themselves.

2. We express our gratitude to the Administration and the Congress of the United States for the refusal to recognize the seizure of Lithuania by the Soviets and for the moral support for the Lithuanian cause, and also request that our Administration modify its present foreign policy by seeking freedom for Lithuania and the other Soviet enslaved nations.

3. We urge our Administration to direct the attention of the world opinion on behalf of the restoration of human rights in Lithuania and to protest such frequency violations by the Soviets.

4. We also urge our Administration to withhold any further aid to the Soviet Union until it releases Simas Kudirka and the countless numbers of other prisoners.

And finally, be it resolved to forward copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, to all

Members of the U.S. Senate and the House of Representative from Ohio and to the news media.

BRICKER AMENDMENT

HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, it was 20 years ago on February 26, 1954, that the U.S. Senate voted on the Bricker amendment and, by a vote of 60 to 31, it failed by one vote to achieve the two-thirds vote necessary to pass the Senate as a constitutional amendment. It was unfortunate that this measure failed of passage.

The Bricker amendment was introduced by former Senator John W. Bricker of Ohio in 1952 and, after extensive hearings, it came to a vote 2 years later.

This proposed amendment was designed to deal with a problem which has been the concern of this Congress: the great expansion of Presidential power in the area of foreign affairs.

The period of World War II saw the emergence of the United States as a world power. There was a movement toward stronger Executive authority in the realm of foreign affairs especially through the use of executive agreements. These executive agreements circumvented the normal treaty route. The executive agreements made by the United States with a foreign power or foreign powers bound the United States in the field of foreign affairs and, unlike a treaty, did not have to be submitted to the Senate for its advice and consent. These executive agreements made major commitments for the United States in world affairs—commitments which excluded the participation of the legislative branch of Government.

The growing U.S. presence in world affairs and the emergence of the United Nations also brought up new problems concerning treaty obligations and U.S. domestic law and policies.

This amendment proposed by former Senator Bricker sought to meet this problem and the growing concern of many Americans that our increasing international obligations would erode some of our freedoms here at home. It sought to alleviate this concern by requiring that any executive agreement made by the President and any foreign country—or international organization—should be subjected to the constitutional limitations on treaties; for example, the advice and consent of the Senate.

The amendment went further to protect any American rights being abrogated or negotiated away by treaty. If any provision of a treaty denied or abridged any right enumerated in the U.S. Constitution, the treaty provision would have no legal effect. This section was designed to prevent treaty law from superseding U.S. constitutional law. In addition, it was provided that no treaty could permit any foreign power or any other international organization to supervise, control, or adjudicate the rights of citizens in the

United States or any other matter within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States. Finally, a treaty could only become effective as internal law in the United States by the process of the enactment of appropriate legislation by Congress.

During this age of Executive dominance in foreign affairs and a period of "undeclared wars," we need this type of protection.

We recently witnessed, during the debate on the Rhodesian chrome bill in the other body, the assertion was made that the United Nations boycott of Rhodesian chrome was binding on the United States despite the fact that this chrome is vitally needed in the manufacturing of stainless steel in the United States. There was the attempt during the debate to make this action of an international body an action equivalent to a U.S. law, and thus binding on our country. Certainly the interest of the United States is not served by aiding or supporting the boycott.

The other legislative body also debated the Genocide Treaty. This measure, if passed by the Senate, would have made many matters of U.S. domestic concern matters of international concern and adjudication.

Although we are willing to cooperate in international bodies for mutual benefit, we need to act in a way which serves the best interests of the United States and all of its citizens. An amendment to the Constitution which would subject treaties and executive agreements to some restrictions would aid us in protecting our sovereignty.

It was unfortunate that the Bricker amendment met defeat. We owe a debt of gratitude to former Senator Bricker for making this fight two decades ago. The United States would be better off today had this fight to pass the amendment been successful. I have introduced House Joint Resolution 778, the full text of the Bricker amendment. Other colleagues in the House have sponsored or cosponsored the amendment. The past 20 years should serve as a lesson to all of us. We need to adopt the Bricker amendment.

MRS. CRAIG

HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, America and Missourians lost an outstanding public-spirited citizen in the death of Mrs. Horace W. Craig, February 19, 1974.

It is through the untiring efforts of citizens like Mrs. Craig, that our democratic process is made to work.

She will be missed by all who knew her and the many who never knew her will benefit from her good works and dedication to our Nation.

The article follows:

SERVICES SET FOR MRS. HORACE CRAIG
AT CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Funeral services for Mrs. Horace W. Craig, McCredie, will be held at 2 p.m. Friday at

First Christian Church. Mrs. Craig died Tuesday at the Callaway Memorial Hospital. She was born Jan. 14, 1898, at Garner, Ark., the daughter of Judge Eugene and Edwina Neville Wallen Burks.

The former Miss Lella Fern Burks, she was reared in California, Oregon, Colorado and Webster Groves. The family moved to Fulton in 1912 and Mrs. Craig graduated from William Woods College in 1918. She attended South East Missouri State College, Cape Girardeau, and taught in the St. Louis County public schools until her marriage to Horace Wise Craig on June 21, 1921.

During the 1920's she taught at Hereford and Craig schools and returned to teaching during World War II at Marein, Millersburg and Hardin schools. She was one of the founders and officers of the Christian Women's Fellowship at Richland Christian Church where she had been a member since 1921.

Mrs. Craig was vice chairman of the Callaway County Democratic Committee at the time of her death and had served as Democratic Committeewoman from McCredie township since 1926. She served as secretary of the committee for several years and as vice chairman for the past 10 years. She was an ex-officio member of the Ninth District Democratic Congressional Committee. She was also an active member of the Callaway County Woman's Democratic Club.

Other organizations Mrs. Craig held membership with included Delta Kappa Gamma; Charity Stille Langstaff chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution which she formerly served as Regent; a past board member of the Daniel Boone Regional Library; a past president and member since 1921 of the McCredie Woman's Club; past board member of the National Alumnae Board of William Woods College and was the recipient of the Green Owl Award in 1964 from the Alumnae Association for her outstanding service.

She was preceded in death by her husband, Dec. 24, 1957, her parents, two sisters, Mary Eulalia and Dr. Eugenia Burks Clark.

She is survived by a son, Daniel B. Craig, Baltimore, Md., a sister-in-law, Mrs. J. L. Dunn, Fulton, a niece, Mrs. John A. Howard, Denver, Colo., and a cousin, Dent Wallen, Mexico.

Friends may call at Browning Funeral Home after 2 p.m. Wednesday. The family requests contributions to a memorial fund to purchase children's books for the Fulton Branch of the Daniel Boone Regional Library. Friends handling the fund are Mr. and Mrs. Harlan Borman, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Dutton, Mrs. D. M. Cuthbertson, Mrs. Bryan Harris and Mrs. Robert Britts.

Burial will be at Hillcrest Cemetery.

CONGRESSMAN MOORHEAD SPEAKS
ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
BLOCK GRANTS

HON. THOMAS L. ASHLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Speaker, few Members of the House of Representatives are as respected for their thorough understanding of the need for high-quality housing and community development legislation as our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Congressman WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD.

For this reason, I believe that his colleagues will read with interest the text of an address delivered by Mr. MOORHEAD on March 4, 1974, before the National

League of Cities-U.S. Conference of Mayors.

In this speech, Mr. MOORHEAD has provided us with a well-rounded and thoughtful discussion of community development block grants in particular, and the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1974 in general.

I insert the text of the speech in the RECORD at this point:

REMARKS OF CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD (D., Pa.)

Mayor Martin, of Norfolk, Mayor Bradley, of Los Angeles, ladies and gentlemen. I want to thank you for asking me to address so august and impressive an assemblage.

Since a recent poll showed that people have more confidence in their trashman than their Congressman, I guess I should be happy to be invited anywhere.

There is no doubt, amidst today's soaring inflation, rising unemployment, and the energy crisis, that public officials—correctly or incorrectly—will bear the brunt of citizen outrage.

Just recently, I saw a bumper sticker which reflects this augury. It read "Dear God, Please Let Me Have Enough Gasoline to Get to the Polls on Election Day."

I think we all agree, for a number of reasons, 1974 will be a crucial year in terms of our national housing and community development policy.

We have not passed a major housing and community development bill for three years.

We are now in the second year of a Presidentially-imposed moratorium on all assisted housing programs.

A bloodied and besieged President, wounded but still possessing great power and authority, faces the threat of impeachment.

The Nation's economy, jolted by rampant inflation, is being further pressured toward higher prices and greater unemployment by the energy crisis.

And finally, it is a congressional election year.

In this swirl of events anything could occur in the next few months, from passage of a full blown housing and community development bill to a presidential veto of same, a veto neither house could override.

I need not remind you—although I will a bit later in my remarks—how very strong a force you represent for translating some very progressive ideas—shared by Congress, the Administration, and your own association—into the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1974.

You've come to Washington ostensibly to hear what the federal government is going to do about giving you the community development tools and resources to revitalize and recast your communities.

You've come to Washington to find out if the federal government will again be the provider of funds to assist in housing those who pay dearly for shelter and those who have no housing at all.

You've come to Washington, I hope, stripped of partisan rancor, devoid of inflammatory rhetoric, to work with the Congress and the Administration to forge the same union that created and approved, in the words of the late Lyndon Johnson, the "Magna Carta of housing legislation," the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968.

Let me dwell on the latter need for bipartisan cooperation—and in your own case—cooperation at different levels of government.

Let's not kid ourselves. The Administration may not have the horses to pass the kind of community development and housing bill it wants, but it has more than enough to stop any effort it does not like.

We know it and they know it.

Therefore, any success rests on mutual compromise.

In the past few weeks, the Housing Sub-

committee and the Administration, in the person of HUD Secretary Jim Lynn, have locked horns and reached tentative agreement on issues which some weeks ago I would have considered irreconcilable.

Much credit for this should go to the Secretary himself, who has engaged in a highly personal brand of diplomacy between HUD and its authorizing committees on Capitol Hill.

We've managed to reach the accords I speak of in a series of extraordinary Housing Subcommittee mark-up sessions with Lynn and his staff present.

We've done this in the spirit of common resolve, devoid of stridency or quest for pride of authorship.

If sincerity alone could father a new housing bill, then ladies and gentlemen, I would suggest that we're dealing with a very pregnant situation.

But we all know that good intentions are not sufficient. It takes more than good intent and good will to produce good legislation. Therefore, I would be remiss if I suggested that the battles were over, the war won. They are not and it is not for we've just begun the skirmish.

I see three crucial demands we must satisfy.

We must produce a community development program which builds on the block grant or special revenue sharing concept.

We must inextricably wed a community development program to a housing component.

And finally, in doing these first two, we must produce a bill which appeals to the broad, often conflicting, needs of a majority of House and Senate members.

In 1971—in an effort to produce a totally new concept in housing and community development legislation—the Housing Subcommittee chartered three panels to investigate the housing issue.

I was fortunate enough to chair Panel #3, which was charged with producing legislative ideas for, and I quote, "developing a suitable (urban) living environment."

Kurt Wehring, one of a dozen outstanding consultants who wrote issue papers for our panel, contributed a work entitled "Block Grants: A Means for Achieving a National Housing and Urban Development Policy."

Wehring's embryonic proposals—and the recommendations of our panel—are what brought you here today.

As you know both the Housing Subcommittee and the Administration last year offered their respective legislative versions of a community development block grant program.

Our's was part of H.R. 10036, the so-called Barrett-Ashley bill. The Nixon Administration countered with the Better Communities Act, or BCA.

H.R. 10036 had three major parts: (1) a program of block grants for community development and housing, (2) a major new program providing for the modernization of our existing public housing stock, (3) a revised program of FHA mortgage insurance with special provisions for assisting middle income families.

The program for community development block grants provides \$2.5 billion to be distributed automatically to communities during the first year of a three-year \$8.25 billion program according to a population, poverty, and housing need formula. These funds would be provided in a block grant form consolidating the urban renewal, water-sewer, neighborhood facilities, and open space programs. To receive funds, metropolitan cities would have to submit applications which contain balanced programs that would eliminate or prevent slums and blight, provide housing for low- and moderate-income people and improve community facilities and services. All communities must, as a condition of receiving these community de-

velopment block grants, submit plans to provide low and moderate income housing.

The Administration's Better Communities Act is quite similar in principal to the community development segment of H.R. 10036, but the Administration would grant funds, under the population, poverty, overcrowding formula, to large counties as well as major cities.

Technically, the Subcommittee is producing an entirely new, or "clean" bill from the major recommendation of each side.

Let's examine what the Subcommittee has done or expects to do. There no longer exists any doubt in my mind—or in the collective minds of the Subcommittee—that we must, and can, begin the community development block grant program in fiscal year 1975, not 1976 as we originally suggested.

One additional year of phasing out current categorical programs means another year of inaction and no substantial progress.

I believe we can put together a bill—and with all systems "go"—see it pass the House by this coming June.

This should give you about six months to comply with the public participation and needs stipulation requirement that precedes approval of your community development application. Using this timetable—which is only a "guesstimate"—eligible recipients could begin receiving their funds by January 1, 1975.

Regarding the applications themselves, the Subcommittee has embraced the suggestion of the Administration—and a position strongly advocated by your Washington staff—to simplify the process greatly and allow you to decide your own priorities with a minimum of interference from Washington or HUD area offices.

The Subcommittee has agreed not to make you go through detailed application requirements before receiving your first entitlement. However we have emphasized quite strongly that the Secretary must conduct a vigorous post performance audit to guarantee proper use of federal funds.

In other words, in the first year to facilitate start-up, the Secretary should not seriously challenge your community development priorities—unless they are patently absurd or unreasonable—but we do expect him to hold back second and third year funds if, in his judgment, you fail to make serious advances toward your own program objectives.

In addition, we want a three year authorization to assure you, when you begin to address your community development needs under the block grant program, that there will be a sustained federal commitment allowing you to complete your programs.

On a most crucial issue, the Subcommittee has tentatively decided to return to the original Barrett-Ashley proposition which would include in your hold harmless share credit for your Model Cities program experience.

That's the good news. The bad news is that we expect to allow Model Cities experience to appear in your formula or hold harmless share for no more than three years—and in many cases for less than three years.

It seems inequitable to continue to grant hold harmless shares—which in most instances will be more than your formula shares—in perpetuity because of a federal program commitment which never was meant to be etched in stone.

However, before you get your hackles up, please be assured that we are assiduously working on a mechanism—which may be a special categorical program or a Secretary's discretionary fund—that would provide additional funds to metropolitan cities to soften the descent from hold harmless, including Model Cities, to your formula share.

While the Subcommittee has yet to adopt the Administration's plan to treat urban counties on an equal basis as metropolitan cities, we are attempting to put urban counties in a special category that reflects their

legitimate community development needs. We might accomplish this by giving urban counties a formula claim on funds which exist in the SMSA once metropolitan cities have received their share.

There are two very good reasons for some such solution.

First, many counties are exercising community development authority granted them under state law, and aggressively pursuing programs for their component governments.

We should encourage this by rewarding those counties which have the legal capacity to perform these activities.

The second reason—and this is one which extends to other facets of the Community development package—is that unless the bill carries a broad appeal (translate this as money) for governments other than metropolitan cities we don't have a chance of winning on the floor.

Reflecting new demographic patterns, more and more Congressmen find themselves representing suburban constituents.

I'm one of them. Before 1970, I represented only wards in the city of Pittsburgh. Following the census and reapportionment, I now represent 85% of Pittsburgh and 150,000 suburbanites east and south of Pittsburgh.

Therefore our community development bill must allocate funds and meet the needs of not only those who have had ample community development experience but also those who have received little or no federal community development money.

While Members of Congress, the Administration, and groups like yourself enthusiastically support community development revenue sharing legislation, that same support often evaporates when the subject turns to federally subsidized housing.

I've little doubt that a community development block grant program, independent of a housing component would sail through Congress with little opposition.

After all, water and sewer programs, open spaces, historical preservation, urban beautification, and some elements of urban renewal appeal to a broad social and economic range of people.

But subsidized housing addresses the needs of only one group—the poor and near poor. Without real lobbying clout in Washington, this group is near powerless.

Yet before we rush to give money to cities and counties and other units of government to confront their community development needs, we must ask ourselves some questions.

For whom are we developing our communities?

What replaces units torn down by urban renewal programs?

What replaces shelter which is labeled worthless by code enforcement programs?

Who lives in model neighborhoods?

The answers are people and housing.

If there is anything which we have learned in the last few years, it is that we cannot have sound community development without a close tie-in with housing assistance and that we cannot have effective housing programs without local governments providing adequate facilities and services and a healthy community environment for housing.

Thus, in all our deliberations with the Secretary we've made it patently clear that we must have a strong subsidized housing program to go along with community development.

For all intents and purposes, the Subcommittee has retreated from its insistence on housing block grants to parallel the community development section as originally suggested by Barrett-Ashley.

The Administration has offered for fiscal year 1975 to fund the construction of 300,000 units of revised Section 23 Leased Housing.

That's fine... for a starter.

The basis for final agreement on a community development bill rests on the Administration's willingness to further expand

the Section 23 program to allow HUD to work with both local housing authorities (LHA's) and private and non-profit developers to create a mix of housing.

Without a housing program, the Subcommittee will not approve a community development bill.

The two, in my mind, are inseparable.

We are several years away from the housing allowance cash grants desired by the Administration and HUD cannot go through the charade of partially funding or fully funding community development programs while turning a deaf ear to housing programs.

Before concluding my remarks, I would like to offer a suggestion on what community groups and cities, which are concerned over the need for adequate housing, can do to fill the void created by the retreat of the federal government from housing assistance programs.

The key to revitalizing a community, whether with new housing or, as more often is the case, rehabilitating older units, is to attract private money.

There will never be enough federal money available to properly fill the needs of all those who spend a disproportionate share of their income for shelter or who have no decent housing at all.

The amount of money to accomplish this has been conservatively established as \$7 billion per year.

The federal government has never spent more than \$1.5 billion annually on housing programs. Thus it is imperative to get banks and savings and loans interested in putting their funds into loan and mortgage programs for inner city neighborhoods.

An extremely successful effort in this regard has taken place in my city of Pittsburgh.

Called the Neighborhood Housing Services, the project demonstrated that community groups, by closely monitoring a revolving neighborhood rehabilitation loan fund, can convince private financial institutions that loan making in the inner city can be profitable.

The group started with a grant from a local foundation. They turned this money into a revolving loan fund which made low interest rehabilitation loans to local residents. This indigenous effort proved so successful that private lenders who had written-off the area once again turned their attention to loan-making activities.

To be a success, such an effort needs: strong local leadership, at the community level and in city hall; a local financial industry willing to consider an innovative self-help program in older communities; a private source of seed money; and finally, an unyielding determination by the community to improve itself.

We've done it on a small scale in Pittsburgh and it can be reproduced in other cities. I urge you to consider it.

In closing let me return to the issue at hand and assure you of certain facts: the members of the Housing Subcommittee desperately want to produce a good housing and community development bill, which the entire House can embrace; the Administration very much wants a community development bill, by holding that hostage for a quality housing component, I think we can get a bill out of committee that both sides can agree upon; the economy of the Nation can get a much needed boost from a strong federally subsidized housing program; and finally, and most importantly, every member of Congress—and the Administration, too—is aware that there are too many crumbling cities and ill-housed people in our country.

By building on these points, employing strong citizen interest, the lobbying strength reflected in this conference, and the inherent lobbying power in this room, I think we can overcome the Administration's retreat from the national commitment to provide "a decent home in a suitable living environment for all Americans."

Thank you.

HARRINGTON CITES NEED FOR LEGISLATION TO PREVENT SOCIAL SECURITY FROM CUTTING VA PENSIONS

HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, over the past week I have received a deluge of letters from veterans and their dependents, from coast to coast, urgently seeking help in their fight against the inflation which is viciously devouring each dollar almost before it enters their pockets. These letters support legislation I introduced on February 13 (H.R. 12787) to protect the pension benefits of veterans and dependents from the legal loophole which denies them the full financial benefit of social security increases, by dropping veterans' pensions they have earned every time social security benefits are increased.

In the first session of the 93d Congress, two laws, Public Laws 93-66 and 93-233, were enacted increasing social security benefits by a total of 16.9 percent. These laws, however, do not guarantee that these increases will be "passed through" to all recipients. To the contrary, because present law requires that increases in social security be considered in calculations of income for determining both eligibility for veterans' benefits and the amount of these benefits, more than 1½ million current recipients of VA benefits will soon find that their checks have been substantially reduced.

In fact, thousands of current recipients will be disqualified entirely from receiving veterans' pensions because of the increases in social security.

In all too many cases, the increases in social security are leaving recipients in worse shape, in terms of total income, than they had been before Congress enacted the benefit increase laws. We should not take away with one hand what we appear to give with the other. Our assistance programs should genuinely enhance the financial security of the aged, widowed, and disabled. To provide only the illusion of help—and play a shell game with the welfare of millions of veterans and their dependents—is not enough. The legislation I have introduced would guarantee that increases in social security enacted during the 93d Congress will not adversely affect the benefits received by veterans, their widows, or their dependents.

We must do more than sympathize with those who depend on fixed incomes. We must protect their rights to the full veterans' benefits they deserve, and act against the injustice of reduced or discontinued pensions resulting from increases in social security. Unless we wish to add to the ranks of those who are already on welfare, we must cease giving with one hand, seeming to acknowledge a grave need for an increase in the means of our elderly, and taking away with the other, because of a needless but damaging technicality in the law.

The following letter from a woman in California is an example of the troubling problems which confront veterans

suffering at the hands of decreasing or terminated pensions due to the increase in social security benefits. The text of her letter follows:

DEAR MR. HARRINGTON: Thank you for taking the time out of your busy schedule to try and help the many veterans and veterans' widows from having money taken from our checks every time there is an increase in social security.

I was shocked when I received my January check of which \$15.79 was deducted leaving my check at \$29.84. (Even before the Social Security increase came through.)

The first payment to the hospital will be raised from \$72.00 to \$84.00. The payment to the doctor will be raised from \$60.00 to \$70.00.

Please sir: where will it all lead to?

I have written several times to the Veterans' Administration. All I received was a form letter explaining the law.

I am in my 74th year. I would like to work so as to make up the difference, but no one wants to hire people this age, even though you are healthy and able to work.

I sincerely hope that some way can be found to correct this law.

God bless you for your effort.

POST CARD REGISTRATION

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, I observed on the Whip Notice this week that the post card registration bill may come up after Tuesday.

I have noticed certain arguments being made that post card voter registration is confusing and discourages people not to register.

Mr. Speaker, these arguments are not valid.

At the conclusion of my remarks, I will ask that the post card used to register voters in Texas be placed in the RECORD.

I do not see why there should be opposition to having large numbers of our constituencies voting.

In my district, with post card registration, the number of voters registered is high. And it is easy to register. In the past I have personally assisted in registering working people and students at the University of Texas at Austin and other schools. Using the post card system many students will register, and then vote.

This is the way it should be, and our democratic system is improved by it.

Below is the Texas post card format:

(Front)

Place stamp here

Fritz Robinson
County Tax-Assessor Collector
Travis County Court House
P.O. Box 1748
Austin, Texas 78767

(Back-left side)

APPLICATION FOR VOTER REGISTRATION
CERTIFICATE

Travis County, Texas

Do not reregister if registered in 1972

Date: _____ 19__

Voting Precinct No. _____ (if known).

NAME OF VOTER
 Mr., Miss, Mrs. (Please print)
 Street address
 Street or Route No. (do not use P.O. Box)
 City Zip Code
 Social Security Number (if known)
 Telephone number
 Sex: Male Female
 Age
 check here if serviceman or student
 (Back-right side)

Residence: I certify that the applicant is 18 years of age or over,* a citizen of the United States, and will have resided in Texas and the county and city for 30 days upon the effective date of the certificate for which this application is submitted. I understand that the giving of false information to procure the registration of a voter is a felony.

*If under 21, show date of birth month day year

FORMER REGISTRATION

If registered in another Texas county during the preceding three years

Name of county
 Residence address

Street or Route No.
 City Zip Code

Mail certificate to the following temporary address if it is not to be mailed to the permanent address above:

Street Number City Zip Code

Mail or deliver application promptly to County Tax Assessor Collector of Your Home County. Application must be received by the registrar 31 days prior to election at which you wish to vote

Sign Here:

Signature of voter agent*

*Husband Wife Father Mother Son or Daughter ONLY

(Circle one where applicable)

Deputy
 Telephone No.

Please note that the left side is used if the voter is registering for the first time. The right side is for those who have moved to another county and must re-register.

I might add, if a person registered the year before, that person is automatically registered the following year.

INADEQUATE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM IN PUERTO RICO

HON. BOB BERGLAND

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. BERGLAND. Mr. Speaker, I wish to state my strong concern regarding the announcement by the Department of Agriculture earlier this week about its plans for implementing the food stamp program in Puerto Rico. It seems that once again the Department is attempting to cut budget corners at the expense of hungry people—contrary to the will of Congress.

Under recent amendments to the Food Stamp Act, the Secretary of Agriculture is required to implement the program in Puerto Rico by June 30, 1974. It appears from this week's announcement that, not only will he fail to meet this deadline—by 9 months—but he intends to restrict eligibility to a level lower than that required by the act and

he also intends to shortchange the island's malnourished poor families on the amount of food stamps they will be receiving.

I shall take up these matters one at a time, starting with implementation. The August 1973 amendments to the act require that the program be operated in every political subdivision of the United States as of June 30, 1974, unless it is impossible or impracticable to do so. It would surely seem that the 11-month period from August 1973 to July 1974, would be sufficient advance notice. Yet, according to this week's announcement the Department is unwilling to bring the program to San Juan until March of 1975—an incredible 19 months from enactment of the amendment. I, for one, am very skeptical that a serious effort is being made.

Let the Department know that the food stamp program has been designed to meet the very urgent needs of hungry people. Unless the Department and the Commonwealth can sustain the burden of proof put on them by the act and come up with showing that it is "impossible and/or impracticable" to bring about islandwide implementation by June 30, 1974, they will be in violation of the statute if the plans in this week's announcement are carried out.

As to the coupon allotments, it appears that the Department has completely failed to take into account the fact that food prices on the island are significantly higher than those in major cities of the mainland. I say this, because according to the announced coupon allotment schedule a Puerto Rican family of four is slated to get only \$122 worth of stamps to meet their monthly food needs instead of the \$142 they would get living in even the least expensive area of the mainland.

One can only surmise at how the Department arrived at the \$122 figure. It may be that they costed out the usual, inadequate diet of Puerto Rico's poor, added a few dollars and arrived at the figure announced—totally disregarding the high cost of standard staple items that are essential to good nutrition. I am calling upon the Department, here and now, to calculate the islandwide cost of standard food items. If they are as high or higher than the mainland then coupon allotments must be raised to whatever level is necessary so long as they do not exceed the statute's maximum: "The prevailing coupon allotment levels on the mainland."

Finally, the eligibility standards are also lower than the mainland's.

It would appear that USDA did not calculate them in the manner required by the act which is to multiply the island's per capita income figure by the number of people in a household to determine that household's maximum income eligibility figure but instead, they followed the procedure used in the mainland. That is to set eligibility at a point at which coupon allotments would equal approximately 30 percent of the income eligibility level. By following the mainland policy they used the inadequate coupon allotment figures previously discussed as the base and came up with eligibility standards that are approxi-

mately 14 percent lower than the mainland's.

It should be sincerely noted, however, that the Department could have used a worse method and determined eligibility by comparing the island's lower per capita income to the mainland's higher figures and then reducing the eligibility by a proportionate amount. Some observers of the Puerto Rico situation feared such would happen and it would, of course, have been in complete violation of the act. The Department wisely chose not to follow such a course.

BILL TO INSURE CONGRESSIONAL SURVEILLANCE OVER DEBTS OWED TO THE UNITED STATES

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to report to my colleagues that our bill to insure congressional surveillance over settlements of debts owed to the United States by foreign nations is gathering continued support in the House.

This legislation, originally introduced by Congressman DERWINSKI and me, seeks to insure congressional involvement in the renegotiation, rescheduling, cancellation or settlement of foreign debts owed to the United States. It is designed to prevent "giveaways" of the American taxpayers' money without prior consultation by the Congress.

We introduced this joint resolution last week with the bipartisan support of over 40 Members. Today, we have reintroduced the bill with 16 new cosponsors, a list of which follows my remarks.

We are also making progress in moving the resolution through the House. Congressmen DERWINSKI, BROOMFIELD, and I were successful in having the House Foreign Affairs Committee adopt our amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, to insure congressional surveillance over currency settlements that come under this act. Our joint resolution applies the terms of this amendment to all currency settlements, involving all American aid, including Public Law 480 funds.

We are looking forward to continued support from our colleagues and ultimate passage in the House.

A complete list of those Members who have cosponsored our resolution follows:

COSPONSORS OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 920
 Wolff, Derwinski, Addabbo, Anderson (Ill.), Archer, Bevil, Broomfield, Brown (Calif.), Cohen, Collins (Texas), Conte, Daniel, Robt. (Va.), Devine, Dickinson (Ala.), Drinan, Ellberg, Fuqua, Gettys, Gross, Harrington, Helstoski, Hinshaw, Hosmer, Hungate, Kemp, Ketchum, Long (Md.), Lott, Mann (S.C.), McCormack, Montgomery, Sandman, Sarbanes, Taylor (N.C.), Tlerran, Whitehurst, Winn, Yates, Young (Fla.), Heinz, Podell, Pritchard, Lelaney, Burke (Mass.), Gilman.

NEW COSPONSORS ADDED TODAY

Abzug, Chappell, Collier, Mrs. Collins (Ill.), Daniel, Dan (Va.), Richard Fulton, Gunter, Holtzman, Hudnut, Ichord, McCollister, Moakley, Reagle, Sisk, Symms, Veysey.

PROGRAM RUN BY ABCD CHANGES LIVES

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, as many Members are aware, the authorization for the Office of Economic Opportunity expires in June 1974. For 10 years now OEO has served the poor, the unemployed, the handicapped, and the economically disadvantaged. It signifies America's continuing commitment to and concern for those persons who have not had an opportunity to become part of the economic mainstream. OEO has helped these people attain independence and self-reliance, not through handouts, but through programs, like job training, designed to equip them with permanent skills. Action for Boston Community Development—ABCD—the major OEO grantee in Boston, has served the community and the people of Boston in this capacity for years. It has enabled participants to rise from poverty to assume their place in the community as productive and creative persons. I am submitting for the Record the story of one person whose life was changed by his involvement in a program organized and run by ABCD and funded by OEO. I am sure that there are countless other stories like it in Boston and throughout the Nation. It argues eloquently for the continuation of OEO. I commend it to my colleagues for their examination:

CODMAN SQUARE—A LONG WAY FOR JIMMY
(By Jeremiah Murphy)

Sometimes you need a break, but Jimmy McConoghy of Dorchester wasn't buying that line a few years ago because he figured he was doing all right.

He had quit school at 16 and was picking up a few dollars stealing cars and selling parts, and that gave him enough money to tie one on now and then and hang out on the corner at Codman Square in Dorchester.

Jimmy figured he was doing all right, and so what if he had a long juvenile record and now there were those stolen cars and a little breaking and entering. He had grown up in a broken family in Dorchester, so it was easy to drift with the crowd, to climb up to the roof of the Woolworth's store and sit there and get tanked on beer and perhaps a pint he stole from the drugstore where he worked parttime.

He was 16 years old, drifting around, crashing at any place he could find. He wasn't worried, because teenagers think they are going to be kids forever. But it doesn't work that way. Two of his old Dorchester pals became Walpole prison inmates. It could have happened to him. Sometimes that is the pattern.

But Jimmy McConoghy got a break. One night he stopped into Sal's Pizza Shop and bummed a cigarette off a pretty young blonde named Else. And later he asked her for a date. She said no.

But he kept after her and eventually she said OK, but only under certain conditions: that he stop stealing cars and find a job and . . . It came at a very bad time, because McConoghy was going into Dorchester District Court in a few days on a car theft charge.

So he signed up for an Action for Boston Community Development (ABCD) training program to learn how to repair typewriters. Then Judge Paul H. King gave him one more chance and McConoghy started going over to

Broadway in Southie every day. He wanted to quit the typewriter course, but instructor John Gilmore somehow kept him going, and ABCD counselor Bob Elias kept calling and asking "How's it going? . . . come on, you can make it."

Jimmy finished the 16-week course and now he could do something that some of his pals hanging on that Codman Square corner couldn't do: earn an honest living.

Then Gilmore went to the Royal Typewriter Division in Cambridge and told them about Jimmy's police record and still convinced them to give him a try. So McConoghy went to work with Royal and liked it. So what if he didn't get rich. He had a straight job and that meant Else still would go out with him, so he tried to forget about stealing cars and getting stiff on rooftops and all that.

But then it was 1969 and the draft was threatening, so Jimmy signed up with the Army. Everything went okay, because he was assigned to repair typewriters at Fort Knox. He was promoted to the equivalent of sergeant and got orders to go to Germany, so that is when he and Else decided to get married.

He spent a year or so in Germany, then returned to Dorchester and a little apartment and his old job at Royal. He travels around Greater Boston now making typewriter repairs and if things work out right, maybe he will move up in the company. He likes the job.

McConoghy looks like a thousand other 23-year-old Dorchester guys with his longish black hair and a moustache. But there is an important difference from his old friends on the corner, because now he is married with a home and sometimes on weekends he and the wife drive up to New Hampshire to go skimming and all that. Maybe someday he will be able to swing a down payment on a house of their own. The other night McConoghy sat in the Tara pub on Dorchester avenue and talked about Judge King and John Gilmore and Bob Elias and the Royal typewriter company, but most of all he talked about his wife. "She made the difference," he said. The reason he said sure, go ahead and use his name, was that "maybe the story will help one kid in Dorchester . . . you never know." It is a damned good reason. Then James Anthony McConoghy got into his little yellow sports car and drove home. To Else.

DEMANDS COMPLETE WITHDRAWAL OF SOVIET FORCES

HON. JAMES V. STANTON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. JAMES V. STANTON. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that Lithuanian-Americans are one of the smallest minorities in the United States, I would like to call attention to their cause. For this reason, I am inserting in the Record a resolution adopted on February 17, 1974, by the Cleveland chapter of the Lithuanian-American Council, Inc.

The resolution follows:

RESOLUTION

We, Lithuanian Americans of the Cleveland area, gathered at the parish auditorium of the Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church in Cleveland, Ohio, on Sunday, February 17, 1974, to observe the fifty-sixth anniversary of the restoration of independence of Lithuania; and

To honor those who died for Lithuania's freedom; and

To repeatedly condemn the forceful occupation of Lithuania by the Soviet Union,

and the continuing physical, religious and cultural suppression of the Lithuanian people by the Soviets, all of which is the direct consequence of secret Soviet pacts with the former Hitler's regime; and

To alarm all the free peoples of the Soviet genocidal actions by settlement of Russian and other colonists on Lithuanian soil with the intent to alter the ethnic character of Lithuania's population, and also the recently intensified anti-religious activities, seeking to destroy all churches; and

To recall the sad fate of Simas Kudirka, the many priests and thousands of Lithuanian citizens in the forced labor camps in Siberia. Now therefore, be it

Resolved, that:

1. We repeat our demands for the complete withdrawal of Soviet armed forces and all of their agents, thus enabling the Lithuanians to govern themselves.

2. We express our gratitude to the Administration and the Congress of the United States for the refusal to recognize the seizure of Lithuania by the Soviets and for the moral support for the Lithuanian cause, and also request that our Administration modify its present foreign policy by seeking freedom for Lithuania and the other Soviet enslaved nations.

3. We urge our Administration to direct the attention of the world opinion on behalf of the restoration of human rights in Lithuania and to protest such frequent violations by the Soviets.

4. We also urge our Administration to withhold any further aid to the Soviet Union until it releases Simas Kudirka and the countless numbers of other prisoners.

And finally, be it resolved to forward copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, to all Members of the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives from Ohio and to the news media.

IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION OF OIL SITUATION ESSENTIAL

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, the Shah of Iran charged over a week ago that the United States is importing as much oil as ever if not more, and suggested fraud on the part of oil companies in the present, so-called energy crisis.

I have introduced a House resolution, which now has 66 cosponsors, directing a factfinding investigation by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, with full subpoena power to obtain the facts under oath from oil companies' executives.

My resolution compels a factfinding investigation, rather than leaving it in the hands of an Administration which has shown it lacks a sense of urgency about the energy crisis.

The House will be considering today the Federal Energy Administration Act, which would allow the Administrator, when he is nominated and confirmed by the Senate, to issue subpoenas to the oil companies and inspect their places of business if necessary.

The key word here is "allow." Nothing in the bill as it comes to the floor today mandates an investigation, let alone sets a time deadline for reporting. In fact, any information classed as

"trade secrets" or "other confidential data" may not even be released by the Administrator, except to the General Accounting Office.

In addition, we are dealing with an as yet unestablished group, and a bureaucracy at that, in the proposed Federal Energy Administration.

The Administrator of FEA should have subpoena power. But because we do not have the power to compel him to use his full authority and report back to us, I strongly urge that House Resolution 917, my bill, be acted upon as quickly as possible. We need facts now.

DISCRIMINATION IN SEEKING CREDIT

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation prohibiting discrimination on account of sex or marital status against individuals seeking credit.

Over the past few years we have made some significant gains in providing more equitable treatment for women in employment and education. There remain, however, several areas in which women are still actively discriminated against. One such area, the refusal of equal credit, has vast ramifications not only for the American woman but also for our entire economy.

It is a well established fact that a woman, either married or single, experiences much greater difficulty in obtaining credit than a man—even if their financial situations are similar. Married women are often refused credit in their own name. Single women have trouble establishing credit and widows or divorced women experience difficulty in trying to reestablish credit.

While we have come a long way in our acceptance of women's equal role in our society, we have yet to lawfully prevent discrimination against women seeking credit.

Accordingly, I am introducing a measure today, a companion bill to legislation introduced by my colleague, Mr. PEYSER of New York, prohibiting discrimination on account of sex or marital status against individuals seeking credit.

Mr. Speaker, the provisions of this bill are clear and precise—they are strong provisions with severe enough penalties to insure that the American woman is justly treated when she seeks credit extension.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the text of this bill at this point in the Record:

H.R. —

A bill to prohibit discrimination on account of sex or marital status against individuals seeking credit

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

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Equal Credit Act".

PROHIBITION OF DISCRIMINATION ON ACCOUNT OF SEX OR MARITAL STATUS

SEC. 2. (a) (1) It shall be unlawful for any creditor or card issuer to discriminate on account of sex or marital status against any individual with respect to the approval or denial or terms of credit in connection with any credit sale, any loan or mortgage, or any other extension of credit, or with respect to the issuance, renewal, denial, or terms of any credit card. It shall be unlawful for any lessor of real or personal property to discriminate on the basis of sex or marital status against an individual entering into a lease agreement with respect to such property.

(2) For the purpose of extending credit or issuing, renewing, denying, or determining the terms of any credit card—

(A) with respect to a married couple or either spouse, any creditor or card issuer shall take into account the combined incomes of both spouses if both spouses are obligated; and

(B) with respect to any individual, any creditor or card issuer may not rely on the probability or assumption that—

(1) the income of such individual may be diminished because of the sex or marital status of such individual; or

(2) the rate of increase in the income of such individual may be affected by the sex or marital status of such individual.

(b) (1) Any creditor or card issuer who discriminates against any individual in a manner prohibited by subsection (a) is liable to such individual in an amount equal to the sum of—

(A) in the case of an individual action, not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000; or

(B) in the case of a class action, not more than the greater of \$50,000 or 2 per centum of the net worth of the creditor or card issuer, as the case may be, as of the end of the creditor's or card issuer's fiscal year immediately preceding the fiscal year in which the discrimination occurred; and

(C) in the case of any successful action to enforce the foregoing liability, the costs of the action together with a reasonable attorney's fee as determined by the court.

(2) Any action under this section may be brought in any court of competent jurisdiction during the one year period commencing on the date of occurrence of the violation.

ADMINISTRATIVE ENFORCEMENT

SEC. 3. (a) Compliance with the requirements imposed under this Act shall be enforced under—

(1) section 8 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, in the case of—

(A) national banks, by the Comptroller of the Currency;

(B) member banks of the Federal Reserve System (other than national banks), by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System;

(C) banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (other than members of the Federal Reserve System), by the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation;

(D) banks (other than cooperative banks) which are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, by the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation;

(2) section 5(d) of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, section 407 of the National Housing Act, and sections 6(1) and 17 of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board (acting directly or through the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation), in the case of any institution subject to any of those provisions and any building and loan, savings and loan, or homestead association, or cooperative bank which is not subject to any of those provisions;

(3) the Federal Credit Union Act, by the Director of the Bureau of Federal Credit

Unions in the case of any credit union, whether or not insured in accordance with the provisions of such Act.

(b) For the purpose of the exercise by any agency referred to in subsection (a) of its powers under any Act referred to in that subsection, a violation of this Act or any regulation prescribed by such agency under this Act shall be deemed to be a violation of a requirement imposed under that Act. In addition to its powers under any provision of law specifically referred to in subsection (a), each of the agencies referred to in that subsection may exercise, for the purpose of enforcing compliance with this Act, any other authority conferred on it by law.

(c) Except to the extent that enforcement of this Act is specifically committed to some other agency under subsection (a), the Federal Trade Commission shall enforce such requirements. For the purpose of the exercise by the Federal Trade Commission of its functions and powers under the Federal Trade Commission Act, a violation of this Act or any regulation prescribed by the Federal Trade Commission under this Act shall be deemed a violation of a requirement imposed under that Act. All of the functions and powers of the Federal Trade Commission under the Federal Trade Commission Act are available to the Commission to enforce compliance by any person with this Act, irrespective of whether that person is engaged in commerce or meets any other jurisdictional tests in the Federal Trade Commission Act.

(d) Any agency referred to in subsection (a) and the Federal Trade Commission shall prescribe regulations to effectuate the provisions of this Act.

CRIMINAL SANCTION

SEC. 4. Whoever willfully and knowingly violates any provision of section 2 or any regulation prescribed to enforce the requirements imposed under such section shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 5. For purposes of this Act, the term—

(1) "Credit" means the right granted by a creditor to a debtor to defer payment of debt or to incur debt and defer its payment.

(2) "Credit sale" refers to any sale with respect to which credit is extended or arranged by the seller.

(3) "Creditor" means any person who extends, or arranges for the extension of, credit in connection with loans, sales of property or services, or otherwise, whether or not a finance charge or late payment charge is required.

(4) "Credit card" means any card, plate, coupon book, or other credit device existing for the purpose of obtaining money, property, labor, or services on credit.

(5) "Card issuer" means any person who issues a credit card, or the agent of such person with respect to such card.

(6) "Mortgage" means that the term as defined by section 201 of the National Housing Act.

(7) "Lessor" means one who grants use and possession of real or personal property in consideration of something to be rendered.

EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect on the ninetieth day after the date of its enactment.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM SIDELL

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, on March 11, the United

Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America will hold a testimonial dinner in Los Angeles to honor their general president, William Sidell.

For the past 35 years, William Sidell has been a distinguished leader of the labor movement. He has earned a reputation for his outstanding record of accomplishments in both the State of California and the Nation.

From his first elected office as warden of the 4,500 members of Local 721, William Sidell has risen to be the general president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America, representing over 600,000 members. As a member of the executive council of the AFL-CIO, he is also indirectly responsible for over 10 million members.

In 1957, William Sidell was elected secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters, which represents 33 local unions and whose membership of over 55,000 makes it the largest in the Nation.

Mr. Sidell has also served as an executive board member of the California State Council of Carpenters, and the California State and Los Angeles County Building & Construction Trades Councils; secretary of the Southern California Conference of Carpenters; and vice president of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO.

In 1962, William Sidell was elected to his first national office in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners as general executive board member for the eighth district.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to his involvement in the labor movement, William Sidell has generously given his time and talent to a wide variety of civic and social interests. He has served as a member of the California Governor's Advisory Commission on Housing Problems, the Los Angeles Mayor's Labor-Management Committee, the executive board of both the Los Angeles and California Committees on Political Education, and secretary-treasurer of the Organized Labor Voters Registration Service, Inc.

Throughout his many years of devotion to the needs of his fellow man, Bill has made many friends in management, business, and government, as well as in organized labor. I am sure they all join me in expressing our appreciation to this man for his many years of unselfish dedication.

I am certain that through the efforts of Anthony Ramos, executive secretary of the California State Council of Carpenters; M. B. Bryant, a member of the general executive board of the eighth district; and others, this dinner will be a most successful and fitting testimonial to Bill Sidell's outstanding achievements.

We in California are grateful that we have leaders in the national labor movement of the caliber of William Sidell. I know that his wife, Frankie, their three children, Suzann, Barton, and Gary, and their five grandchildren share our deep pride in this great man.

THE PHONY BREAD SHORTAGE

HON. ROBERT P. HANRAHAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. HANRAHAN. Mr. Speaker, since the infamous Russian wheat deal, we have been hearing about this bread shortage or that lack of wheat. My colleagues may find the following article from the Chicago Tribune of interest in this regard.

The article follows:

THE PHONY BREAD SHORTAGE

The American Bakers Association keeps warning that the United States may run out of bread because of record exports to foreign countries. Its latest warning came a few days ago at a "Save Our Bread" rally in Washington, designed to drum up congressional support for a ban on wheat exports. Unless the government acts immediately, the association says, American consumers may have to go without bread for up to four weeks this spring.

The United States Department of Agriculture and the National Association of Wheat Growers reply that this just isn't so. Since the Washington rally, wheat futures prices on the Chicago and Kansas City grain exchanges have dropped, indicating the grain trade doesn't believe the bakers, either. A spokesman for the milling industry told The Tribune that, although wheat supplies are indeed extremely tight, he didn't know of a single company that has thus far turned down an order for flour because of a lack of wheat. It is the oil problem almost in reverse.

Market analysts at the Kansas City Board of Trade say they believe most large baking and milling companies have either bought enough wheat or contracted for future delivery of enough to insure an adequate supply until next summer. Among them is Campbell Taggart, Inc., a holding company for 75 large bakery firms that produce brand-labeled bread in the South, Southwest, and West. The company's chairman, Bill O. Meade, has written his stockholders to assure them that the company had anticipated tight wheat supplies and "had already purchased flour and wheat for the critical months ahead."

Mr. Meade wears two hats, one as chairman of Campbell Taggart, the other as chairman of the bakers association. His reassuring letter was prompted by the alarm generated by his own warnings on behalf of the association of a wheat shortage and \$1-a-loaf bread this spring.

It looks as if Secretary of Agriculture Butz is right in accusing the bakers of an "irresponsible scare tactic to catch the headlines and perpetrate a hoax on consumers." The secretary told the bakers that if they are really worried about a bread shortage to "put your money where your mouth is" and buy 150 million bushels of wheat, which he said was immediately available for sale in this country.

The baking industry, understandably, wants to avoid higher costs and higher prices, and it is true that export curbs would tend to hold domestic prices down. But such curbs could produce long-term repercussions that would more than offset any short-term advantage for the baking industry.

For one thing, export curbs would mean abrogating contracts made in good faith, and would advertise to the rest of the world that we are not a reliable supplier. Wheat importing countries would look elsewhere for future suppliers. This country is still

under a cloud of suspicion created last summer when our embargo on soybean exports aroused consternation in Europe and Japan. Since then the Nixon administration has pledged that such action will not be repeated.

Export curbs also would break faith with the American farmer, who depends on foreign sales to take two-thirds of his wheat crop. Farmers this year have responded to high wheat prices by producing what is forecast as a 2.1 billion bushel crop—nearly 15 per cent above last year's record output.

Farmers may not be so ready to respond in future years if they think the government will react to industry or consumer pressure and pull the plug on their prices.

API PRESIDENT WARNS OIL INDUSTRY

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, Saturday, March 2, 1974, the Washington Post carried an article by Jack Anderson that I believe deserves the attention of every Member of Congress and especially the general public. Mr. Anderson quotes API's Frank Ikard from a letter he wrote that scolds the oil industry.

The free-enterprise petroleum industry is literally on a teeterboard and the weight of public opinion will be the deciding factor.

The article follows:

API PRESIDENT WARNS OIL INDUSTRY (By Jack Anderson)

In a confidential letter, the embattled president of the American Petroleum Institute has warned oil company executives that they had better make peace with the little people in the industry.

API's Frank Ikard, as mouthpiece for the oil industry in Washington, bluntly scolded the corporate chiefs for their insensitivity to the problems of the jobbers, distributors and retail dealers. This high-handed attitude, he warned, was making life difficult for pro-industry legislators in Congress.

"Clearly," Ikard wrote, "it has become politically popular to take potshots at the oil industry—in fact, it has almost become a political necessity to do so. . . . Right now, the Congress—or a large segment of it—is in a punitive mood."

He continued: "Unfortunately, one of the biggest problems we face springs from right within our own industry. Scattered all across the country, there are literally hundreds of highly vocal and very angry jobbers, distributors, commission agents and retail dealers."

They are angry, Ikard said, because the oil companies are not listening to their problems or answering their questions. "We can't win this fight," he declared, "with a large and very influential segment of our industry battling against us instead of with us."

He called upon the oil moguls to court the small operators and to persuade them to join in a "grass roots" campaign to keep Congress from "taking punitive actions which could cripple the entire industry."

He warned that the "next three to six months could quite literally decide the future of the free-enterprise petroleum industry."

THE NEW LOUISIANA STORY

HON. F. EDWARD HÉBERT

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, on February 15, 1974, the Louisiana congressional delegation and the Louisiana Society of Washington bestowed upon James Domengeaux, chairman of the Council for the Development of French in Louisiana—CODOFIL—a plaque which reads:

For enlightening the Nation to the vital necessities of language pluralism in an increasingly demanding world.

For awakening the State to its linguistic resources and a People to its heritage.

Who is this man Domengeaux and why did he receive this plaque?

I believe the life of Jimmie Domengeaux, with whom I entered Congress in 1941, can best be described in the following way: he is a champion of lost causes that are no longer lost after he has taken them over.

His professional life as a lawyer corresponds to this description: murder cases that looked hopeless were turned over to him; the helpless small landowner manipulated by the big corporations came to see him. There is still today a standing rule in his Lafayette law office that anybody in the grips of loan sharks or finance companies shall be defended free of charge. The underdog continues to flock to his law office, as well as the kind of clients that make his firm one of the most prestigious in the South.

His political life corresponds to the above description. Domengeaux has always been aloof from rigid coalitions and, a lone wolf, has at times, with a handful of associates, succeeded in demolishing these coalitions when the philosophies they lived by seemed to him to be detrimental.

His personal life reflects the description above. Domengeaux has, to this day, a realm of powerful friends, loyal and dedicated to his person. He has, also, a few powerful enemies.

When former Gov. Sam Houston Jones described him at a huge public gathering in St. Martinville in October 1968, designed as the kickoff for the campaign to save the French language in Louisiana, he said:

He is a man who loves people, but who also loves a fight for the eternal verities, and immutable principles that have been the mark of true civilization since the greatness of man has evolved from the caves and mud huts of antiquity—Had this man lived in the days of the Crusades, he would have been leading the battalions and divisions and phalanxes of greatness—and now this restless soul of a great man strikes out on another great crusade; that of the preservation of the culture and language of a great people.

Human motivation is never one but multiple. It is therefore not simple to ascertain what really started Jimmie Domengeaux on saving the French language in Louisiana. Closest to the truth, I would say, would be a combination of the aspects described above, a convergence of altruism, love of a good fight,

and love of his fellow man. Add to this a capacity to see the forest as well as every tree in it and an instinct that has served him well in most activities he has taken up and you will have an inkling of the way the mind of this man works and what brought him, one day in 1967, to embark upon a project that most saw as impossible.

On that day, he had a vision of what the United States could be in a world whose political, psychological, and sociological coordinates were changing radically. He saw this great Nation, a world leader isolated in the world, not only retain the strength of the position it has but augment that strength in the new order of things. He saw the different intangibles coming into play, the future alliances built no longer on pure economics alone but equally on the more ethereal aspects of culture, humanism, and heritage. He saw that the United States had at home the potential material to play a leading role in this new world because it has at home the heritages of all the world built into the mosaic of its national identity. He felt that there are practically no languages foreign in the United States, that most are native, rooted as they are in the thousand and one different groups that make up this Nation.

He wrote of these thoughts, later, in the January 1970 issue of the *Acadiana Profile*:

The day can be seen, no longer around the corner, when this Country will have to deal with the rest of the world not primarily from the position of strength it has and will still have—The United States will deal with the rest of the human race through the ability to understand other peoples, through the capacity to grasp other cultures.

And this can only be done, not by eliminating the strength it has and by all means should keep, but by adding the essential humanistic element of the intimate knowledge of languages.

He knew that this country's national identity had been cemented together by the melting pot philosophy, by the need for the whole Nation to speak a common language in order to assure unity and stability to a country that could have resembled the Tower of Babel if the proliferating of tongues had been allowed to go on unchecked. For a multitude of different languages made up the basic fabric of the national cloth. He also knew that the time had come for the United States to abandon the melting pot attitude, never officially declared but nevertheless vividly applied.

Today, because of unilingualism, the United States, this leader of Nations, is inexorably turning upon itself and crawling into its own shell.

He wrote in that same issue of *Acadiana Profile*:

Through lack of communications on a deeper human level, this very influential part of the world, with a presence in every part of the world, is becoming isolated in all parts of the world. It is ironical, and tragic, that the Country which ushered in the new era of communications (through its advanced electronics technology) finds it extremely hard to communicate—Language is communication, or rather, the means of communication.

Domengeaux hesitated a little before declaring that the melting pot philosophy had served its time. He knew that attacking sacred cows is not a popular thing to do. But he also knew that this particular sacred cow, the melting pot attitude, which had served the Nation so well in the past, was on the way to doing irreparable harm to this country in this world of rapidly shrinking dimension, of instant communication and rapprochement between peoples and nations.

He recognized the death of the melting pot philosophy in this country and acknowledged the new age of language pluralism, the roots of which he saw already imbedded in U.S. soil through the Nation's origins and multiple heritages. As he said, later, in that issue of *Acadiana Profile*:

I see, in the very near future, the day when the United States will be a bilingual country. It will be bilingual for German in areas where that language prevailed. It will be bilingual with Italian in places where that language developed. It will be bilingual with Spanish in regions where this language was used. It will be bilingual with French where French blossomed.

As was the case in all of Domengeaux' endeavors, only a handful of close friends heeded his words at first. Then, through persuasion, goading, and rebuilding of pride, the idea spread. And by the time this year he received his plaque, the legislature had created the Council for the Development of French in Louisiana—CODOFIL—the Quebec Government had opened and manned an office in Lafayette, the French Government had given massive assistance, the Canadian Government was convinced of the worthiness of the cause, overtures had been made to, or by, a number of other important governments, including Belgium, 40,000 pupils were taking French in the elementary grades, and the French language was being heard once again on the streets of bayou towns and villages from where it had disappeared. And other States of the Union were watching this movement in Louisiana which authoritative people, including, and especially, education officials, had said was impossible and was now embracing all fields of human endeavor including, and especially, education.

In other words, in less than 7 years, Domengeaux and those who believed in him brought a language from the brink of extinction to the verge of existence.

We, in Washington, have been watching with keen interest the Louisiana experiment. I said, myself, after the Second World War:

America, as well as every other country of the world, depends on contact with the others for its very livelihood. How, then, can we isolate ourselves between our two oceans and pretend the rest of the world does not exist. We cannot.

I do not think I will be breaking the National Security Act if I say that, as chairman of the House Armed Forces Committee, I am in a position to know of the dire need of languages development in the United States insofar as one sector is concerned, that of national de-

fense. In 1959, the National Defense Education Act was established to try to promote the studying of languages by those so qualified at the college level. NDEA institutes were set up throughout the Nation in an effort to alleviate the great inadequacy of our Nation in the extremely important field of international communications.

May I be so candid as to say that this approach has failed. Language curricula are weakening throughout the Nation's universities and colleges and language requirements are being dropped outright in most.

We, of Washington, view this as extremely serious for the security of the Nation, not to mention the other areas of our national endeavor such as economics and culture. The seriousness of our lack in languages development is brought home to us every day in one way or another, in opportunities missed through misunderstandings that could have been avoided, in the need to resort continually to interpreters, often foreign or foreign-trained, in every move we make on the international plane. It has been said by scholars that one delaying factor in the signing of a final peace agreement in Vietnam was the hindrance caused by the unsureness of the interpretation of the peace agreement as written by the other side. A first and main reason of this unsureness in interpreting the other fellow's thought resides in the fact that "you cannot put yourself in the other fellow's skin unless you know that fellow's language intimately," as Jimmie Domengeaux ably puts it.

The example alone of the Communist overthrow of the Chilean Government should in itself spur the United States to embark upon a massive program of languages development. Not as temporary remedy for this or that ailment, as most Federal language programs have been devised, but for the sake of languages themselves and the good of the Nation through their mastery, as put forth by Domengeaux and leading educational authorities at a luncheon chaired by freshman Congressman JOHN BREAU here, July 11, 1973, attended in person by a score of U.S. Senators and Representatives from Louisiana, New England, and other States, including, besides the Louisiana congressional delegation, Senators MUSKIE, KENNEDY, PELL, GRAVEL, McINTYRE, STAFFORD, and Representatives SARASIN, WYMAN, KYROS, STUDDS, MALLARY, DRINAN, CRONIN, and at which I introduced personally my good friend the CODOFIL chairman. The Chilean Government was overthrown without one shot being fired because the Soviet Union had perfected some 20,000 technicians in Chile's national language. These technicians, completely fluent in the language, mingled in every strata of Chilean society and were thus able to influence, primarily through language, every level of that society.

It is ironic that school boards throughout this Country have spent millions of dollars to destroy ethnic languages in children who were born speaking them, while at the same time they were spending added millions to teach the same languages in high school and college to children who knew none at all and were already too old to learn them easily, said at that luncheon Dr. Marron Fort, Di-

rector of the French North American Program at the University of New Hampshire and Vice-Chairman of the Council for the Development of French in New England (CODOFINE), a recently formed organization patterned along the lines of CODOFIL. For years educators and government officials have complained about the lack of bilingual individuals who might do America's business abroad while right in our midst were millions of individuals who spoke French, Spanish, German, Polish and a dozen other languages.

At that luncheon also, Dr. Cecil Taylor, chancellor of Louisiana State University, said:

A source of strength for this Nation lies in big, multiple language proficiencies—and cultural diversity.

I am not being too strong in qualifying as dismal this Nation's failure in that basic art of communication, the art of languages.

Where this Nation failed, however, Louisiana is succeeding. That Southern State is bringing back to life a language that was practically dead. How are they doing it?

Like every good politician, Domengeaux knew that you cannot bring anything about unless the people want it. The people of Louisiana were indifferent at best. The Anglo-Saxon element of the population was barely aware of the existence of a French-language phenomenon, because, truly, the French language had become a nonphenomenon. In the other elements of Louisiana society, the French language had been swept under the rug. The Cajun and Creole parents spoke only English to their children. That was the case also in the Negro family, although the blacks spoke French to a greater degree than did the whites. Everywhere the language was identified with poverty and ignorance.

The melting pot attitude was not by any means a deliberate attempt by the English-speaking to wipe out the other languages. It came from the different ethnic groups themselves who believed they saw in this philosophy a better chance for their offspring to make it in an environment they perceived as dominated by the English language. They spoke exclusively English to their children. This practice spread to the schools. The Cajun kids were punished for speaking French on the school grounds not by the English but by the Cajun teachers themselves.

In this atmosphere, after a number of generations the mother tongues in the United States other than English became something to shun, to be ashamed of. My own mother, a French teacher in New Orleans, spoke French fluently. I cannot speak a word of it. My parents spoke French in the home only to each other and when they wanted to keep something secret from the children.

This practice was widespread in Louisiana.

Jimmie understood this and understood it well. He embarked on a psychological campaign to give worth to bilingualism in the eyes of the people.

When he undertook this campaign, people who spoke the French language were looked upon as ignorant and backward by the other members of their own ethnic group. Today, it has become fashionable to speak French in Louisiana

and the language can be heard again on the streets of the bayou towns and villages. People have become proud of their heritage and language. Civic clubs throughout southwest Louisiana have started conducting their meetings and procedures in French. And bilingual street signs and historical markers are cropping up in many localities in "Acadiana," the name given to the southwest Louisiana region since the awakening of the State to its linguistic resources and of a people to the value of its traditions.

This metamorphosis of Acadiana was accomplished by an unrelenting barrage of written and verbal incentives to speak French in the home, to teach French to the children in the early grades, to be aware that bilingualism is an asset and not a liability. This "psychological battle" as Jimmie puts it, was done first through several hundred billboards planted along the main highways, then through thousands of attractive handy-size posters placed in public view in the banks, stores, churches, and in the homes of the increasing number of Louisianians who recognized the value of the fledgling CODOFIL movement. It was done through the commercial advertisers who added a little slogan at the end of their advertisement on radio and TV, first by a few Domengeaux' friends through their personal sympathy for him and then by dozens of other businessmen who saw a captive market for their products if the movement took momentum. It was done, also, through an unending series of speaking engagements which brought Domengeaux to the four corners of his State and to international conferences and meetings abroad.

Although not intended as such, this campaign caught the fancy of the local, national, and international press. Over a 1-year period, some 50 top foreign newsmedia featured the French-language renaissance in Louisiana: *Connaissance des Voyages*, ranked among the leading travel periodicals in the world, with a 24-page color spread and cover; *Toronto Star*, the biggest English language daily in Canada; *Le Monde*, the Paris intellectual daily; *Le Devoir*, the Montreal intellectual daily; *Jours de France*, the big Paris slick magazine, with an 8-page color spread; *Radio-Canada* with a coast-to-coast television musical pictorial using Louisiana French-language talent both black and white; *Agence France-Presse*, the French wire service serving 136 countries; *Le Figaro*, the second-biggest French daily in the world; *La Presse*, the biggest French-language daily in the Western Hemisphere; *Montreal Star*, the second-biggest English-language daily in Canada; *L'Express*, the "Time Magazine" of the French world; *TV Hebdo*, French-Canada's "TV Guide," with a five-part series; *Syntheses*, an in-depth topic analysis magazine; the Belgian daily, *Le Soir*, among the biggest in Europe, with two front-page features—were among those talking about Louisiana and of the first signs of success in its attempts to revive a dying tongue.

The Philadelphia Enquirer said about CODOFIL in June 1970:

A special phenomenon is sweeping the lush bayou country of southwest Louisiana. A million and a half Cajuns are learning not to be

ashamed. These generous, intelligent and moral people are emerging from generations of self-hatred, awakening to a sense of their heritage and rediscovering their folklore.

The Los Angeles Times, Life magazine, the Baltimore Sun and the New York Times have featured articles and editorials in a similar vein as well as a dozen other U.S. papers and most of Louisiana's 32 dailies. The Economist of London, England, just put out a write-up on Louisiana with a special section on CODOFIL. And the Reader's Digest, for its French and English international editions, Paris-Match, the highest circulation newsphoto weekly in the French world, and the Wall Street Journal are preparing articles for early publication on the renaissance of the French language.

This unsolicited, invaluable publicity will continue unabated as a result of the convention held in Lafayette this March of the International Association of French-Speaking Journalists and French-Speaking Press, attended by some 150 newsmen, reporters, and wives from 20 French-speaking regions of the world. The convention is a sort of follow-up to the International Congress of the French-speaking Americas held in Lafayette in April 1972 under the auspices of CODOFIL and attended by 22 French powers, at which incoming Governor Edwin Edwards, fresh from taking his oath of office in both French and English, made a half-hour speech, off-the-cuff, and all in French, in which he said:

If it concerns the French language in Louisiana, you will not have to stand in line in my office, you will not have to cool your heels at my door, I will do everything I can to help the language live and prosper.

Incidentally, this publicity, obtained quite by accident and which could not have been bought for any price, is causing a tourist boom in Louisiana. According to the Louisiana Tourist Development Commission, the flow of tourists from across the Canadian border has increased by 30 percent. It can be assumed that the majority of these tourists are Quebecois, known to move around a lot. The U.S. deficit in international tourism being 2.9 billions, this tourist aspect should in itself be sufficient to cause the U.S. Government and the different States to implement serious programs of second languages.

Domengeaux knew, meanwhile, that speeches, posters, slogans, and incidental tourism were not enough to catch the young, whose generation, although still understanding French to a large extent in the Acadiana region, had abandoned the use of the language for all practical purposes as being something of another age, and in whose eyes the movement might be construed as part of an establishment trick to channel the proverbial restlessness of youth into determined streams. Without the participation of the young, the language is truly dead. So Domengeaux started sending Louisiana's teenagers where they dance, play, work, laugh, study, quarrel in the language; in the State of Quebec first, then in France and other French-speaking areas of the world.

They were a handful at first. But now they leave Louisiana by the hundreds

every summer and come back in the fall speaking French. Some 60 French clubs in Louisiana's high schools recently formed a CODOJEUNE, intended to be a youth wing of CODOFIL for the early teens.

From a stigma of inferiority which it was a couple of years ago, the language has become an in-thing among the young of Louisiana. It is a swinging language as, under Domengeaux's personal encouragement and incentive, they are showing this month with their Tribute to Cajun Music, a presentation of traditional and contemporary French Louisiana music put on in the Municipal Auditorium of Lafayette in conjunction with CODOFIL and the Performing Arts Division of our own Smithsonian Institution.

Foremost on Domengeaux's mind all this time, and a subject of daily preoccupation from the start, was the fact that the language was not taught in the schools. He saw as I saw, the failure of the present system of foreign languages teaching in the United States, by which hundreds of millions of dollars are spent each year to start a second language in college or high school to produce a post-graduate unilingual person. He called this a "criminal waste of time, money and talent" and, before the American Association of Teachers of French in New Orleans in December 1970, advocated the outright abandonment of foreign languages in the United States unless they are taught right, unless what Bruce Garder, former chief of the U.S. Office of Education's modern language section, called "an absurdity which passeth understanding" is corrected.

Domengeaux knew, and this has been demonstrated to us hundreds of times here in Washington in our international dealings, that you cannot fully understand the other fellow unless you can put yourself in that man's skin. And you cannot put yourself in that man's skin unless you know his language intimately. And to know a language intimately, you have to start that language when you are a child: in the elementary grades and better still, in kindergarten. High school is simply too late. The more so for college and university.

A second language started in high school or college is but a coat of veneer camouflaging a basic incapacity to communicate adequately in that language. One does not feel the language and one does not feel the breadth and scope of meaning conveyed by the other person.

Dr. Fort said at that Washington luncheon:

We have only begun to communicate with others when we can talk with their tongues, listen with their ears, see with their eyes through their own language.

Because certified teachers of French did not exist in Louisiana for the elementary grades, CODOFIL—by now Domengeaux had met privately with President Pompidou, Prime Minister Trudeau, Prime Minister Bourassa and the ministers and high civil servants of those three governments—started importing young teaching assistants from France through an arrangement resembling that of the U.S. Peace Corps by which French draftees can serve their 2-year compulsory military service teaching in foreign coun-

tries. The first handful that arrived in the fall of 1970 has been augmented to several hundreds, including a contingent of young teacher trainees from Quebec following a personal visit to Prime Minister Bourassa by Governor Edwards, who upon his return, at an unveiling of bilingual historical markers in the city of New Iberia, said:

The French language is not just a tool used to draw trade or tourism. We have tangible evidence enough through our economic benefits—The language is also a continuing expression of age-old loyalties and a proud heritage.

This program of imported teaching personnel will last only during such time as needed for Louisiana universities to produce a sufficient number of native certified elementary teachers. Six Louisiana universities have implemented elementary French teacher training programs up to now and at present certify a couple hundred native teachers a year total. It will take several years before the elementary French teaching staff will be completely homegrown, however. The process is being speeded up through special courses followed by several hundred Louisiana teachers in France and Quebec each summer and a hundred teachers and school administrators on year-long study in France. Louisiana has also waived out-of-State tuition fees for studying teaching personnel from abroad and placed French as part of language arts, no longer looking upon it as just an enrichment subject.

CODOFIL's French school programs are supervised by the State Department of Education and by the CODOFIL Academic Advisory Board comprising, by Governor appointment, the heads of the foreign languages of all Louisiana colleges and universities and set up to counsel CODOFIL on all matters academic. The Board also publishes for CODOFIL, twice a year, the Revue de Louisiane—Louisiana Review, a bilingual academic magazine subscribed to by the majority of important universities of the world and by the intelligentsia of most big cities. A similar advisory body has been constituted to concentrate entirely on the kindergarten level.

Six years ago, there were no pupils taking French in the elementary public schools of Louisiana and very few in the private and parochial schools. Today, there are over 40,000. Some 7,000 are added each year, forming "a deep and vast reservoir of bilingual individuals for the high-school and university levels and beyond to all spheres of adult life," as Dr. Elmo Authement, dean of administration of Nicholls University, Thibodaux, described it to the Conseil de la Vie Francophone in America meeting in Quebec City in August 1973.

An independent evaluation report on a pilot group of CODOFIL elementary pupils made for the State Department of Education by Ghini and Associates, New Orleans, says:

Summatively, it can be stated that the Pilot French Program is a very sizable, educational project with vast socioeconomic implications. Its educational worth is undeniable; its impact on the educational community remarkable. The program has fueled the enthusiasm of Louisiana parents toward their offsprings' learning of French, and rekindled their own smoldering pride in their

Franco-American ancestry. Further, it affords an opportunity to pass on to their progeny the cultural heritage which is unique to Louisiana.

Even if a given language has disappeared from a given area, the people of that area still have the ethnic personality fashioned by, or expressed by, that language in their ancestors, a situation conducive to a more ready grasp of the language if reintroduced effectively in that given society. In most cases, the ear of these people is attuned to the language because most have heard it spoken in their childhood by their grandparents, or their friends' grandparents, those excellent "foreign sound-tracks for the kids" as they are amiably nicknamed by Sol Cordova, coordinator of Field Services for Bilingual Children's Television, in Oakland.

Although on a still very limited basis, French was back in Louisiana's elementary grades where it had not been since the Civil War. But in order that the possession of a language will be intimate, Domengeaux knew the classroom was not enough, for "a language confined will soon wither away," as he wrote in that issue of *Acadiana Profile*.

He wrote:

You have to hear it when you turn the radio on in your car, you have to see it spoken when you turn on a television set in your home, you have to dance to it when you put a quarter in the jukebox, you have to speak it at the family table.

So began a series of contacts and encouragement to get more French on the air through existing programs and inauguration of new ones. CODOFIL personnel set out on a research program to gather information on all matters Louisiana that could be interesting to the general public. This material is fed weekly to the French broadcasters who now pepper their shows with tidbits of information on every conceivable subject that can be of interest to their listeners.

Simultaneous with the regeneration of French in Louisiana has taken place a regeneration of French music, with Cajun music making an exciting comeback. Seven years ago, there were less than a total of 10 hours a week of French broadcast between a couple of radio stations in Louisiana. Today there are some 200 hours a week over a total of some 20 stations. The French broadcasters are forming a Broadcasters Advisory Board, similar to the CODOFIL Academic Advisory Board.

Domengeaux held off entering the written mass media. The main reason for this was that, although a third of Louisiana's close to 4 million population still speak or understand French natively, practically nobody can read or write it, due to its obliteration in the schools. With the current year, however, some 20 newspapers publish a weekly bilingual column provided by CODOFIL and consisting of information similar to that broadcast over the air.

This bilingual column serves as a textbook for the thousand adults taking night classes given across the State by the CODOFIL teaching personnel from abroad and serves as a link between the 15 CODOFIL Parish chapters and their present 30,000 members pending the early organizing of the whole State's 64

parishes—counties—and the creating of a chapter liaison bulletin.

The column also serves as an information vehicle for the different organizations and associations created under the aegis of CODOFIL such as the International Municipal and Bilingual Committee grouping Louisiana's mayors and municipalities for exchanges within the framework of twinnings between cities in the State and in the rest of the French-speaking world, the Louisiana section of the International Association of French-speaking parliamentarians grouping the French-speaking legislators of the world, the Louisiana part of the International Association of French-speaking Medical Doctors, and others.

What were the Anglo-Saxons, and the other groups of English-language descendants doing all this time? With two-thirds of the membership in the legislature they participated fully in the unanimous vote that in May 1968 created CODOFIL "empowered to do any and all things necessary to accomplish the development, utilization, and preservation of the French language as found in the State of Louisiana for the cultural, economic, and tourist benefit of the State."

They also participated fully in the unanimous accompanying vote allowing "the French language and history of French populations in Louisiana and elsewhere in the Americas" to be taught in the first 5 years in the public elementary and 3 years in the high school systems of the State "as expeditiously as possible but not later than the beginning of the 1972-73 school year—except that any parish or city school board, upon request to the State board of education, shall be excluded from this requirement, and such request shall not be denied."

They also fully participated in the unanimous vote, taken at that same time, stipulating that—

Educational television operated under the auspices of any public institution in the State of Louisiana be bilingual in character paying due regard to the proportion of French-speaking listeners within the broadcast area of such operations.

They fully supported the unanimous adoption of other accompanying acts allowing Louisiana educational institutions to offer teacher certification programs in elementary school French, permitting legal notices and public documents to be published in French supplementary to the required English publication and authorizing the establishment of a nonprofit French Language Television Broadcasting Corp.

They organized from A to Z the first big CODOFIL convention at Natchitoches, in completely Anglo-Saxon territory, in December 1969; they readily accepted the teaching personnel from abroad—one completely Anglo-Saxon parish, Ouachita, requested and got 15 French teachers; they make up one-third of the groups that study abroad each year; and, this year, they fully supported the near-unanimous inclusion of an article in the proposed new State constitution recognizing the right to preserve and foster the linguistic origin of Louisianians.

One newspaper, the Shreveport Times,

in a completely Anglo-Saxon area, said in a January 1971 article on CODOFIL:

Historically Louisiana has been a State sharply divided between the Anglo-Saxon North and the predominantly Cajun French-speaking South. Now, through the introduction of French to the Union Parish classes, a step may have been taken toward bridging the gap that has so long separated these two areas.

The newspaper further quoted the Anglo-Saxon school principal as saying:

This has been a truly remarkable program, we certainly are well pleased with the success of the program. The children are so responsive that they have picked up the language faster than the other teachers . . . It is a dream come true to get French into the elementary grades.

The Bastrop Daily Enterprise, also serving a completely Anglo-Saxon area, said in a September 1973 editorial on CODOFIL:

Yes, we are making progress here in Louisiana in second language learning, far above anything I have seen in any other State. I am proud that our school board and superintendent, with the cooperation of parents and students are participating so well. I hope one of these days that Anglo-Saxon North Louisiana will be as French-speaking as South Louisiana.

To quote that Ghini and Associates evaluation report again:

When asked if they (the parents) liked the idea of having their child learn French, 97% of parents answered "Yes," and even more impressively, the respondents from the Northern Parishes who supposedly have less French ancestry than those of the other two areas, were 100% in favor of their children learning French.

The Anglo-Saxon people, and the others of English language descent, see the tremendous benefits to their children and grandchildren of what Jimmie Domengeaux is saying to the State and Nation. They see the value of bilingualism for their descendants in a world where everybody is a neighbor. Especially, they see the economic side of bilingualism and the advantages in this field for those who possess it. They know that the multinational corporations is where it's at in today's, and tomorrow's, world. American-owned for the most part, the need of the multinationals in American personnel who speak more than one language is increasing in leaps and bounds. The French language effectively taught in Louisiana's schools is career education in its true meaning and the Anglo-Saxon parents know this.

What were the Negroes doing? That Ouachita Parish which requested and got 15 French teachers has a black supervisor active in that program. One-third of their population speaking French natively to a still greater degree than the Whites, the Louisiana Negroes see the progress of bilingualism in their midst as giving them an edge over the unilingual white man in business, culture, and education both at home, where they see a second language giving to their children a greater scope of being and the prestige of added culture, and abroad, where they see how the forces in today's world are being realigned into patterns definable not to strict economics alone. They know that the white man will have much greater difficulty getting things done in the emerging nations than will the bilingual black man because the majority of these

are black and French-speaking. They realize that much matters of importance to the Nation with the emerging countries will be managed by bilingual American blacks.

Domengeaux said at that Washington luncheon:

The French-speaking black American will be a bridge between the United States and the emerging countries.

For the other elements of Louisiana society, the Cajuns and the dozen other groups linked historically to the French language in Louisiana, the current renaissance is giving back to a people its soul. It is uncovering an identity which had been buried in self-depreciation and shame.

As for the young, of all ethnic and racial origins, in their perennial value seeking, they see with Jimmie Domengeaux and CODOFIL the potential of the French language in Louisiana not only in relation to the Nation and international affairs as such but as regards their home towns and home State.

They see that the development of a truly bilingual Louisiana, based on the existence of a strong indigenous French-speaking community in Acadiana, will be the impetus to a social and economic development far surpassing the already tremendous contributions of tourism. They realize that the longrun economic development of a region does not depend primarily on its natural resources but rather on its human resources.

The ability of a region to create and attract high growth and high-technology industries depends largely on the skills and the innovative spirit of its population and on its institutional infrastructure. It cannot be stressed enough that an economy based on natural resources is necessarily an unstable one on the long run for the nature of natural resources is constantly changing with technological progress.

Domengeaux has repeated time and again that Louisiana's vast oil resources will be depleted one day, in a relatively short time as counted by the calendar of history, and that the key to longrun economic and social development is an economic structure based on the acquired skills of the population and on the specialized and sophisticated services offered by the institutions of the region. CODOFIL knows that the basic question in regional economic development today is how to create a climate which will keep the dynamic, the innovators, the potential entrepreneurs and the young in the region; or even attract them from other regions.

Looking at the truly unique cultural heritage which Louisiana possesses it seems to Domengeaux and to the young Louisianians who support his movement that Louisiana should be a tremendously exciting and stimulating place to live and work, a stage which should attract the young from all over the Nation. They see that this heritage may indeed be Louisiana's last chance to create an innovative social milieu which would make it unique in America.

Although the creation of a truly bilingual Louisiana will be a long and difficult task, they see that the growth of an educated French community in the State will inevitably give rise to a multitude of

institutions which will make their State a major cultural center in America. They see what will happen when Louisiana will possess the only truly bilingual French-English university in the United States. Equally, the serious development of French and bilingual mass media, TV, radio, newspapers, and so forth, will imply new standards in Louisiana journalism and cultural production. In short, it will most certainly furnish the necessary impetus for the establishment of a Louisiana-based "intelligentsia," comparable to those existing in Boston, San Francisco, or Montreal. For much of the university educated elite of America, Louisiana will not just be a nice place to visit but also to live.

The day Louisiana becomes a rallying point for the educated, research-based industries and company head offices will not be far behind. Companies are increasingly interested in locating their head offices and research facilities in areas where their skilled personnel and executives like to live and where they can easily attract such personnel. The role of cultural amenities is increasing constantly as a major factor in attracting modern industries.

The young see that the existence of a French-language identity will not only facilitate commercial links hitherto neglected in other areas of the world but will equally help to attract investments to Louisiana from such countries as France, Canada, Belgium, and Switzerland, not to mention immigration. The Montreal or Brussels businessman will certainly feel more inclined to invest in an environment where French is also spoken. Also, French-speaking students from across the world will come and study in Louisiana. For much of the rest of the world, whether they be students, businessmen, or artists, Louisiana will be the first place they will look to for American know-how, so important in this modern world built on technology.

This has already started to happen, although the French language movement in Louisiana is still in its infancy. In 1971, the big Province of Quebec, one-third the size of the continental United States, wanted to go to Texas for its know-how, manpower, and equipment in its offshore development in the vast Gulf of St. Lawrence region where a fabulous strike has been made off Sable Island. The French language, embodied as a movement through the fledgling CODOFIL, tipped the scale in favor of Louisiana. And the director of the Quebec office in Lafayette, established when that Government saw in 1969 that Louisiana was serious in its efforts to regenerate the French language, tells me that a number of important firms from Montreal are showing a definite interest in inaugurating business on the Gulf of Mexico, with Louisiana as their local base of operation.

The young see with CODOFIL, that the creation of such a unique French-English community, with all the institution that this implies, will permit Louisiana to export cultural goods across America and to play the dominant role in certain fields which it should have played from the beginning. In this respect, the death of French-Acadian music, unique to Louisiana, would, for

example, not only be a cultural crime but also an economic one. With sufficient marketing this unique product could be exported around the globe. Cajun music is already becoming "in" in Paris, Montreal, and Brussels. What a splendid way to make Louisiana known around the world.

The young look to the future. They see that CODOFIL is not an attempt to turn back the clock; they see that the leaders of the French language movement are not looking in the rearview mirror.

The young talk of the need for a better America, of the need for new alternatives. There is talk of the need to develop a "counter culture." Every summer one can observe young Americans going to Europe in droves: In search of what? Some go in for Zen. Others become Jesus freaks. Some emigrate. Many of these reactions, if not most, are negative and most can only be temporary solutions. The construction of a true living cultural alternative within America will be a most positive and creative way of responding to the needs and aspirations of much of Louisiana's and America's young. The Louisiana French culture will be a uniquely American alternative.

A bilingual Louisiana is a project which is striking the imagination of the young. Because it is not presented as the conservation of an old rural culture but rather as a new, modern and progressive alternative. And because the chairman of CODOFIL founded his movement devoid of all nationalistic, religious or racial significations.

He wrote in that issue of Acadiana Profile:

I would be the first to sabotage the Council and fight the French language if I thought the movement was a nationalistic one.

I have said that Domengeaux and CODOFIL have brought a second language from a state of near-extinction to one of near-existence in Louisiana. The truth is that the French language will certainly disappear from the scene in one generation as will other second languages in the United States if the following measures are not taken immediately or in the very near future:

Second languages must be put on a priority footing in individual States and in the Federal Government of the United States. They must no longer be treated as stepchildren, or as "illegitimate children" as Domengeaux puts it.

The major part of Louisiana's French language movement is financed through cost-sharing arrangements with foreign governments. The State cannot continue forever to expect foreign countries to educate its children. This Nation, once so independent-minded and strong, seems to have developed a dependency syndrome lately. The energy question is an example in point.

Let the foreign aid from the French-speaking nations to this country stop, and that will be the end of the French language in Louisiana despite the gigantic task accomplished by CODOFIL in the last 7 years. That unbelievably rich natural asset will be lost forever to the State and Nation unless its development will already have been put on the priority list of the local school boards throughout the State and backed by adequate local funding.

I said there are several hundred foreign teachers of French in the State. It is several thousand that is needed at the elementary level. Right now, before the native language is eroded among the population irretrievably. I mentioned that the legislature allowed the establishment of a nonprofit French language television station. The capacitating act has no power, however, since no funds were ever committed to set up this TV station.

Be assured that the foreign countries will pull out one day, due to changing politics and priorities at home and the other unforeseeable million reasons why nations go one way or another. Louisiana must educate its own children.

On the national level, the puerile titles this and titles that in second languages must be abandoned for a mature thought-out progressive and forceful policy toward the development of languages across the Nation for the sake of those languages themselves and the good they will do to the Nation and not in view of underprivileged children or as a palliative for the predicament of immigrants with faulty English.

Every American child should have the opportunity to learn intimately a second language from kindergarten to university on a basis equal to that of arithmetic or the other priority school subjects. This is as basic to the security and progress of this Nation as are guns, economics, and the arts. My God, immigrant children have more rights in this country than citizen children.

If this is not done, then the teaching of foreign languages should be abandoned in the United States for they are a "fraud on the American public," as Domengeaux told that meeting of the American Association of Teachers of French in New Orleans. He said:

We must act rapidly if ethnic languages in the U.S. are not to become the exclusive property of a handful of linguistic aristocrats in our universities.

We Louisianians will not let this happen in our State.

Not with Governor Edwin Edwards who, in opinions polled by the American Press of Lake Charles in the fall of 1971, said:

I will do everything in my power to encourage the continued expansion of the French language. . . . Unfortunately, this unique advantage and asset are in grave danger of being lost. CODOFIL has rendered the State a singular service in seeking to fortify and expand the French language among all the people of the State.

Not with Superintendent of Education Louis Michot saying, in that same poll:

This great Nation and Louisiana must end linguistic provincialism and Louisiana is uniquely situated to develop a true bilingualism. . . . I am a member of the CODOFIL board of directors and an active supporter of CODOFIL since its organization. . . .

And Lieutenant Governor James Fitzmorris saying:

I applaud the efforts of those attempting to rekindle interest in the French language, customs and culture in our State, and in our educational system. . . . I want you to know that I support you toward the fulfillment of such a goal.

And Attorney General William Guste saying:

French is one of the great diplomatic and commercial languages of the world. But even more important, it is a bridge to a large percentage of the world's population with whom we want to create an even greater friendship. I sincerely hope that Louisiana will set the pace for the rest of the Nation in our ability to share a common language.

Not with State Secretary Wade O. Martin who said in the CODOFIL Parish Chapter Manual:

Louisiana without its million and a half French-speaking citizens would be quite another State. Everyone who speaks this beautiful language knows its tremendous value and importance to the State's culture, its heritage and its economy. No movement is more important to all our people than the development and retention of the French language. It makes the whole State, and all the citizens of the State, unique in this Nation.

Not with the Legislature which, after having unanimously created CODOFIL, reiterated 4 years later its full support of the movement with a concurrent resolution, introduced by Senator Edgar Gonzalez Mouton, chairman of the education committee of the Louisiana Senate, to commend the chairman of CODOFIL and which said:

. . . the development, utilization and preservation of the French language in this State is vital to the continuation of much that is unique about Louisiana, and in order to accomplish these goals the teaching of French in the schools of this State is of utmost importance and must be an integral part of efforts to preserve the French language tradition in the State . . .

Not with a million and half people demanding to save and develop their native language and heritage and another 2½ million backing, and participating in, that demand.

EDUCATION AND INCOME IN THE BLACK COMMUNITY

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, the relationship between educational, and economic advancement in the black community is an important but rarely explored subject.

In a speech last October before the 58th Convention of the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History, Andrew F. Brimmer, a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, spoke to that subject.

I now submit the text of the speech for the attention of my colleagues.

EDUCATION AND INCOME IN THE BLACK COMMUNITY

(Remarks by Andrew F. Brimmer, member, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, before the 58th Annual Convention of the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History, October 19, 1973)

The extent to which blacks have—or have not—made genuine economic progress in recent years has been a subject of wide debate. Where one comes out in this controversy is likely to depend as much on his own perception of the progress which he thinks blacks

ought to have made as on a dispassionate assessment of the objective evidence. There are so many dimensions to this issue that it is difficult to explore particular facets in isolation. Nevertheless, I believe that our general understanding is enhanced by illuminating strategic elements of the black experience whenever an opportunity arises.

To that end, I decided that—rather than presenting a formal Presidential address at this 58th Annual Convention of the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History—I would focus on an underlying trend holding significant implications for blacks during the 1970's but which I believe has not received sufficient attention. So, I will review briefly the role of education and its contribution to blacks' economic advancement.

Between 1960 and 1972, the proportion of the black population 20 to 29 years old who had completed high school rose from 38 per cent to 64 per cent for males and from 43 per cent to 66 per cent for black females. For white males in the same age group, the rise was from 64 per cent to 84 per cent; for white females the rise was from 66 per cent to 83 per cent. Over this period, the white-black education gap at the high school level was reduced from 28 to 20 percentage points for men and from 23 to 17 percentage points for women. Moreover, within the last few years, the proportion of young blacks completing high school accelerated noticeably.

An even sharper acceleration occurred in the case of college education. In 1960, about 4 per cent of all blacks in the 25-34 age range had completed 4 years or more of college. (The figures were about the same for men and women—4.1 per cent and 4.0 per cent, respectively.) For all whites in the same age group, the proportion was 11.9 per cent in 1960; 15.8 per cent for white men, and 8.3 per cent for white women. By 1972, about 7.9 per cent of all blacks in the 25-34 age bracket had completed 4 years or more of college; by sex the statistics were 8.3 per cent for black men and 7.5 per cent for black women. Among whites, the figures were: total, 18.8 per cent; men, 22.6 per cent, and women, 15.0 per cent.

An even more crucial trend is the rising propensity for young black people to attend college. In 1972, some 540 thousand blacks 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in college compared to 297 thousand in 1967. The 1972 figure represented 18 per cent of all blacks in that age range vs. 13 per cent in 1967. For young whites, the enrollment was 4,710 thousand in 1967 and 5,624 thousand in 1972—equal to 27 per cent and 26 per cent, respectively. The number of black men attending college rose from 167 thousand in 1972 to 287 thousand in 1972; this indicated an increase from 16 per cent to 21 per cent of the black males in the 18-24 year age group.

In contrast, while the number of white males attending college rose from 2,761 thousand to 3,195 thousand, enrollment as a proportion of the 18-24 white male population declined slightly—from 35 per cent to 31 per cent. The number of young black women enrolled in college expanded from 130 thousand to 253 thousand, or from 10 per cent to 16 per cent of the black females of college age. The number of white females in the same category climbed from 1,949 thousand to 2,428 thousand, lifting to 22 per cent from 20 per cent the proportion of the college-age population attending college.

In 1964, there were 234 thousand blacks enrolled in college (representing 5.0 per cent of total enrollment of 4,643 thousand.) By 1967, blacks represented 4.9 per cent of the total enrollment, and this had climbed further to 8.8 per cent in 1972. Black males raised their proportion from 5.7 per cent to 8.2 per cent of all males during this five-year period; the corresponding fraction for black females rose from 6.3 per cent in 1967 to 9.4 per cent in 1972. So, while a sizable gap remains between the proportion of white and

black youths attending college, the differential narrowed appreciably over the last decade—especially during the last few years.

These advances in educational attainment made a substantial difference in the degree of economic progress made by blacks during the 1960's. Just how much difference is indicated by the figures in the attached table. Panel A of the table shows median income in 1959 and 1969 and years of school completed by males 25 to 54 years old. The median income at each educational level is expressed as a ratio to the median for all men in the age range: \$6,408 in 1959 (in 1969 dollars) and \$8,465 in 1969. In Panel B, median income and education in 1969 are shown for both men and women for age groups 25-34 and 35-54. In this case, the base is the median income (\$9,651) for white men, age 35-54, who had completed 4 years of high school; this was approximately the median income for all men in the age range 25-54 years.

Several features stand out in this table. As one would expect, for both races and for both men and women, median income increases progressively with both age and education. However, education clearly has the more influence. For example, in 1959, men with a high school education earned about two-thirds more than those who dropped out in grade school. Men with 4 years of college, earned 2½ times as much as those with the least education. Four years of college raised earnings by two-fifths above earnings at the

high school level. This general pattern also held for blacks—except that the extra income yielded by extra education was slightly smaller: three-fifths for high school graduates—and 100 per cent for college graduates—compared with grade school drop-outs; and one-quarter for college graduates over those with a high school education. For white men, the high school grade school spread was somewhat smaller, and the gains from college somewhat larger—than was true of black men.

By 1969, the grade-school-high-school-college differentials were about the same as a decade earlier for all men in the 25-54 age group. Among black men, the grade-school-high school gap was also unchanged over the decade. But the earnings for black high school graduates had climbed to 2-¼ times those of grade school drop-outs, and the margin of college over high school graduates had widened to two-fifths. Among white men, the gap between earnings of college graduates and those with the least education had also widened somewhat.

In recent years, young black men—with much better educations—have advanced their incomes relatively much more rapidly than did blacks who were older. For instance, in 1969, at both the elementary and high school level, black-white earnings ratios were approximately the same for men 25 to 34 years old (about .72) and for those 35 to 54 years old (about .73). In contrast, increased education

past the high school level generally raised the ratio of black to white earnings for young black men. For the latter with four years of college, the ratio was .78, and for those with five or more years the ratio was .84. Among older male college graduates, the black-white ratio was .64, and for those with five or more years it was .73. On the other hand, in 1969, in contrast to the situation among black men, the earnings of black female workers with education beyond the high school level roughly equalled the earnings of their white counterparts—independently of age.

Despite this improvement, however, the absolute income gaps between blacks and whites—at all educational levels—remain substantial.

As shown in Panel B of the table, on the average a black man with a high school education was still earning in 1969 about the same amount as a white man who only went to grade school. Among black women, the situation was only slightly better. Black men with a college degree had earnings about equal to or somewhat below those of a white high school graduate. But taken as a whole, the evidence presented here supports the conclusion stated above; younger blacks are making substantial progress in achieving secondary and higher education, and this increased education is yielding higher incomes both absolutely and relative to whites.

EDUCATION AND INCOME, 1959 AND 1969

Note: In panel A, median income at each educational level is expressed as a ratio to the median for all men in the age range 25 to 54 years. In panel B, the base is the median income (\$9,651) for white men, age 35 to 54, who had completed 4 years of high school; this was approximately the median for all men in the age range 25 to 54 years.]

A. MEDIAN INCOME IN 1959 AND 1969, BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, MALES 25 TO 54 YEARS OLD

Item	1959 (in 1969 dollars)			1969			Item	1959 (in 1969 dollars)			1969		
	Total	Black	White	Total	Black	White		Total	Black	White	Total	Black	White
Median income.....	\$6,408	\$3,570	\$6,637	\$8,465	\$5,222	\$8,795	High school (total).....	\$1.03	\$0.66	\$1.05	\$0.98	\$0.69	\$1.01
Ratio to median.....	1.00	.56	1.04	1.00	.62	1.04	1 to 3 years.....	.98	.64	1.01	.88	.63	.92
Education:							4 years.....	1.06	.70	1.08	1.02	.73	1.04
Elementary (total).....	.75	.47	.82	.70	.49	.75	College (total).....	1.32	.82	1.35	1.28	.94	1.30
Less than 8 years.....	.63	.44	.71	.61	.46	.65	1 to 3 years.....	1.19	.78	1.22	1.14	.88	1.16
8 years.....	.87	.58	.90	.80	.53	.83	4 years.....	1.48	.88	1.50	1.44	1.02	1.46

B. MEDIAN EARNINGS IN 1969 AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF PERSONS 25 TO 34 AND 35 TO 54 YEARS OLD (YEAR-ROUND WORKERS), BY SEX

	Black				White					Black				White			
	Male		Female		Male		Female			Male		Female		Male		Female	
	25 to 34	35 to 54	25 to 34	35 to 54	25 to 34	35 to 54	25 to 34	35 to 54		25 to 34	35 to 54	25 to 34	35 to 54	25 to 34	35 to 54		
Median income.....	\$6,346	\$6,403	\$4,403	\$3,901	\$8,839	\$9,736	\$5,175	\$4,966	1 to 3 years.....	\$0.60	\$0.67	\$0.38	\$0.37	\$0.82	\$0.91	\$0.44	\$0.46
Ratio to median (\$9,651).....	.66	.66	.46	.40	.92	1.01	.54	.51	4 years.....	.70	.77	.48	.47	.89	1.00	.52	.53
Education:									College:								
Elementary: 8 years.....	.49	.54	.30	.27	.69	.77	.41	.42	1 to 3 years.....	.80	.85	.57	.59	.95	1.19	.59	.60
or less.....									4 years.....	.90	.97	.72	.76	1.16	1.51	.75	.76
High school:									5 years or more.....	1.03	1.27	.82	.94	1.22	1.74	.84	.96

Source: Panel A: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Social and Economic Characteristics of the Population in Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas, 1970 and 1960," current population reports, series P-23, No. 37, June 24, 1971, table 12, p. 54. Panel B: Bureau

of the Census, "The Social and Economic Status of the Black Population in the United States, 1972," July 1973, tables 15 and 16, pp. 25 and 26.

NETWORK TV NEWS LACKS BALANCE

HON. JAMES M. COLLINS
OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. COLLINS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, do you have the feeling that the TV News on the networks lacks balance? I have just read two interesting articles on the tilting of news on TV. There was an excellent article in the February Readers Digest by E. J. Epstein on TV Network News. I read the similar reaction in a suburban newspaper back home.

The big issue is the narrow viewpoint of New York TV men. Most news goes out to the viewers as the eyes and ears of a New Yorker view it, and New York represents only the negativism, what is wrong with America, voice of doom viewpoint. Why do the viewers not get the broader perspective of Little Rock, Phoenix, Mobile, or Columbus.

Bill Elliot runs a great newspaper and tells it like it really is. The White Rocker newspaper is close to the people and feels the grass roots. You will feel a real Texas viewpoint as you read the following editorial written by Bill Elliot in last week's newspaper, the Dallas White Rocker:

TV News

It's estimated fifty million Americans watch the news on television each night. Most of them think the news they see is the big news of the day, impartially selected by trained experts scanning all the day's news events. Unfortunately that's not true.

Rather, television news is part entertainment, part bias and part money-oriented—plus some news. It's not that all newscasters themselves, are slanting the news, though many do. It's the system, and the fact that ninety per cent of the working press, especially in New York, where all national television news is edited, is far left.

The system makes it impossible for national television news to be a fair presentation, such as the reader gets in a newspaper. Edward Epstein, writing in February's "Reader's Digest," makes the situation crys-

tal clear. He points out that: (1)-Virtually all national television news is filtered through a close-knit group of men in New York; (2)-most film footage comes from just four metropolitan centers (New York, Washington, Chicago and Los Angeles); (3)-much so called national news is, instead, staged or created for camera crews; and (4)-events which make good visual watching get preference over other, more significant, news.

In addition to these factors, television news time is very limited (thirty minutes minus commercial interruptions). No one would propose to read a major newspaper in that amount of time—news, editorials, columnists, sports, etc.

There's still another factor—television news must be sold. Newspapers sell advertisements but not news. It makes a difference.

In summary, television's newscasts shouldn't be taken too seriously. Television news is often slanted, often staged, often biased and often not news at all!

WILLIAM J. SOLLNER ORGANIZED SOLFILM INTERNATIONAL

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I am impressed with the cinematography of William J. Sollner of Kapaa, Kauai, who has organized a Hawaii-based corporation—Solfilm International—devoted to the production of films on Hawaii's multi-ethnic heritage.

Mr. Sollner has received praise from the American Library Association for his film narration of the hard life suffered by early Japanese laborers in the sugarcane fields of Hawaii. Now he has earned praise again for his film, "Dance Trip," which documents Filipino-American history.

I am pleased to insert this review of "Dance Trip" from the December 19, 1973, Berkeley Democrat, which my colleague, Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN DORN of South Carolina, referred to me, and a review from December 24, 1973, issue of the Kauai newspaper, the Garden Isle news:

[From the Berkeley Democrat, Dec. 19, 1973]

COUNTY MAN PRODUCES DANCE FILM FOR HAWAII

The world premier of a South Carolinian's 28 minute explosive yet festive Filipino cultural documentary film "Dance Trip" will highlight Hawaii's annual memorial program Dec. 29, honoring the memory of Philippine national hero and martyr Dr. Jose Rizal.

Jerry Stafford, public relations specialist for the South Carolina Public Service Authority in Moncks Corner, is co-producer and editor of the film resulting from almost two years of collaboration of effort with award-winning writer Bill Sollner, and dance-director Jose Bulatao, both residents of Hawaii.

From rehearsal setting to lush tropical garden and tourist center locations, Bulatao's dance troupe, the Bailes de Jose is the action focus of "Dance Trip", premiering at the Convention Hall in Lihue, Dec. 29.

Stafford, who had nine years of film and television production experience prior to joining the Public Service Authority, says the

motion picture is more than an entertaining piece.

"We have compacted some of the most explosive archive and live action material we could obtain on several areas of Filipino history and the current situation in Hawaii. We believe it will lift the audience right out of their seats."

It was decided early to let the dancing carry the continuity of the film story; but taking their inspiration from Dr. Rizal's Poetry and essays, the film-makers also let it express qualities of Filipino character such as courage and devotion of ideals of liberty, for which the Filipino struggle has lasted over 400 years.

"In spite of the Spanish, the Americans, the Japanese, (among other invaders) they kept on dancing! And today, on Kauai, they dance for all who cherish liberty and believe public institutions and public servants are accountable to the people."

Dance, then, is the universal language in which "Dance Trip" speaks to its viewers. Although the content of the film is mostly devoted to the Filipino-American situation in contemporary Hawaii, Sollner hopes audiences will recognize its implicit tribute to all minority groups who have had to struggle for a place in the sun. And he also hopes the film, slated for nationwide promotion and distribution, will cause Mainland audiences to re-examine the role of the U. S. in the Pacific since Dewey uttered that fateful command. "You may fire when ready, Gridley!"

Sparked by Kauai's educator and dance director, Jose Bulatao, Sollner shot most of the live footage on Kauai and Stafford filmed the special warfare sequences in Kansas City in July. Editing began by Stafford about a year ago in Greenwood and the tricky task of mating picture, music, and sound track was completed this month in Charleston. His wife Dottie served as production and editorial assistant on the show.

"The project has been a tremendous learning experience for those of us who worked on it," Stafford says.

The South Carolina filmmaker believes that where it's taught at all, Filipino-American history is usually debased to a footnote of the Spanish-American War in our schools.

"As a result, few Mainland Americans are at all knowledgeable about the Philippines, or the impact of Filipino culture on places like Hawaii. And until we worked on this film, it never occurred to us that there might be a connection between what happened in the Philippines 75 years ago and what we have gone through in Southeast Asia over the past decade or so."

In addition to the sheer beauty and excitement of the dancing, the film-makers have carefully developed subthemes and sequences to portray religious, social, economic, and historical roots of the Filipino presence in Hawaii today.

"But we tried to avoid imposing our own viewpoint," says Sollner. "We were careful to let events and people speak for themselves. For example, Mark Twain had some things to say about U. S. involvement in the Philippines that are seldom included in classroom reading assignments. We included those things in the 'Dance Trip' narrative."

Aside from its entertainment and educational values, the film is intended as a fund-raising for Filipino organizations in Hawaii.

Mr. and Mrs. Stafford will fly to Hawaii for the premier and memorial program.

[From the Garden Islands, Dec. 24, 1973]

"DANCE TRIP" HITS REVIEWER LIKE A FREIGHT TRAIN

(By George Spelvin)

("Dance Trip", the film Mr. Spelvin reviews, will be shown as part of the Rizal Day celebration at the Convention Hall on De-

cember 29. Evening will begin at 6 p.m. and will also feature nohost cocktails, Filipino food, a fashion show and live dancing.)

A funny thing happened to me on Kauai last night. I got run over by a freight-train . . . a Cannonball Express with the brakes out. It was a sneak preview of the new Solfilm, "Dance Trip."

I've seen the Bailes de Jose and enjoyed them in live performance. They make this island a better place to live than it would be without them. On film something strange and wonderful happens: The historical and contemporary context and significance of the dances becomes visible . . . almost palpable. That vague, shadowy confusion I, as a Mainlander born and reared, always felt about Philippine-American history was suddenly split with bolts of light; our tragic background of mutual misunderstanding scattered by the consolation of youth, beauty, color, action, and music.

It got to me. Yes. Hardened sinner and reprobate that I am, I must confess to a repeated tightening of the throat . . . a recurring impulse to weep that was overwhelmed by the exaltation that swept me up and along from sequence to sequence. I have good eyesight, but it kept blurring under the emotional impact of the effects worked by the vision of the film.

For "Dance Trip" is a film of vision . . . of promise. It does not ignore the cruel and ugly realities of the Filipino-American experience; neither does it dwell upon them. Rather, it uses them to demonstrate the durability and beauty of a unique and precious cultural heritage that has survived four-hundred years of turmoil and degradation to enrich our lives in a language more eloquent than words: the language of dance!

It is not a simple film, though it seems so. More than a commentary, the narrative plays as counterpoint to the visual. There are subtle hooks and barbs scattered throughout. Persistent, unconscious racism; economic exploitation; condescending, paternalistic intellectualism; materialistic values . . . all get their lumps. But what commands is the sheer vitality of the unifying dance sequences. Here we have crass commercialism juxtaposed with simple piety . . . here is Plastic Aloha juxtaposed with genuine from-the-heart community . . . here is the bulwark of inner strength and tradition to oppose the forces of shift and change rampant in Hawaii . . .

So it's a film to see more than once. The compacting and layering of opposites: ideas, values, viewpoints, events, interpretations . . . all make it a thinking man's film. Yet the bouyant, almost unbearable beauty of the music and costumes and dance make it a film to delight the senses of all. And for this writer, it has given rise to a rather unlikely rise to a rather unlikely aspiration: If there is such a thing as re-incarnation, I would like to come back as a Filipino, just to be able to dance like those kids!

A PROSPECTUS FOR SOLFILM INTERNATIONAL THE FILMS

The richness of Hawaii's ethnic and cultural diversity, as well as the State's geological variety should suggest the range and scope of subject matter that is offered to SOLFILM subscribers and audiences. All films are short, (10, 15, 20 minutes) locally produced, in sound and color. Each film meets the highest professional standards of quality. Good taste and integrity in the production and selection of SOLFILM'S library is scrupulously maintained.

Titles already produced or acquired and available for bookings include:

"Sleeping Giant"—A boy's hike to the summit of Kauai's east side landmark; a film allegory of growth to manhood; 10 minutes.
"Cane Camp"—Life in one of the fast dis-

appearing cane camps of old Hawaii; an appreciation of those whose labor built the sugar industry; 20 minutes.

"The Temple"—The once-in-a-lifetime experience of a festival and dedication for a new Buddhist Temple built by a village congregation; 20 minutes.

"Beyond Tomorrow"—A look at the origins and development of Hawaii's unique facility for curriculum development in the schools of the Aloha State; 25 minutes.

"Camera Tour, Hawaii"—A live narration accompanies this still incomplete tour of Hawaii's beaches, mountains, gardens, and metropolitan center, Honolulu; 15 minutes.

[From the Booklist, American Library Association, May 15, 1973]

THE 16MM. FILMS

(Cane camp. Producer: William J. Sollner. Distributed by Solfilm International, R.R. #1, Box 30, Kapaa, Kauai, HI 96746. 1972. 20 min., \$225.)

A poetic recapturing of the life and hard times of the Japanese laborers who came to Hawaii to work the enormous sugar cane fields. Using period drawings and historic prints and footage of the cane fields and shabby labor camps that lie behind the facade of the Hawaii promoted for tourism, the film describes the milieu of the laborers who worked 14 hours a day in the fields that are so necessary to Hawaii's economy and who were granted no rights of citizenship. The narration occasionally becomes too cloying and flowery and the artful shots and camera movements sometimes bear little relation to the subject portrayed, yet the attempt to give dignity and meaning to the hardships of these people is valid and provides an interesting corollary to the experiences of the migrant workers in the continental U.S. Good for social studies, minority studies, and units on Hawaii in high schools and community colleges and as unusual material for programs on Hawaii in public libraries and community groups. Ages 14-adult.

CANE CAMP

The experience of Japanese contract laborers in the sugar cane fields of Hawaii is the theme of this 16mm sound/color production from SOLFILM. The story is told by one of them as he reflects upon his life there in one of the typical cane camps on Kauai, the Garden Island, northern-most of the Hawaiian chain and for many the most beautiful.

A Buddhist, the narrator recounts with quiet dignity and occasional irony the circumstances by which he and his people arrived in Hawaii and what life for them was like in the fields and in the camp. Effective use of archive material and photography supports impression of authenticity. The success of the Japanese in adapting to and coping with the harsh conditions on the plantations is well known. In CANE CAMP the effort has been made to convey what it felt like and how the immigrants not only endured but also overcame obstacles of language and citizenship to re-affirm the highest ideals of our country in solid achievement.

Suggested for use in public library film programs; for loan to civic, community, and patriotic organizations; for high school and college level courses of study in ethnic minorities, American history in the Pacific, social studies, cultural appreciation, American cultural patterns, etc. 20 minutes. Price \$225.

SLEEPING GIANT

A landmark mountain that from its summit offers a spectacular view of Kauai's east coast, the "Sleeping Giant" is the setting for this film allegory about what it means for a boy to grow into manhood. Through photographic attention to the symbolic values of the ascent, a poetic parallel is drawn between

the difficulties/hazards/delights of the climb . . . and the maturation process. The Sleeping Giant comes to be seen as the man to be awakened in every boy.

Suggested for use as a stimulus to discussion with young groups and mixed groups of young people and adults; for elementary and junior high language-arts classes, physical growth and development classes, programs in self-appreciation and understanding. 10 minutes. Price \$135.

TITLES IN PRODUCTION—OR SOON TO BE

"Ti Ceremony"—The many uses of the Ti leaf; 10 minutes.

"Trail to Kalalau"—A hike many tourists will wish they could take, and one they'll never forget; 15 minutes.

"Sugar Blues"—The refining of raw sugar set to an imaginative musical score; 12 minutes.

"Salt of the Earth"—The manufacture of salt in the ancient Hawaiian manner at Hanapepe on Kauai; 12 minutes.

"Hawaiian Quilting Party"—A folk-art that survives in both the new and old Hawaii; 15 minutes.

"Billfish Tournament"—Big game of the sea and how it is caught; 25 minutes.

"Canoe Race"—A favorite Hawaiian sport from earliest times down to the present; 20 minutes.

"Churches of Hawaii"—A tour of famous and little known sites and shrines of Hawaii's religious heritage; 25 minutes.

"Gardens of Paradise"—A generous sampling of the lush public and private gardens of the Aloha State; 25 minutes.

"Death of a Beachboy"—Colorful final rites for one of Walkiki's most colorful types; 18 minutes.

"Dance Around the Islands"—Ethnic dance troupes in performance, including Korean, Japanese, Filipino and Squaredance groups; 20 minutes.

"Ride the Big Surf"—A look at the action at internationally famous Makaha & Sunset Beaches on Oahu, as well as at lesser known spots on the Outer Islands; 25 minutes.

"Swamp in the Sky"—A tour of a swamp located near the summit of Mt. Waialeale on Kauai, at the four thousand foot level where rainfall sometimes exceeds 600 inches per year; 15 minutes.

"Hawaiian Waters"—A guide to safety on and in the ocean, for residents and visitors; 12 minutes.

"Boy on a Board"—A local youngster builds and rides his own surfboard; 13 minutes.

"Cook Hawaiian"—A do-it-yourself guide for visitors who want to amaze their friends back home by preparing favorite island dishes: Kalua pig laulau, one-two-three finger poi, lomilomi salmon, opihiki garnished with seaweed, pineapple chaser; 20 minutes.

"Hawaiian Artists"—Local artists in different mediums, at work in their own studios; one of a series; 10 minutes.

"Paniolo"—A study of the Hawaiian cowboy in contrast to the stereotypical western range-rider on the Mainland; 15 minutes.

"Pineapple Sundae"—A study of the production of this important but declining industry; 20 minutes.

"Fashion, Hawaii"—A review of the major production houses and their lines in Hawaii's fashion industry, modeled by local girls; 20 minutes.

"Pidgin Spoken"—An introduction to local vernacular and language usage, featuring native talent and hidden microphone techniques; 15 minutes.

"Mountains of the Moon"—A trek across Haleakala's craters, where America's astronauts trained for their missions to the Moon; 20 minutes.

"Volcano Land"—Big Island, courtesy of Mother Nature; 20 minutes.

SERIOUS POLITICAL ILLNESS— APATHY WINS IN MICHIGAN

HON. ROBERT P. HANRAHAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. HANRAHAN. Mr. Speaker, with all of us facing an election this fall, I think my colleagues may find interesting the following article by Michael Killian, from the Chicago Tribune:

SERIOUS POLITICAL ILLNESS—APATHY WINS IN MICHIGAN

(By Michael Killian)

Despite Republican protests to the contrary, the loss of Vice President Ford's former 5th District congressional seat in Michigan was an unmitigated disaster full of ominous portent for G.O.P. fortunes in November.

It was, if you will, a symptom of a serious political illness that could prove fatal. But, unless both parties manage to diagnose it more accurately, it may not only kill the one but infect the other—and destroy the very tissue of the two-party system.

The name of the disease is voter apathy.

The Democrats would have the nation believe the Michigan race was a great Democratic triumph. Their candidate, Richard Vender Veen, a lawyer with a record of losing elections, stunningly upset Robert Vander Laan, the respected Republican leader of the Michigan state Senate, who had not lost an election. All this, in an overwhelmingly Republican district that had not been held by a Democrat since 1910.

Vander Veen had made Watergate the issue of the campaign. He ran not so much against his opponent as against President Nixon and positioned himself in such a manner as to say that a vote for Vander Veen was a vote to make Ford, hero of the district, President. Thus, the Democrats interpreted Vander Veen's victory as a massive casting out the Republican devils and turning to the Democrats as the best hope for honest government.

Many Republican spokesmen went along. William McLaughlin, G.O.P. state chairman, hung the whole thing on Watergate and dropped strong hints that the Republicans' only salvation in the fall would have to be Nixon's resignation.

But there is no triumph in winning an election by default. There is little victory when an enemy drops dead before the battle. And that is what happened: The Republican Party in the 5th District dropped dead.

There was no great turning to the Democratic Party. Vander Veen received only 53,008 votes, fewer than Democrat Jean McKee won running against the mighty Ford in 1972 and 1970. It was the kind of vote Democrats have always received in the district, the kind of vote Vander Veen would have received if he had not mentioned the word "Watergate" once.

What won the election for Vander Veen was that the Republicans stayed home—in legions. Vander Laan received less than half the vote Ford did in 1970. In predominantly Republican Ionia County, only 7,000 of 17,000 registered voters turned out. Vander Veen's vote was only 7 per cent below the 10-year Democratic average for the district. Vander Laan's was 55 per cent below the Republican 10-year average.

Morley Winograd, Democratic state chairman, is singing the song of a resurgence in Democratic popularity these days, but in a January interview in Lansing, he was much more candid.

"If 30 per cent of the Republican [5th District] vote stays home," he said, "we can win."

That is what happened.

The Republicans would have been in trouble this year, even without Watergate. They have been the "ins" Presidentially since 1969. They must take the responsibility for runaway inflation and the shaky economy. They will be the targets for voter anger provoked by the fuel shortage. With Watergate, they will be in even more trouble.

But the most devastating effect of Watergate has not been on the electorate at large, but on the Republican Party itself. The campaign financing scandals have dried up normally reliable Republican campaign fund sources. The constant attention given to Watergate by the news media has driven Republican leaders to the brink of paranoia and frightened many of their best potential candidates out of the 1974 running.

But, the worst of all, as the Michigan results attest, it has so disgusted and so disturbed the Republican rank and file that millions of them will not even bother to vote.

Before they can hope to appeal to independents, let alone go back to trying to woo Democrats, the Republicans will have to restore their own house and rekindle in their foot soldiers the faith that once was. It is hard to see how they can accomplish much of this by November, or even before the impeachment ordeal is concluded.

In the meantime, the Democrats should not chortle. The protest of apathy was directed at politics in general as much as Watergate. At a time when the Harris Poll finds Congress held in as low esteem as the discredited Nixon, a 55 per cent reduction in any voting bloc is nothing for any politician to cheer about.

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

HON. GEORGE E. DANIELSON
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 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:

MUNDY NEW BCT LEGISLATIVE CHIEF

Dan Mundy, who has served as associate director of Los Angeles County COPE since 1969, is leaving his assignment here to become legislative director 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 Local 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 as 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 1965 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 capital.

A VOICE OF DEMOCRACY IN NEW JERSEY

HON. EDWARD J. PATTEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, each year, the Voice of Democracy scholarship program, sponsored by the VFW and its ladies auxiliary, invites the youth of America to write and record a "citizenship" paper for entry in a nationwide contest. The thoughts are always fresh and reflect the sense of pride that these people have in their country.

This year, the winner of the New Jersey State contest and a finalist in the national competition is a young man from Carteret, N.J., and a constituent of mine of whom I am very proud. Gerald Hughes, who is planning to attend law or medical school after his college education, will graduate from Carteret High School where he has distinguished himself scholastically and in his community.

The theme of the Voice of Democracy program this year is "My Responsibility as a Citizen" and Jerry's thoughts look toward the coming Bicentennial celebration of our Nation and how one can truly practice responsible citizenship. His winning theme follows:

MY RESPONSIBILITY AS A CITIZEN

(By Jerry Hughes)

In 1976, the United States will conduct its bicentennial celebration. Men and women

from across the nation will assemble for numerous expositions and festivals which will proclaim the great technology, education and heritage of the United States. Their celebration will be incomplete, however, without the realization that two hundred years of great America is the direct result of two hundred years of great American citizens. Today, each citizen should strive to follow the example of his ancestors. The country has changed, but many responsibilities remain the same.

We live today in an age of paradox. It is an age of great technology and of death in the streets, of scientific advances and of the abuse of drugs; it is a time of changing values, yet those who wish to destroy society persist. Now, more than ever, we, the American people, should realize the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. The time has come to realize that the future of the country lies solely in the hands of the citizen.

It is easy to become a citizen; that is the birthright of every American. To live up to the ideals of citizenship, however, is a challenge all should confront. I realize that my responsibilities are few compared to the many benefits I have received as a result of my citizenship. The United States protects my family and gives me a home. It gives me the opportunity to attend institutes of higher learning and gives me a voice in the government. The responsibilities I assume are small price to pay for the freedoms, protection and representation granted to me, and all citizens, by this nation.

I owe allegiance to my country in time of war. It is both duty and logical reasoning that place this responsibility on my shoulders. America has given me many freedoms—the freedoms to speak, write and live as I choose. To allow these freedoms and opportunities to be jeopardized would be to allow the destruction of the American ideal. Surely no American would wish that his freedom be taken away. Supporting the nation in time of trouble is an obligation from which none should hide.

The opportunities found in America have resulted in the development of the age of technology. New fields in science and medicine and computer technology open every day. I must strive to become the qualified individual who will help mold the future of America. I must educate myself and become a vital part of this country's growth. I must take full advantage of the opportunities around me. Maybe one day I will suggest a solution to the fuel crisis, destroy the cancer cell or effectively deal with pollution. No matter what I attempt, my responsibility is to strive for a goal that will benefit my country and my fellow citizens.

As the goals of an individual vary so does the way in which he must achieve his goals. A politician depends on the indulgence of his fellow citizens. He pledges to uphold the ideals of representative government. I should exercise my voting privilege to uphold the traditional democracy that is America. I must never be afraid to have my vote heard above the rumble of the masses.

The three responsibilities I have mentioned specifically—allegiance, education, and the vote—are immediately understood and noticed. There is one more responsibility, however, that is often underemphasized. The fruits of this labor are not instantly seen nor easily recognized. It is the example of a parent and the following of that example by his child. As a good citizen each person should be dedicated to his country. He should be aware of his responsibilities and be willing to display his pride in America. It is this pride and sense of responsibility that he must instill in his child, for, without this ingredient, a nation could not flourish for more than a single generation.

I will strive to fulfill my obligation to America. I have my entire lifetime to improve myself and become a better citizen. My

duty is to continue the tradition of great American citizenship by becoming better educated, by defending my country, by voting in elections, and by instilling in my children a sense of national pride. When these responsibilities are carried out, I will become an element of American greatness.

And so, when the year 1976 arrives, with Washington and New York and Philadelphia exploding with the vibrance of a nation reborn, I, too, will join in the celebration. I will rejoice not only in the greatness of my country and my heritage, but also in the greatness of my citizenship.

MAYOR ARTHUR J. CLARK

HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an excellent address of Mayor Arthur J. Clark of Waltham, Mass. The talk was given in Washington on March 5, 1974, before a meeting of the Massachusetts congressional delegation, representatives of the Massachusetts League of Cities and Towns, and officials of the Massachusetts Chapter of the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment.

Mayor Clark is presently serving as the president of the Massachusetts Mayors Association. He has served as the mayor of Waltham for the past 4 years, where he has continually fought for programs to benefit his city and his constituents.

Mayor Clark charges that this administration is no longer capable of carrying out its duties. He points to rampant inflation, rising unemployment, severe shortages of all kinds, and the bewildering energy problem as sure indications that the policies and programs of this administration have fallen far short of what they were purported to be.

In calling for immediate and positive action, Mayor Clark recommended the following:

First. The President reestablish a new and meaningful dialog with the Congress.

Second. A total price and wage freeze that is worked out in consultation with both business and labor, and allows for no favoritism.

Third. Price rollbacks including an immediate rollback in price of fuel to that existing in November 1973.

Fourth. A truly independent Federal Energy Office, which will conduct its own investigations, rather than depend upon the information provided by the oil companies.

Fifth. A strong program of economic reconversion, with a special emphasis on medical research.

Sixth. The concept of special revenue sharing to actually become a reality before the next fiscal year beginning July 1, 1974.

I am pleased to share these most perceptive and relevant comments with my colleagues:

ADDRESS BY MAYOR ARTHUR J. CLARK

In the President's recent press conference he said that the energy "crisis has

passed"—that he was bringing "inflation under control", and that there was no "recession".

Yet unemployment is rising, inflation is worsening, shortages are becoming common. It is clear that local officials must protest; they must speak out.

Historically most Americans have been patient. We have had confidence in our form of government and in our elected officials, seeing policies and programs we disagreed with, we voiced our dissatisfaction, knew that it would be heard, and that the situation would be corrected.

However, confidence and patience depend on leadership and today we have no leadership—at least we have no leadership on the national level.

Twenty years ago our position in the world was pre-eminent. The world looked to us to maintain its peace, to lead the way in trade policy and in social and economic programs. Domestically we had leadership in Washington. Today there is a void. Settlement of the truckers' strike, for example, was set in motion by Governor Milton Shapp of Pennsylvania rather than by White House initiative.

America presents a poor image to the world in its current domestic policies. It waffles at dead center instead of taking decisive action.

Americans today are no longer confident, they are no longer patient, they are frustrated. Violence has entered our everyday life. People are becoming sick and tired of uncertainty, insecurity and lies, as the American dream becomes more and more illusory. Real and imagined affronts are provoking new irrational and frightening responses that could rend the fabric of our society. Fringe groups on the left try to institute a food program based on kidnapping and ransom in California only to be followed by a similar right wing group in Georgia. Gas station attendants are assaulted across the country. Women fight over depleted toilet paper supplies in the supermarkets. Last Thursday nine gas pumps were knocked over in the City of Waltham. People are upset, frustrated, and prone to react violently since they see no other solution.

As inflation increases, unemployment rises, and supplies grow short, Americans are looking to Washington and what do they see? They see a President who has sealed himself off and will not work with the Congress. They see an Administration smeared. They see an Administration that has proved itself incapable of carrying out its administrative duties. The policies and programs that this President has devised for the American people have fallen far short of what they were purported to be.

General Revenue Sharing was designed to alleviate the financial burden of local government. Yet uncontrolled inflation has eaten up the assistance General Revenue Sharing was to have provided our cities and towns. Today we receive less in real dollars than we did before. Two years ago President Nixon, when signing the General Revenue Sharing measure, promised the National League of Cities and the U.S. Conference of Supplemental Funds in the form of Special Revenue Sharing and that he would continue the categorical grant programs pending passage of his Better Communities Act. Then, with much fanfare, he proposed and submitted to the Congress the Better Communities Act. However, rather than vigorously lobbying for the bill, or attempting to work out a compromise, the Administration placed a financial gun at Congress' head by impounding or cutting back on congressionally appropriated funds for programs under the categorical grant system. The President did not keep his promise. He walked out on his commitments. He also ignored many judicial rulings against his impoundment of funds. Such a procedure is becoming typical of this administration. It has not presented viable or palatable legislation, that Congress can act on.

Today confusion runs rampant in Washington. Some of this confusion is probably due to the revolving door policy that has become the President's Cabinet. In less than six years the President has found it necessary to appoint more cabinet officers than any previous President. Look at some of the drop-outs: Romney, Love, Hickel, Richardson, Connolly, Laird, Finch, and Peterson. As cabinet officers come and go, those who remain add to the administrative anarchy.

At one moment the Federal Energy Office says Massachusetts deserves an energy realignment, at another it says "no", and now it says "yes" again.

It is disgraceful that the Governor of Massachusetts must travel back and forth to Washington in a seesaw effort to increase the state's rightful allocation and to correct the false figures provided by the oil companies,—interests that are directly benefitting from the smoke screen laid down by the Administration. It's a matter of record that during the North Vietnamese offensive the giant oil tank farms on the Mekong Delta remained untouched. Glistening in the sunlight and gleaming in the moonlight, as villages all about were utterly destroyed by constant bombing.

There are many questions that can be asked about the current fuel crisis. Why were oil imports held down long after it should have been apparent that U.S. oil production had peaked?

Why did the oil industry cut its output early in 1972 even as its spokesmen warned of upcoming shortages and as U.S. refining capacity was becoming inadequate to fill growing demand?

Why has the northeast borne the heaviest burden in the Administration's fuel allocation program?

These and other questions demand answers from both the oil companies and the Administration. The people of Massachusetts and the rest of the Country have a right to know.

As Mayor of the City of Waltham, as a citizen of Massachusetts, and as a consumer, I do not like the fact that in November #4 heating oil cost the City 8.5¢ and #2 cost 27.1¢, while today #4 cost 13.7¢ and #2 cost 33.5¢. In November the City bought gas at 20¢ a gallon, today it costs 43¢ a gallon. I do not like the fact that last Friday going down the 2½ miles of Main Street in Waltham gas costs 65.8¢ at one end of town, 53.9¢ at the other end, and 46.1¢ in the middle. This 19.8¢ price differential typifies the confusion and inequities involved in the Administration's handling of the energy crisis and the economic stability of this country.

Given the current level of confusion and duplicity, is it any wonder that we find ourselves in the paradoxical situation where both the car owner and the service station operator are at each other's throats over the availability and cost of gasoline?

The lack of dynamic national domestic leadership, I believe has been responsible for inflation and the devastating energy crisis that is causing havoc, not only for the individual citizen but also for municipal officials.

Why am I speaking out at this time? I have just finished budget deliberations in my city, and frankly I am afraid. If the current rate of inflation continues I am afraid we will have to have emergency legislation allowing cities and towns to borrow money to finance their operations through part of the fiscal '75 budget period.

For the first time in four years I feel control of the City Budget has given way to this inflation, the fiscal cycle change, state vetoes of money due to cities, Presidential impoundments, legislation without funding, state and federal agency mandates requiring expenditure of local funds but with no formal assistance. It is almost impossible for cities and towns to prepare a realistic budget for this coming fiscal year.

The Administration would lead us to believe that a crisis is solved by stating that the crisis no longer exists. American people, facing long gas lines, paying higher prices for the necessities of life, reading about indictments of men selected to help lead the nation, know that this approach smacks at irresponsible leadership.

Yes our people are suffering for the state and local government does not have the power to significantly change the inflationary economy, and the Administration is not attuned to the plight of this country.

It is becoming clear to all of us, to you and to me, that the present administration has been all too effective in creating hardships for the people of Massachusetts as well as for the country as a whole.

The faith of the people in their government's ability to deal with these problems must be restored. Why, in a nation where people have always given so much of themselves, must they receive so little in return? It seems that the philosophy of this administration is to afflict the afflicted and comfort the comfortable.

No longer can local officials stand on the sidelines in national issues which critically affect their constituencies.

We need positive and immediate action. The developments of the next few months may have unforgettable consequences for the conduct of government in my state and in our country if we do not have:

1. The President ending his isolation and establishing a new meaningful dialogue with Congress that includes regular personal meetings and provides an opportunity for the public to be informed.

2. A total price and wage freeze that allows for no favoritism of big business at the expense of labor and that is worked out in consultation with both business and labor.

3. Price rollbacks including an immediate rollback in the price of fuel to that existing in November of 1973.

4. A Federal Energy Office that will come to grips with actual policies, equitable national allocations and realistic planning based on its own investigation rather than relying on the oil companies, and in the same vein the Administration must examine all avenues of energy production throughout the country.

5. With the Vietnam War over, there must be economic reconversion that will provide employment and special programs, particularly in medical research.

6. The concept of Special Revenue Sharing must become a reality before the next fiscal year beginning July 1, 1974. The President must end his impoundment policies; he must also move to provide transitional funds pending passage of Special Revenue Sharing legislation for in this era of energy shortages when people cannot travel miles to shopping centers there is dire need for renewal of downtown areas and funds should be made available immediately for this purpose.

If the President does not move on these items, then damn it, he should resign.

DISCUSSING FREEDOM WITH YOUNG SOVIET LEADERS

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, all too often the effort at developing better relations between the United States and the Soviet Union seems to involve a moratorium on criticism of the denial of freedom inherent in such cases as that of Alexander Solzhenitsyn and other dissenting intel-

lectuals, or of Jews who seek to emigrate but are not permitted to do so.

Many Americans, and many of their leaders, are all too willing to close their eyes to the denial of human freedom and dignity in the Soviet Union, and speak instead of trading with the Soviet Government and of lending that Government huge sums of public money.

Recently, a meeting was held at Saint Simons, Ga., of young American and Soviet political leaders. While some of the Americans proceeded along the route set forth for "détente" and avoided asking their Soviet counterparts any questions which might prove provocative, one clearly did not. He is John D. Lofton, Jr., formerly editor of *Monday*, the publication of the Republican National Committee, and now a syndicated columnist.

Mr. Lofton reported about this meeting in a very illuminating article which appeared in the February 1, 1974, issue of *National Review*.

At one point he asked his Soviet counterparts to comment on the statement of Soviet author Anatoli Kuznetsov on why he left the U.S.S.R. Kuznetsov declared:

If I were now to find myself in the Soviet Union, I should go out of my mind. . . . My first work was published 25 years ago. In those 25 years, not a single one of my works has been printed in the Soviet Union as I wrote it. For political reasons, the Soviet censorship and the editors shorten, distort, and violate my works to the point of making them completely unrecognizable. Or they do not permit them to be published at all. . . . Because my writing appears in such an ugly, false, and misshapen form, I am ashamed to look people in the face.

The Soviet response was reported this way by Mr. Lofton:

Just as I was about to ask for the Soviets' reaction to this statement, the Soviet chairman broke in and heatedly denounced Kuznetsov as a "liar" and a "traitor" and denounced me for bringing the subject up, saying that as our guest he was personally offended that I had raised such a subject.

Mr. Lofton reports that, as might be expected, there were many differing points of view among the American delegates, half of whom were Democrats and half Republicans. The Soviets, on the other hand:

Had only one spokesman per issue, with no dissent within the delegation. . . . When I asked one of the Soviets during a break why there was never any disagreement among them on anything, he said that there was, but that it was in private. He explained that they ironed out their differences prior to the meetings. . . . What sort of differences do you have in private? I asked. Only small ones, he replied. Was there any dissent from the idea that you should not disagree in public? I asked. The question did not come up, he said.

The tragedy of the young Soviets' answer to most questions, John Lofton concludes, was not that they were consciously lying, but that they had, in fact, never before really thought about what it was that was being asked. If these are the Soviet leaders of the future, I am not very optimistic about . . . détente.

I wish to share this article by John D. Lofton, Jr., with my colleagues and insert it into the *Record* at this time:

ONE BIG HAPPY FAMILY

(By John D. Lofton, Jr.)

"We understand our two countries have different approaches to some problems, and

that is why I think we should explain our positions—to establish man-to-man contact"—Andrei Filippov, official of the Committee on Youth Organizations of the USSR, quoted in the Savannah (Ga.) *Morning News*, explaining the purpose of the meeting between young American and Soviet political leaders.

My opportunity to establish "man-to-man" contact with the Soviets and explain "our positions" came when I was invited to attend a State Department sponsored conference of young American and Soviet political leaders at Saint Simons, Georgia. I of course accepted, and it was with great enthusiasm that I awaited my first contact with a Russian as our double-decker, English touring bus pulled into the King and Prince Beach Hotel late one Sunday night. I soon met Andrei Girenko, First Secretary of the Ukraine Komsomol Committee, member of the Komsomol Central Bureau, Deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR and, unknown to me at the time, head of the Soviet delegation to the conference.

"Who are you?" he asked through the interpreter as we shook hands. I explained that I was editor of the Republican Party's official publication *Monday*, sort of the GOP's version of *Pravda* and *Izvestia* combined, with one significant difference: in the United States there were publications available other than mine published by the ruling party. Ignoring this initial needle, Girenko, unsmiling, asked "What does your publication do for youth?" Well, I explained, there is nothing in the publication specifically aimed at youth, but a good many articles of interest to youth are run in every issue. Besides, I went on, my own personal philosophy leads me to look at persons as individuals and not as groups or masses or age groups; and I am moreover confused as to just what you mean by youth, since I have been told that one of your colleagues here at the conference is a 40-year-old bachelor who is editor of one of your national youth publications. So before I answer your question, what do you mean when you say youth?

Girenko listened to the translation and responded wearily: "Please tell Mr. Lofton to excuse my not answering tonight his sharp-pointed questions, but I have traveled far and am very tired." I said this was fine but (and here I winked and smiled at him) I did not want to hear any further excuses from him after he was rested. He smiled and nodded. Girenko neither spoke to me nor looked at me again for the duration of the conference.

Early the next day the nearly 50 of us—half Soviets, half Americans (of whom half were Democrats, half Republicans)—met in plenary session to discuss the four topics before the conference: Soviet-American relations, political parties, media in contemporary society, and youth in contemporary society. It was during this session that I first attacked statements with which I was in strong disagreement, statements made not by one of the Soviets but by James Jackson, a liberal Democrat, former UPI deputy bureau chief in Moscow, and presently a Nieman Fellow at Harvard.

In presenting his paper on the American press, Jackson viciously attacked American advertising, charging that it had "subverted" and "corrupted" the press by "repeated attempts . . . to influence its handling of news, attempts which often are successful." As an example, he said the American press had played down Ralph Nader's report on the unsafe nature of GM's Corvair "out of concern for its huge automobile advertising accounts."

Jackson, however, praised the diversity of the American press noting that if the *Washington Post* publishes an incorrect story, the

New York Times is only "too happy" to expose the error of its rival newspaper.

Following Jackson's presentation, I asked for recognition and dissociated myself from certain statements he had made. I said I expected this sort of distortion and misunderstanding from our Soviet friends, but I found it shocking coming from one of our own.

First, I explained that I had been editor of one paper and news editor of another, had studied the media quite extensively, and had never known of an instance where advertiser pressure resulted in a story's being either watered down or scrapped altogether. I asked Jackson for specifics. He leaned back in his chair and whispered that he would talk to me later about this. I said that I would like the information now since the charge was a serious one. He said he had no specifics.

As to the absurd charge that Ralph Nader had a difficult time getting his views across in our media, I said that with the exception of Richard Nixon, I knew of no one who commands the attention of the American media more than Nader. I pointed out that two investigators from Senator Abraham Ribicoff's office had recently concluded an in-depth investigation of Nader's allegations about the Corvair and found the substantive charges untrue. In retrospect, if the press is to be faulted regarding Nader, it is because they gave too much rather than too little credence to what he had to say.

I also asked Jackson for an example of the last time the *New York Times* corrected the *Washington Post*. Again, he had no specifics. I concluded by saying I thought Jackson's main problem was that he had been viewing the American media for too long from the Soviet Union. I expressed concern for Jackson's insulation from reality, noting that he was going from Moscow directly to Harvard.

DRAMATIS PERSONAE

The next two days were to be spent in subcommittee meetings. My subcommittee, media in contemporary society, included Jackson, me, and three other Americans: Mrs. Janet Rodgers, our chairman, a former city councilwoman from Merriam, Kansas, who seemed determined to grin down the Soviets as Davy Crockett grinned down the bear (she liked to say, "some people believe today is for preserving yesterday; I believe today is for planning tomorrow"); Idaho State Senator Lee Barron, a big, hardline, rawboned man, who wore lumberjack shirts and told the Soviets things like: "It all boils down to this. If you leave me alone, then I'll leave you alone. But if you come over here, then I'm gonna fight you!"; and Wyche Fowler, an alderman from Atlanta who had been to the Soviet Union and wanted to deal with the Soviets on a "human level."

It also included three Soviets: Aleksei Nodiya, the 40-year-old bachelor and editor of the youth magazine *Rovesnik*; Dmitri Biryukov, a top USSR television programming executive; and Oleg Tabakov, a good-humored actor (the Russian Charlton Heston), now director of the Moscow Theater *Sovremenik*. All three were hardliners.

I looked forward to the subcommittee sessions because it was in these smaller sessions, I was told, that we would get down to basics. But it was not to be.

Early in our session, the Soviet Chairman, Nodiya, attempted a power play, announcing that the Soviets were interested in discussing four and only four topics, which he listed peremptorily.

Responding before Mrs. Rodgers could grin her assent, I explained while we understood their desire to talk about only those things that interested them, not all of us on the American side shared the Soviet interests completely, and to the extent that we did not, we would like to discuss other matters of interest to us.

We caucused and decided that we would respond individually to questions raised by

the Soviets; then, when our turn came, each of us would raise the issue of interest to himself. Our method of operation was in sharp contrast to the Soviets'. Both in the plenary and in the smaller subcommittee sessions, the Soviets had only one spokesman per issue, with no dissent within the delegation. The Americans, however, frequently raised different issues and criticized each other's views on the same subject.

When I asked one of the Soviets during a break why there was never any disagreement among them on anything, he said that there was, but that it was in private. He explained that they ironed out their differences prior to the meetings so that they could present a unified front. What sort of differences do you have in private? I asked. Only small ones, he replied. Was there any dissent from the idea that you should not disagree in public? I asked. The question did not come up, he said.

After we returned from our caucus, the Soviet chairman asked what it was we wanted to talk about now that they had stated their interests. When it came my turn, I said that I was interested not so much in what the Soviet media tell the people, as in what they do not tell the people. In other words, I'd like to talk about freedom of speech for writers and intellectuals in the Soviet Union, the access of minority viewpoints to the Soviet media, censorship in general, and things like that. For example, I concluded, I would like to read from a statement by Soviet author Anatolii Kuznetsov on why he left the USSR and have them respond to some of his statements.

PLOT LINE

Wellllll, the Soviet chairman grimaced, these things are not of interest to us, they are really not on the subject of the conference, youth, but if we have time perhaps we will address ourselves to them.

The time did not arrive until the middle of the second and final day of our subcommittee session, and when it did, the subject almost ended our meeting.

I began by reading a few sentences from Kuznetsov's 1969 statement:

"If I were now to find myself in the Soviet Union, I should go out of my mind. . . . My first work was published 25 years ago. In those 25 years, not a single one of my works has been printed in the Soviet Union as I wrote it. For political reasons, the Soviet censorship and the editors shorten, distort, and violate my works to the point of making them completely unrecognizable. Or they do not permit them to be published at all. . . . Because my writing appears in such an ugly, false, and misshapen form, I am ashamed to look people in the face."

Just as I was about to ask for the Soviet's reaction to this statement, the Soviet chairman broke in and heatedly denounced Kuznetsov as a "liar" and a "traitor" and denounced me for bringing the subject up, saying that as our guest he was personally offended that I had raised such a subject. (Tabakov the actor joined in, saying he had known Kuznetsov personally for many years and he was all the things Aleksei Nodiya was saying he was and more.)

Seeing that this line of questioning was getting nowhere fast, I switched to an earlier point raised by Mr. Barron, namely that Soviet Communism is aggressive and will use force to achieve its ends if all else fails. To support this charge, I quoted from an article by top Party functionary Boris Ponomarev in the October 1971 issue of the Central Committee's house organ, *Kommunist*. In the piece on Communist Parties in non-Communist countries, Ponomarev cites as one of their roles the pursuance of a "course toward the revolutionary liquidation of the capitalist system."

But before I asked for comments on this statement, I asked the Soviet chairman if Ponomarev was also a "liar" and a "traitor."

Both of us, I told him, could save a lot of time if when a name was mentioned, the other would state immediately whether this person did or did not belong on the liar and traitor list.

Nodiya exploded, talking so fast the interpreter could barely keep up. It was highly insulting, he said, to compare Ponomarev with the scurrilous Kuznetsov. Because I had done this and obviously did not hold him in esteem, Nodiya added, he would not send me copies of his publication as he had promised. Then he took the piece of paper with my name and address on it and dramatically placed it in the center of the table.

TV executive Dmitri Biryukov, coming to the aid of his colleague, said I shouldn't be so upset by the word "revolution." After all, American groups also use the word. As an example he cited the Daughters of the American Revolution.

After American delegates Jackson and Fowler dissociated themselves from my questions and things calmed down a bit, chairman Nodiya smiled, lit a cigarette, and said that if I did not really mean to compare Ponomarev with Kuznetsov, he would send me copies of his publication.

Smiling and nodding, I answered that since the most important thing in my life was to get his publication, I would withdraw not only the odious comparison but also all the things I had said the previous two and a half days. Nodiya smiled, retrieved my name and address from the middle of the table, and placed it back in his notebook.

During our subcommittee sessions I had a couple of provocatively titled books by Robert Conquest lying on the table beside me: *The Great Terror*, a story of the Stalin purges, and *The Nation Killers*, a story of the Soviet deportation of nationalities. Dmitri kept glancing at them and finally asked "Are those about the Soviet Union?" I smiled and replied, "Of course not. It is a two-volume history of Swiss imperialism." He took *The Nation Killers*, flipped through it, and within 30 seconds had found a Soviet general whom he labeled "crazy" and said was in a mental institution. "This man killed thousands of our people," he said shaking his head. "Like your Mylai."

No, there were not thousands killed at Mylai, I corrected him. "More like Katyn Forest perhaps," I said, choosing the World War II massacre of Polish officers by the Soviets. He closed the book, handed it back to me, and said nothing more.

NO VILLAINS

When I raised the general subject of censorship in the Soviet media, Dmitri said the Soviet press is "misunderstood" in the U.S., that there is no censorship. The only thing the Soviet censoring body—the *Glavlit*—keeps out of the press, he said, looking me straight in the eye, is "secret information," "pornography" and "anti-Soviet material."

As to just what constitutes "anti-Soviet material," this, as with many other things I was about to ask about, was a VQC—"a very complex question," as Dmitri replied.

When I told him many shows have run on American TV criticizing the Vietnam policy of the American government, and asked if Soviet TV had ever carried or would carry a program criticizing the Vietnam policy of the Soviet government, Dmitri said that theoretically it was possible but none had ever run and would not be run because no one disagreed with the Vietnam policy of the Soviet government.

This led to a general discussion of minority viewpoints in the Soviet Union and what access they had to TV. Dmitri did concede that not everyone in the USSR agreed on everything, but he could not think of any important issue on which there were many people in disagreement. As a matter of fact, he couldn't even think of an unimportant issue on which many people disagreed with the Soviet government position.

Still grappling with my question, Dmitrii went on to relate, with obvious pride, a long and rambling story, which he said showed how the Soviet media serve the people: This particular program opened with a reporter asking a woman leaving a store if she had gotten everything she wanted. No, she replied, she had been unable to purchase a certain type of laundry soap. The next scene showed the reporter interrogating the store manager who said he had not been supplied with enough of the soap to meet demands. The next scene showed the reporter giving the soap factory manager the third degree as to why he was not producing enough of the soap; the next scene was an interview with the Minister of Chemicals or whoever, who pledged that the quota for the particular type of laundry soap in question would be increased. The final scene showed the happy shopper with her soap.

When I explained to Dmitrii that this was not really the type of thing I was asking about, he looked crestfallen. What I wanted to know was: would the Soviet media have been as diligent in assisting this woman if she has asked for a different form of government rather than a certain type of laundry soap? Dmitrii answered instantly, "Nyeti!"

The tragedy of the young Soviets' answers to most questions was not that they were consciously lying, but that they had in fact never before really thought about what it was that was being asked. If these are the Soviet leaders of the future, I am not very optimistic about the possibility of détente.

After all, how do you deal with people who are more upset that you would mention there is very little freedom in their country than they are at the fact that there is very little freedom in their country?

ILLINOIS IS BEING SHORTCHANGED

HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, according to preliminary figures, residents of Illinois received 6.19 percent of the total personal income received by the people of the United States during 1972, or \$57.7 billion out of \$932.4 billion. Although Illinoisans pay taxes accordingly, they receive considerably less than that percentage from the multitude of Federal aid programs.

A study of the various data included in Federal Aid to States, published recently by the Department of the Treasury, demonstrates how my State is being shortchanged. Undoubtedly other States are similarly discriminated against. I hope that some of my colleagues from

such States will make similar studies in order to direct maximum attention to the absurdity of sending \$1.50 to \$2 to the Nation's Capital in order to get \$1 back.

Unnecessary programs ought to be abolished and necessary activities shifted to State and local governments. Such transfers should be accompanied by transfers of tax sources.

Reductions in Federal income tax rates could be offset by increases at State levels. Switching of both the tax burdens and the responsibilities for running the programs would enable taxpayers to keep a closer watch on how their money was being spent. Programs with high price tags could be curtailed and impractical activities discontinued much easier at the State levels than in Washington, D.C.

No program ought to be put into effect in every State in the Union just because it has been successful in one or even a dozen States. An activity that works in part of the country may be a complete failure elsewhere. Let the section that benefits from a successful program assess its own taxpayers and not those of the entire Nation.

Mr. Speaker, included in the study to which I referred earlier in my remarks are all programs in which at least 48 of the 51 jurisdictions participated.

The study follows:

Program	50 States and District of Columbia	Illinois	Percent	Program	50 States and District of Columbia	Illinois	Percent
Department of Agriculture:				Health manpower education and utilization...	\$288,400,491	\$9,492,362	3.29
Agriculture experiment stations.....	\$70,129,608	\$2,056,434	2.93	Child welfare services.....	44,864,079	2,027,025	4.52
Child nutrition programs.....	1,145,018,218	52,609,277	4.59	Maintenance assistance.....	5,705,448,215	330,045,299	5.78
Commodity Credit Corporation—Price support donations.....	234,342,351	5,805,047	2.48	Medical assistance.....	4,556,290,288	252,944,051	5.55
Cooperative agricultural extension work.....	152,841,847	5,229,683	3.42	Social services.....	1,534,708,576	132,215,658	8.62
Cooperative projects in marketing.....	3,017,891	61,077	2.02	Public assistance—State and local training.....	28,350,904	739,322	2.61
Food stamp program.....	2,160,719,532	125,059,550	5.79	Social and rehabilitation services.....	644,209,675	24,359,513	3.78
Forest protection, utilization, and restoration.....	25,555,330	149,358	.58	Work incentive activities.....	258,553,405	6,260,130	2.42
Strengthening markets, income, and supply—Value of commodities distributed.....	202,380,417	3,462,741	1.71	Department of Housing and Urban Development:			
Rural water and waste disposal grants.....	35,923,232	1,099,300	3.06	Low-rent public housing.....	1,013,059,833	84,248,704	8.32
Watershed and flood prevention operations and resource conservation and development.....	85,730,138	1,502,645	1.75	Urban planning assistance.....	74,014,502	3,002,457	4.06
Civil Service Commission: Intergovernmental personnel assistance.....	12,362,645	708,911	5.73	Urban renewal.....	998,222,092	27,973,585	2.80
Department of Commerce:				Water and sewer facilities.....	155,153,988	6,038,811	3.89
Economic Development Administration—Development facilities grants.....	170,040,161	4,594,146	2.70	Department of the Interior:			
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—Research, development, and facilities.....	17,736,158	3,422	.02	Fish and wildlife restoration management.....	50,573,250	1,504,728	2.98
Corporation for Public Broadcasting.....	34,248,815	247,958	.72	Land and water conservation fund.....	107,236,057	5,377,350	5.01
Department of Defense:				National wildlife refuge fund.....	2,707,622	87,735	3.24
Civil preparedness.....	26,925,816	887,733	3.30	Preservation of historic properties.....	3,063,279	83,208	2.72
National Guard centers construction.....	27,536,582	261,972	.95	Water resources research.....	8,000,000	197,397	2.47
Environmental Protection Agency:				Department of Justice: Law enforcement assistance.....	531,592,935	24,003,087	4.52
Construction of waste treatment facilities.....	680,291,623	58,569,916	8.61	Department of Labor:			
Operations, research, and facilities.....	60,379,307	3,524,152	5.84	Manpower Administration:			
Office of Economic Opportunity:				Cooperative area manpower planning system.....	16,506,021	364,821	2.21
Community Action programs.....	676,351,691	36,254,296	5.38	Emergency employment assistance.....	957,540,483	32,272,141	3.37
Work experience and training.....	14,414,581	96,808	.67	Grants for employment services.....	62,883,298	3,128,980	4.98
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:				Institutional training.....	198,001,883	9,935,880	5.02
American Printing House for the Blind.....	1,621,681	90,484	5.58	Manpower training services.....	88,849,748	4,810,017	5.41
Child development.....	360,283,373	14,848,989	4.12	Manpower unemployment trust fund, State administrative expenses.....	783,382,891	37,502,593	4.79
Cooperative vocational education.....	578,417,390	22,387,833	3.87	Neighborhood Youth Corps.....	396,595,349	22,651,464	5.71
Educational improvement for the handicapped.....	38,943,666	2,436,833	6.26	Operation Mainstream.....	58,853,120	2,399,577	4.08
Educational professions development.....	111,144,775	2,858,016	2.57	Public service careers.....	31,311,907	414,169	1.32
Elementary and secondary educational activities.....	1,753,770,494	81,416,981	4.64	Other: Occupational Safety and Health Administration.....	4,248,216	60,000	1.41
Emergency school assistance.....	48,676,750	477,576	.98	National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.....	6,168,265	127,250	2.06
Higher education activities.....	174,386,669	5,911,159	3.39	Department of Transportation:			
Libraries and community services.....	83,394,917	2,780,464	3.33	Beautification.....	16,551,097	844,966	5.11
School assistance in federally affected areas.....	515,245,949	9,004,564	1.75	State boating safety assistance.....	4,071,623	105,572	2.59
Health services delivery.....	525,525,230	12,435,721	2.37	Federal airport program.....	231,632,698	5,732,530	2.47
Health services planning and development.....	155,841,240	1,282,989	.82	Highway safety programs.....	67,697,031	1,651,115	2.44
Mental health research and services.....	318,141,796	8,117,083	2.55	Highway trust fund.....	4,596,052,827	212,780,314	4.63
Preventive health services.....	44,704,468	2,343,405	5.24	Department of the Treasury: Revenue sharing.....	6,636,318,228	341,847,631	5.15
				Total, above items.....	40,707,221,217	2,055,906,565	5.05
				Total, 98 programs and miscellaneous.....	43,056,511,440	2,159,128,983	5.01
				Total, omitted items.....	2,349,290,223	103,222,418	4.39