

March 11, 1974

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS, AND PROGRAMS TO LESSEN THEIR IMPACT ARE STRESSED IN THE LIONS INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, March 11, 1974

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, the March 1974 issue of the Lion, the monthly publication of Lions International contains two excellent articles concerning two handicapping conditions—deafness and blindness.

The first, "America's Unadmitted Epidemic," points out that more than 14 million Americans suffer degrees of deafness—about 1 out of 10—that the problem is growing, and that many people with hearing loss refuse to take corrective measures. It also emphasizes the importance of early, correct diagnosis so that a deaf child will not be erroneously labeled autistic or retarded. Finally, it urges the average person to protect his hearing insofar as possible and gives practical suggestions to follow.

The second article, "A Week of Summer Fun," tells of New Jersey Lions support at the Helen V. Diller Vacation Home for Blind Children. This program has provided supervised outdoor activities for blind children for the past 2 years—activities such as basketball, fishing, and bike riding, which most of us take for granted.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the two articles be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Lion magazine, March 1974]

AMERICA'S UNADMITTED EPIDEMIC

(By Roul Tunley)

More than 14 million Americans suffer degrees of deafness. The problem is growing and many people with hearing loss even refuse to take corrective measures.

It's silent. It's subtle. It's painless. It's invisible. It's America's biggest and least admitted ailment—loss of hearing. More people suffer from it than from heart disease, cancer, blindness, tuberculosis, venereal disease, multiple sclerosis, and kidney disease put together. At least one out of 10 Americans is affected, according to the National Institutes of Health.

Despite its size, however, we do less about this affliction than any other. Less than one per cent of the money spent on medical research goes for deafness. Even the legally deaf get no income tax exemption like the blind, although those who have experienced both (like Helen Keller) find loss of hearing far more serious. Says Dr. Robert Ruben, chairman of the otolaryngology department at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine and a researcher in the field, "We're hideously backward in our approach to deafness."

Even the afflicted seem unwilling to do much about their problem or even admit that they have one. Psychiatrists say this is because deafness is associated with old age,

loss of sexual prowess or stupidity. Whatever the reason, the tendency to do nothing—by sufferers as well as doctors—amounts to an unconscious conspiracy. When you had your last checkup, did your doctor examine your hearing? Probably not. I've just had an annual physical by an internist connected with one of our top hospitals, and although he checked my eyesight, he did nothing to test my hearing. Only because I persisted did I have my hearing checked. Sure enough, I found myself among the unlucky "one out of 10."

What does a gradual hearing loss mean?

Dr. William G. Hardy, Director of Johns Hopkins' Hearing and Speech Center, says, "You turn up the radio and TV louder. You can ask people to speak up. You accuse friends of mumbling. You find it more and more difficult to get the dialogue in movies and the theatre. At parties, where there's cross conversation, you have to concentrate harder and harder to hear what people are saying, and you end up exhausted. Eventually, you start to withdraw from social contacts, become more irritable and moody, and make life difficult for those around you. You miss much of the fun of living."

Although it's difficult to put a figure on the amount of money lost each year through defective hearing, the staff of the Hearing Aid Industries Conference estimates it to be at least one billion dollars. One woman was able to put a precise figure on what her hearing loss has cost her: \$10,000. She was showing a prospective buyer through her house one day when he mentioned a price he would be willing to pay. "I won't take a penny less than \$35,000," she said. The man quickly agreed. Only later did she learn he'd offered \$45,000, but she'd heard the figure incorrectly. The experience made her go out and buy a hearing aid.

Despite medical and mechanical advances in the field, there are indications that the hearing problem is getting worse rather than better. For example:

—The number of the deaf among the elderly is growing. This is because loss of hearing is always more prevalent among the aged (nearly half of the 13.4 million needing attention are over 65) and because people are living longer.

—As we become more and more industrialized, more workers develop more hearing problems in middle age, their ears prematurely aged by occupational noise. A recent Industrial Noise Conference in New York reported one out of four job applicants in industry has a hearing handicap.

—Among the young, rising deafness statistics pose the most serious threat of all because hearing is crucial to language and learning. This is especially true among the very young. Studies of elementary school children have shown as many as 25 percent of them with a "meaningful" (but reversible) hearing loss. And among high school youngsters, especially those of rock music age, the situation may be worse. In 1968, researchers at the University of Tennessee gave a standard hearing test to incoming freshmen. High frequency impairment caused 33 percent of the students to fail it. A year later, another group of incoming freshmen were given the same test. This time 61 percent failed it.

The Deafness Research Foundation reports there are many reasons for these worsening statistics. Increased longevity, recent rubella (German measles) epidemics, hereditary factors (the "prelingually deaf" generally marry one another) and the greater use of powerful drugs in the treatment of illness undoubtedly account for much of it. But in the opinion of experts,

ever-increasing noise pollution is the chief culprit. "Noise is the single greatest cause of hearing loss, and it's of epidemic proportions," says James McMahon, administrator of the prestigious New York League for the Hard of Hearing.

Government action has already accomplished some curtailment. Three years ago, for example, Congress passed a law limiting the number of hours workers may be exposed to high levels of occupational noise—for example, eight hours at 90 decibels and two hours at 95 decibels. Increasingly, cities are adopting anti-horn ordinances. In New York, Dr. Thomas H. Fay, one of the city's noise consultants who also heads the speech and hearing clinic at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, has suggested to officials that they get rid of the old wailing sirens entirely ("they were highly damaging to ears") and is working with the city to change over to the European type hi-lo sirens on its emergency vehicles—fire engines, police cars and ambulances.

Despite these few heartening measures, however, most communities have a long way to go before they're hearing-safe. A passing motorcycle can still attack our ears with a 90-decibel roar, a diesel truck with 100, and a subway car as much as 16. A rock and roll band can assail us with 120 decibels, and a cheering crowd in an enclosed arena with 115. Even at home, we don't do much of a job protecting ourselves. A noisy power mower's 105 decibels is way above the level at which industrial compensation would begin in a factory. Even an electric shaver is 85 decibels next to the ear.

"As consumers, we must demand quieter appliances," says Fay.

Ironically, although conditions have never been worse to induce ear damage in our present-day society, they've also never been better to do something about it. If you have to have a hearing problem, this the best time in all history to have it. For, it's only in the last decade or two that medicine, surgery and electronic technology have reached a point where we can now say, "There is almost no one who can't be helped."

In the 1920's, thanks to Lee de Forest's vacuum tube, table model aids were available, but they were expensive and not very portable. Things got better in the 30's and 40's, when tubes, circuits and batteries became smaller, but wearers were still wired like telephone poles. It wasn't until the invention of the transistor in 1953 that technology found the miracle it needed. This, plus the miniaturization made possible by space technology, enabled manufacturers to produce smaller, tougher and more sensitive instruments. Today, the entire hearing aid system—microphone, amplifier, battery, receiver and controls—can be contained in a package no bigger than a small button and weighing no more than an ounce. It can fit in or behind the ear, in one's pocket, or in one's eyeglasses.

At the same time these strides were being made in mechanics, equal progress was being made in medicine. To understand them, one must realize that there are two kinds of hearing loss. One is *conductive*, and lies in the outer or middle ear. It can be caused by wax, by an infection, by a punctured eardrum, or the inability of the tiny bones in the middle ear to move properly. All can be treated medically or surgically today. The other loss is *sensori-neural*, or nerve loss, and it's in the inner ear. This is more serious because it is not surgically or medically correctable. It can be the result of noise, drugs, high fever, head injuries, a birth defect or simply aging. This is the type of loss most commonly helped by a hearing aid. Some-

times, of course, one's loss of hearing is a combination of both types of impairment.

Surgically, the first dramatic advance came in the thirties with the "fenestration" operation. This was the creation of a tiny window of sensitive membrane in the external canal of the inner ear which enabled sound waves to bypass the immobilized bones of the middle ear and travel on to the brain.

In the fifties, an even more important procedure became possible—the famous stapes operation. The stapes, or a stirrup, is the smallest bone in the body (one-eighth of an inch) and just about the most important. Its vibrations against the oval window of the bone housing the inner ear is vital to hearing. When it "freezes," and no longer moves freely, the condition is called otosclerosis. Sound fades. Fortunately, surgeons found a way to remove the bone and replace it with an artificial device. Very often the other bones in the middle ear (the hammer and the anvil) are also locked. Surgeons today can reconstruct the whole chain of them, plus the eardrum, in what is known as a tympanoplasty. Although this operation was unknown a generation ago, procedures of this type are now successful in 90 percent of the cases attempted.

Unfortunately only a small percentage of the 13.4 million Americans suffering from a significant hearing loss can be helped by medical means. The majority must depend on amplification (hearing aids), lip reading, sign language, or audio-therapy, a technique in listening by which one learns to identify hard-to-hear sounds by tapping one's residual hearing. Some use a combination of all these things. In practical terms, though, most people with a hearing problem must eventually turn to a hearing aid.

According to one study, though, it takes five years for a person to get a hearing aid after a doctor has told him to do so. According to industry calculations, only about two and a half million Americans wear them. About ten million more need them.

Illinois Senator Charles Percy's experience was typical. His hearing was impaired in World War II by the continuous noise of planes at a naval air base. He was advised to get an aid but did nothing about it. "I thought hearing aids were for old fogies," he said. I was sure I could get along without it." He went on for 20 years telling people to speak up, asking them to repeat, or pretending he'd heard when he hadn't. On the Senate floor, he was thought to be rude when he wouldn't "yield" to another speaker. The truth was he never heard the request. Several years ago, at the insistence of his wife, he bought a hearing aid. He hasn't been without it since!

"What a relief!" he said. "You can't believe how much pleasanter life has become—especially for my family."

Perhaps the most dramatic example of what a hearing aid can do concerns one of the nation's physical supermen, Larry Brown, star of the Washington Redskins, voted the National Football League's "most valuable player" in 1972. Back in 1969, however, he was an unknown, not-too-promising rookie from Kansas State University who had a hearing problem he didn't talk about.

His coach, the late Vincent Lombardi, noticed in playback films that Larry always got off the ball more slowly when signals were called from the left side. He suspected he was not hearing properly. When he asked Larry about it, the player equivocated. One day Vince made a test in the locker room that convinced him Larry had a hearing problem. He ordered a hearing aid installed in Larry's helmet. The result is something all fans know about. In the last three years, Larry has become one of the top ground gainers in professional football.

Experts agree that the most serious consequence of ignoring hearing problems con-

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cerns children. A child with an undetected and untreated hearing loss finds it all but impossible to learn and often ends up classified as retarded or autistic. Says Richard Israel, of the Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf: "A hearing impairment that is not recognized until a child is two, three or even more years of age has the learning process disastrously delayed because the basis of language is laid the first two years of life."

In general, problems of the middle and outer ear have been largely solved by medical science, but the inner ear remains, almost mysterious and baffling to treat as it was in the 16th century. One reason is its inaccessibility. It's still almost impossible to go into the inner ear surgically without destroying a person's hearing. We do know that it contains a wondrous thing called the cochlea—a small, delicate, fluid-filled shell containing about 20,000 hair cells. These are set waving by the movement of the stapes on the "oval window," and in so doing, they send tiny impulses along the auditory nerve to the brain. The result is sound.

We also know that these 20,000 hairs which are so crucial to sound production are all we'll ever get. They are formed in the second or third month of pregnancy, and when they're destroyed by damaging noise, fever, drugs, or something else, they are never replaced.

Since the inner ear remains the chief stumbling block in the conquest of deafness, most research today is in this area, much of it funded by the Deafness Research Foundation.

In general, it follows two broad directions: One might be called *mechanical*. Experiments are taking place in the implantation of electrodes (in effect, hearing aids) to transmit auditory impulses to the brain. Some are in the cochlea, some in the auditory nerve, and some bypass the inner ear altogether and go directly to the brain. The problem at the moment seems not so much the transmission of sound as it is to make sense out of the jumble of noise received and distinguish exactly what is being heard.

Other researchers are following a totally different route. They believe our greatest hope for better hearing is not mechanical but *biological*. They are working to discover the biochemical defect that produces deafness, as well as the whole genetic syndrome. They believe that when we understand, for example, exactly what process makes those 20,000 hair cells die, we may be able to do something to prevent it, or even restore them.

But neither of these goals is around the corner. Meanwhile, there is plenty the average person can do to protect what hearing he has or try to make up for what he has lost:

(1) Have your hearing checked regularly, at least once every two years and by an ear specialist, if possible. If you have a child, have him tested at birth and frequently thereafter.

(2) If you suspect you have a hearing loss, go first to a doctor, preferably an ear specialist, to see if anything can be done medically. If not, the examiner will measure the extent of your loss, as well as the type, and determine if your loss can be corrected surgically or by using a hearing aid. You can also contact a non-profit speech and hearing center which generally has audiologists on its staff. (Write to the National Association of Hearing and Speech Agencies, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Md. 20910, for the address of the one nearest you). Your last stop should be a hearing aid dealer, if one is recommended.

(3) Try to avoid unnecessary and prolonged exposure to noise. Gunfire, snowmobiles, power saws, motorcycles, subways and jet engines are particularly damaging. If you must expose yourself to them, wear properly fitting ear plug or ear defenders. Dr. Jerome

D. Schein, head of New York University's Deafness and Research Training Center, complains loudly to an airline if he's asked to board while the motors are running, and he won't fly at all if he has a cold. He takes buses rather than subways, and wears ear plugs if he must expose himself to loud noise.

Above all, it's important not to hide or be ashamed of a hearing loss. Admit it and do something about it. All too often people behave like a New Jerseyan who went so far as to have his hearing tested at the New York League for the Hard of Hearing but then did nothing about getting the hearing aid they recommended. Two years later, after complaining repeatedly to his wife that the birds never came around their house anymore, she insisted he have another checkup at the League. He did, and they found considerable deterioration in his hearing. This time, though, he got the aid they recommended. Two weeks later, the League got a one-sentence letter from the man.

"I just wanted you to know," he wrote, "that the birds have come back to the house."

A WEEK OF SUMMER FUN

Summer is often long and tedious for blind children. Lack of proper facilities makes it difficult if not impossible for them to enjoy the months away from school. Their handicap prevents them from participating in sports and other outdoor activities enjoyed by sighted youngsters.

In Avalon, New Jersey, though, visually handicapped boys and girls have, for the past two years, taken part in a wide range of summertime activities. Every week during the summer, twenty blind youngsters are guests at the Helen V. Diller Vacation Home for Blind Children, a statewide project sponsored by the Lions clubs of New Jersey.

Here, under the supervision and guidance of a trained staff, the youngsters swim at the spacious beach, play basketball, hike to a community park, try their hand at deep sea fishing aboard a yacht, go on field trips, visit a lighthouse, attend concerts, bowl, visit the local fire station, ride tandem bikes and enjoy many other outdoor activities. They have a "dress-up night," a special treat, when they are taken to dinner at a restaurant whose proprietor donates the meals. Trips are also made to nearby vacation resorts such as Atlantic City, to a museum and to a popular garden. During this week, no child is left out or made to feel "handicapped." Many participate in activities they thought beyond their reach and abilities before coming to Avalon. Most of the children are totally blind, though some have partial vision.

The vacation home resulted from an idea proposed to the nearby Stone Harbor Lions Club by member Harry E. Arader. He had observed twin boys, both blind at play with sighted children and realized his club could help other blind youngsters who had no opportunity to enjoy outdoor activities in a sighted world. He brought the matter before his club in 1969 and was given the go-ahead to research the possibility of the club's purchasing, maintaining and operating a summer home for blind children to be located along the lengthy beach area.

In 1970, a separate, non-profit corporation was formed—the Stone Harbor Lions' Home for the Blind, Inc. The Stone Harbor Lions pledged \$6,000 for implementation of the project and promised to conduct a sufficient number of fund-raising projects throughout the year to meet the annual operating costs estimated at \$18,000.

A home in the seaside town of Avalon was purchased for \$50,000. It was converted into a 40-room residence for blind children and named for Helen L. Diller, a woman who was active in local charitable work, particularly in programs that aided youth. After her death, her husband donated a sizable sum of money to the Stone Harbor Lions for use in a project to aid youngsters. The Lions ear-

marked the money for an eventual extensive renovation program for their newly purchased building. They memorialized the residence in Mrs. Diller's honor, though still officially retaining the organization name of Stone Harbor Lions' Home for the Blind, Inc.

The home opened its doors during the summer of 1972. Brochures had been sent to every Lions club in New Jersey and to several in eastern Pennsylvania informing them of the project and inviting them to participate by sending blind children in their areas to the home for a one-week fee of \$150. The Stone Harbor Lions realized the appeal went out a bit late, but 27 children who attended that first year were sponsored by other clubs. In all, 146 children from New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania enjoyed a one-week vacation in Avalon, the remainder financed by the Stone Harbor Lions.

Two women from the Overbrook School for the Blind in Philadelphia, Mrs. Margaret Armstrong and Miss Ruth Ottinger, were hired as supervisors. They were aided by a paid staff of five counselors, a cook and a housekeeper.

In June, 1973, the home was officially adopted at the Multiple District 16 Convention as a project of all New Jersey Lions. The home experienced an increased attendance in 1973 when 195 children were hosted, 55 sponsored by clubs other than Stone Harbor. Mrs. Armstrong and Miss Ottinger were again on hand to supervise the entire program. The five counselors, students majoring in special education for the visually handicapped, are recruited from local universities. Each is personally in charge of four youngsters for the week. The Lions see this personal contact as necessary both for the child's safety and so the boy or girl will not feel alone.

The annual costs in maintaining the home are over \$21,000. The Stone Harbor Lions have, for the past two years, contributed approximately 75% of this total. In addition to the financial support of the Lions who help pay the costs through a raffle, a dinner and other projects, the Stone Harbor Club's Ladies Auxiliary also contributed hours in decorating and cleaning the home in preparation for its opening each year. The Stone Harbor Chamber of Commerce pledged \$2,300 to bring 15 children to the home. Local officials cooperated with the Lions, and merchants helped equip the home. One contractor upon completing his work, submitted a bill to the home marked, "Paid in Full."

The Vacation Home is equipped with a library, chapel, roller skating rink, swings, and merry-go-round. Not only do the blind youngsters enjoy these facilities with their counselors, local children also often stop by to play with them. The blind children write home, too. Some use a stylus and slate, allowing the user to punch letters in braille. The other, more experienced children, use a braille writer.

It's an excellent experience for all concerned—children, counselors, supervisors and, of course, the Lions. The adults can see the changes in these blind boys and girls as they participate in many new activities, and in so doing, lose their fear or apprehension of doing things they thought reserved only for the sighted. Many children, for example, because they came from large cities, had never before heard the sounds of sea gulls and other birds found near the ocean. They were frightened until they became familiar with the sounds.

Lion Alfred Westhoff says some youngsters are also afraid of the roar of the surf pounding the beach. One child, he relates, was told what the sound was and, as he approached the beach for the first time, held the hand of his counselor very tightly saying, "How close are we to the water? Please don't let me fall in." Though he knew what a swimming pool was, he had no knowledge of the beach and the ocean. Soon, thanks to his counselor, he came to love the water and the sandy beach.

The Vacation Home is a busy place during

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the summer and after planned renovations are completed, the New Jersey Lions look forward to even greater participation in the years ahead.

CONGRESSMAN JACK KEMP MOVES TO INSURE STUDENT LOANS

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend to the attention of my colleagues a bill of sizable significance which was reported out of the Education and Labor Committee last week. This bill, H.R. 12523, would amend both the Higher Education Act of 1965 and the Emergency Insured Student Loan Act of 1969 to insure that our Nation's students have access to the loans they need to meet their postsecondary education costs.

Last month the Special Education Subcommittee of which I am a member, held hearings on the unintended hardship the needs analysis test has wrought upon the middle-income student.

The emphatic thrust of testimony from schools, lenders, and teachers alike was upon the need to eliminate needs analysis for middle-income students.

Evidence showed that needs analysis, as currently practiced, functions to deny guaranteed loans to a large segment of intended beneficiaries, to wit, those students whose families are in the adjusted income bracket of \$10,000 to \$20,000. And, not only does the present needs analysis work against the interests of our middle-income students—but against the interests all intended beneficiaries because of much processing delay. Many students have been unable to begin a new semester because formalized needs analysis slowed their loans. Present law, in effect since March 1973, technically provides interest-subsidized guaranteed loans to students from families of any income level. However, the law requires educational institutions to determine whether a student from a family with an adjusted family income over \$15,000 needs a loan, and if so, how much he needs.

The law presumes a student from a family with an adjusted family income over \$15,000 needs a loan, but requires educational institutions to determine the amount of need.

A formalized needs analysis system has been used to determine need in both students' cases, with the result that: First, the distinction between applicants above and below the \$15,000 adjusted income is no longer functional; second, many middle-income applicants record a "zero need" in the analysis; third, lenders and student financial assistance officers adhere too rigidly to the needs of analysis; and, fourth, the number and dollar volume of guaranteed loans has fallen sharply below predictions.

H.R. 12523 would help mitigate the needs analysis problem by eliminating needs analysis for students from fami-

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lies of adjusted family incomes of \$15,000 or less. Students from families of adjusted incomes over \$15,000, or students borrowing over \$1,500 would require a needs test.

This bill is not a panacea. It is, however, vitally important to our students who need to know that next fall they will, in fact, have access to the loans to which they are entitled—and that these loans will be expeditiously processed.

The Special Education Subcommittee will begin hearings soon on comprehensive improvements in our entire Federal student assistance programs. We expect to have a responsible and long-range student assistance program prepared to function by July 1, 1975, when the present student assistance authority expires. Until that time, however, it is imperative that H.R. 12523 be enacted—and that our student population gain relief from an arbitrary needs analysis test.

ALL-LANGUAGE SERVICES FILLS VITAL NEED

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call your attention to an organization in New York City that merits recognition for the important service it is performing for the community.

The organization is All-Language Services, which does translations for the Nation's major companies; it also has provided and is providing a service, without charge, to our citizens.

The company operates around the clock 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. On innumerable occasions, the company has been called upon by the police, by hospitals, and by the Travelers Aid Society to assist them in communicating with someone in difficulty who cannot speak English.

Because they translate into and from 58 different tongues, the company has been able to offer assistance at those times. On one occasion a translator with the company was instrumental in saving the life of a man who had been brought to a hospital and could not explain his ailment in English. Through the efforts of All-Language Services, the patient was able to detail the history of his sickness and received the proper emergency medical treatment.

On other occasions the translation company has given its assistance in the questioning of the victim of a crime in his native language, making it possible for the police to proceed with their investigation immediately.

The fact that the company has performed these services at all hours of the day and night in a wide variety of foreign languages without any cost to the city is to be commended. It is this spirit of "community interest and involvement" that enables a city to grow and prosper.

Although the company, through its expertise, is bringing the peoples of the

world closer together through its professional translations and interpreting, it is also bringing the peoples of our city a little closer together, too, by its willingness to help without asking anything in return.

CONSUMER FEDERATION OF AMERICA SUPPORTS THE FEDERAL OIL AND GAS CORPORATION

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, Lee C. White, former Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, and now Chairman of the Energy Policy Task Force of the Consumer Federation of America, has endorsed wholeheartedly the concept of a Federal Oil and Gas Corporation. Mr. White states in the article, the United States can no longer be totally dependent on the private energy industry.

I commend the reprinted article, which appeared in the February 3 edition of the Los Angeles Times, to my colleagues:

A TVA-TYPE COMPETITOR FOR PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

(By Lee C. White)

The Tennessee Valley Authority, launched 40 years ago, has demonstrated that the federal government can operate efficiently in the energy field without destroying or weakening private enterprise in that industry. This country needs a counterpart of the TVA in finding, producing and managing oil and gas deposits on behalf of the people who own them. It is an idea whose time has come.

Geologists believe that 60% to 75% of all oil and gas yet to be discovered in the United States is on publicly owned land. There is no reason why at least part of these valuable resources should not be discovered and developed by a government corporation for use by their owners—the citizens.

Until now, the government has permitted privately owned corporations to exploit these resources by bidding for the right to go on public lands and explore for petroleum. Less than 5% of the petroleum areas on public lands has been thus leased.

Unfortunately, the administration of this program has been wretched. Leases requiring prompt development have been so loosely enforced that in the Gulf of Mexico there are tracts for which bidders paid the government more than \$750 million, but from which not a drop of fuel has been marketed even though oil and gas in commercial quantities have been found.

A Federal Oil and Gas Corp., while no panacea, would make a significant contribution to easing our basic and continuing energy problem. Nor is the idea as novel as it seems: The United States is the only major industrial nation that leaves all the handling of petroleum to privately owned corporations, whose management must be responsive to stockholder, as distinguished from national, priorities.

A Federal Oil and Gas Corp., as proposed in pending legislation, would:

Explore for and develop petroleum resources to meet national needs, not to maximize profits.

Develop and use the most advanced methods to minimize damage to the environment in all phases of the petroleum process.

Provide, for the first time in our history,

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complete and accurate information for public and government on the costs of producing oil and gas, as well as other data on the petroleum business.

Manage discovered reserves to reduce U.S. reliance on foreign petroleum sources.

Sell petroleum in a way that insures that a fair share goes to independent refiners and distributors, thus promoting a truly competitive industry.

Provide a competitive spur to the privately owned oil industry.

There was comparatively little need to consider major alternatives to our privately operated petroleum industry as long as the country's needs were being met. However, when things go wrong, as they obviously have recently, the system must be reexamined.

The advantages of a government oil corporation are many. Energy shortages may exist for decades. In this situation, there should be an energy-producing organization motivated not by profits, but by national needs. There is nothing inherently wrong with the profit incentive, but where the product is as essential to national well-being and security as energy, at least part of the country's effort to provide it ought to be motivated by America's security, and the needs of the public.

Environmentally, a government corporation would help assure that trimming or delaying our goals is done in the most acceptable way. Residents along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, where offshore drilling probably will be stepped up, should have more confidence in the operations of a public corporation required by law to use the most advanced protective techniques than in those of a profit-making oil company.

Protecting independents in the oil business could be insured by requiring the federal corporation to allocate a fair share of its crude oil to them. Private companies naturally find it difficult to do this themselves. As one oil executive said: "There's no place in our corporate charter, the Constitution, the law, or the Bible where it says we majors must protect and preserve our competitors." He's probably right, but Congress ought to change things so the independents can stay in business as competitors of the majors.

There undoubtedly will be opposition from the oil industry to the proposed government corporation. But the industry ought to welcome the competition and the chance to show it can do a better job than a government agency. This competitive spur to the oil industry may be the best feature of a government oil corporation.

Objections include the assertion that the Postal Service and Amtrak do not augur well for another big government corporation. Apart from the merits of that argument, the TVA is a closer analogy. Though still somewhat controversial, TVA has long since ended any dispute over its electric generating operations. It is among the country's leaders, and has worked harmoniously with private, municipal, and cooperatively owned utilities. The Bonneville Power Administration is another example of an efficient energy agency run by government. I am confident that a federal oil corporation could be as successful as TVA and Bonneville.

Nor would such a public corporation be the first step toward nationalizing the oil industry, any more than TVA meant the end of the private electric utility industry as predicted by some in the 1930s.

No one can claim that creation of a Federal Oil and Gas Corp. is the single, dramatic solution to this country's energy needs for the next 20 years. But I think it is a minimal step that should be taken without delay.

We can no longer permit ourselves to be totally dependent for basic energy supplies on private industry that has failed to develop our resources in a way that meets national needs and protects consumers.

THE PRESIDENCY AT STAKE

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, an editorial appearing in the March 3, 1974, edition of the Peoria Journal Star entitled, "The Presidency at Stake" makes some pointed reminders as to what all of us in this Congress should be thinking about as the House Judiciary Committee moves along with its impeachment inquiry.

I include the text of the editorial in the RECORD at this point:

[From the Peoria (Ill.) Journal Star, Mar. 3, 1974]

THE PRESIDENCY AT STAKE

The legal manipulations of the House judiciary committee make us realize how much the actual form of government itself really is at stake in this impeachment drive.

We do not pretend to know or give-a-hoot about the legalisms of mystic processes involved in this decision. We do care about the actual, practical political effect—and in that the claim of the committee is revolutionary in nature.

They have decided that a noncriminal "abuse of power" by the President is proper grounds for impeachment, and no proof of criminal activity is required.

Note the key: Abuse of power.

Now, ever since George Washington refused to disclose confidential correspondence the Congress and the President have dueled over the proper powers of each. They have never agreed where discretionary power ends for either of them.

Now, Congress asserts that its impeachment process can be properly brought into play on the subject of "abuse of power" . . . which makes them the judge who is right in every argument as to their powers and the President's powers; makes them the judge of his limits; makes them the judge of what constitutes "abuse" if he exceeds what they think his limits should be; and empowers them to kick him out if he doesn't go along with their decisions on his powers.

They become both one of the players and now the referee, as well.

To pretend that this doesn't have a profound effect on the Presidency in the future is wrong.

In short, the present committee has said pretty much what they said in the impeachment proceedings against Andrew Johnson, except that in 1868, they were more honest about it. The House prosecution lawyer then said bluntly to Congress, "You are a law unto yourself!" He didn't fancy it up.

That may be the precedent, legally speaking, for the present more camouflaged "legal decision", but it certainly ignores other precedents.

Abraham Lincoln went a lot farther than any claim now made in rounding up suspected Southern sympathizers, and was repudiated by the Supreme Court.

Franklin Roosevelt violated the rights of thousands of Japanese-Americans by seizing them and interning them because they might have been risks to the national security.

Harry Truman seized the property of a million American citizens (not just one medical record) when he simply took over the steel industry. The Supreme Court repudiated the action—as an abuse of power—but it was never regarded as impeachable.

As for Lyndon Johnson, get a computer to count them!

So, this certainly is a departure from past practice!

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Now, please note that a senator is elected only by the people of one state while the President is elected by all the people; and please note that a senator is elected for six years while a President is only elected for four.

Then, remember that Sen. Joseph McCarthy was found guilty of the abuse of power. He was only "censured" by the Senate.

If a President, also accused of a non-criminal abuse of power, can be impeached, then the state election of a senator is more sacred than the national election of a President—and the six-year term of a senator more inviolate than the four-year term of a President.

Does that make sense?

And this premise of theirs raises other questions. Is it not proof of an "abuse of power" by the Congress whenever one of THEIR acts is found unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court? As frequently occurs?

"Abuse of power" is a can of worms.

We and many Democrats would just as soon have Gerry Ford as President as have Richard Nixon, and most conservative Republicans would rather.

But that is beside the point.

Not Nixon, alone, but The Presidency as an institution really is the big stake involved in these proceedings.

The abuse of power device exposes that fact. We are fiddling not with a one-man change but with a revolutionary change in the balance of government itself.

And that is what a good many folks involved really want!

THE UNITED STATES NEEDS RHODESIAN CHROME

HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I have been concerned with the shortages of vital materials for U.S. industry. It has been this concern which has interested me in the issue of the importation of chrome from Rhodesia. The United States joined in the United Nations boycott against Rhodesia. The U.S. Congress wisely adopted the Byrd amendment in 1971 which made it possible for the United States to import Rhodesian chrome, an item which is vital in the manufacturing of stainless steel. A shortage of steel would cause severe economic problems for our industries and unemployment for our workers. I recently received an excellent letter from one of my constituents, Mr. Joseph S. Barbossa of Spring, Tex., who makes an effective and concise presentation why the United States should continue to import chrome from Rhodesia. I enter this letter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

SPRING, TEX., February 26, 1974.

Hon. WILLIAM ARCHER,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am writing you about House Bill 8005 to place an embargo on Rhodesian chrome. As my representative, will you please vote "No" so the Byrd Amendment will not be repealed.

As an employee of the Trent Tube Division, Colt Industries, in East Troy, Wisconsin, I know the importance of chrome in the manufacture of stainless steel.

Ferrochrome is a vital ingredient in the making of stainless steel. Rhodesia has 67.3% of known world resources of metallurgical grade chromite. To place an embargo on Rhodesian chrome at this time would severely limit our ability to manufacture stainless tubing and pipe which is so vital in the Petro-Chemical industry, Power industry, and other allied industries.

My job and many others depends on this material.

I ask you, as my representative, to vote "No" so the Byrd Amendment will not be repealed.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH S. BARBOSSA,
District Manager Southwest Region.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GOOSE

HON. RON DE LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commemorate the 10th anniversary of Antilles Air Boats, a landmark of travel and tourism in the Virgin Islands.

It has been 10 years since Capt. Charles Blair first flew a Grumman "Goose" between the islands of St. Croix and St. Thomas. Since that time, his "Geese" have made close to 200,000 flights in the Virgin Islands. In 1974, the captain operates the world's largest seaplane airline, with a fleet of 18 planes.

Before Captain Blair's inaugural flight, three companies had failed to establish a profitable route between St. Croix and St. Thomas. His determination exemplifies the confident businessman who combines faith, optimism, and hard work to reach success. Recently, Antilles Air Boats increased its service by connecting the Virgin Islands' downtown harbors to San Juan's International Airport.

The following article describes in detail the accomplishments and anecdotes that form the history of the Antilles Goose:

[From the St. Croix Avis, Feb. 4, 1974]
FAITH IN AN AIRCRAFT, FAITH IN AN ISLAND

Ten years ago today, Captain Charles Blair flew a group of Cruzans from downtown Christiansted to downtown St. Thomas and marked the beginning of a unique commuter air service.

Some 1,439,981 passengers have substantiated his faith in these islands.

And his faith in his selection of aircraft has been substantiated by his fleet which grew from one ten-passenger Grumman Goose to eighteen. They have made 191,551 flights in this area.

After ten years of flying the Goose, it now is taken for granted as the only way to go. It is just the visitor who recognizes it as a unique aircraft performing a unique service.

It was just as Captain Blair now recalls his first trip to St. Thomas.

"I left early for the long drive to Hamilton Airport, boarded an aircraft coming up from down islands. My trip totaled four hours in cars and planes, plus waiting time. At the end of the day, I felt I had traveled a thousand miles rather than the forty between St. Croix and St. Thomas."

And that is really a statement from an airline captain who, as a senior pilot for Pan American and an advisor to the U.S. Air Force, averaged 2,000 miles a day for a number of years.

This is time to remember, too, that Captain Blair was not the first to try operating seaplanes in the V.I. Antilles Air Boats is the fourth island seaplane operation. What makes Captain Blair as unique as his aircraft is that he is the first to succeed.

The ten years since Captain Blair's inaugural flight have not been a long, easy take-off to the world's largest seaplane airline. Added to that essential faith and optimism have been more than a million man-hours of work contributed by the Blairs and their 145 employees—dozens of captains, scores of mechanics, sales agents, linemen, and other supportive personnel.

Again it goes back to faith coupled with a big, big dose of optimism. It is that optimism which makes the company work—and grow. It is that optimism which prompts Captain and Mrs. Blair to purchase this week a new large Grumman aircraft for the operation—a fifteen passenger Mallard.

This aircraft will initiate service between the Virgin Islands' downtown harbors and San Juan's International Airport—a demonstration of how two Crucians are facing the future with positive, decisive action. This will let more tourists know that V.I. welcomes them than with its own flagline at Isla Verde Airport.

Antilles Air Boats operated for an entire year and a half before the Virgin Islands government issued government travel requests for its personnel to utilize Antilles' services. Surprisingly, this type of travel represents a mere nine per cent of the line's total traffic picture.

The Blairs admit the work has not been easy, but it has been fun.

There are many amusing things to look back upon. For instance, the lady who walked up to the Goose's Pan Am Pavilion sales counter and asked what time the next Frog left for San Juan. She just had her amphibians confused.

Then there was the time before the St. Thomas seaplane ramp existed. Antilles' able boatman Fred Romney assisted an elderly lady to Veterans Drive from the line's Boston Whaler (some 65,000 Goose passengers used that boat). Fred thought she had gained her footing when suddenly she seemed to fall backwards. The reason: the lady looked up to find the face behind the hand assisting her ashore belonged to the handsome NBC-TV news commentator David Brinkley.

Sales Supervisor Helen Linde, you know her better as Helen of St. Croix, recalls receiving an inquiry from a passenger who wanted to know if he had to wade into the water to board the Goose.

Some of the busiest places at Antilles Air Boats are the cargo offices. This operation has grown from a captain carrying an incidental envelope to a full-time staff of seven agents handling three to four hundred individual envelopes and parcels daily.

An area of unending effort by Captain Blair is to maintain a staff of the world's most experienced seaplane pilots. Presently these captains, primarily retired military officers average twenty-five years flying in their experience.

Captain Blair's favorite co-pilot is a passenger of long standing, once the Commissioner of Health, and now Governor of the Virgin Islands. It is strongly suspected that Governor Evans has made more crossings between the islands than any other single passenger.

Another favorite with the Airboats staff is Eduardo Corneiro. He commuted daily for years. Now, on his occasional trips between the islands as president of the V.I. Bank, he is greeted as if it were a homecoming.

As Virgin Islanders we have many assets to share with those tourists whom we hope to once again attract—ourselves and our culture, our islands' natural beauty—and our Goose, which is ten years old today.

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FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS
OF THE SPANISH SPEAKING

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, March 5, 1974, the Washington Post carried an article by Mike Causey in the Federal Diary section under the headline "Minority Employment Up by 10,000." The article's optimism seems more a product of Civil Service Commission propaganda, however, than of any real improvement in the status of minority employees in the Federal Government.

In 1972, the Civil Rights and Constitutional Rights Subcommittee, which I chair in the House Committee on the Judiciary, had occasion to take a close look at the problems of Spanish-speaking persons in securing Federal employment. The Civil Service Commission testified at that time that minorities, and specifically Spanish-speaking persons, were making dramatic gains in Federal employment. Yet, when all the testimony was in, the subcommittee unanimously reported that the increase in Spanish-speaking Federal employment was not significant in the previous 2 years. Spanish-speaking persons, who numbered 6 percent of the population, made up 2.9 percent of the Federal work force at that time. Today, they number only 3.1 percent.

At the present rate of increase it will take Spanish-speaking persons until the year 2003 to reach parity between their percentage of the general population and their representation in the ranks of Federal employment. Surely, this is not cause for the unbridled optimism of Mr. Causey's article.

Despite the bipartisan efforts of the Civil Rights and Constitutional Rights Subcommittee, there has been little real improvement in the lot of minorities seeking Federal jobs. In 1970, President Nixon announced a 16-point program to aid Spanish-speaking persons in finding Federal employment. Yet that program has never been adequately enforced. As a result, the subcommittee will schedule hearings on April 8, 1974, to examine the efforts by Federal agencies to recruit and hire Spanish-speaking employees.

The article follows:

MINORITY EMPLOYMENT UP BY 10,000

(By Mike Causey)

Minority group employment in government went up by 10,000 during the 12 months ending last May 31, despite an overall decline in federal jobs of more than 50,000.

New figures released yesterday by the Civil Service Commission show that hiring of blacks, Spanish-Americans, Indians and Oriental Americans increased dramatically during the year even though most federal agencies were abolishing jobs and laying off workers.

CSC says that as of last May 31, minority group members (this does not include women) held 515,129 federal jobs, or 20.4 per cent of the total.

Biggest gains, the government says, came in middle and upper grade white collar federal jobs although there was a slight de-

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crease in the number of workers in those clerical, professional and management positions.

Minority employment was up 3,704 jobs in Grades 1 through 4, which pay from \$5,017 to \$9,358, to 28.3 per cent of the total work force at those levels.

Minority workers in Grades 5 through 8 (\$8,055 to \$14,341) now represent 20.5 per cent of all employees at those grade levels.

Blacks, Hispanics and Oriental-Americans showed an increase of 2,169 persons in Grades 9 through 11 (\$12,167 to \$19,072) and now hold 10 per cent of the jobs at those grade levels.

Grade 12 and 13 minority representation increased 961 during the 12 month period, to 5.8 per cent of the total. Those grades pay from \$17,497 to \$26,878.

Grade 14 and 15 minority representation was up 416, or five per cent of the total and eight new minority "supergraders" in GS 16, 17 or 18 were added during the period. The top grades pay \$36,000 and minority group members represent 3.5 per cent of the total as of last May 31.

Largest percentage gain of any minority group went to Spanish-surnamed employees, who accounted for 1,657 new jobs during the period, for a total of 78,243 or 3.1 per cent of federal employment.

HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN—
A TRIBUTE

HON. ROBERT N. GIAIMO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. GIAIMO. Mr. Speaker, my heart was filled with sadness when I learned of JULIA BUTLER HANSEN's decision not to seek another term in the House. I speak with mixed emotion for while I wish her much happiness in her new role as private citizen, I know her retirement will result in a loss for the House and for the people she has served. Through all her years in Congress she has been a hard-working legislator, a valued associate on the Appropriations Committee, and a very warm and dear friend.

She is a true legislative pioneer, breaking new ground and leading the way for her colleagues to follow. She has done much to reform the House, to make it a more open and effective body. Her performance as the first woman chairman in either Chamber of an appropriations subcommittee has demonstrated to all that achievement is a reflection of ability and not of sex or other arbitrary criteria.

Her efforts for the arts and humanities, the environment and natural resources, the American Indian, and a host of other projects and concerns has established a record of achievement that any Member would be proud to call his own. Her services as chairman of the Democratic Committee on Organization, Study, and Review—the "Hansen committee"—will always be a landmark in the Democratic Party.

Though she is leaving the House, her achievements will remain as a lasting monument to what an effective legislator can do. JULIA is a powerful force in the House, the Appropriations Committee, and the Democratic Party. Her wisdom, directness, and sense of humor will be missed by all.

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THE TROUBLE WITH AMTRAK

HON. ALAN STEELMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

Mr. STEELMAN. Mr. Speaker, although severe energy shortages will hopefully not plague us much longer, we do need to make careful plans for the future. Our energy needs and environmental responsibilities dictate that America can no longer afford to be just a nation of automobiles and this is where Amtrak can play an important role. However, Amtrak's success depends upon overcoming the problems of poor equipment and incompetent service cited in the following article.

The use of rail passenger service is increasing and Congress has provided Amtrak with the financial resources to purchase new equipment and contract with the railroads for new lines. It is now up to the Amtrak management to satisfy the public need as well as effectively carry out the congressional mandate of profitable and efficient rail passenger service.

I include the following editorial from the Chicago Daily News in the RECORD:

THE TROUBLE WITH AMTRAK

Some of the stories about holiday travel by train are enough to curl the hair—or freeze it. Stalled trains, stranded passengers, breakdowns and foulups add up to a dismal showing in the rail passenger service that must be increasingly relied upon as plane and auto traffic is cut back by the energy shortage.

The blame naturally falls on Amtrak, the government-financed National Railroad Passenger Corp. that now has the responsibility for running most of the passenger trains in the country. Weary travelers were unsparing in their criticism, and many understandably swore they would never try to travel by train again.

Amtrak can't be excused for such mistakes as overbooking trains so that passengers were standing in the aisles and vestibules. But there's another side that deserves attention, having to do with the mess Amtrak found itself in when it went into business in May, 1971, and to a large degree is still in.

Amtrak inherited some 30 years of railroad neglect of passenger service. It began operation with too few cars, all bought from the railroads in various stages of decline, and despite extensive refurbishing it still has too few to meet a demand like the once-a-year holiday rush, compounded this year by the energy crunch. Equipment that should have been retired years ago was recalled to service, and some of it clearly failed.

But the principal problem is that Amtrak is directly responsible only for passengers. For motive power, crews, and such important features as smooth roadbeds, it still depends almost entirely on its contracts with the railroads, which clearly don't give a hoot about passenger service.

Federal subsidies to Amtrak already run into the hundreds of millions, and there is no disposition to turn it into a separate, nationwide rail system for passengers only. Yet bringing back the long dormant rail passenger business must have a high priority, and to do that the service Amtrak provides must be better than most of the railroads offered when they were trying to shuck off the passenger business. Some way of holding the railroads to higher performance standards under their contracts must be found.

Holiday rushes, bad weather and plain bad luck can never be totally overcome. But

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incompetence, surly service and broken-down equipment can be. Amtrak has made some progress toward restoring passenger service, but this holiday setback indicates how much remains to be done. The effort clearly must be redoubled, for now more than ever Americans need a reliable, comfortable alternative to traveling by car or plane.

YORK DIVISION OF BORG-WARNER CORP.

HON. GEORGE A. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I feel certain there is not a person in this Chamber who has not, in one fashion or another, derived a benefit from the products manufactured by the York Division of Borg-Warner Corp., formally the York Manufacturing Corp. This division is the producer of superior air-conditioning and refrigeration products, and I am proud to say that it is located in the 19th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, a district I have the honor and privilege of representing in this U.S. House of Representatives.

It is interesting to observe that in 1897, this company elected Mr. P. H. Gladfelter to be its president. Mr. Gladfelter, in turn, immediately employed Mr. Thomas Shipley, a highly competent engineer, to serve as the company's manager. The company prospered and grew under this dynamic leadership and management, providing a mighty economic impact for the city of York in particular and the State of Pennsylvania in general. This company also performed vast services for the community of which it was a resident.

The York Division is concluding 100 years of service to the American public. I extend my sincere congratulations as it moves forward into its second century of such splendid service.

The history of the York Division exemplifies the strength and character of American industry. Because of this, I insert into the RECORD an historical perspective on this division and commend it to the attention of my colleagues:

A CONCISE HISTORY OF THE YORK DIVISION OF BORG-WARNER CORP., 1874-1974

Ulysses S. Grant was president of the United States, Thomas Edison had not yet invented the incandescent lightbulb and it would be another two years before General George Custer rode out to meet his destiny at Little Big Horn. It was autumn of 1874 and, in York, Pennsylvania six men met to sign the articles of agreement that marked the beginning of the York division of Borg-Warner Corporation.

In its early years, the York Manufacturing Company produced a variety of machine shop and foundry products in a 3,000-square-foot plant operated by 14 employees. The hours were long and the company's potential was ill-defined but the York group was inventive, meeting customer demands for such diverse products as water wheels, steam engines, agricultural equipment and paper-making machinery.

In 1885 they produced their first "ice machine," an innovative device for which little demand existed; ice was harvested annually from lakes and streams and held in ice

houses for food preservation during the summer. The market for commercially-produced ice changed dramatically with the ice famine in 1890.

Food supplies dwindled, thousands fell ill, and ice houses scrambled frantically to install refrigeration equipment to freeze their own ice.

By 1904, York's fledgling marketing department listed hundreds of ice house installations, along with ice-making machinery for breweries, hotels, and meat-storage plants.

In 1897, P. H. Gladfelter was elected president of the company and promptly hired Thomas Shipley, a young engineer, to serve as general manager. Under Shipley's direction the company concentrated on production of ice machines, created a marketing department, and grew from a staff of 50 employees in 1897 to a roster of 1500 full time workers by 1910.

Even while concentrating its efforts on the burgeoning market for refrigeration equipment, the young company was willing to improvise in related fields. In 1903, York Manufacturing built and installed a machine to control humidity in a blast furnace area for Carnegie Steel Company at Aetna, Pennsylvania. In 1914, York engineers developed an innovative comfort system for the Empire Theater in Montgomery, Alabama. It was the first combination of "air washing" and ventilation with the new element of refrigeration: air conditioning.

Marketing changes were taking place as well under Shipley's direction. In 1907 the first of 14 "construction and supply" companies was formed to sell, install and service York equipment in the field. In 1927, York Manufacturing Company negotiated a merger of these and other ice machinery companies to create the York Ice Machinery Company, a major manufacturer with wholly-owned field subsidiaries.

By the early Thirties, however, refrigeration was moving into the home, and the ice houses began to close their doors. The market for commercial ice-making equipment was melting away, but air conditioning business was booming. York, with a history of change and innovation, changed to meet the shifting market. In 1942, with the company's primary focus moving away from commercial ice equipment, the company was reincorporated as York Corporation. World War II created an urgent military demand for large refrigeration and food storage systems and temporarily delayed York's emergence as a major force in the air conditioning industry.

In the post-war period, York Corporation assumed its leadership role in the industry with a wide range of air conditioning products for homes, commerce and industry. In June, 1956, with more than 6,000 employees on its payroll, York merged with Borg-Warner Corporation, operating briefly as a subsidiary before becoming an independent operating division of the corporation.

"The Yorks," as the company has been known to four generations of employees, enters its second century with its reputation for quality and innovation firmly established, with a product line engineered and built to meet every conceivable demand for air conditioning and refrigeration and with the world as its marketplace.

YORK AT A GLANCE

York has a long history of technological contributions to the air conditioning and refrigeration industry. Here are some of the highlights:

1903—York installed a system to control the relative humidity of the air being fed into a blast furnace at the Carnegie Steel Company.

1914—York air conditioned the Empire Theater in Montgomery, Alabama.

1923—York air conditioned the office

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building of the San Joaquin Power and Light Company in Fresno, Calif.—believed to be the first completely air conditioned office building in the world.

1931—York air conditioned the famous "Columbian" for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

1935—York built the first successful room air conditioner and introduced the first automatic ice cube maker.

1948—York introduced hermetically sealed cooling circuits for room air conditioners and introduced the first automatic ice cube maker for hotels, restaurants, hospitals and other places where food and beverages are served.

1954—York built the first single-stage, high-speed Centrifugal Refrigeration Compressor using Freon as the refrigerant.

1955—York adapted the technique of multi-stage compression to heat pumps, making this practical in cold climates. The development made it possible to keep large areas warm with heat extracted from sub-freezing air.

1958—The Yorkaire 3-pipe High Induction System, which provides individual room air conditioning control in multi-stage, multi-room buildings, was introduced. In the same year, York also introduced a small lightweight compressor for automobile air conditioning.

1962—York introduced the first commercial Thermoelectric Ice Cube Maker. (A thermoelectric system has no moving parts, only electronic circuits in a copper module.)

1964—York entered the field of hyperbaric medicine by assisting in the building of a small research chamber at Lutheran General Hospital in Park Ridge, Illinois. Subsequently York developed a portable hyperbaric treatment chamber.

1969—York supplied the major components—including the seven 7,000-ton multi-stage centrifugal compressors—for the world's largest chilled water air conditioning system, a 49,000-ton system, in the world's largest building, the World Trade Center in New York City.

1972—York furnished the entire 9,000-ton water chilling system for the \$130-million Louisiana Superdome, an enclosed stadium that will dwarf the famed Astrodome.

U.S. HERBICIDES ABROAD

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, over 6 months ago, I introduced legislation in Congress designed to halt the exportation of American herbicides.

H.R. 8574 would ban completely the exportation of all herbicides to Portugal and South Africa; nations that have used these poisons to perpetrate chemical warfare on the citizens of its African colonies, Angola and Mozambique. This type of aggression, being waged with American herbicides, is clearly despicable and should be ended.

Further, it is becoming increasingly evident that 2,4,5-T herbicides, which the United States is a chief exporter of, is a particularly useless and environmentally dangerous commodity. In a recent Washington Post article, under the headline "Animal Birth Defects Linked to Herbicide," it was reported that the Environmental Protection Agency has begun a study of the effect of 2,4,5-T herbicides

on men and animals in causing birth deformities.

H.R. 8573, which I introduced with 19 of my colleagues, would ban all exportation of 2,4,5-T herbicides.

These two bills were referred to the House Banking and Currency Committee last June 11, where they continue to languish. I hope that these pieces of legislation will soon be given the thorough consideration they deserve.

SERVICE TO MANKIND AWARD

HON. WILEY MAYNE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

Mr. MAYNE. Mr. Speaker, on January 21, 1974, the Sertoma Club of Cedar Rapids-Marion, Iowa, gave its annual "Service to Mankind Award" to Cecil G. "Cy" Douglass of Marion. This award, the highest which a Sertoma Club may bestow upon a nonmember, was highly deserved. "Cy" Douglass had served as Associated Press bureau chief in Boston, Chicago, and Oklahoma City and at one time as editor of the Marion Sentinel, and has a wide circle of friends throughout the country who are interested in his continuing achievements. Since his "retirement" in Marion, he has served as executive director of the Iowa Division of the United Nations Association. He has served with high dedication, and the United Nations Association has gained daily from his continuous work, innovative ideas, and attentive service. He is known to me and to many other friends throughout Iowa as Iowa's "Mr. United Nations." I believe his unselfish and public spirited service in support of the principles stated in the Charter of the United Nations and on behalf of strengthening the United Nations organization as an instrument for peace and understanding between the nations merits being brought to the attention of the Congress.

At the Sertoma Club award ceremony, "Cy" Douglass was also presented a letter from Gov. Robert Ray, with whom he had worked closely over the years. I include Governor Ray's letter in my remarks and endorse wholeheartedly its sentiments:

DEAR "Cy": I congratulate the Ced-Mar Sertoma Club of Marion for the keen sense of values which is has demonstrated in honoring you with its Service to Mankind Award. A worthier choice could not have been made.

Your commitment to human welfare began long before you took up residence in Marion. It was a salient characteristic of your long, truly distinguished career with Associated Press, during which your reporting of the Iowa scene consistently sustained the highest level of perceptive excellence.

But that was only the beginning. During the years of what could only euphemistically be called your "retirement", you have literally become "Mr. United Nations" in Iowa, by reason of your tireless, brilliant efforts in behalf of that organization. Much of the extraordinarily favorable attitude which Iowans hold toward the United Nations is directly attributable to your activity.

You and I share the good fortune of be-

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longing to professions which measure the usefulness of their members not by the calendar but by vitality. In this respect, and hopefully in other ways, the whole society can learn from journalists and lawyers. Your own career provides inspiring proof that there are no limits to the potential of the human mind and spirit. I know that you will continue to provide us with this example for many years to come.

Sincerely,

ROBERT D. RAY, Governor.

RIGHT TO LIFE HEARINGS BEGIN

HON. JOHN M. ZWACH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, last Wednesday, March 6, the Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments of the Senate Judiciary Committee began its hearings on Senate Joint Resolution 119 and Senate Joint Resolution 130, legislation calling for a constitutional amendment prohibiting abortion.

I was pleased and honored to appear before Senator BAYH's subcommittee and present testimony in support of such a constitutional amendment. I am today, submitting my testimony for the RECORD to further advise my fellow House Members of my position:

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN M. ZWACH

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee: I want to commend the Subcommittee for calling these hearings and to express my appreciation for the opportunity to appear before you today to speak in behalf of S.J. Res. 119 and S.J. Res. 130.

I was shocked and dismayed that the Supreme Court decision of January 22, 1973, held that an unborn child was not a person, that therefore the Constitution, the supposedly greatest document ever struck by the pen of man, gave no protection to the unborn life.

The language of the ruling is clear. Significant limitations on abortions can be accomplished only through two recourses: (1) a reconsideration of last year's ruling by the Supreme Court, or, (2) a "Pro-Life" Constitutional Amendment. This latter course must be pursued.

In Minnesota, by more than a four to one margin, the House, by a vote of 98-21, and the Senate, by a vote of 51-12, expressed their desire to have Congress act on this matter. I am submitting a copy of this resolution endorsing a Constitutional Amendment for the record.

On February 1, 1973, shortly after the Supreme Court decision, I introduced in the House, H.J. Res. 284, a bill proposing an Amendment to the Constitution, "to insure that due process and equal protection are afforded to an individual from conception."

My bill, similar to S.J. Res. 130, provides the necessary mechanics for a Constitutional Amendment.

It is time to move. It already is too late for hundreds of thousands of so-called "legal" abortions that have been performed since the January 22 decision.

Americans have always held life to be precious. When our forefathers wrote the Declaration of Independence in 1776 they declared: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness."

You will note that they said, "created equal", not born equal.

Section I of Article 14 of the Constitution states:

"No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

The framers of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution intended to protect all life not just life out of the womb.

In my forty years as a State and Federal Legislator, I have introduced, fought for, and supported billions of dollars of appropriations to build the best hospitals and medical schools to protect the lives of our people, but always, to preserve, lengthen and dignify life, and to educate the best medical personnel in the world.

Now we are asked to reverse this philosophy and train our doctors and nurses, and equip our hospitals to destroy life. Our hospitals are working in one room to preserve life while in another room they are working to destroy it.

Mr. Chairman, the 1857 Dred Scott decision resulted in a bloody Civil War and a constitutional amendment granting citizenship to slaves. Another bloody war is being fought daily in our hospitals and clinics. The victims are the unborn—too young, too silent, too innocent, to unknowing, to speak in their own self defense in the abortion decision. Billions of these unborn will never see the light of day. I here speak urgently in their defense and implore you to act in their behalf.

Look about this room, here, today. Just as every person here has a unique, individual character, so have the unborn. Not another individual in the world is exactly like it. It is a miracle of creation. Our intelligence, our skin color, our fingerprints, our personal characteristics, all are predetermined before we are born. All those characteristics are in the genes of the mother and father at the moment of conception. Who can deny that life starts at this precise moment?

The horrible act of taking the life of the helpless is a grave issue on which we must stand up and be heard.

I ask you to restore for all of our citizens that most important factor of all, the right to life.

Pope John XXIII said, "the Christian conception of life demands of all a spirit of moderation and sacrifice . . . There is abroad today, a spirit which beguiles man into thinking that life is nothing more than a quest for pleasure and the satisfaction of human passions. This view is disastrous. You see its evil effects on body and soul . . . the Gospels and the whole ascetic tradition of the Church demand a sense of mortification and penance which assures the rule of the spirit over the flesh. . . ."

We can all take a lesson from these words.

There are many families who want babies who cannot have them. As an alternative to abortion, I favor Pro-Life Centers, as advocated by Mrs. Marjory Mecklenburg, President of the Minnesota Citizens Concerned for Life, Inc., where expectant mothers could come for adequate medical care and other help so that they can have their babies rather than an abortion.

I am completing 40 years of public service and have been an advocate and fought hard for many worthwhile and landmark causes, but I would like to say to this subcommittee that I have never felt as strongly about any issue as I do about this matter, for, gentlemen, it is a matter of life or death.

RESOLUTION

A resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to propose a Constitu-

tional Amendment affirming and protecting the value of human life.

Whereas, the United States Supreme Court has recently put on the United States Constitution a construction that is contradictory to the convictions of the people of the United States about the value of human life; now, therefore,

Be it resolved, by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota that the Congress of the United States should speedily propose to the states for their ratification an amendment to the United States Constitution substantially in the following form:

ARTICLE —

Section 1. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, from conception until natural death without due process of law, nor denied the equal protection of the laws; provided that this article shall not prevent medical operations necessary to save the life of a mother.

Section 2. The Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Be it further resolved, that the Secretary of State of the State of Minnesota transmit copies of this resolution to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the President of the United States Senate, the Chairmen of the Judiciary Committees of the United States House of Representatives and Senate and the Minnesota Representatives and Senators in Congress.

REGIONAL RAIL REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1973

HON. JAMES A. BURKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, recently the Interstate Commerce Commission began its scheduled hearings across the Nation in reference to the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973.

The purpose of these hearings is to provide a viable avenue of action through which individual States and their governing boards, local communities and their governing boards—specifically local rail systems in alliance with business firms—may begin to express their views on the proposals of the Department of Transportation to reorganize the Northeast and Midwest rail systems in the hope of providing adequate and efficient rail services to these areas.

The industries and citizens of these regions are fighting to continue their livelihood, and I, for one, must say that their complaints are very well founded in light of Secretary Brinegar's report. This report did not concern itself with the issue of how many employees would lose their jobs or how many employees would be inconvenienced by transfers. In my own home State of Massachusetts, the estimated number of jobs that are being placed in jeopardy by the Department of Transportation's proposals totals between 25,000 and 30,000. Because of this and coupled with remarks of President Nixon, I find myself in a paradoxical situation. Mr. Nixon has stated that—a healthy railroad industry is a great national asset for it strengthens the economy—and obviously he is cor-

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rect in stating this, but how can we strengthen the economy and the railway industry, if, as I have pointed out, the predicted rise in the unemployment rate has not been taken into account in Secretary Brinegar's report.

We must not allow any further deterioration of our railway system nor of our economy to take place, therefore I suggest that a stringent review of the Department of Transportation's proposals be undertaken by every sector that will be affected by the proposals whether it be employment losses or the inability to expand because no rail facilities are available to ensure it as a worthwhile business venture.

We must not go about improving the railway system as haphazardly as a Civil War surgeon would operate on a wounded soldier. He would amputate with no regard to what the rest of the body would suffer due to unsanitary conditions, such as gangrene. Today our surgeons have progressed in skill and treatments due to advanced technology, and now they are able to handle nearly all situations capably. We must go about improving our rail system in the same progressive manner and not by severing it with total disregard to the probable side effects to the economy, but by seeing that our rail system is revitalized, rehabilitated, and restructured to ensure that the predicted side effects will be minimized.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has provided us with an avenue for action and now the task falls upon the State legislatures, local communities, business firms and railway systems to work within this avenue and produce a more acceptable solution.

Mr. Speaker, in order that the Members of the Congress may be better informed as to the nature of the effects of the Department of Transportation's proposals, I wish to submit into the RECORD an article from the March 3 issue of the Boston Globe. It clearly illustrates that the proposals need revision, and that the final plan will result only from a suitable agreement arranged through public hearings and negotiations.

The article follows:

ANOTHER ACT IN NORTHEAST RAILROAD DRAMA OPENS IN BOSTON

(By A. S. Plotkin)

Another gripping act in the long-playing drama entitled "The Northeast Rail Crisis" opens in a hearing room in Boston's Government Center tomorrow.

The principals will play variations on the dominant theme, a plea to the Interstate Commerce Commission labeled "Don't Let Them Take it Away"—referring to hundreds of miles of freight track, some still used a little, some practically abandoned.

Gov. Francis Sargent of Massachusetts, Rhode Island Gov. Phillip Noel, a clutch of Congressmen and other notables, have been allotted 10 minutes each to make their pitch before an administrative judge sent here by the ICC.

The hearing in Boston gets underway at 9:30 a.m. in Room 607-A of the Hurley building, and is one of the many steps that must be taken before the Federal Transportation Department (DOT) can implement its plan to eliminate nearly a quarter of the track belonging to Northeastern railroads.

That proposal is contained in DOT's plan for restructuring the seven bankrupt roads

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in the Northeast—including the mammoth Penn Central and the Boston & Maine, both of whose fate is of vital concern to Massachusetts.

In the plan unveiled by Transportation Secretary Claude Brinegar on Feb. 1, about 475 of the 1430 miles of track in Massachusetts were labeled "potentially excess," and Sargent's major thrust tomorrow will be that this figure is not only grossly inflated but probably inaccurate as well.

With data collected in a telephone poll of hundreds of industrial shippers and receivers, the governor will tell the ICC man that 25,000 to 30,000 Massachusetts jobs would be affected, and many could in fact be lost, if DOT's abandonment scheme is adopted as it now stands.

There is no doubt that the outcome is important to the economy of the state and the region. There is also little doubt that some trackage could be surrendered, and substitute service rendered by trucks.

The states could, with Federal help, subsidize those lines which the final system plan says are to be excess.

In eastern Massachusetts some arrangement could be worked out where trackage bought by the MBTA for improved commuter service might be shared by occasional freight trains.

(Penn Central has already sold about 140 miles to the transit authority. The B&M which similarly disposed of its 17-mile Boston-Reading line to the MBTA, is currently negotiating with that agency for the sale of another 140-150 miles.)

A key issue behind the pleas and arguments will be the fate of the parallel east-west lines across Massachusetts, which carry the bulk of the cargo from the west and south.

The Penn Central's goes through Framingham, Worcester, Springfield and Pittsfield. Just over the New York state line, at Selkirk, near Albany, the Pennsy has a new electronic classification yard where thousands of cars are sorted out and reshuffled.

The B&M route goes via Ayer, Fitchburg, the Hoosac tunnel under the Berkshire hills, and North Adams. At Mechanicville there is a connection via the Delaware & Hudson with other major carriers serving southern and western suppliers and markets.

The B&M doesn't want to be forced to join the Consolidated Rail Corp. (CRC) as the streamlined, pared-down core network covering 17 states would be called.

The B&M's trustees and president Paul Cherington say they are confident their road can be reorganized successfully, and will argue to that effect at a hearing before Federal District Court Judge Francis Murray in Boston on March 28.

The B&M fears that forced inclusion would make it a secondary carrier, dominated in fact by a Philadelphia-based Penn Central.

Cherington acknowledges, however, that the plan for getting out of bankruptcy hinges on receiving suitably large payment for the sale of its commuter lines to the MBTA—an accomplishment probably requiring a sizable long-term, low-interest loan from the Federal DOT.

Some kind of merger of a relatively solvent B&M with two others in northern New England, the Bangor & Aroostook and the Maine Central, is hinted as a desirable goal by Cherington and the trustees.

And not too far in the background is the still impressive figure of Frederick (Buck) Dumaine, who has substantial holdings in all three carriers.

Veteran railroaders see survival of such a northern New England partnership as dependent on its being part of a healthy trunk line system outside New England, one big enough to compete with the new giant CRC.

In a visit to Boston last week Federal Railroad Administrator John W. Ingram reiterated that the government does indeed grant the

need for competitive east-west freight service to Boston.

But this does not mean that the parallel Pennsy and B&M routes both have to be kept and upgraded. No doubt one would be picked for prime attention, and the hint is that the competing carriers would both use that track.

The ICC has scheduled similar hearings at Albany on Tuesday and at Hartford on March 11.

The session here will recess at 5 p.m., and then go on again from 7 to 9:30 p.m. It will resume for testimony Tuesday and probably through Friday.

The Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973, which required Secretary Brinegar to prepare his plan for restructuring the bankrupt carriers, also ordered creation of high-speed passenger service in the Boston-Washington corridor. And funds were provided to do the job.

But that matter, while of great interest to New England even before the fuel crisis hit home hard at year's end, is peripheral to the hearings starting tomorrow.

(Administrator Graham said that engineers will soon be hired to inspect the Penn Central right of way as a prelude to steps leading to passenger train speeds of 125 miles per hour and more.)

Expected to air their views at the ICC hearings here will be spokesmen for trade and industrial associations, labor unions, environmental groups. There will also probably be businessmen who fear they might be crushed in the juggernaut process now starting to rumble towards a resolution of the historic problem.

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sponse. But she did more than give advice. If she thought your ideas were sound, she would affirmatively help to carry them out.

I am grateful for the opportunity of joining with many others in singing her praises.

YESTERDAY THE SUEZ CANAL AND TOMORROW THE ELBE

HON. G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST OF VIRGINIA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

Mr. WHITEHURST. Mr. Speaker, the following article, which originally appeared in *Die Welt* on February 1, 1974, was recently brought to my attention. Since it makes some very cogent points regarding the future of West Berlin, I would like to take this opportunity to bring it to the attention of my colleagues. It deserves a careful reading and serious thought by each one of us.

The article follows:

YESTERDAY THE SUEZ CANAL AND TOMORROW THE ELBE . . .

(By Axel Springer)

It is high time for Europe to learn the lessons of the war in the Middle East.

Those in the know were aware even before Christmas that the war of nerves against the free part of Berlin was soon to be stoked up again. Of course, as had happened so often before, such information could not be published. To do so would have brought the reproach of not letting sleeping dogs lie, i.e., of provoking hostility by publication.

So now there were protests from beyond the Wall against establishing in West Berlin a Federal office for the environment. And a week ago there came a relevant threat: sudden vexatious controls—once again—on the access routes to the old German capital. Who could believe the story of a search for Russian or East German deserters, especially as Allied vehicles were not interfered with at all? It was and is in reality all part of a carefully planned campaign.

Any remaining doubts must have disappeared last weekend when both the President of the State Council in East Germany, Willi Stoph, and the Prime Minister, Horst Sindermann, fell back into the vocabulary and the arguments of the Cold War.

These events, which will be repeated in all possible variations, show that one of the main aims of the entire West German "Ostpolitik," and especially of the Four-Power agreement and the bilateral agreements between Bonn and East Berlin, is fading ever further into the distance: the defusing of the critical situation of Berlin.

The Soviets' and their vassals' stranglehold on the vital arteries of free West Berlin is unbroken. It can be tightened and loosened at will—a game that has been demonstrated for a long time, and despite all treaties goes gaily on.

The campaign to disengage West Berlin entirely from the Federal Republic has never ceased, despite many promises, great hopes and fine speeches. Vexatious controls on the access routes and protests with an undertone of threats are not so much a temporary relapse into old habits as a sign that at bottom nothing has changed. Lenin's words still apply: "Whoever has Berlin, has Germany; whoever has Germany, has Europe."

If Lenin is not proof enough, just because he died 50 years ago, then a statement by the Soviet Ambassador in Bonn, Valentin Falin, may be recalled: "The compulsion of

history—or natural gravity—will see to it that one day West Berlin will be part of 'German Democratic Republic'."

Translated into practical politics this means that Berlin remains an important stage in Soviet aims in their much further-reaching intention of becoming the dominant power in Europe. There is no sign at all that Russia has given up this plan, or ever would. On the contrary.

In the past month the Soviets have come several steps nearer to this goal. The best guarantee against the spread of Soviet power beyond its present sphere of influence is still the Atlantic Defense Alliance, accompanied by an optimally close community of economically strong and socially sound European countries.

On the way to this community of Europe, however, the recent past has seen not progress but a relapse into petty, selfish national thinking, which exactly meets the Kremlin's aims. In the military field the Communist states have increased their armaments to an extent hardly realized by the public, as against the weakening, if not actual decay, of and lack of confidence in NATO in the West.

In a great part it was economic problems which laid bare the cracks in the structure of the European Community. What years of effort by the Soviets and their auxiliaries in the West failed to achieve, the Arab oil boycott, or even the mere fear of a possible shortage, brought about: In many cases narrow national self-interest takes pride of place before considerations of the common weal. The community of European nations, from which a united Europe was to grow, has failed its first major trial. Oil provided the breaking strain.

"Have Machiavelli's works been translated into Arabic?", the French publicist Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber asks in an anxious analysis in the weekly *L'EXPRESS*. But translation was unnecessary. For at a decisive, secret, conference held in Bagdad late in 1972, when plans for an "oil war" against the industrial nations of the West were forged, Machiavelli was present in person—however under the name of A. S. Dasokow. His profession: Soviet oil expert; his superiors: the Soviet security police, the KGB. A message of greetings from the Soviet Government which Dasokow read out to his Arab hosts stated that the Kremlin would support the "important struggle by Arab oil against imperialism."

This strategy then worked out under Soviet guidance in Bagdad aims for one thing at driving the Western oil-producing concerns out of the Middle East; further at throwing sand in the works of the industrial countries' economies by arbitrary and rigorous price rises; and finally at impelling the Arab proprietors of gigantic oil-fortunes to coordinate their stock-exchange transactions so as to cause economic and currency difficulties for the West on a maximum scale.

This conference was ten months before the outbreak of the last Middle East war, which itself showed that the Soviets were supporting the Arabs not only with Machiavellian economic advice but with supplies of supermodern war materials and active assistance in world politics.

It was these highly developed weapons, especially the latest anti-aircraft and anti-tank weapons, together with an offensive tactic designed by the Soviets and precisely executed by the Arabs, which brought success to the Egyptians and Syrians in the first days of the October war.

What happened at the Suez Canal and on the Golan Heights must be a lesson to Europe. For in a certain sense the Middle East war last autumn was for the Soviets an important dress rehearsal just as the Spanish civil war was for Hitler's armies. For this reason the experiences of the Yom Kippur war are discussed in some detail.

JULIA BUTLER HANSEN

HON. JOHN F. SEIBERLING OF OHIO IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Speaker, surely all those who know well our most distinguished colleague JULIA BUTLER HANSEN share the universal regret that she has chosen to make this her last term in Congress, and I am sure it comes as no great surprise that a new Member of the House would feel a special warmth toward her.

Even before I became a Member of Congress, I had already begun to learn of the high esteem in which she was held by her colleagues and particularly those on the Democratic side of the aisle. One of the early signs of constructive change in the Democratic caucus was the appointment of the so-called Hansen Committee, which had been charged under her chairmanship with updating the rules of the caucus and proposing changes in the rules of the House. Upon becoming a member of the caucus which considered and adopted the recommendations of her committee, I could not help but be impressed with both her fairness and the depth of her understanding of the legislative process.

But in the 3 short years of my service here, I have come to know another side of JULIA HANSEN. I have felt her warm heart and helping hand. I have found that JULIA was one of those people to whom I could go for counsel and help on legislative problems, and know that I would receive a thoughtful and wise re-

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From standing positions the Arabs launched a grand attack, on the holiest feast of the Jewish year. There was no logistic march beyond the scope of routine manoeuvre, which would have resulted in a warning period; the Israelis existing defence strategy was thrown out of joint. They were taken by surprise by the new operative art in which the Warsaw Pact powers have been trained since the experiences gained in the invasion of Czechoslovakia.

At the Suez Canal Europe was given a first-hand demonstration of this art: super-modern pioneer units with telescopic bridges, submarine tracks and collapsible bridges effected a quick leap over the waterway obstacle. Amphibious tanks passed soundlessly and invisibly under water from bank to bank. Battle helicopters flying below the radar screen secured the first lines of communication. And the SAM 6 and easily handled SAM 7 rockets protected the bridges and bridgeheads successfully from the Israeli fighter aircraft.

Two Egyptian armies were thrown across the 150-200 yards wide Suez Canal in a few days. A thousand Soviet-type tanks with night-sights and large-calibre cannon stood, twelve hours after the attack began, ready for battle on the eastern bank.

The trick only failed to succeed by a hair's breadth. Had the Arabs, with their ten-times superior tank forces and their effective anti-aircraft and anti-tank weapons, struck a less experienced, less determined opponent, one less imbued with the archaic fighting spirit, they would have overrun the Sinai Peninsula, the Golan Heights and the Land of Israel.

The superbly equipped aggressors were only stopped by better soldiers. Contempt for death, nurtured by the certainty in every Israeli that his only choice is to hold out or to fall, saved the situation and with the aid of good weapons from American stocks averted catastrophe. Only that. That is the lesson to be learned.

The hot war for the stake of Israel was followed, in accordance with Soviet intentions, by economic war waged by most of the oil-exporting countries against the industrial nations of the West. Even though some oil potentates try to turn back, because heavy setbacks to the West would also harm them, and some of the statesmen among them took no part from the very beginning, this oil war is by no means over. And what is often forgotten: besides its economic repercussions felt by every citizen, it has grievous military significance.

Modern armed forces and their air cover cannot operate without fuel. NATO petrol reserves are enough for 56 days; by the 57th day, therefore, victory must be won. If not, what happens on Day 58? The question is legitimate.

The Warsaw Pact armies are at full war strength and without major preparation can mount a limited offensive across the Elbe within 24 hours. Only a few days are needed to start a grand offensive against western Europe.

There is food for thought when in the "GDR" the number of large-scale military manoeuvres doubled last year: 16 in 1972, 32 in 1973.

Supplies and communications capability of the Soviet forces in the "GDR" has also been doubled by the introduction of new seven-ton trucks.

East Germany's air force, hitherto aligned to defence, has been converted to offensive strategy by the formation of new hunter-bomber division. Within an hour these aircraft can be converted to operate with tactical nuclear bombs.

Stocks of tactical nuclear weapons in the security area of each air force base where hunter-bomber formations are stationed

have recently been increased. And transport battalions of the East German Army are continuously rehearsing—with dummies—the movement of tactical nuclear rockets from dumps to operational positions.

And the constantly increasing number of divisions between Elbe and Oder?

Besides six East German divisions, five Soviet armies, making 21 divisions, are stationed in the "GDR"; they include such elite formations as the 2nd Guards Army in the Fürstenberg area and the 3rd Thurst Army in the Magdeburg-Stendal area.

Further, in European Russia, in Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary, besides the national armed forces a further eight Soviet armies with at least 36 divisions are stationed, all of them being reequipped with improved offensive weapon systems; again, the USSR has prolonged conscription service for all the armed forces by a year. This makes it clear why leading NATO generals are now saying openly that for them the much praised programme word "detente" has acquired a different meaning from its original emotional connotation: for them it means a burden of concern and precariousness. Within a year a German election slogan has lost its glamour.

This means in figures: 70 divisions under Soviet command in forward positions face some 25 NATO divisions between Rhine and Elbe. Roughly 16,000 tanks against 5,500. The proportion is similar in the air forces, rocket units, parachute regiments and air-landing formations.

At the Suez Canal it was proved that Egyptian ground troops could overcome a wide waterway obstacle at speed and secure the air space above their attacking forces and bridgeheads. The tank divisions beyond the Elbe are equipped with the same amphibian vehicles which crossed the Suez Canal under water; at the Elbe the same super-modern bridging equipment is based; and some 10,000 T-26 tanks with large calibre cannon and infrared night sights stand ready for operations.

SAM rockets and FROG anti-tank rockets, which made military history at the Suez Canal, are waiting behind the Elbe; parachute brigades, helicopter fighter squadrons, single combat commandoes, are at war strength; hunter-bomber squadrons for supporting infantry operations wait in well concealed hangars ready to take off and can be in the air 30 minutes after an alarm.

On top of this the Soviets have of late greatly reinforced their pioneer troops in the "GDR" for crossing waterways. New pioneer regiments have been transferred to Wittenberg, Magdeburg, Rathenow and Frankfurt/Oder. Their slab-bridges for putting tanks and artillery across waterways were last year increased to a total length of 600 metres—and at Hamburg the Elbe is 500 metres wide.

In the climate of head-in-the-sand politics so reverred in these times it is considered in bad taste to write or speak openly about plans and preparations for conquest by the USSR. To belittle is good form, to warn is shocking.

The interferences on the access routes to Berlin were internal security measures; the threats of "GDR" politicians are routine statements for domestic consumption, not to be taken seriously; the Middle East war broke out against the will and intentions of the USSR; and the increases in armaments are only made so that generous offers can be made at disarmament talks.

That is one way of looking at it. That or something like it was the way the nations for years looked at events in Germany after 1933—until it was too late.

Today we must see things properly before it is too late again. What does this mean?

It means watching that not one single

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further piece of West Berlin's viability is sliced off; we have already gone much too far. Over and above this the ties with West Germany must be built up as provided in the Four-Power agreement. The Federal Office for the Environment must not remain the only project.

To see things properly also means both to increase Europe's own defensive potential and to strengthen the bonds with America again. It must be said openly that everyone who advocates reducing or dismantling the American presence in Europe becomes an advocate for Russia's hegemony in Europe.

To see things properly means, finally, not to take neutral attitudes where, apparently remotely, ones own position is threatened and on the other hand one's heart is engaged, especially the hearts of the Germans in Israel.

To see things properly and to act accordingly is the way, the only way, to avert catastrophe.

Only if Berlin despite all objections by the ill-qualified is built up in close cooperation with Bonn, can it remain viable. Only if Europe turns away from the path of discord and self-seeking, can the continent resist the pressure from the East. Only if NATO is strong and operable will it prevent the Soviets from achieving its aims by threats or by the use of arms. And only if the entire free world is conscious of its great responsibility towards Israel, and acts accordingly, will a way to peace in the Middle East be found which leads all concerned into a better future.

It is very late—but not too late!

JULIA BUTLER HANSEN

HON. AL ULLMAN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, one of our most gifted colleagues, and a very close friend of mine from the Northwest, Congresswoman JULIA BUTLER HANSEN, has decided to retire at the end of this Congress. She said that after 37 years of public service she wants to return to Cathlamet, Wash., and have some time to herself. She has done an outstanding job in her years here, and if there is anyone who can say "I have worked hard and now I am done," it is Mrs. HANSEN.

But that does not make me any happier about her decision. The Congress will miss her sharp mind and capable handling of appropriations matters. And we, in the Northwest, will greatly miss her leadership. Her grasp of the resource issues so vital to Washington and Oregon has been a major reason for the continued economic vitality and growth of that region. Her willingness to speak out resolutely and clearly on the difficult questions we must face all across the Nation has been a source of courage to many of her colleagues. And her patience and understanding in dealing with all of us in the Congress has few rivals.

Mr. Speaker, I very heartily salute Congresswoman HANSEN for her achievements and her years of dedicated public service. She deserves our praise and our thanks. The Nation could not have been better served.

AMERICAN MEDICINE: THE CLAMMY HAND OF BIG BROTHER

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, while many Americans are concerned about the current proposals for some form of multi-nationalized medicine, few seem aware of the fact that the existing Government medical programs—medicare and medicaid—are already well on their way to making participating physicians into mere Government bureaucrats and agents.

In December 1973, just prior to the congressional Christmas recess, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Weinberger announced that the Government will no longer cover the cost of trade name prescription drugs under medicare and medicaid if lower priced generic medicines are available.

The new HEW policy is based upon the assumption that generic drugs are, in fact, the equivalent, in every respect, of prescription drugs. There is no real evidence to confirm this assumption.

What this ruling does, in effect, is to institute a policy of first- and second-class medicine. Those patients who are not receiving assistance from the medicare and medicaid programs will be able to purchase the drugs which their doctors believe to be the best available. Those who are receiving Government assistance will receive such assistance only for the cheapest available drug, not necessarily the drug which the physician believes to be best. The Government, in effect, is telling doctors how they may practice medicine with regard to those receiving Federal assistance. If a nationalized plan is implemented, all of us will be subject to such arbitrary rulings.

Perhaps the most serious interference of Government in the practice of medicine comes with the professional standard review organizations. Under that program, the confidentiality of the doctor-patient relationship is eliminated, and doctors who treat patients under medicare and medicaid must turn all of their office records over to Government inspectors. As norms are established, they will be told when and whether a patient may be entered into a hospital, when and whether an operation may take place, and how long a patient who is admitted to a hospital will be able to remain there.

Discussing the PSRO program, columnist James J. Kilpatrick, notes that—

These organizations, for all practical purposes, are to be agencies of the federal bureaucracy . . . they will be funded by federal funds and they will be staffed by federal civil servants.

Mr. Kilpatrick concludes that—

My own observations of the bureaucratic virus persuade me that the PSRO plan is a wasting disease, insidious and destructive, demeaning and degrading. And sad to say, the bureaucratic disease is easy enough to diagnose, but almost impossible to cure.

I wish to share with my colleagues the column, "The Clammy Hand of Big

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Brother," by James J. Kilpatrick as it appeared in the January 2, 1974 edition of the Washington Star News and insert it into the RECORD at this time:

THE CLAMMY HAND OF BIG BROTHER

The practice of medicine in the United States enters a new and ominous phase this week, as Big Brother lays his clammy hand upon physicians across the country. Henceforth, doctors treating patients under Medicare and Medicaid must submit themselves to Professional Standards Review Organizations. The doctors have every right to be concerned at the prospect, and their patients should be concerned as well.

Such concepts as "professional standards" and "professional review" of course are not new. Every doctor, before he begins his practice, has to pass a board of medical examiners. If he is attached to a hospital, he regularly faces the judgment and criticism of his peers. For gross mistakes, he is subject to suit for malpractice. His license to practice can be revoked. No doctor operates with untrammeled freedom.

Yet the PSRO's involve a new form of regulation and supervision that is different not merely in degree, but in kind. These organizations, for all practical purposes, are to be agencies of the federal bureaucracy. To be sure, they will be composed of local physicians, drawn at the outset from local medical societies, but they will be funded by federal funds and they will be staffed by federal civil servants.

Until quite recently, little had been heard of the PSRO program. The review plan was authorized under a floor amendment to the Social Security Act of Oct. 30, 1972. Few members of Congress, eager to get home for elections, paid much attention. No public hearings were held. A considerable time elapsed before doctors discovered the 15 pages of fine type creating an elaborate, nationwide system of local, state and federal review of their professional medical decisions. Now many doctors belatedly are urging repeal of the PSRO amendment. They make a good case.

Under the law, each of the local PSRO's "shall apply professionally developed norms of care, diagnosis, and treatment, based upon typical patterns of practice in its regions." So long as a doctor stays within these "norms," he stays out of trouble; but if his PSRO disapproves one of his medical decisions, no funds appropriated under Medicare or Medicaid may be disbursed for payment of the particular claim.

The plan is subject to criticism at the outset merely in terms of the paperwork it must entail. In a case of elective surgery, the local PSRO may approve or disapprove in advance of a patient's admission to a hospital. If a doctor feels his patient should be hospitalized beyond the "norm," he must so certify, and his medical judgment will be reviewed. Agents of each PSRO may inspect a doctor's offices, go over his most confidential patient records, and second-guess his every diagnosis and prescription.

As the Wall Street Journal has observed, the doctor who submits to this smothering regulation will have little time left for his patients. The temptation, in any doubtful case, will be to abide by the omnipresent "norm"—to steer clear of innovation, to go strictly by the book. Perhaps this regimentation will benefit the poor and the elderly. It somehow seems unlikely.

Granted, the controversy has two sides. Medicaid and Medicare constitute a \$17 billion drain upon the taxpayers every year. The people have a right to insist on some accountability. Beyond question, as doctors themselves freely acknowledge, thousands of operations are needlessly performed, and thousands of patients are hospitalized beyond the point at which they might be safely discharged. Why should the taxpayers be soaked for unnecessary expense?

The protesting doctors who have been flooding me with letters of anguish may be suffering a Chicken Little syndrome. Many of them tend to be political hypochondriacs anyhow. The system may not be as bad as they apprehend. But my own observations of the bureaucratic virus persuade me that the PSRO plan is a wasting disease, insidious and destructive, demeaning and degrading. And sad to say, the bureaucratic disease is easy enough to diagnose, but almost impossible to cure.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, the 12th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, which I represent, is looking for industry to employ its young people. Johnstown, the city in question, has long had a reputation for high productivity because the people of Johnstown are hard-working, enthusiastic citizens. Right now there is a sizable labor pool of skilled workers who are looking for industry.

Early in 1973, in recognition of its exemplary governance, renewal program, and community spirit, Johnstown was proclaimed a 1972 "All America City" by the Saturday Evening Post and the National Municipal League. In the entire United States, only 10 other cities were accorded this honor.

Johnstown had not always been a model of what an American city should be, or a source of pride to its residents. Prior to the 1960's, it was widely known principally for its disastrous floods of 1889 and 1936. Its distinguishing characteristics were rampant unemployment and hideous scars raised by the floods and urban decay.

In the 1940's, with one of the most ambitious flood control projects in history, Johnstown subdued nature's violence. Since completion of the project, the Stony Creek and Little Conemaugh Rivers have passively watched the city's resurgence.

Johnstown's revitalization began in the late 1950's with city council's establishment of the redevelopment authority. In just over a decade, the redevelopment program has excised the scars and replaced them with marks of beauty. Rustic parklets, sparkling, modern stores and refurbished houses, apartments, and office buildings have burgeoned on land once infested with ramshackle housing, dilapidated stores and shabby offices. In Johnstown, urban renewal has not been a euphemism for squandering taxes or forcing residents to flee the central city. Instead, it has created new jobs by bringing in industry, generated better housing, increased the tax base, and significantly improved the quality of life.

The success of urban renewal in Johnstown derives from the involvement of the total community. Renewal has been a serious cooperative venture of government, industry, labor, and business, rather than a plan of government alone.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

The people of Johnstown have directed their energies toward other areas of concern as well. In 1960, to eliminate the causes of high unemployment, the Johnstown Industrial Development Committee, composed of all segments of the community, launched a million-dollar fund campaign to promote industrial diversification.

Two years later, the committee purchased a 263-acre tract that now houses the \$12 million-and-growing Johnstown Industrial Park. For business, industry, and other organizations, the industrial park offers carefully planned facilities, an excellent system of roads and complete facilities.

To assure more effective local government, the Greater Johnstown Committee recently helped to change the city's government from a relatively ineffectual commission to a strong mayor-council form. Like the redevelopment program, the change demonstrates the city's emphasis on efficiency in government.

Today, Johnstown is "alive," bustling with progress and serving as a source of pride to its own residents and to the entire Nation. Few cities have accomplished as much as Johnstown in the last 15 years. Because of these accomplishments, Johnstown is truly an "All American City."

THE PEOPLE

The history of Johnstown's resurgence is a tribute to its dedicated, determined people. Laborer, business executive, student, educator, housewife, government leader—each proud of the community and confident of his or her ability to overcome adversity—have worked side by side to guide Johnstown to a place of distinction among the Nation's cities.

If the people of Johnstown had abandoned their city, no one would have been critical of them. The floods and the unemployment would have forced less hearty, less devoted people to escape to other communities.

But the people of Johnstown stayed to solve their own problems, to rebuild their city and to establish a reputation for industrial productivity. Even though their unemployment rate sometimes grew higher than any other cities in the country, they stayed, and they donated more than \$1 million to build the Cambria County War Memorial, a 5,000-seat arena honoring World War II veterans and providing a deluxe home for sports, exhibits, banquets, conventions, and town meetings.

They stayed, and they contributed more than \$3 million to establish a new campus for the University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown—UPJ—the 4-year degree-granting regional college of the University of Pittsburgh.

Observes Dr. Theodore W. Biddle, retired UPJ president who now serves as the college's director of development and alumni affairs:

I would not want to minimize the importance of business and industry in the campaign to raise money for our new campus; they were extremely generous. But our fund-raising efforts would have failed without grass-roots support among the people.

In all my experience—and I have spent my life working with people—I have never en-

countered a community where the individual citizen takes greater interest in what is going on about him or is more willing to support worthwhile community projects actively. There is a general quest for excellence that is remarkable.

The quest for excellence among the people of Johnstown is equally apparent in the city's stores, offices and factories. Throughout the century, Johnstown workers have been among the most productive in the world. Says Dr. Biddle of Johnstowner's work ethics:

I don't know of any area whose people work harder or have more collective skill. A recent occurrence at the UPJ campus is typical. During the summer, our maintenance staff—composed primarily of former miners—built a large, rustic log cabin for our students to use as a recreational area. They undertook the project on their own and completed it in their spare moments. Such dedication and industry, I believe, generally are rare today, but not in Johnstown.

In the steel mills, in the mines and in other business, and industrial endeavors, Johnstown workers continue to demonstrate their penchant for high productivity. Their ability to produce and their concern for the welfare of the community make Johnstown an ideal place for businesses, industries and other organizations to grow and to prosper.

LOCATION

Johnstown offers industry a central location in one of the world's largest coal-producing and coal using regions, yet conveniently situated near the major industrial, research, and governmental centers of the country.

Fifty percent of the Nation's industrial purchases are made, and 50 percent of its spendable income is generated, within 240 miles of the city. Seven of the 10 largest cities in the United States—with a population of more than 66 million—are within 300 miles. Seventy percent of the country's population is within 500 miles.

The city is in the general proximity of more than 150 research and testing laboratories in western Pennsylvania. These include the U.S. Bureau of Mines Coal Research Lab at Bruceton, the Consolidation Coal Research Center at Library, U.S. Steel Research Center at Monroeville and the engineering and scientific research facilities for the University of Pittsburgh and Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh. The expertise of these organizations is readily available to organizations located in Johnstown.

Johnstown is the primary market for more than 320,000 persons. Moreover, it is centrally located in western Pennsylvania, a market of more than 7 million persons. This regional market produces thousands of diversified products at almost 8,000 plants and employs more than 705,000 people who are paid more than \$4.8 billion for their work. It includes 62,000 retail establishments with annual sales of more than \$7 billion and 8,348 wholesale businesses with sales in excess of \$8.3 billion annually.

TRANSPORTATION

Modern highways and complete airline services link Johnstown conveniently with the rest of the Nation.

The recently completed U.S. Route 219

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expressway provides easy access to the new high-speed Interstate Highway System. To the south, the expressway connects the city with the Pennsylvania Turnpike—the Nation's first limited-access highway—and U.S. 30, two principal east-west routes. The turnpike connects with Interstate 70 and 85 for travel to Washington, D.C. and the South. Washington is about 4 hours and Pittsburgh is only about 1.5 hours by car. To the north, the expressway joins U.S. 22, and in the near future will extend north to meet Interstate 80.

The Johnstown-Cambria County Airport, within 10 minutes' drive of either downtown Johnstown or the UPJ campus, provides 9 daily departures for, and 11 daily arrivals from, Pittsburgh International Airport. These Allegheny commuter flights on jetpowered Beech 99 aircraft enable the busy executive to reach Pittsburgh International Airport in about the same time as persons traveling by car from downtown Pittsburgh but without the frustration of a traffic jam. From Pittsburgh International, more than 300 domestic and international flights are available daily. Johnstown-Cambria County Airport offers through ticketing and baggage checking on any scheduled flight to any destination. Other services include air express, air freight, charter flights, Hertz car rental, taxi service, special limousine rates, free parking, a restaurant and a lounge. The airport has three runways; the longest is 5,500 feet.

Freight service is maintained on a broad schedule by the Penn Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Conemaugh & Black Lick, and Johnstown & Stony Creek Railroads. Amtrak provides daily train passenger service from Johnstown to Baltimore, Chicago, Indianapolis, Kansas City, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Washington, D.C.

Three Greyhound buses leave the city daily for eastern and southern destinations such as Baltimore, Harrisburg, New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, D.C. There also are three west-bound departures.

Locally, a taxi company and several bus lines serve the city.

No matter what means of transportation is preferred or required, Johnstown can provide it conveniently and efficiently.

TRANSPORTATION TIMES TO MAJOR CITIES

By air:

Johnstown to Pittsburgh, 35 minutes.
Johnstown to Atlanta, 2 hours 20 minutes.

Johnstown to Boston, 1 hour 55 minutes.

Johnstown to Buffalo, 1 hour 20 minutes.

Johnstown to Chicago, 1 hour 45 minutes.

Johnstown to New York, 1 hour 40 minutes.

Johnstown to St. Louis, 1 hour 55 minutes.

Johnstown to Washington, D.C., 1 hour 25 minutes.

Johnstown to San Francisco.

By car:

Johnstown to Pittsburgh, 1 hour 30 minutes.

Johnstown to Harrisburg, 2 hours 30 minutes.

Johnstown to Philadelphia, 4 hours 30 minutes.

Johnstown to Washington, D.C., 4 hours.

FINANCING

Like other metropolitan centers, Johnstown is dependent upon the availability of financial support in order to grow and to prosper. Johnstown's nine major financial institutions already have played important roles in the city's redevelopment and in the development of its industrial park. They are now prepared to assist prospective businesses, industries, and other agencies in establishing facilities.

Together, these nine institutions have combined deposits of more than \$561 million and assets exceeding \$646 million. Their branch offices are conveniently located throughout Greater Johnstown, and they have ample mortgage money to finance housing purchases at favorable interest rates.

Special programs to aid new business and industry also are available.

The Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority—PIDA—provides low-interest second mortgage money for up to 40 percent of land and buildings costs through local, non-profit industrial development corporations, as long as the first mortgage money is available through regular financial institutions and the business or industry supplies at least 10 percent of the required funds.

The Cambria County Industrial Development Authority—CCIDA—is empowered to issue revenue bonds or mortgages for up to 100 percent of the cost of industrial development or expansion. The cost may include land, buildings and installed equipment and machinery. Interest on the bonds or mortgages issued by the authority is exempt from Federal taxes.

Pennsylvania Development Credit, a group of Pennsylvania banks, makes high-risk credit loans generally at rates of 2 to 3 percent above the prime lending rate. The Appalachian Regional Commission funds access roads to industrial sites.

Johnstown's financial institutions are dedicated to making every effort to obtain sufficient funding for any business, industry or other organization wishing to establish facilities in Johnstown.

Financial institutions	Assets	Deposits
Cambria Savings & Loan Association	\$130,982,882	\$100,822,690
Citizens National Bank	26,222,313	24,327,150
Dale National Bank	30,905,255	28,144,972
Friendly City Federal Savings & Loan Association	32,139,237	28,526,403
Johnstown Bank and Trust Co.	93,837,077	83,260,288
Johnstown Federal Savings & Loan Association	7,027,669	5,960,533
Johnstown Savings Bank	77,414,405	71,475,887
Moxham National Bank	36,177,441	32,493,402
United States National Bank	211,256,006	185,844,973

HOUSING

Johnstown is a pleasant place to live. Its crime rate—lowest in the Nation for a city of its size—outstanding schools and abundant recreational and cultural opportunities make it an excellent place to work and raise a family.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Homes are available in the Johnstown area in a broad range of styles, prices, and neighborhoods. Urban renewal has removed much of the substandard housing that once blighted sections of the city. As a result, property values in all neighborhoods are likely to increase. Tree-lined streets and parks abound in both the downtown area and in the suburbs.

Apartment construction has increased significantly in the past several years. Comfortable apartments are available in new high-rise buildings in the downtown area and in many townhouse-style developments in the suburbs.

For overnight guests, Johnstown has a new Sheraton Motor Inn in the heart of the city and a Holiday Inn in one of the suburbs. Many other excellent local accommodations are available.

All of Johnstown's housing is within minutes of the downtown shopping area or the many suburban shopping centers. The downtown features two major department stores and numerous specialty shops. In addition, a spacious new mall is under construction within 10 minutes drive of the city.

EDUCATION

The people of the Johnstown area recognize that an excellent education system is essential to development. As a result, the area offers facilities and diversified curricula of the highest quality, beginning at the elementary level and continuing beyond high school.

Thirty-one public schools, including a central high school and three junior high schools, and 14 parochial schools, including a high school, are located in the city. Four other school districts with 24 elementary and 11 secondary schools serve communities immediately surrounding the city. All are continually updating their curricula so that their students will be prepared to solve the problems of a rapidly changing world.

The Johnstown area is proud to have been one of the first in the Nation to develop a vocational-technical school. The Greater Johnstown Area Vocational-Technical School offers a secondary education program that prepares students to be skilled craftsmen and to continue their education in colleges and other institutions of advanced learning. It also provides adult postsecondary education in such fields as legal and medical secretarial practice, drafting, commercial art, and automotive, construction, data processing, design, electronics, and electrical technology.

The community is equally proud of the University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown, a 4-year regional college of the University of Pittsburgh. Established at Johnstown in 1927, UPJ was moved to a new 170-acre campus in suburban Johnstown in 1966. In 1971, 4-year degree programs were initiated in the arts and sciences, education, and engineering technology. Today, Johnstown area students have the option of completing a range of innovative degree programs at UPJ or of relocating to the main campus in Pittsburgh after 1 or 2 years for other programs. UPJ's status as a State-related university receiving tuition subsidies from the State puts a college education within the financial range of most families.

The area also is served by nearby St. Francis College of Loretto, which has provided education for the past century and a quarter, and Indiana University of Pennsylvania, with an enrollment of 9,000 students. One of the finest Catholic colleges in the East, St. Francis offers a broad range of degree programs in the liberal arts, as well as a graduate program in industrial relations. Indiana awards degrees in the liberal arts and education. Both UPJ and St. Francis offer adult evening education programs.

Many educational opportunities in the health field are available. Men and women interested in nursing may attend Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital School of Nursing, where a 34-month program leads to a diploma. An associate degree in nursing may be earned by completing a 2-year program at nearby Mount Aloysius Junior College. The local hospitals work with the Johnstown Area Vocational-Technical School in training practical nurses and laboratory assistants. High school graduates may also obtain training in X-ray and operating room technology.

Specialized educational needs also are met by the Cambria-Rowe Business College and the Johnstown College of Music.

Children of Johnstown area residents also may pursue study at a dozen other institutions in western Pennsylvania that enroll more than 45,000 students. Among them are Carnegie-Mellon University, Duquesne University, and Point Park College. These institutions offer various curricula ranging from 2-year associate degree programs to advanced programs leading to the doctorate in the arts and sciences.

Whatever a student's career choice, educational opportunities for pursuing it are plentiful in the Johnstown area.

MEDICAL CARE

With three hospitals in the city itself and several others in surrounding communities, Johnstown area residents receive high-quality medical care. Together, Conemaugh Valley Memorial, Lee and Mercy Hospitals can accommodate more than 1,200 patients at one time.

All accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals, these hospitals offer such specialized services as intensive care, X-ray, cobalt and radium therapy, a diagnostic and therapeutic radioisotope facility, an inhalation therapy department, a premature nursery, physical therapy, alcoholic rehabilitation and inpatient renal—kidney—dialysis. All three maintain modern, life-saving emergency treatment facilities, and provide dental services.

Each of the Johnstown hospitals also provides inpatient psychiatric care. Specialized services are available nearby. Ebensburg State School and Hospital trains the mentally retarded between the ages of 3 and 15. At Cresson State School and Hospital, there are individually planned programs for mentally retarded of all ages, along with complete diagnostic services. Long-term psychiatric care is provided at Somerset State Hospital.

The Pennsylvania Rehabilitation Center in Johnstown is the largest facility of its kind in the world. The center encompasses 50 acres and operates a li-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

censed training school for the handicapped.

Johnstown is fortunate in having produced many doctors and dentists who have returned to their community to practice. As a result, there are ample numbers of general practitioners and specialists in all fields.

Johnstown residents also have easy access to the health care facilities of Pittsburgh, one of the world's excellent medical centers. It was in Pittsburgh, which is less than 2 hours away by auto and only 35 minutes away by air, that the first polio vaccine was developed. Innovation remains the key to the city's approach to health care. Among its other medical facilities, Pittsburgh offers specialized care of boys and girls at Childrens' Hospital.

Because of its location in the heart of the Nation's coal industry, Johnstown has been selected as one of five centers in Pennsylvania to conduct a black lung screening program among active and inactive coal miners.

WORSHIP

Johnstown has been accurately described as a "City of Churches."

Regular worship and participation in religious fellowship experiences and social welfare projects are important to many residents. Newcomers are invited to share in the city's active religious life.

More than 150 churches minister to members of a broad spectrum of Christian faiths. The churches testify not only to the people's concern for religion, but also to the city's ethnic origins. There are churches with traditions rooted in Africa, Germany, Greece, Poland, Russia, Serbia, the Ukraine and other regions. The headquarters of the Greek Orthodox religion in the eastern half of the United States is located in the city.

A temple and two synagogues serve members of the Hebrew faith, and there are a number of independent and experimental churches.

Because of the broad range of faiths represented, Johnstown's churches span the entire architectural spectrum and contribute significantly to the beauty and diversity of the community.

Religious faiths active in the Johnstown area include: African Methodist Episcopal, Assemblies of God, Baptist, Brethren, Christian, Church of the Brethren, Church of Christ, Church of Christ Scientist, Church of God, Episcopal, Jehovah Witnesses, Lutheran, Church of Christ LDS, Congregational, Evangelical Congregational, First Born Church of the Living God, Faith Chapel, Hebrew Independent, Johnstown Bible Church, Mennonite Methodist, Nazarene, Orthodox, Pilgrim Church of God in Christ, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Seventh Day Adventist, United Church of Christ, United Methodist.

RECREATION

What Disney World is to amusement parks, the Johnstown area is to recreation. Hunting, fishing, camping, boating, sailing, sight-seeing, softball, basketball, football, golfing, hockey, ice skating, and skiing—Johnstown has them all, making it a sportsman's paradise.

Except for the fabled lands of some late-night movies, the hunting is un-

matched. Deer, bear, and small game abound in the forests and fields within an hour's drive of the city. Numerous sportsmen's clubs, offering both shooting and archery, testify to Johnstown's interest in hunting. Meanwhile, trout and other game fish are plentiful in the area's mountain streams.

Nearby Prince Gallitzin State Park, Pennsylvania's largest, features a 1,640-acre mountain lake surrounded by 26 miles of forested shoreline and beaches. The ideal place for summer family fun, the park has areas for swimming, fishing, sailing, and power boating. For campers, tenting and trailer accommodations are available. Quiet coves and inlets, rustic picnic areas, and scenic trails are other top attractions.

In winter, the Johnstown area affords the finest skiing in the east at seven resorts, including the world famous Seven Springs, Blue, Knob, and Hidden Valley. Snowmobiling and ice skating are offered at many locations. Area residents may ice skate and take lessons at the Cambria County War Memorial.

For duffers and pros alike, the golfing is excellent. Ten golf courses and ranges serve the immediate Johnstown area, and 11 more are within an hour's drive.

Countless scenic and historical sites attract Johnstown residents and tourists alike. The Conemaugh Gap, the second deepest gorge east of the Rocky Mountains, provides a breath-taking panorama from the highest point in the United States between Johnstown and the Rockies. Johnstown boasts the world's steepest inclined plane. Within minutes of the city is Seldom Seen Valley Mine, which gives the public an opportunity to see a simulated coal mining operation. Among the other scenic and historical attractions are Fort Ligonier, the Johnstown Flood Museum, the Admiral E. Peary Monument, the gardens of St. Francis College, Forest Zoo, and Idlewild Amusement Park.

Through its Municipal Recreation Commission, Johnstown conducts an extensive summer recreation program for young people and adults. Thirty-six playgrounds and a staff of 65 instructors, including 9 supervisors, are utilized. In addition, the commission maintains 14 baseball fields and tennis courts in 6 areas. One of the highlights of the summer program is organized baseball for youngsters aged 7 through 19.

During the winter months, the city offers junior and senior league basketball, as well as swimming program for girls and bowling program for boys and girls in junior and senior high school. Hockey leagues are sponsored by business and industry. Thee YMCA, YWCA, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and the Senior Citizens Organization also provide a varied recreation program.

Similar recreation programs are conducted in the suburbs.

Connoisseurs of excellent food will find Johnstown to their liking. American, European, and Oriental dishes are available at a variety of pleasant restaurants. Many of them provide entertainment.

Numerous fraternal organizations and social clubs sponsor a variety of activities.

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For active persons who like fresh air and the outdoors, Johnstown has much to offer.

SPECTATOR SPORTS

Professional hockey and a wealth of amateur sports capture the interest of Johnstown's armchair coaches.

The importance of spectator sports to Johnstowners is indicated by their enthusiastic support of the Johnstown Jets, the city's entry in the North American Hockey League. Johnstown is the smallest city in the country to support a professional hockey team.

The Jets play their home games at the Cambria Country War Memorial, an all-purpose arena where each of the 5,000 seats is close to the action. The War Memorial also hosts the annual Holiday Basketball Tournament, which attracts the finest high school players in the Nation. Among the schoolboys who have participated in the holiday classic, Pennsylvania's first, are Wilt Chamberlain and Walt Frazier. Professional wrestling and roller derby are other popular War Memorial attractions.

Each spring, the amateur golf world converges on Johnstown's Sunnemanna Country Club for the Golf Tournament of Champions, the "World Series" of amateur golf. Golfing greats like Arnold Palmer and Jack Nicklaus played in the tournament.

For more than 25 years, Johnstown has hosted the All American Amateur Baseball Tournament, a weekend baseball extravaganza with at least 15 teams from throughout the Eastern United States and Canada. Nine baseball fields, including the fully lighted, 17,000-seat Point Stadium in downtown Johnstown, are utilized. Almost 80 players who won positions on major league teams have played in the tournament.

High school and collegiate sports draw thousands of spectators annually. Forty high schools within 40 miles of the city field teams in football, basketball, baseball, golf, tennis, track, and other sports. Basketball is a major sport at the University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown and St. Francis, the two colleges nearest the city.

For professional sports enthusiasts, Pittsburgh is a brief drive away. The Pittsburgh Pirates baseball team and the Pittsburgh Steelers football team both have won divisional titles in recent years.

Johnstown's own spectator events and its proximity to Pittsburgh make it a great sports town.

CULTURAL LIFE

New awareness of the cultural world has accompanied Johnstown's resurgence. A multitude of activities satisfy all cultural tastes. Theater productions, art, and music entertain child and adult alike.

The Johnstown Symphony Orchestra performs an extensive series of concerts from October through May to standing room only audiences. The Symphony Society also sponsors a varied concert series. Future Van Cliburns and Sterns have an opportunity to develop their talents with the Johnstown Youth Symphony.

Each spring the Johnstown Area Arts Council conducts an arts festival and, with the Associates Community Art Cen-

ter of Johnstown and other cultural organizations, sponsors concerts, shows, lectures, and educational programs. Through these organizations, courses for children and adults are offered in art appreciation, creative art, photography, and painting. Many cultural activities center around the David A. Glosser Memorial Library, a facility established in 1971 and three times larger than its predecessor.

To the war memorial come such attractions as indoor circuses, Holiday on Ice, Disney on Parade, the Royal Lipizzan Stallions, and a variety of music groups. Popular rock and jazz groups and distinguished lecturers also appear regularly at the University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown, St. Francis College, and other colleges and universities in the region.

Outstanding theater productions are staged at the Mountain Playhouse in Jennerstown and the Bedford Playhouse in Bedford. The area's high schools and colleges also present stage productions and orchestra and choral concerts.

Seven indoor movie theaters and seven drive-ins serve the immediate Johnstown area with the latest motion pictures. Numerous others are located in the surrounding communities.

Johnstown today is a culturally aware city with community-supported entertainment for every individual preference.

Why Johnstown? The answer is clear—because it offers a unique combination of physical and esthetic attractions not found anywhere else in the country, in a location exceptionally well suited to the needs of the industry which might locate here as well as the professional and personal needs of its staff.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 69, ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT

HON. ROBERT J. HUBER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

MR. HUBER. Mr. Speaker, when H.R. 69, the elementary and secondary education amendments, is considered by the House tomorrow or sometime thereafter, I propose to offer the following amendment:

AMENDMENT TO PUBLIC LAW 874

Section 906. Section 403(3) of the act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 874, 81st Cong.), is amended to read as follows:

"(3) The term 'parent' means any parent, stepparent, legal guardian, or other individual standing in loco parentis, whose income from employment on Federal property is more than 50 percent of the total combined income of such individual and the spouse of such individual."

If adopted, my amendment will at least eliminate from the impact aid program pupils whose parents in reality do not impact local educational agencies, since their residences and principal places of work are subject to local taxation.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

I hope that my colleagues will join me in voting affirmatively on this amendment which, I believe, is a constructive and reasonable step in restructuring the impact aid program.

MCKINNEY SCORES DOT PLAN FOR NORTHEAST RAIL

HON. STEWART B. MCKINNEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

MR. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, heeding the urgent pleas of Connecticut officials, industry, and concerned citizen transportation groups, the Interstate Commerce Commission scheduled hearings in Hartford this week on the Department of Transportation's recommendations for implementation of the Regional Rail Reorganization Act. The response to these hearings has been overwhelming, with the flood of witnesses necessitating week-long hearings and limited time allotted for testimony. Certainly this outpouring attests to the concern of Connecticut citizens over DOT's proposals for rail service in New England and our State in particular.

It is good that we, in Congress, in enacting the Rail Reorganization Act, legislated a multilevel system for planning the final rail system plan, providing for input from various Federal agencies and public hearings on the proposals. DOT's recommendations attest to our foresight. If this Nation is ever to have a sound railroad system, geared to meeting the needs of our citizens for passenger service, for meeting the freight needs of industry and consumers, for meeting the needs of our national defense, we cannot accept DOT's drastic curtailment of rail service. The hearings being held by the ICC present an opportunity for our citizens in the Northeast and the Midwest to voice their objections to DOT's plan, to present data in support of maintenance of lines earmarked by DOT for abandonment, and to counteract the premises and operating concepts that guided DOT in its decision-making process.

At this time I would like to insert in the RECORD my testimony as presented to the ICC today in Hartford.

The testimony follows:

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE STEWART B. MCKINNEY, INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION HEARINGS, REGIONAL RAIL REORGANIZATION ACT, MARCH 11, 1974

Gentlemen: When I issued the call to Connecticut officials, industry and concerned citizens to petition the Interstate Commerce Commission for hearings to be held in Connecticut, certainly I don't think any of us expected such a flood of witnesses at these hearings that were subsequently scheduled. Surely this outpouring is indicative of the interest of our citizens in the maintenance and improvement of our railroads and of their intense concern over the Department of Transportation's recommendations for the Northeast region and our State in particular.

I believe the Regional Rail Reorganization Act is good legislation which can be made to work. One of the purposes set out in the declaration of policy in the legislation pro-

vides for "the identification of a rail service system in the . . . northeast region which is adequate to meet the needs and service requirements of this region and of the national rail transportation system." While I don't believe anyone would take issue with the fact that in many areas we need slimmed-down and consolidated rail service, still I submit that the Rail Bill's declared purpose is not met in the Department of Transportation's recommendations for Connecticut. One quarter of Connecticut's total rail mileage, that is, 164 miles, is recommended for exclusion from the final rail system plan. Over half of Connecticut's stations would be discontinued for freight service should DOT's plan be effected.

DOT's recommendations are too harsh, too drastic, based as they are on a one dimensional analysis. On such a crucial transportation issue, we can not take a bookkeeper's approach, only examining carload figures for one year to determine those lines to be included in the final system plan. Social, economic and environmental factors must also be included in any evaluation process and hence I welcome the Interstate Commerce Commission members to Connecticut, for your presence indicates that you are responsive to the concerns of our citizens and that there will be no hasty and unjustified reduction in rail service.

In a statement to my colleagues last September 11, 1973, while introducing legislation of my own to address the rail crisis, I debated the question of which federal agency should have primary responsibility for identifying the core system: the Department of Transportation or the Interstate Commerce Commission. I stated that although I have had many objections to actions of the ICC, I believed that because that agency has had vast experience with railroad operations and the economies of the various sections of our States, it is better equipped than any other governmental body or group of experts to make the difficult decisions as to what services are essential to the public and what services can be dispensed with in the name of operating economy. I also favored the ICC because your proposal for reorganization of the rail system maintained more trackage than did DOT's plan and included provision for Federal-State subsidies for abandonment. And, finally, the ICC expressed the interest and willingness to designate the core system.

Hence, I want you to know that we are largely relying on you to correct the deficiencies of DOT's plan. I believe your first job is to revise the concept that must have been foremost in the DOT planners' minds, that is, cut back service to make the rail system financially sound. I reject that concept as erroneous. Cutting back service does not make for financial solvency. We in Connecticut know this for the story of the Penn Central in Connecticut is this concept in action and we can attest to it being untenable. In fact, that is why our passenger and freight service is so dismal. Discontinuing service means eliminating shippers which in turn means less income to the railroad. It's a vicious cycle for then the railroad discontinues more service to cut costs, entailing elimination of additional shippers, meaning less revenue to the railroad, etc.

I maintain the emphasis should be on improving service to attract business. By instituting new operating and management techniques for efficiency, by upgrading track conditions, by maintaining schedules and meeting delivery and pick-up timetables—these are some of the means by which our new railroad system will find itself in demand for services and can command the revenues need to be financially self-sustaining. The drastic curtailment envisioned by the DOT, if effected, will prove another death-blow to our nation's railroad system. For if safeguards are not instituted, once these

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tracks are abandoned it will be near to impossible to recoup them at a later date.

One stated purpose of the ICC hearings is to update the data which DOT programmed into its recommendations. State and local officials, Chambers of Commerce, and industry spokesmen will provide specific figures for this purpose, citing growth potential statistics and social, economic and environmental concerns that mandate maintenance of lines recommended for abandonment.

Attention will also focus on "backdating" the DOT data for a key problem in DOT's plan for Connecticut is its reliance on 1972 carload figures. This is a false index for action for, frankly speaking, ever since the Penn Central took over the New Haven railroad in 1968, the State has experienced poor service. A dramatic decline occurred in freight service in our State between 1968 and 1973, not because shippers didn't want to utilize the railroad but because the service was bad, because service was discontinued, because delivery dates were not met, because there was poor utilization of cars and deterioration of track and equipment. Industry was, in effect, forced to resort to motor carriers for service. Mention is made in DOT's report of internal factors that could be the cause of a region's rail problems. Those cited are operating inefficiencies, low service quality, resistance to change by management, and lack of innovations in marketing and pricing strategies and operating practices. I maintain that the Penn Central is guilty of all these "internal factors" and has been its own worst enemy in attracting and securing business. Hence, it was inevitable that Connecticut's 1972 freight carloads were low.

I know of one company which is serviced by 6 box cars a day. That firm would like 9 or 10 a day if they could get them. Now they find themselves located on a "potentially excess" line. If our industries had had the service they wanted and needed, I maintain there is a good chance that so much of our trackage would not be designated for elimination. Hence, the ICC can not depend on these grossly misleading 1972 figures but must carefully examine the potential for traffic, the number of shippers who would return to the railroads if quality service were provided.

It is also most important that the ICC go further than did DOT in assessing the economic importance of rail service to various communities. It is not enough to conclude that a rail line should be abandoned because it doesn't generate enough income. A narrow bookkeeper's approach is not what the Rail Bill calls for. The ICC must focus on maintaining the economic and social well-being of our communities through continuance of rail service.

At this time I will just touch on some areas which will be elaborated on by later witnesses, for undoubtedly you will be presented with marketing studies, traffic analyses, statistics with respect to industrial and employee dislocations, consumer needs, and other arguments to buttress opposition to line discontinuance.

As you surely know, Connecticut has suffered economic malaise in recent years, due largely to defense contract cutbacks. Many of our metropolitan cities are economically depressed, with over 6 per cent unemployment. Governor Meskill established a Strike Force for Employment to make recommendations to ease this situation and one of recommendations was improved rail freight service to stimulate and attract business. Now we are faced with the prospect of a drastic reduction in rail freight service as outlined in the DOT report. One hundred and twenty-six (126) sites designated as eligible for location of out-of-state plants in Connecticut are now located along "potentially excess" lines. How can we attract industry to these areas when they can no longer be assured of freight service? Moreover firms

are in the process of constructing warehouses along existing railroad lines because of their proximity to rail service. Now they find themselves building along "potentially excess" lines.

For many of Connecticut's small and medium-sized manufacturers, the loss of rail service would be disastrous. The ICC must assess the impact of rail abandonments with respect to industry dislocations and the loss of jobs. Here I might mention that the ICC must carefully consider the Canal Line, running from New Haven to Springfield, Massachusetts. Statistics will be provided by the State Department of Transportation and other authorities to prove that the lower portion of this line, that is, New Haven to Plainville, does indeed meet the ICC's "34-Carload Rule" and is close enough to the DOT Lower Criteria with respect to probability of financial viability to definitely warrant inclusion in the final system plan.

Since I am discussing particular rail lines, let me say that I am perplexed that DOT does not include the New Canaan and Danbury branch lines for freight service. Our commuter service will stay intact as per the agreements between the Connecticut Transportation Authority and New York's Metropolitan Transit Authority with the Penn Central. Therefore, if the commuter lines to to remain in service, and these tracks will undergo improvement, logic dictates continuance of freight service on these lines, including the New Canaan and Danbury branches. Why isolate these two communities from freight service while they continue to be provided passenger service?

I am also concerned that DOT's report does not recommend rail competition for our State. Lack of competition has precipitated many of the problems we face today with respect to freight service. For too long Connecticut shippers had but single line service which did not provide them enough leverage; hence, they were locked into resorting to motor carriers. I firmly believe the ICC must consider the feasibility of competition in our State, along the shoreline in particular but also elsewhere in the State.

Environmental factors must also be weighed by the ICC. The 1973 Master Transportation Plan of Connecticut speaks of "deficient expressway corridors." Indeed statistics make it apparent that the saturation point is being reached for truck freight movement on the Connecticut Turnpike and our interstate highways. By eliminating 26 per cent of the State's rail lines, more and more shippers will be forced to motor carriers which simply can not be accommodated by our highway system. Proposed extensions to our highways are opposed by active citizen groups who foresee increased congestion, pollution from trucking fumes, and devastation of our lands. Moreover, the costs of expressway construction are much higher than costs to modernize and rebuild tracks.

DOT's report simply does not reflect the urgent need to shift from highways to rail, particularly in light of our energy shortage. Railroads use relatively little fuel and less land than other modes of transport and have less negative impact on the environment. Shippers have a greater demand today for rail service due to higher fuel costs and consequent higher trucking costs. Trucker firms would like to ship trailers by rail for the cost of piggy-backing trailers is lower than any other method of getting freight into an area. We can not drastically cut back on our rail lines at this crucial time.

Immediate initiation of increased rail freight movement has now become imperative. Hence, I am also disturbed that DOT's report does not recommend rail freight service along the Northeast Corridor. The DOT report does state that coordination of passenger traffic with freight service is one of the major problems that the Rail Association must deal with in its plan for the Northeast.

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Indeed it is. And because DOT does not give it the attention it deserves, we must turn to the ICC and ask that you give it priority attention. I reject the argument that freight trains can not run the Northeast Corridor because we need to improve passenger service. I maintain the two can operate together. We desperately need rail freight movement through the Northeast Corridor for our highways can not accommodate additional truck traffic. We must look to future expectations. We must have through freight service for our freight trains can not continue to travel the circuitous route from Washington to Boston.

At present practically all freight from or to the South and West enters and leaves New England through the Selkirk Yard near Albany. This may be reasonable for the West but certainly not for our Southern traffic. Abandonment of the float in New York Harbor and disuse of the Maybrook-Poughkeepsie Bridge left only Selkirk as a gateway to New England, hence forcing traffic from the South, including food from Florida, to spend upwards to a week longer in transit. The longer transit time, of course, magnifies the car shortage. The preservation and improvement of the Maybrook-Poughkeepsie Bridge gateway, with the Lehigh and Hudson line, as the most logical route for our Southern traffic is vital.

The Department of Transportation's report reads, "The resulting rail network should meet the region's future rail transportation needs." In conclusion, gentlemen, I submit that the DOT recommendations do not meet our present needs, much less our future needs. The final system plan can not be based solely on a profit-and-loss basis. The railroad today is a public utility, vital to the social, economic and environmental life for a region.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE WEEK

HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, the International Academy of Preventive Medicine Board of Trustees in its midyear meeting in Phoenix, Ariz., April 1, 1973, voted unanimously that March 4-10, 1974, be declared International Preventive Medicine Week. This organization had its meeting March 8-10 in Washington, D.C. and presented an impressive program concerning preventive medical care. There is a special pride for me since this fine organization was first established in Houston, Tex. I enter a copy of the IAPM resolution in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

RESOLUTION

Be it resolved that—

Whereas, the International Academy of Preventive Medicine objectives are broad in scope and principle, covering community medicine, epidemiology, environmental health, international health, health services administrations, maternal health, child health, applied nutrition and clinical preventive medicine, and believing that keeping patients healthy is preferable to crisis diagnosis and treatment, and

Whereas, the International Academy of Preventive Medicine, a professional organization dedicated to the principles of holistic medicine and highest ideals of the prevention of disease and the preservation of total health of peoples of the world, and

Whereas, every nation in the world is in-

vited to be represented at the March 1970, meeting of the International Academy of Preventive Medicine in the nation's capital that they might participate in its educational seminar, involves in open discussion about preventive medical measures between physicians, dentists, and all health related professions from all geographical areas, from different medical and health related disciplines, and from different needs.

Be it therefore resolved that the week of March 4 to 10, 1974, be proclaimed International Preventive Medicine Week.

Be it further resolved that in subsequent years the observance of International Preventive Medicine Week shall be fixed each year to coincide with the dates of a meeting of the International Academy of Preventive Medicine, such determination to be made by its Board of Trustees.

GRIPING ABOUT CONGRESS

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues an article written by Columnist Clayton Fritchey for the Long Island newspaper, *Newsday*. There is at least one citizen who has a good word to say about the Congress. Mr. Fritchey's article, "Griping About Congress," follows:

GRIPING ABOUT CONGRESS

(By Clayton Fritchey)

WASHINGTON.—The latest Harris poll, which shows only 30 per cent public approval of President Nixon, but even less—21 per cent—for Congress. The Harris poll is one of the most reliable, but it is far more difficult to test opinion about an entity composed of 535 parts (like Congress) than to measure reaction to an individual (like the President).

Americans have always griped about Congress. It's been a popular national pastime since the republic was founded. The real test, however, is what happens on election day when the voters have the opportunity of throwing out the rascals. And this test shows the people reelecting the incumbents more than 95 per cent of the time. That hardly suggests deep dissatisfaction.

Regardless of what people tell the pollsters, Congress has steadily done better in recent years, especially in the last decade. It has, and perhaps always will have, serious shortcomings, but those whose job it is to observe Congress on a daily basis can testify that there has been a consistent improvement in both intelligence and performance.

Many of the aged committee chairmen have died, and many senior high-ranking members, encouraged by the generous congressional pension system, have resigned. Still other old-timers have lost out through long-overdue reapportionment reform.

Their places have largely been taken by much younger and better-educated persons, more attuned to the times and to a fast-changing America. Many of the dropouts were born in the 19th Century, grew up in rural America and seldom had much learning. They neither liked nor understood modern America.

The old guard still wields great power, but every year it is being forced to give ground. A reinvigorated Congress is making headway in reforming itself, in refining in a willful Chief Executive and in protecting the courts from presidential debasement. So all three branches of the government are benefiting from the change on Capitol Hill.

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At last count, 38 House members had announced they would not seek reelection, nearly all of them high-ranking veterans. In the Senate, six are stepping down, four of whom range in age from 73 to 81.

Naturally, some good men are being lost, notably Rep. John Blatnik (D-Minn.), who at 62 has long been the highly respected chairman of the House Public Works Committee. In his time, Blatnik thinks "the quality of the members has enormously improved." He says they "are much more enlightened, broad-minded, tolerant and experienced men."

Congress has set about reforming itself, a more difficult task than reforming other branches of government. The House, for instance, has ended the secrecy of committee hearings, curtailed the old seniority system and set up a new Steering and Policy Committee. Moreover, both the Senate and House are working much harder than they used to.

Back in the '50s, Congress met only one day out of three, but the present 93rd Congress is just about the best on attendance and voting. The average member was present for 82 per cent of all votes in 1972, and last year this rose to 89 per cent, a record. There's still plenty of room for improvement, but Congress deserves better than that 21 per cent approval in the Harris poll. In the light of Watergate, it's painful to imagine what the U.S. would have done without Congress to fall back on.

GASOLINE SHORTAGE TO AFFECT THE TOURISM IN OUR NATIONAL PARKS

HON. LLOYD MEEDS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

Mr. MEEDS. Mr. Speaker, it is still unclear what effect the gasoline shortage will have on tourism in our national park system. While overcrowding in more popular parks may be lessened, it may also result in heavier pressure on lesser known parks that are closer to populated areas.

The National Park Service recently termed successful its experimental computer reservation system that operated in six parks last year. Campers bound for Arcadia, Everglades, Grand Canyon, Grand Teton, Yellowstone, and Yosemite could reserve camping space in advance. I am pleased to hear of the success of this program but it should not be allowed to obscure the basic problem: a lack of campgrounds and campsites. The main achievement of a reservation system is to rationalize an existing shortage by spreading the discomfort more fairly.

The administration's proposed fiscal 1975 budget shows belated but still inadequate recognition of the problem. Funds are still concentrated in the major parks—those that are 1,000 miles or more away from population centers. It would do nothing for closer-in parks that may be overrun this summer by energy conscious campers.

In my own State of Washington, for example, the North Cascades National Park is within relatively short driving distance of 8 million people—including many Canadians who do not have our gasoline problems. Yet no campground construction funds have been made avail-

able during the last 2 fiscal years. The result has been near chaos because a new cross-park highway is bringing in hundreds and thousands of additional visitors. No computerized reservation system can cope with such overwhelming demand.

I am, of course, working to see if additional funds can be found. The reason I am bringing this matter to my colleagues' attention is one we should all consider. The basic park problem—inadequate facilities—cannot be solved simply by developing a computerized reservations system.

JOHN J. BRUCE HONORED FOR PUBLIC SERVICE

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride I call the attention of my colleagues to a gentleman who is being honored by the citizens of his community after a lifetime of service in their behalf.

Mr. John J. Bruce has retired after 28 years as tax collector for South Park Township, a municipality in my 20th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, and he is to be feted at a testimonial on Sunday, March 31. However, that is just one of Mr. Bruce's numerous achievements. He is a man who has worn many hats in many areas of service, including civic, religious, education, government, athletics, and politics.

I would like to summarize some of his statistics over the past 46 years. Mr. Bruce was secretary to the South Park Board of Supervisors and School Board for 18 years, 1928-46; tax collector for 28 years; 1946-73; secretary to the Township School Authority for 23 years, 1950-73; Democratic Party chairman for a total of 18 years, from 1950 to 1962 and from 1964 to 1970, and Democratic vice chairman and financial secretary for 4 years, 1970-74.

In addition, Mr. Bruce found other ways to serve his community and his church. He is a past president of the Broughton Volunteer Fire Co. and an active member of the Broughton Veterans Service Association and the local Owls Club. He has been treasurer of the KSJK Lodge of St. Aloysius Society No. 95 for 50 years and is a faithful member of Nativity Parish where he served two terms on the church committee.

As a sports enthusiast, Mr. Bruce is former president of the Keystone Soccer League, manager and secretary of the Curry Soccer Association, and recording secretary of the West Penn Soccer League.

Mr. Bruce has been married for 48 years and he and his gracious wife, Ruth, have four children: three sons, John, Jr., Edward, and Charles, and a daughter, Ruth.

Mr. Speaker, I deem it an honor to join in the public tribute to Mr. John J. Bruce, a man who has nobly demonstrated his honesty, integrity, and love for his fellowmen.

COURT VACANCY NEEDS FILLING

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, the untimely death of Federal Judge John O. Henderson was a great loss to the judiciary system as well as to his family and friends.

Justice in the western New York district's 17 counties is now approaching a crisis condition, with only two Federal judges for the normally heavy caseload. Prompt appointment of a successor is imperative, and I urge abandonment of political games so that a nominee can be expeditiously submitted and the vacancy filled. Simple justice requires action.

As part of my remarks, I am inserting two recent newspaper editorials on this subject.

[From the Buffalo Courier-Express, Feb. 26, 1974]

GET MOVING ON U.S. JUDGE SHORTAGE HERE

The fact that the 17-county Western District of New York State now has the services of but two federal judges is a situation which can only be regarded as critical. For Buffalo, the untimely death of Judge John O. Henderson meant that just one federal judge—John T. Curtin—remained to handle a very heavy caseload, including an estimated 250 cases pending from Judge Henderson's docket. (Judge Harold P. Burke has not been presiding in cases here.)

Even more distressing is the possibility that a successor to Judge Henderson might not be named for several months; that would be a grave disservice to the requirements of equal justice for all in this end of the state. Therefore it is essential that at least one appointment be made immediately for the federal bench here, and we urge area representatives and the state's two senators to press hard for a permanent selection to fill that seat.

Additionally, there is little question but that the 17-county district needs four federal judgeships. Although the U.S. Senate did not support creation of the fourth judgeship last year, Sens. Javits and Buckley have even-better arguments for it now and ought to mount another effort in the Senate to get it. We see no reason at all why this district should be short-changed in such an important matter.

[From the Buffalo Evening News, Feb. 26, 1974]

ACT FAST ON COURT VACANCY

There has long been a pressing need to enlarge the federal bench in Western New York in order to keep up with the growing number and complexity of its cases—including those generated by the first and still one of the busiest of the special federal task forces probing organized crime. Now, however, far from getting a fourth federal judge, the 17-county Western district has suddenly been reduced to two judges with the unexpected death last week of Judge John Henderson of Buffalo.

This obviously creates a serious problem for the district and places a particularly heavy burden of added responsibility on the remaining Buffalo judge, John Curtin, since the district's other federal judge, Harold Burke of Rochester, has more than enough court work to keep him busy in that city.

In the circumstances one would expect the federal wheels to move speedily to appoint a successor to Judge Henderson. Yet political and judicial sources are predicting that the

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replacement process will take several months to complete.

Such a delay would clearly constitute a gross disservice to the administration of federal justice here—where cases were necessarily delayed or neglected even before Judge Henderson's death—and we urge Sens. Javits and Buckley to do everything in their power to advance the appointment of his successor.

By unwritten rule, agreement on a candidate by the two senators of the affected state is a prerequisite for appointment of a new federal judge. The worst fear, from the public viewpoint, must therefore be that the two senators, who are not exactly on the closest of terms though both are Republicans, might prove unable to agree on a successor.

It is true that the district can expect some temporary relief through the assignment of outside federal judges to handle some cases here, but that is strictly a stopgap solution. The only real answer to the present problem is the prompt appointment of a new judge.

Beyond that, Sens. Javits and Buckley would do well to renew last year's unsuccessful effort to create a fourth federal judgeship here. Of course, an even faster way of enlarging the district bench would simply be for Judge Burke—who is in his late 70s—to accept senior judge status; this would permit him to continue all his present work without loss of benefits, yet would automatically create another vacancy in the district. One by-product of such a step is that, with two court vacancies to fill between them, the two senators might find it a good deal easier to agree on whom to select than with just a single opening.

No one can doubt that the legal maxim—"justice delayed is justice denied"—applies just as much to federal courts as to state courts. Before the backlog of criminal and civil cases here gets any worse, Washington has an obligation to act expeditiously to fill the present court vacancy as a minimum step in meeting basic federal responsibilities.

BAN THE HANDGUN—XXIX

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, behind each senseless handgun murder there is an untold personal tragedy, as the following letter appearing in the "Advice" column of the March 8 edition of the Washington Post makes clear:

ADVICE—ANN LANDERS

Dear Ann Landers:

I've wanted to write this letter for months, but I just couldn't bring myself to do it. Now I must try. It's about your efforts to get some decent gun laws passed in this country.

My father bought a handgun when Mom filed for divorce. I was helping her pack to leave when my father walked in and shot her in the face. She died instantly. He then turned the gun on himself and blew his head off.

Two years ago, a dear friend of mine became depressed because she was afraid she might lose her job. She was a darling girl and no one who knew her suspected she was in such a state of depression. She bought a gun, drove to a wooded area and killed herself.

Now, the final blow. My husband became involved with a teen-age girl. He thought he had eased out of it, but last week she came to our home, pulled out a gun, and said she was going to kill him and then herself. He recovered the gun by lying, saying he really did love her and he'd find a way

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to marry her. The gun is now locked in the glove compartment of our car until we can decide what to do with it.

The people who are fighting gun laws don't realize that most bullet murders are performed by "friends" and relatives. If they didn't have guns they'd use their fists or a ball bat. Even a knife is a lot less dangerous than a gun.

Please, Ann, don't give up your fight—N.W.

Dear N.W.:

Don't worry, I won't. The problem is, what are we going to do about the estimated 90 million guns that are loose now? I suggest the government pay a \$10 bonus for every handgun turned in. Expensive? Of course, but well worth it. Think of the agony and grief that could be spared if we could get 50 or 60 million guns out of circulation.

LET US STOP TAXPAYER-FUNDED DEALS WITH RUSSIA

HON. JOHN B. CONLAN

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

Mr. CONLAN. Mr. Speaker, I and other Members of Congress have expressed strong opposition to low-interest loans through the U.S. Export-Import Bank financing high-technology U.S. projects in the Soviet Union.

The General Accounting Office has just declared illegal procedures used to provide \$255 million worth of taxpayer-funded low-interest credits for American exports to Russia. And we have just learned that a secret deal has been struck by several U.S. firms and the U.S. Export-Import Bank to finance two multibillion-dollar natural gas projects in Siberia.

There are reports that the Exim Bank has already tentatively agreed to provide an initial \$500 million in credits for these two projects of Occidental Petroleum and a consortium of other U.S. companies, and for other trade deals. The natural gas projects in northeastern and western Siberia will need financing of around \$12 billion.

Mr. Speaker, like many Americans I wonder why U.S. taxpayers should underwrite the sale of valuable American technology to the Soviet Union. Why should Americans pay to provide the Soviets their energy needs, steel and pipe mills, computers, auto and truck factories, atomic powerplants, and chemical complexes which fuel Soviet imperialist designs throughout the world?

Such loans in the past allowed U.S. firms to provide the Soviets with vital auto, truck, and engine technology, which needless to say they later used to provide Hanoi with trucks and tanks used against our troops in Vietnam. And now the Soviets are wooing us for everything from computer and communications technology to shipbuilding and aerospace.

Even if Occidental Petroleum and other companies go ahead with their multibillion-dollar investments in Siberia, there is still no guarantee the Soviets will allow Siberian natural gas to be liquefied and shipped to the United States, or that American citizens would get it at a fair price.

As we have learned from the Mideast oil embargo, these resources can be turned off no matter how much we have invested in their development, unless our foreign policy is tailored to suit the government controlling them—in the case of this natural gas, the Soviet Kremlin.

Congress should promptly stop loans and credits providing American technology to the Soviets, especially since the Communists have shown no willingness to provide freedom for Soviet citizens or turn away from aggressive goals worldwide.

Despite détente, the Soviet Union is still a major Communist force behind aggression in the Middle East and elsewhere. American companies helping Soviet technological innovation frozen amidst the vast Soviet paper-ridden bureaucracy are, in effect, feeding that aggression.

It is bad enough that the United States-Soviet wheat deal last year caused us such severe hardships at home. It is unconscionable, Mr. Speaker, that U.S. technology is being handed over to build up Soviet industrial and military might. Or that low-interest multibillion-dollar trade credits for that purpose are being underwritten by American taxpayers.

TRIBUTE TO HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN

HON. DON EDWARDS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join my colleagues in paying tribute to one of the finest Members of the House I have ever had the pleasure to work with. It was truly a sad day for me when I learned of the announced retirement of Congressman JULIA BUTLER HANSEN.

Mrs. HANSEN has had a distinguished career of 37 years of public service. We, in the House of Representatives, know her as the first woman to serve on the House Committee on Appropriations and as the first woman to chair a subcommittee of that committee. However, her renown went far beyond these honors. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN is an incredibly able and hardworking legislator, who won the admiration and respect of all her colleagues with her leadership capabilities. So outstanding was her work on the Democratic Committee on Organization, Study and Review, which instituted many important changes in some hallowed, but archaic House traditions, that the committee soon became known simply as the "Hansen committee."

I am especially indebted to Mrs. HANSEN for her unswerving cooperation in helping to establish the San Francisco Bay Wildlife Refuge. She gave her total support for this refuge, which helps protect many endangered birds and small animals that live in the South Bay of San Francisco, from the day the idea was

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conceived to the day of final passage into public law. This refuge is the only one in the United States near a large urban center, which enables many people to visit wildlife in its natural setting.

On behalf of my colleagues and the 3½ million people in the Bay area, I pay tribute to this great and courageous lady, who has served her district, the Nation, and this House with such complete dedication, skill and grace for so many years.

VERONICA HAUGE WINS CONNECTICUT VFW AWARD

HON. STEWART B. MCKINNEY
OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

Mr. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, as you know, each year the Veterans of Foreign Wars and its ladies auxiliaries sponsor a Voice of Democracy contest, an opportunity for our Nation's young people to comment on their heritage and offer a personal view on its special meaning.

This year's theme, "My Responsibility as a Citizen," allowed the youthful contestants to share with us their opinions not only on the rewards of democracy but its challenges.

I am proud to report to you, Mr. Speaker, that, of the thousands of Connecticut students who competed this year, the one who emerged victorious is a resident of the congressional district which I represent. She is Miss Veronica Kristi Hauge, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Olaf Hauge, of 48 West Parish Road, Westport. A student at Staples High School, she has long been involved in academic affairs, having served as American history club president; Latin club president; student government body staff assistant; treasurer, girls glee club; and English editor of the research publication, QED.

During her high school years, she has persistently maintained honor grades and been the recipient of a number of awards, including the Connecticut Women's Engineering Award for Math and Science; and a commendation from the National Merit Association.

In her award-winning essay, Mr. Speaker, she keys in on what I believe to be the very vitality of our Nation, and that is the responsibility of every citizen "to take an active, informed part in our Government" for, as she notes, "apathy" is the greatest danger to liberty and freedom at any level.

Mr. Speaker, I know you join with me in wishing Veronica well as she enters the final competition for the VFW national scholarship award. At this point in the RECORD, I include her incisive and award-winning essay and I commend her thoughts to my colleagues:

SCRIPT OF VERONICA HAUGE, 1973 VOICE OF DEMOCRACY WINNER, DEPARTMENT OF CONNECTICUT

I was born an American citizen, I was given this precious gift without even asking for it. People from all over the world have come to America seeking what I was given—to many others living today under commun-

ist tyranny, it is an unattainable ideal. To guard and preserve this precious gift is my first responsibility as an American citizen, to make sure I help America continue to be a great and strong democracy, truly "the light of the free world." What can I do, one person, to make sure this light is never put out?

Thomas Jefferson said that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." I, too, must be eternally vigilant of my duties, my responsibilities, my privileges as an American. Our Nation was founded upon the principles of liberty and justice for all, a justice to be administered without regard for color, race or creed. The founding fathers were honorable, decent men who believed in the simple values of thrift, hard work and justice, and who loved their country and wanted to make the United States of America the living proof of their ideals. It is up to me as a citizen to try to live up to these ideals in my daily life.

Being a good citizen begins at home, where respect for my parents and taking a willing share of my family responsibilities prepares me for service in a larger world. It is a privilege to be part of a loving family, a privilege to be cherished. In the same way, joining in community organizations such as scouts or religious youth groups makes me, a young person, realize the importance of giving of myself to strengthen the community as a whole. At the high school level, I think it is very important for us to take an active part in student government and to encourage others to do so because in this way we learn a great deal about the give and take of our free democratic process. While at school, too, we must study the history of our country, our constitution and our political institutions and traditions. In this way we better understand the reasons we honor our flag, respect our president and remember the men who have died in so many wars fighting to protect our freedom and democratic way of life.

Now that we young people have the vote at 18, I think it is extremely important to register as soon as one is eligible, to be able to take an active, informed part in government at the local level. A strong local Government is at the heart of the success of the American system; the stronger each rung of Government is, the stronger our Government will be at the top.

As I think about my responsibilities as a citizen and what my citizenship means to me, I wonder if the greatest danger we face today is not apathy—the feeling that an individual is powerless to affect the large impersonal forces that seem to threaten the world and our own country. I believe that this is the very opposite of what being an American stands for. I believe that by my own individual efforts I can and will influence the course of events, and help to make America an even stronger democracy for my children and my children's children to inherit and cherish in their turn.

As our bicentennial draws near, I echo the thoughts of President Kennedy and ask, "am I doing as much as I can for my country, or is my country doing more for me than I really deserve?" I know that my country has done more for me than I can ever hope to repay. Democracy, freedom, citizenship; on paper they are just words, but in my daily life and that of all Americans they are realities. Thus my responsibility as a citizen is my most important duty—to honor our country, our flag and our president, to remember the men who died fighting to preserve our liberty, to take an active part in our Government and to obey the law; by fulfilling my responsibilities as a citizen, I strengthen my country's place in the world so that the entire world may hear, in the words of Walt Whitman, "all America singing" and join in our song of freedom.

THE CITY SCHOOLS—A HANDICAP RACE

HON. G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

Mr. WHITEHURST. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Albert L. Ayars, superintendent of schools, Norfolk, Va., is a distinguished educator with many years of experience and considerable knowledge of the problems of city schools. With debate on H.R. 69 scheduled to begin on March 12, it seems to me that his article, which appeared in the February issue of the *School Administrator*, is particularly timely, and I am pleased to be able to share Dr. Ayar's thoughts with my colleagues.

Those of us who represent urban areas are keenly aware of the problems of city schools, and I commend Dr. Ayars for outlining some of the major issues confronting us so clearly and concisely.

The article follows:

THE CITY SCHOOLS—A HANDICAP RACE

(By Albert L. Ayars)

URBAN EDUCATION—A GROWING CRISIS

A national youth organization called "Up With People" has a theme song by the same name. The lyrics proclaim that, if we demonstrate honest concern for people, "there'll be a lot less people to worry about and a lot more people to care." Core city school systems all over America are experiencing the kind of population shifts and movements which leave them with "more people to worry about and fewer people to care."

The fate of cities and their schools and the children who attend them are intimately intertwined. Good schools mean healthy cities which can attract industry and people. And the quality of the schools is a reflection of the life in the community around them.

A number of trends and movements are observable in our cities nationwide which have significant impact on the quality of city life and education:

Middle class people are moving to the suburbs;

Business and industry are locating and/or moving to the outlying areas;

Poverty-stricken people replace the outgoing middle class;

Public assistance roles expand;

Problems of decay become more acute;

Property values tend to stagnate or shrink;

More people need services and fewer have the ability to pay for them; and

There are more people to generate problems, fewer to solve them.

As middle class people of all races move to the suburbs, they take with them a commodity more important than money—their leadership! They are typically replaced by people who lack the ability and interest to finance quality schools. Yet their children require an increasingly expensive kind of education to provide alternatives, options and choices to make up for environmental deficiencies.

THE GROWING FINANCIAL BURDEN

The challenge, obviously, is to equalize educational opportunities for city children and reverse city-damaging trends. The kind of education needed will cost more than is currently reachable on the legislative and tax levy horizons. The President's Commission on School Finance found that core city educational costs for doing what is done in schools away from the cities are 17% higher in grades 7-9 and 44% higher in grades 10-12.

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Providing the needed compensatory education for the cities' concentrations of handicapped, emotionally disturbed and learning disabled would reflect even greater percentage differentials. On top of these rising costs, the cities find overall school enrollment declining. This means less state financial aid.

Additionally, city school systems are encumbered with a number of specific kinds of costs factors created by their size and poverty levels.

School construction costs are higher in the cities. Single acre costs may reach as high as \$200,000 and labor averages higher than in suburban areas. There is a greater need for new buildings in core cities, and urban concentrations of handicapped and disadvantaged students call for special programs requiring special facilities and equipment. Higher percentages of noncollege-bound students require greater efforts in providing alternate schools and other manual and experiential programs. Adding to city building costs are tensions, delays, legal encounters and the time of negotiators and arbitrators in securing sites, easements and authorizations.

Urban population concentrations and anonymity generate conditions demanding alarm systems, night lighting and watchmen. In addition there are added costs for security forces, hall monitors, social workers, ombudsmen and school-community workers.

With poverty goes additional need for attention to nutrition as an educational component. Not only are food service programs needed more in the cities; they're needed both at breakfast and lunch and, in some instances, at dinner time. High percentages of children cannot pay for these meals, which places an increased financial burden on the schools.

High absenteeism—both student and faculty—is another characteristic of city schools; and it is costly. Contributing to these costs are higher negotiated salary schedules, staffs predominantly at the top of the salary schedule and competition from the suburbs, causing boards to go along more readily with salary increases.

Urban schools are frequently called upon to assume added community responsibilities. In concentrated population centers, it is essential to keep young people occupied in the summer. Much of this responsibility falls to the schools, and costly summer programs are established to make up for environmental deficiencies.

Because of the large concentrations of poor Americans, many urban children entering normal school programs lack confidence, motivation, self-esteem and readiness. The education that should have taken place from birth to age five has not. When we consider that a child of five has achieved about 70% of his adult intellectual capacity, we become aware that early childhood education must not be neglected or there will be a greater and greater need for learning disability programs and making up for deficiencies, perhaps when it is too late.

By the same token, there is also a growing need for education programs for adults, such as basic education, occupational skills and family life education, which the cities must not neglect.

The need for special education for the disadvantaged and handicapped and the need for alternative schools and career and vocational education in the cities has been mentioned. It should be emphasized that there is a high positive correlation between achievement and socio-economic level. Thus, the concentration of the poor in the cities contributes in many ways to the need for special and alternative programs. A high percentage of city children don't go to college, but still must prepare for wholesome citizenship and family life, for making a living, and must receive help in finding a job. These costly responsibilities fall to the schools.

Other factors affecting rising urban school costs include increased city mobility both to and from and within the city; the need for in-service development programs for teachers in core city schools; and increased transportation costs brought about by integration, alternative schools, special learning centers and specialized programs.

Currently, the typical annual per-pupil difference in cost between educating children in the city and elsewhere is about \$120.00. If we seriously believe it is important that core city children be offered educational programs which will truly equalize their opportunities with those of more fortunate boys and girls elsewhere, the cost (based on observance of programs which seem to be effective) is likely to be about 50% more.

One of the biggest challenges in American education today is to provide quality education in an integrated situation in our cities. If we don't, we may lose our system of public education and our way of life.

HANDICAPS NO WORK BARRIERS FOR EMPLOYEES OF TORCH

HON. JOSEPH G. MINISH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

Mr. MINISH. Mr. Speaker, at a time when the bad news tends to crowd out the good news in our press, it is refreshing to find that tendency reversed by the inspirational story which follows.

It appeared under date of February 21 in the Worrall Publications which include the West Orange Chronicle, the Orange Transcript, the East Orange Record and the News-Record of Maplewood and South Orange.

Written by Marcy Levitch, it tells the story of one local firm in West Orange, N.J., under the leadership of a much-beloved American, Harold Russell, which has grown to national prominence by employing the severely handicapped in large numbers in good paying jobs.

Torch Products Corp. and its president, Mr. Russell, are constituents I proudly claim even though their good works now involve the welfare of some 600 employees in many other States besides New Jersey. But Marcy Levitch tells the story best and here it is:

TORCH

(By Marcy Levitch)

The story of TORCH, a nationwide distribution type business, home based in West Orange, which employs only the handicapped, uniquely parallels the story of the life of its president, Harold Russell.

Russell, who lost his hands in a World War II training mishap, does not, however consider himself handicapped in any way, nor does anyone around him consider him so.

Volunteer chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, Harold Russell became president of TORCH in August, 1972.

TORCH, now in its ninth year of operation, is situated on the entire second floor of the Cheers Building, Main Street, West Orange. Its beginnings were in Newark and later on Lakeside Avenue, West Orange.

Starting as a commercial enterprise in 1963 under another name and with 20 employees, the organization was purchased by a church and became, for a while, a distributor of re-

habilitation funds, giving grants to the handicapped. The church sold it back to the business world and under the name of Brighter Homes, in 1963, the firm sold electric light bulbs, then, as now, strictly via telephone.

TORCH, as it is today, was created in 1968, changing its name to TORCH Products in 1970 and thus increasing its product variety to include other small household items.

Besides its West Orange home, TORCH has 26 outlets in a dozen states and employs close to 650 persons, all having a multitude of handicaps making it impossible for them to work at ordinary jobs.

All selling is done by telephone in sales offices or from the employee's home. Since the caller-salesperson cannot physically go out and deal with the public face to face, this electronic form of communication is ideal and not only works for the salesman, who never worked at a job before, but also is a rehabilitative feature that makes each TORCH employee a taxpayer rather than a receiver of tax monies.

Before coming to TORCH, for employment, workers were in sheltered workshops, institutions, confined to home and in most cases supported by welfare. TORCH made it possible for them to hold good paying self-supporting jobs. Take home pay is above the minimum wage and incentive bonuses are often added as earned.

Training is given in telephone selling as well as in packing and clerical work.

PRODUCTS AND SALES

Products sold by telephone consist of long life light bulbs in all sizes and colors, ironing board covers, toothbrushes and combs in combination packs. A special feature is a five year guarantee to replace an unsatisfactory product with no return being necessary.

A typical call from a TORCH salesperson might go something like this: The caller, because his handicap may effect his delivery and speech may not come through distinctly, may be a bit shaky of voice or sound nervous; but he is always courteous and taught to act "as a guest in your home." The salesman will introduce himself by giving his name and the name of the company. He will introduce his products, tell about the guarantee, tell costs and shipping charges if an order is forthcoming. Immediately after the order is taken, it is verified and rechecked for accuracy.

Selling by telephone is a peculiarly American technique and is rarely, if ever done in foreign lands. This is so because of the American characteristic of having care, patience and good will for his neighbor; of having a certain empathy for others, not found abroad. The pioneering spirit, perhaps, but this form of selling is rarely found outside our borders.

STAFF AND OPERATIONS

Besides president Russell, the TORCH executive staff includes an executive vice president, Michael Gabriel; a finance man, John Gally; an operations manager, Vincent Sodino, and a public relations man, Richard Harrison.

Of the physical plant itself, besides executive and clerical offices where data is compiled and orders processed, the main part of the floor is a packing plant. There workers fill orders and pack them for shipment.

One unifying element, bringing all branches of TORCH closer, is the Torchlighter, a four page bulletin-newspaper, published in West Orange under the editorship of Harrison. It gives news of all employees in all units throughout the country. It tells of success stories, gives encouragement and provides news of social and business happenings.

About six months ago, a program called JOB 70 had a graduation ceremony in the West Orange plant.

Under the direction of Sodino, the government sponsored program had run, for 18 months, a training school with faculty member of the West Orange school system, Len Gross, teaching academic subjects such as reading, math, spelling and psychology three hours, twice a week. Also taught were packing, key punch and clerical subjects. At classes' end, the program graduated six multiple-handicapped students. The program, unfortunately, will not be able to continue as it was a victim of the government's expense cutback.

How does TORCH get its employees? They come in many ways—through doctor's recommendations, from institutions and from ads placed in local papers. Persons who took home \$6 a week or less in a sheltered workshop, now take home \$60 or more as TORCH employees.

TORCH has opened a new life for many of its employees. There is Mike, who though blind, is an expert box folder and comes every day to West Orange from Jersey City to do his skilled job.

Joan, from West Orange, a young woman, afflicted with cerebral palsy, packs merchandise with efficiency and is happy as a lark doing a job and making money she never thought she had the capacity to earn.

THE BOSS

Inspiration for all employees of TORCH, from West Orange to the furthest plant in Houston, is its president, Harold Russell, a tall dignified cheerfully confident man, who has given the better part of his life to helping the physically and emotionally handicapped.

As chairman of the President's Committee, he travels extensively, always on the go, catching a plane to somewhere. He works to make life easier for those who have trouble getting along in a world which does not often accommodate their problems. Eliminating architectural barriers, finding conditions to ensure job success, encouraging the emotionally insecure, all these things in all states are part of his volunteer job.

Russell gained the national spotlight, as well as two Academy Awards, for his role in the post World War II motion picture, "The Best Years of Our Lives," in which he played the part of Homer Parrish, a handless sailor.

Russell's real life accident occurred while he was an Army sergeant and paratrooper instructor at Camp Mackall, North Carolina, on June 6, D-Day, 1944. A defective fuse cap unexpectedly set off an explosive charge he was holding. The following day his shattered hands were amputated three inches above the wrists.

Later he was transferred to Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., where he was fitted with artificial limbs. Through ceaseless practice, he became proficient in the use of his plier-like hooks.

While undergoing rehabilitation at Walter Reed, Russell was selected to make a 20-minute Signal Corps motion picture, "Diary of a Sergeant." Largely based on his accident, recovery and rehabilitation, the movie was widely used in rehabilitating amputees. This film came to the attention of Samuel Goldwyn and led to his motion picture role.

In 1949, Russell wrote an autobiographical book, "Victory in My Hands," which has been translated into 20 languages. It tells about his anguish during the long period of physical and psychological recovery after losing his hands.

Besides his voluntary commitments and presidency of TORCH, Russell, who after his movie making stint, graduated from Boston University's School of Business Administration, runs an insurance agency in Massachusetts, is a member of that state's Industrial Accident Rehabilitation Commission, the advisory council of Goodwill Industries, the People to People Committee for the

Handicapped and is advisor to the Easter Seal Society.

His dedication to TORCH comes from his belief, which he expresses in a new book now in the writing; of the importance of hiring the handicapped. With this belief come the hard facts of breaking the "vicious circle" which these people find themselves being nonqualified, of having no self confidence, lacking initiative and a fear of confronting the public.

Russell understands the problems of the handicapped, has respect, admiration for, and the power to motivate them.

It is this power and belief that he carries with him from place to place, talking with those he feels need encouragement; to afflicted children and the elderly.

Through TORCH and its special selling technique, Russell feels that for the handicapped, the telephone is the ideal equalizer. It can bring all men together on one level, voice power; to communicate, to earn a living backed up by good products and service, making them useful, taxpaying members of society.

A HIGHER RESPONSIBILITY

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

A HIGHER RESPONSIBILITY

Presently promenading plausibly through the plush paneled offices of the White House is a platoon of pompous pinheads... it must be possible for word to reach the President somehow that unless he casts out those on his staff who are unable or unwilling to toe the line of responsibility, grave consequences lie ahead.

Three years ago when we carried this warning in our February 3, 1971 newsletter, the question was overwhelmingly asked, "Who are these people?" Last week after a Federal grand jury indicted seven of the President's closest former aides—including Messrs. Ehrlichman and Haldeman, the infamous palace guard—the names became common knowledge. Through our published premonition, we tried to alert President Nixon and various political leaders to the inherent danger of political neophytes seizing power. Now this foreboding has taken on the visage of a nightmare come true.

After reviewing 20 months of testimony and stacks of documents, a weary grand jury indicted Haldeman, Ehrlichman and their associates of 45 acts of conspiracy and obstruction of justice. To date 29 people have been brought to a judicial reckoning for their Watergate involvement. With these indictments, accusations of a media and congressional conspiracy to "get" the President dissolved. It was clear that the Federal panel fostered no political bias and had scrupulously observed Judge Sirica's instructions to the jury and courtroom leaks were fastidiously plugged.

These formal charges mark a watershed in the year's political travesty. Much responsibility for this saga of scandals rests with those officials who were completely enraptured with mem-

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bership in the inner sanctum of 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. Their hunger for acceptance and fear of White House reprisals precluded speaking out against the permanently entrenched advisors. Political leaders, proven Ph. D.'s in their field, bowed to the demands of novices who failed elementary school politics.

Leaders from both in and out of Congress were routinely summoned to the White House where the Katzenjammer Kids would bark out marching orders and expect "good soldiers" to fall in line. "Tea and crumpets" were provided for the obedient, while those who challenged this autocracy fell victim to social ostracism and official displeasure. Anyone who refused to knuckle under was treated as a political liability, never to taste the forbidden fruit of the White House social whirl. Political and party leaders failed to maintain the courage of their convictions; few found the intestinal fortitude to say no. So dearly prized was the "ego trip" in the "White House limousine" that they completely ignored the precipice ahead. Any precinct worker could have cautioned against the arrogance and ineptitude of Nixon's aides. But party heads seemed blind to their blunders and deaf to the young turks and mavericks who rejected orders from the President's aides masquerading as politicians. By their silence, the leadership at all levels betrayed party stalwarts and diligent volunteers who relied on their guidance. But the fear of retribution was so overwhelming that political guardians refused to question the authority flaunted by the Chief Executive's subordinates.

The harsh judgment of history will view as political prostitutes those leaders mesmerized by a steady droning of CREEPism—Committee to Reelect the President. They compromised not only their own wisdom, but the entire future of American politics. Already the returns are pouring in from special elections. The voters' message is plain: they are disgusted by the havoc created from the failure of our leadership to take a position of integrity. That judgment could bring profound imbalance and division to our two-party system. Tremors in the state apparatus and membership ranks have become earthquakes in Washington, but party officials are still—inoperative—dredging up excuses, an attempt to explain away the unpleasant election results.

The indictment of White House assistants has come down, but the questions remain unanswered: why did so many stay silent until evidence showed the unmistakable destruction done to party and nation? Why was silence bought so cheaply? Was leadership so shallow that it valued captive acceptance above principle?

Particularly galling are party leaders who have suddenly joined the vogue of Monday-morning quarterbacks—the "I-told-you-so" crowd. Their newly found courage insults colleagues who spoke out years ago. Now, a quiet guilt has stolen over those who know they might have been able to forestall national calamity. Officials, who now blithely denounce Watergate culprits, must answer for this

national disgrace. They abrogated their duty of political fidelity to become players on a team where the coaches were suspect and totally inexperienced. Now the game is over. To the leadership which now asks, "Who are these people?" we reply, if the shoe fits, wear it.

THE WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA, JANE FONDA AND TOM HAYDEN, AND THE ATTEMPTS TO STOP CRITICISM OF AMERICA'S CONTINUING INVOLVEMENT

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, the war in Indochina is not over.

Last year alone, more Vietnamese died than total American fatalities from 1963 on.

Last year, American taxpayers handed over billions of their dollars to corrupt, authoritarian and repressive regimes in Saigon, Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand.

Last year, Americans supported thousands of our troops stationed in Southeast Asia, at a cost of even more billions in tax dollars.

Yes, there may be a peace agreement—and, yes, American troops are no longer officially engaged in combat in Vietnam—but there is no peace today in Southeast Asia.

It took Congress 8 years to recover from the Tonkin Gulf Resolution. Now, how long will it take for us to finally halt all our funding of current war efforts waged by petty dictators like Thieu and his friends?

Yet, if we listen to Nixon, Kissinger and their cohorts, all we would hear is that this Nation achieved "peace with honor," that our POW's are home, and that American aid to Southeast Asia is imperative to combat the Red menace. Nonsense.

Instead, it is continuing American adventurism that perpetuates "leaders" such as Thieu, and as long as American taxpayers are willing to let Thieu and his friends continue their ironhanded rule over South Vietnam, there never will be real peace to that beleaguered nation.

And the onus is on Congress for action. When Congress finally prevented further U.S. military operations in Indochina, that action came after millions of citizens—individually and in groups—organized to tell us to "get out and stay out."

Now, that same pressure is building again.

Taxpayers are finally becoming aware that they may be asked this year—and next year and the year after that and the year after that and so on—to give dictators like Thieu up to \$5 billion for his army and other activities.

Taxpayers are finally becoming aware that they are supporting a government in South Vietnam that is jailing an estimated 200,000 political prisoners—a total greater than all other countries' aggregate of political prisoners put together.

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Taxpayers are finally becoming aware that their dollars are allowing the Saigon regime to break peace agreement terms over and over again.

One main source of this information for citizens is the Indochina Peace Campaign, a national organization with headquarters in Santa Monica, Calif. IPC was established last year as a co-ordinated grassroot network of citizens committed to stopping finally all U.S. intervention in Indochina, and has as goals these objectives:

First, demand that the 1973 Paris agreement be implemented;

Second, create friendship and understanding with the Indochinese people through medical aid to Indochina and other cultural programs;

Third, broaden and unite the anti-war movement, supporting amnesty and the rights of all Americans facing repression because of opposition to the war; and

Fourth, agitate around the Watergate crisis to wrench policymaking for Indochina out of the hands of the Executive.

I strongly support objectives and goals of the Indochina Peace Campaign and I have offered my services to assist them in these endeavors.

During the month of February, two IPC national staff members—Jane Fonda and Tom Hayden—were in Washington to meet firsthand with Members of Congress and discuss issues relating to current American involvement in Southeast Asia.

In the month they were here, Fonda and Hayden met with nearly 50 Representatives and Senators, usually members of specific committees which either deal with American military and foreign assistance programs or which oversee these programs.

Before Fonda and Hayden came to Washington, I introduced H.R. 12156, a bill which would halt American funding of Thieu and which is based on the "Indochina peace pledge" developed by peace groups including the American Friends Service Committee, the coalition to stop funding the war and the Indochina Peace Campaign. Information concerning H.R. 12156 can be found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for February 4, 1974, on page 2032.

As part of the agenda for Fonda and Hayden during their month in Washington, I arranged for a legislative staff seminar to be conducted after working hours and to concentrate upon H.R. 12156 and other related measures.

For the record, this seminar was held in six sessions, in rooms supplied by two committees. Approximately 65 staff members attended seminar sessions; offices represented were from both Democratic and Republican Members, from philosophies ranging from conservative to progressive.

In all regards, these seminars constituted a completely legitimate utilization both of staff time and of the rooms involved. Hundreds of similar seminars—or meetings—take place in House office buildings each month.

Now, however, some remaining few supporters of our corrupt adventurism in Southeast Asia have decided to "exploit"

these seminars in what I would term a last-gasp effort to deny the expressed will of the American people that we stay out of Indochina.

One national news magazine, after talking over 30 minutes with a member of my staff, invented the absurd notion that Fonda and Hayden were teaching a tax-subsidized "class on American imperialism" to congressional aides.

That allegation is absolutely false.

Let me cite these factors:

First. There are no restrictions on the use of rooms as long as they are not employed for commercial reasons. Or, put another way, rooms in these buildings are here for legitimate legislative functions. These seminars dealt with proposals such as H.R. 12156 before this Congress. The subject of "American imperialism" exists only in the mind of the writer of the news magazine article.

Second. At the same time as these seminars were being held, other rooms in these buildings were used by oil companies, various military organizations, and antiabortion lobbyists among other groups. While I do not agree with political stands taken by those groups, I would never try and deny them the use of rooms for any valid legislative purpose.

Third. I would term any attempt to stop advocates such as Fonda and Hayden from meeting either with Members or their staffs anywhere in these buildings as a gross infringement of first amendment rights.

Fourth. Finally, any attempts to limit the use of rooms to persons with a specific political outlook would be absolute violations of the rights of citizens to petition Congress for a redress of grievances. Let me put this final point in perspective:

In January 1968, members of the Jeanette Rankin Brigade attempted to present Members of Congress a petition of redress based on opposition to American policies in Southeast Asia. They were prevented from carrying out their peaceful demonstration, and in a significant 1972 district court decision, the court held that such a prohibition "to be irretrievably in conflict with the Bill of Rights."

In 1969, when a group of Quakers attempted to read the names of American war dead in Vietnam on the Capitol steps, they were arrested and dragged away. Their arrests were later found to be in violation of the first amendment and were thrown out of court.

Three years ago, police made mass arrests of over a thousand citizens who had come to the Capitol to present Representatives with another petition of redress—in this case, the "Peoples Peace Treaty." Those arrests took place while Members of Congress were addressing the group. After a prolonged jury trial, the defendants were all found not guilty of trespassing upon the Capitol Grounds.

In 1972, while congressional aides were reading the names of both American and Indochinese war dead—and during a memorial service conducted in honor of all war casualties—the White House sent its "plumber" thugs to the Capitol steps to attempt to break up this peaceful gathering.

Now, the same old crowd of administration supporters and their fringe fanat-

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ics want to chastise Members and their staffs who met with Jane Fonda and Tom Hayden, or participated in the legislative seminar.

The tactic is a familiar one. Focus attention on a minuscule matter so as to obscure the main issue. For it is obvious that the issue is not Jane Fonda or Tom Hayden. And what the issue really is, is the fact that America today continues to support an immoral and insane war in Indochina.

If there is a question of illegitimacy here, let us be clear and realize that what is wrong is the discredited policies and philosophies that morally and economically disrupted this Nation for over a decade. And no matter how hard the proponents of those tired old cliches and ideas try to cloud over the real issue, they will fail as they have failed in the past and as they will fail in the future.

SCIENTIFIC FRONTIERS

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, as the Skylab program draws to a successful close, it seems important to reflect on the contributions to new knowledge and Earth applications that this great program is making. A recent article in the Christian Science Monitor by David F. Salisbury describes a number of significant contributions that the Skylab program is already making. I encourage my colleagues and the general public to read Mr. Salisbury's article:

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 1, 1973]

SCIENTIFIC FRONTIERS

(By David F. Salisbury)

JOHNSON SPACE CENTER, TEX.—Strange holes in the sun's corona that affect earth's weather.

Futuristic metals that might help save energy on earth.

These are part of Skylab's world. A world where the final astronaut crew has begun its 2½-month stay in space—without the major problems that plagued the first Skylab crews.

As Astronauts Gerald Carr, Edward Gibson, and William Pogue floated back and forth, flipping switches to turn the lab back on, they found it in virtually the same condition as the second crew left it 54 days before.

REENERGIZING EQUIPMENT

Now the astronauts are beginning to warm up their scientific instruments. With the experience of past missions to draw upon, these astronauts hope to amass as much scientific information as possible from Skylab before it is abandoned.

[Meanwhile, space officials say that if a malfunctioning space station cooling system cannot be repaired, the astronauts' planned record flight might have to be cut short, reports the Associated Press.]

What Commander Carr has described as a special bonus is the chance to take pictures of the comet Kohoutek as it arcs across the sky. The comet will be visible from earth, and at its brightest will outshine all the stars in the sky. Some astronomers are predicting it will be brighter than the moon.

A number of new experiments have been added, ranging from growing rice seeds to seeing how waves move in a liquid without

gravity. But most of the astronauts' time will be spent in experiments similar to those on the two previous missions.

Solar physicist Edward Gibson will be trying to discover more about holes in the sun's outer atmosphere that affect weather on earth. These holes—first discovered by Skylab—are the source of solar wind, a stream of charged particles blown outward from the sun.

AID TO WEATHER FORECASTS

By determining the positions of these coronal holes it is possible to predict periods of increased storm activity in the Northern Hemisphere, says Dr. Goetz K. Oertel, chief of solar physics for the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Exactly how the sun's activity affects the weather is not known, except that it affects the earth's magnetic field which in turn influences atmospheric conditions.

Magnetic fields twisted in unbelievable ways, loops of fiery gases, eruptions with enough force to power the world for thousands of years, these are all part of the picture of the sun that the new astronauts will see on their consoles and record on film for earth-bound scientists. A third more solar observations are scheduled for this mission than were completed on the previous one.

In a small furnace, the astronauts will grow crystals and manufacture materials impossible to make on earth. Already samples from similar experiments done on the second mission are being studied.

On earth, molten liquids with different weights separate and will not combine. But on Skylab, with no gravity, exotic materials can be produced.

NEW MATERIAL TESTED

One such material already successfully formed and returned may be a superconductor. This is a substance that, when cooled to very low temperatures, will carry large amounts of electric current with almost no loss.

The major obstacle in making superconducting power lines a reality today is the difficulty of keeping them cool. If predictions are correct, the space-fabricating material will be superconducting at a higher temperature than other known materials, says Dr. Ernest Stuhlinger of Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Ala.

A crystal (of germanium-selenium) was grown on the first try in Skylab 10 times larger than can be grown on the ground. From this kind of crystal markedly more powerful and reliable electronic devices—from stereos to computers—could be made, scientists believe.

"SCENERY" A PRIME TARGET

Turning toward earth, Skylab's crew expects to spend as much time taking pictures of the scenery speeding below them as was spent during the first two missions combined.

In addition, the space agency has come up with a new experiment. Astronauts are going to see how much detail they can pick out with the naked eye.

Locating mineral resources, recording urban sprawl, counting agricultural and forest lands are several prime uses for satellite monitoring being explored by Skylab.

11500 BANANAS ON PIKE'S PEAK

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, Under Secretary of the Interior John C. Whitaker says "enactment of H.R. 11500

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would result in serious losses in coal supplies." You can bet your bottom dollar that Whitaker knows what he is talking about.

We do not need an environmental straitjacket like H.R. 11500. We need a surface coal mining bill which regulates a respect for the environment equally with other values, not exclusive of them.

Why, in the face of the current fuel shortages moving to incur serious losses in coal supplies, H.R. 11500 makes about as much sense as trying to grow bananas on Pike's Peak.

RESPONSES TO ENERGY INDUSTRY ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, 16 colleagues have joined me today in writing to each of the Nation's 7,000 radio and television broadcasters to give those with divergent views an opportunity to respond to the multimillion-dollar advertising campaign being waged by the energy industry.

The Members of Congress are:

Senator JAMES S. ABOUREZK, Senator FRANK MOSS, BELLA ABZUG, BROCK ADAMS, HERMAN BADILLO, GEORGE E. BROWN, JOHN CONYERS, and RONALD V. DELLUMS.

ROBERT F. DRINAN, DON EDWARDS, MICHAEL HARRINGTON, HENRY HELSTOSKI, EDWARD I. KOCH, JOE MOAKLEY, and PATRICIA SCHROEDER.

Joining us are five consumer and environmental groups. They are: Public Interest Communications, Inc.; Media Access Project, Inc.; Environmental Policy Center; Environmental Action Foundation and Consumer Federation of America.

We are asking the broadcasters to exercise their responsibility under the Federal Communications Commission's "fairness doctrine" to assure all sides of this controversial story are told.

This is particularly important in light of the industry's switch in advertising from product promotion to political advocacy aimed at convincing the public that oil companies are not responsible for the energy crisis.

The average consumer simply has not been afforded an equal opportunity to hear the other side. We must combat the gross imbalance created by the industry's energy advertising blitz if the public is to make intelligent and well-informed decisions about the current situation and future energy policy.

This appeal to the Nation's media is a follow-up to a petition five Representatives and Senators sent in January to the Federal Trade Commission asking that energy companies be required to substantiate their environmental and energy-related ads. The FTC has not yet responded to that petition. The two efforts are complementary and not in conflict.

We are asking the broadcast media to allow consumer and environmentist

groups and others with divergent views on the energy crisis to utilize the most effective format possible, the short 30- or 60-second spot announcement during prime viewing time which has been used so heavily by the energy industry.

The Supreme Court has held that the "fairness doctrine" is designed to protect the paramount first amendment rights of viewers and listeners to be exposed to all sides of important public controversies. By providing public service air time for the spot announcements produced by organizations like Public Interest Communications—which we will be showing in a few moments—the broadcasters will not only be fulfilling their essential legal and constitutional obligation, but they also will be proving that broadcasters can truly serve the public interest.

Public Interest Communications is a media resource center which has produced several radio and television spots giving the consumer view of the energy crisis. These spots are to be made available for use by both local and national citizens groups who are seeking access to challenge oil companies advertising. Samples were shown at the press conference.

I am inserting in the RECORD at this point a copy of the letter we are sending to the 7,000 radio and television broadcasters plus the heads of the three major networks:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 11, 1974.

DEAR BROADCASTER: The major oil companies are spending millions of advertising dollars to broadcast their views on "The Energy Crisis." We are appealing to the nation's broadcasters to exercise their responsibility under the "Fairness Doctrine" of the Federal Communications Act to assure that the public is fully and fairly exposed to all sides of the energy crisis controversy.

The Federal Communications Act requires that broadcasters present all divergent responsible viewpoints on controversial issues of public importance. Achieving this balance is especially crucial now, in light of the heavy volume of oil industry advertising which advocates partisan position.

As energy industry advertising has turned from product promotion to political advocacy aimed at influencing public opinion, the citizen has not been afforded a fair opportunity to present the other side. We believe that adequate access for consumers, environmentalists, labor groups, and all concerned citizens is essential if the public is to make intelligent and well-informed decisions about the energy crisis and future energy policy. The ability of all segments of the national community to communicate their viewpoints on important public issues is fundamental to the workings of a democracy and is assured to all by the First Amendment. It is equally important that citizens have the right to communicate in the most effective format possible, the format that has been utilized so heavily by the oil industry: the short 30- or 60-second spot announcement broadcast during prime viewing time.

We endorse the efforts of groups like Public Interest Communications who are endeavoring to make media resources and materials available to groups holding divergent views of the energy situation. We urge your cooperation with their efforts and with the efforts of many other citizen groups seeking access on both a local and national level.

The Supreme Court has held that the "Fairness Doctrine" is designed to protect

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the paramount First Amendment rights of viewers and listeners to be exposed to all sides of important public controversies. By providing public service air time for the spot announcements produced by organizations like Public Interest Communications, you will not only be fulfilling your essential legal and constitutional obligation, but you will also be proving that broadcasters can truly serve the public interest. You have a special opportunity, and a special responsibility, to provide access to the public air waves for citizens to participate in this crucial national debate. We hope you will respond favorably to their petition for public service air time.

Joining the Members of Congress sending this letter are Public Interest Communications, Inc.; Media Access Project, Inc.; Environmental Policy Center; Environmental Action Foundation, and Consumer Federation of America.

Sincerely,

BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL, M.C.

Other Members of Congress signing are: Bella Abzug, M.C.; Brock Adams, M.C.; Herman Badillo, M.C.; George E. Brown, Jr., M.C.; Ronald V. Dellums, M.C.; Robert F. Drinan, M.C.; Don Edwards, M.C.; Michael Harrington, M.C.; Henry Helstoski, M.C.; Elizabeth Holtzman, M.C.; Edward I. Koch, M.C.; Joe Moakley, M.C.; Patricia Schroeder, M.C.; John Conyers, Jr., M.C.; James G. Abovrezk, U.S.S.; and Frank Moss, U.S.S.

CASE FOR A FEDERAL OIL AND GAS CORPORATION—NO. 8

HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, other than the United States, there is no major industrial nation in the world that leaves the entire handling of petroleum and petroleum products to privately owned corporations, where management must be responsive to stockholder priorities rather than national priorities.

Reserves held by the American Government, such as those in Elk Hills in California and Teapot Dome in Wyoming, illustrate this Nation's acceptance of the proposition that it is necessary to maintain petroleum reserves for military defense purposes. The Arab oil embargo has underlined our need to go even further, and prepare for emergencies which are not primarily of a military nature.

I have introduced legislation proposing to set up a Federal Oil and Gas Corporation. The Corporation would enter the producing segment of the petroleum industry and would thus have available oil and natural gas reserves capable of meeting shortages or emergencies this country might face.

The Corporation's ability to provide reserves of petroleum would decrease our dependence on foreign oil producers. For example, even though a relatively small amount of our total needs are now met by Arab oil, it is evident that to further increase this dependency in the absence of national reserves, would be foolhardy.

While we need emergency reserves, we should not encourage private corporations to hold back production in order to meet possible future needs, because they might reap windfall profits in doing so.

JULIA BUTLER HANSEN

HON. LLOYD MEEDS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. MEEDS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to insert at this point a profile of the Congresswoman which appeared in one of the newspapers of her district:

[From the Daily (Wash.) Olympian, Feb. 7, 1974]

THEY KNEW JULIA WAS THERE

(By John E. Simonds)

WASHINGTON.—Rep. Julia Butler Hansen, D-Wash., who said Wednesday she will quit Congress at the end of the year, controls the pursestrings of a \$2.5 billion Interior Department budget with a grip that makes her one of the most powerful people in the Capitol.

Since 1967 Mrs. Hansen, a tough-talking veteran of the Northwest's lumberjack style of politics, has been chairman—not chairwoman or chairperson, but chairman—of the House Appropriations subcommittee on Interior and related agencies.

When it comes to money, the House has a lot more to say than the Senate, and even though Mrs. Hansen's name is not a household word, everyone with an interest in forests, conservation, oil and gas, fishing, Indians, water, coal, land use and natural resources of any kind knows who she is.

A giant of a man like Rogers C. B. Morton, Secretary of the Interior and a former House colleague, has to tiptoe up to Mrs. Hansen's subcommittee hearings, hat in hand, to petition "Madam Chairman" for his department's annual appropriations. And even the State of Washington's two power-heavy U.S. senators, Warren G. Magnuson and Henry M. Jackson, know where their home state reclamation and power projects get their money and try to be nice to "Julie," as they call her.

The committee she heads spends money in a lot of other areas ranging from the Smithsonian Institution to the Trust Territory of the Pacific, known as Micronesia. Mrs. Hansen's committee has something to do with almost everything in between Alaska and American Samoa and it keeps her busy.

Now, at 66, Mrs. Hansen, a woman with blue eyes, rosieroughed cheeks and short gray hair, is giving it all up to go back home to the little town of Cathlamet to live in a quiet country house overlooking the banks of the Columbia River.

She is the 19th member of Congress to announce in recent months that this will be their last term. Most, however, have been Republicans facing the burdens of running on the Nixon record. For Mrs. Hansen, a partisan old-fashioned Democrat, there were no such problems.

"I am a Westerner, and I want to return to the West. At the end of the year, when my term expires, I shall return to my home, with my husband, to write, garden, do as I please, hang up the telephone or take the damn telephone off the hook," Mrs. Hansen said in her formal announcement.

"And when people I don't know appear at my door and walk in without knocking, I'll have the great opportunity of telling them it is my private home," she said, adding later, "thirty-seven years is a long time to be pursued by an endless string of people who want everything from post offices to gasoline."

Unlike many tough committee chairmen who have gained influence in this city, Mrs. Hansen often used her power as a force for spending more money than the agencies wanted. She has continually railed at and badgered the Forestry Service, which is part

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of the Agriculture Department but still under her jurisdiction, for not spending enough on reforesting the burned-out woodlands it manages.

This year's budget is going to be no exception. Mrs. Hansen told a meeting of Washington State members, of whom she is the dean in House service, that she was going out fighting for another \$150 million in the Forest Service budget.

Mrs. Hansen gives most of the bureaucrats coming before her subcommittee a bit of a going-over with her raspy Western twang, often following with a hoarse cackle at their discomfiture. But the people who work for the programs under her control have usually found themselves getting more help from her than from the White House Office of Management and the Budget, which in recent years has found ways to impound those appropriations.

Even the relatively obscure U.S. territories of the Pacific have gotten help from Mrs. Hansen when they needed it. She sees to it that the local legislators who come dressed in their native island garb to her hearings get as much chance to talk as the appointed officials from the mainland. A favorite target for her skepticism has been Gov. John M. Haydon of American Samoa, a controversial administrator, who also happened to be active in Seattle Republican politics before he went to the South Seas.

"I am probably one of the few people who didn't really ever want to come to Congress," said Mrs. Hansen, who had hinted often in recent months that she was growing weary of the grind here.

Her 37-year career began when she was elected to the Cathlamet City Council, the first woman ever to serve on it. A year later she was elected to the state legislature, where she served for 22 years until she was elected to Congress in 1960. She moved quickly up the seniority ladder, becoming the first woman member on the Democratic side of the House Appropriations Committee, and then in 1967 the first woman to become a subcommittee chairman.

Although the seniority system helped to advance her fortunes here, she was to become a leader of the effort to do away with it. She was chairman of the "Democratic Committee on Organization, Study and Review" in 1970 which recommended sweeping changes designed to dilute the concentration of House power that had accumulated in the hands of a few senior members with multiple chairmanships.

This was a blow right at the roots of power here, but hardly anyone uttered a public whimper about it. If it wasn't Chairman Julia's sharp tongue they feared, it may have been her sharp pencil going over the appropriations for those choice projects back home in their districts.

Mrs. Hansen understands public life even if she only got into it by accident. Her father was the sheriff of Wahkiakum County, and her mother, Maude Butler, was a county school superintendent as well as a talented artist whose watercolors cover one wall of the congresswoman's office here. Mrs. Hansen's husband, Henry, is a retired logger. They have a son and a new granddaughter.

"I am delighted," she said, "at the prospect of being Mrs. Julia Hansen again—Citizen of the U.S.A."

CIBOLO—A VITAL WATER PROJECT

HON. HENRY B. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, life as we know it depends on water. A human

being is composed of, among other things, a large amount of water. He cannot survive more than a relatively few hours if he is deprived of water, or if his water is contaminated with salt or high levels of bacteria or noxious chemicals. Those who do not depend on rainfall for earning a living may not have a full appreciation of the importance of water, but historians like the great Walter Prescott Webb know that the shape and development of society itself may be influenced by water, or the lack of it.

My home city of San Antonio depends on underground water for its entire water supply. This is remarkably pure water—so pure that San Antonio has no plant for water purification. But no one really knows how much water there is in our underground reservoir, or how much can safely be taken out. We only know that some day San Antonio, like every other major city, must develop a surface water supply.

The Cibolo project has been initiated to provide the first stage of San Antonio's future surface water supply system. It is absolutely vital that this reservoir be built. For years, this project proposal has been under study by the State, Federal and local agencies concerned. They have concluded that it is a sound proposal and ought to be constructed. Congress is now considering legislation that would authorize Federal participation in the building of this reservoir.

If the Cibolo project is built to the optimum design, it will provide not just water supply but also flood protection, conservation, and recreation resources for the area it serves. But State and local sponsors of this project are faced with a severe dilemma: if there are significant delays in getting Federal funds for the project, its costs might get to the point that it would be less expensive for them to go ahead and pay for the whole thing themselves. The Federal design scheme provides for the best possible development; but these advantages cost money, and construction costs and inflation effects add every year to the amounts that State and local sponsors would have to pay; undue delays might in fact make it advantageous for these agencies simply to go ahead on their own and build a simple reservoir using 100 percent State and local funds.

Congress can help insure that this project is built to the highest possible standard by acting quickly to obtain authorization and funds for construction. But keeping the partnership will also require administrative cooperation. If Congress were to provide authorization and funding immediately, the project could still be jeopardized by slow administrative action.

There is no question that San Antonio urgently needs a surface water source. Such a source ought to be built before 1980, and Cibolo is the logical candidate. It is a vital project, in every sense of the word. I hope that, when the time comes for the House to authorize the Cibolo project, it will do so promptly. I and other sponsors of this project believe that your support is warranted and, speaking for myself, I believe it is urgently required.

PRAISE FOR DR. KING

HON. RON DE LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, I wish to share with my colleagues a letter published in the *St. Croix Avis*.

In this correspondence, Mr. Ulric Benjamin praises the efforts of Dr. Randall James in producing a radio program memorializing Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Dr. James creatively and effectively used the words of Virgin Islands students to describe memories, impressions, and effects of Dr. King's life.

But the radio program and this letter do more than just honor the memory of one of our greatest leaders; they recreate his message and purpose. In a world that is still not free of prejudice and fear, these are words worthy of our renewed attention.

Mr. Benjamin's letter follows:

[From the *St. Croix (V.I.) Avis*, Jan. 2, 1974]

MR. BENJAMIN'S LETTER

To the Editor:

Let us acknowledge and disseminate to our communities, the nation and perhaps the world the pride we share for the participants and their producer of that colorful radio program over WSTX Jan. 15 in Tribute to Martin Luther King. Indeed, the impression left by the participants revealed the extent to which their lives are affected by this great figure of the 20th Century, who dared to dream dreams that can and should be fulfilled.

The caustic acts of violence by the few of this community have reached the peoples of the nation and the world leaving a taint on the image of a beautiful people.

We are indeed indebted to Dr. Randall James, the producer and catalyst of the show, who provided the students of our schools, touched by the life of Dr. King, an opportunity to express themselves in their own manner, and here to this community their views of this great leader.

You can all be truly proud of the program presented in tribute to Dr. Martin Luther King. It was a performance of the highest quality. This tribute to Dr. King, the great national Black giant of the 20th Century, emblazons on the record of our history a mark of distinguished attainment for our students and for the schools responsible for their development.

Let all know that our students have proven by their insight of the purpose of Martin Luther King that we too as a people do appreciate and recognize the contributions of all our neighbors, near or far, black or white, native or non-native, Crucian, alien or mainlander. Yes, we are proud, gifted, some black, some white, but all a community of human beings with aspirations and convictions and the belief that all men are created equal and endowed with inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

If we are to continue to succeed, then we must walk hand in hand no matter what our station in life, with the conviction to right wrong and to change this community in light of the vision of this great leader Martin Luther King. Only in this way can our community reflect the image we envision for it, to be recognized as the American Paradise of the West Indies.

Congratulations to the manager of WSTX, Dr. James the producer, and all the students of the Virgin Islands. The program was delightful, inspirational and merits our eternal gratitude and appreciation.

ULRIC E. BENJAMIN.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SOME HELPFUL HINTS TO SENIOR CITIZENS ON THEIR INCOME TAXES

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, I have long been concerned that our society spends far too little time in helping our more senior citizens help themselves.

We have a special obligation to our senior citizens, for they have been at the task of helping to build this great Nation of ours for far longer than most. They want no handouts. But, often they need a hand—they want to know how to get through the maze of redtape which too often confronts them. Anything I can do to help them, I will. I am committed to that.

April 15, is close approaching—the day for the final filing of our Federal income tax statements for calendar year 1973. Few things, if any, could be more helpful to our senior citizens at such a time, therefore, than hints on how to take the maximum benefits allowed them under law on their income taxes.

For the benefit of our senior citizens, I offer some important suggestions on things to look for in computing their taxes:

CHECKLIST OF ITEMIZED DEDUCTIONS FOR SCHEDULE A (FORM 1040)

MEDICAL AND DENTAL EXPENSES

Medical and dental expenses are deductible to the extent that they exceed 3% of a taxpayer's adjusted gross income (line 15, Form 1040).

INSURANCE PREMIUMS

One-half of medical, hospital or health insurance premiums are deductible (up to \$150) without regard to the 3% limitation for other medical expenses. The remainder of these premiums can be deducted, but is subject to the 3% rule.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Included in medical expenses (subject to 3% rule) but only to extent exceeding 1% of adjusted gross income (line 15, Form 1040).

OTHER MEDICAL EXPENSES

Other allowable medical and dental expense (subject to 3% limitation):

Abdominal supports.
Ambulance hire.
Anesthetist.
Arch supports.
Artificial limbs and teeth.
Back supports.
Braces.

Capital expenditures for medical purposes (e.g., elevator for persons with a heart ailment)—deductible to the extent that the cost of the capital expenditure exceeds the increase in value to your home because of the capital expenditure. Taxpayer should have an independent appraisal made to reflect clearly the increase in value.

Cardiographs.
Chiroprapist.
Chiropractor.
Christian science practitioner, authorized.
Convalescent home (for medical treatment only).
Crutches.
Dental services (e.g., cleaning teeth, X-rays, filling teeth).
Dentures.
Dermatologist.
Eyeglasses.
Gynecologist.
Hearing aids and batteries.

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Hospital expenses.

Insulin treatment.

Invalid chair.

Lab tests.

Lip reading lessons (designed to overcome a handicap).

Neurologist.

Nursing services (for medical care).

Ophthalmologist.

Optician.

Optometrist.

Oral surgery.

Osteopath, licensed.

Pediatrician.

Physical examinations.

Physician.

Physiotherapist.

Podiatrist.

Psychiatrist.

Psychoanalyst.

Psychologist.

Psychotherapy.

Radium therapy.

Sacroiliac belt.

Seeing-eye dog and maintenance.

Splints.

Supplementary Medical Insurance (Part B) under Medicare.

Surgeon.

Transportation expenses for medical purposes (6¢ per mile plus parking and tolls or actual fares for taxi, buses, etc.).

Vaccines.

Vitamins prescribed by a doctor (but not taken as a food supplement or to preserve general health).

Wheelchairs.

Whirlpool baths for medical purposes.

X-rays.

TAXES

Real estate.

State and local gasoline.

General sales.

State and local income.

Personal property.

If sales tax tables are used in arriving at your deduction, you may add to the amount shown in the tax tables only the sales tax paid on the purchase of 5 classes of items: automobiles, airplanes, boats, mobile homes and materials used to build a new home when you are your own contractor.

When using the sales tax tables, add to your adjusted gross income any nontaxable income (e.g., Social Security or Railroad Retirement Annuities).

CONTRIBUTIONS

In general, contributions may be deducted up to 50 percent of your adjusted gross income (line 15, Form 1040). However, contributions to certain private nonprofit foundations, veterans organizations, or fraternal societies are limited to 20 percent of adjusted gross income.

Cash contributions to qualified organizations for (1) religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes, (2) prevention of cruelty to children or animals, or (3) Federal, state or local governmental units (tuition for children attending parochial schools is not deductible). Fair market value of property (e.g. clothing, books, equipment, furniture) for charitable purposes. (For gifts of appreciated property, special rules apply. Contact local IRS office.)

Travel expenses (actual or 6¢ per mile plus parking and tolls) for charitable purposes (may not deduct insurance or depreciation in either case).

Cost and upkeep of uniforms used in charitable activities (e.g., scoutmaster).

Purchase of goods or tickets from charitable organizations (excess of amount paid over the fair market value of the goods or services).

Out-of-pocket expenses (e.g. postage, stationery, phone calls) while rendering services for charitable organizations.

Care of unrelated student in taxpayer's home under a written agreement with a qualifying organization (deduction is limited to \$50 per month).

INTEREST

Home mortgage.
Auto loan.
Installment purchases (television, washer, dryer, etc.).
Bank credit card—can deduct the finance charge as interest if no part is for service charges or loan fees, credit investigation reports. If classified as service charge, may still deduct 6 percent of the average monthly balance (average monthly balance equals the total of the unpaid balance for all 12 months, divided by 12) limited to the portion of the total fee or service charge allocable to the year.

Points—deductible as interest by buyer where financing agreement provides that they are to be paid for use of lender's money. Not deductible if points represent charges for services rendered by the lending institution (e.g. VA loan points are service charges and are not deductible as interest.) Not deductible if paid by seller (are treated as selling expenses and represent a reduction of amount realized).

Penalty for prepayment of a mortgage—deductible as interest.

Revolving charge accounts—may deduct the "finance charge" if the charges are based on your unpaid balance and computed monthly.

CASUALTY OR THEFT LOSSES

Casualty (e.g. tornado, flood, storm, fire, or auto accident provided not caused by a willful act or willful negligence) or theft losses to nonbusinesses property—the amount of your casualty loss deduction is generally the lesser of (1) the decrease in fair market value of the property as a result of the casualty, or (2) your adjusted basis in the property. This amount must be further reduced by any insurance or other recovery, and, in the case of property held for personal use, by the \$100 limitation. You may use Form 4084 for computing your personal casualty loss.

CHILD AND DISABLED DEPENDENT CARE EXPENSES

The deduction for child dependent care expenses for employment related purposes has been expanded substantially. Now a taxpayer who maintains a household may claim a deduction for employment-related expenses incurred in obtaining care for a (1) dependent who is under 15, (2) physically or mentally disabled dependent, or (3) disabled spouse. The maximum allowable deduction is \$400 a month (\$4,800 a year). As a general rule, employment-related expenses are deductible only if incurred for services for a qualifying individual in the taxpayer's household. However, an exception exists for child care expenses (as distinguished from a disabled dependent or a disabled spouse). In this case, expenses outside the household (e.g., day care expenditures) are deductible, but the maximum deduction is \$200 per month for one child, \$300 per month for 2 children, and \$400 per month for 3 or more children.

When a taxpayer's adjusted gross income (line 15, Form 1040) exceeds \$18,000, his deduction is reduced by \$1 for each \$2 of income above this amount. For further information about child and dependent care deductions, see Publication 503, Child Care and Disabled Dependent Care, available free at Internal Revenue offices.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alimony and separate maintenance (periodic payments).

Appraisal fees for casualty loss or to determine the fair market value of charitable contributions.

Campaign contributions (up to \$100 for joint returns and \$50 for single persons).

Union dues.

Cost of preparation of income tax return. Cost of tools for employee (depreciated over the useful life of the tools).

Dues for Chamber of Commerce (if as a business expense).

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Rental cost of a safe-deposit box for income producing property.

Fees paid to investment counselors.

Subscriptions to business publications.

Telephone and postage in connection with investments.

Uniforms required for employment and not generally wearable off the job.

Maintenance of uniforms required for employment.

Special safety apparel (e.g., steel toe safety shoes or helmets worn by construction workers; special masks worn by welders).

Business entertainment expenses.

Business gift expenses not exceeding \$25 per recipient.

Employment agency fees for securing employment.

Cost of a periodic physical examination if required by employer.

Cost of installation and maintenance of a telephone required by the taxpayer's employment (deduction based on business use).

Cost of bond if required for employment.

Expenses of an office in your home if employment requires it.

Payments made by a teacher to a substitute.

Educational expenses required by your employer to maintain your position or for maintaining or sharpening your skills for your employment.

Political Campaign Contributions: Taxpayers may now claim either a deduction (line 33, Schedule A, Form 1040) or a credit (line 52, Form 1040), for campaign contributions to an individual who is a candidate for nomination or election to any Federal, State or local office in any primary, general or special election. The deduction or credit is also applicable for any (1) committee supporting a candidate for Federal, State, or local elective public office, (2) national committee of a national political party, (3) state committee of a national political party, or (4) local committee of a national political party. The maximum deduction is \$50 (\$100 for couples filing jointly). The amount of the tax credit is one-half of the political contribution, with a \$12.50 ceiling (\$25 for couples filing jointly).

Presidential Election Campaign Fund: Additionally, taxpayers may voluntarily earmark \$1 of their taxes (\$2 on joint returns) to help defray the costs of the 1976 presidential election campaign. If you failed to earmark \$1 of your 1972 taxes (\$2 in joint returns) to help defray the cost of the 1976 presidential election campaign, you may do so in the space provided above the signature line on your 1973 tax return.

For any questions concerning any of these items, contact your local IRS office. You may also obtain helpful publications and additional forms by contacting your local IRS office.

OTHER TAX RELIEF MEASURES FOR OLDER AMERICANS

Filing status:	Required to file a tax return if gross income is at least
Single (under age 65)	\$2,050
Single (age 65 or older)	2,800
Married couple (both spouses under 65) filing jointly	2,800
Married couple (both spouses 65 or older) filing jointly	4,300
Married filing separately	750

Additional Personal Exemption for Age: In addition to the regular \$750 exemption allowed a taxpayer, a husband and wife who are 65 or older on the last day of the taxable year are each entitled to an additional exemption of \$750 because of age. You are considered 65 on the day before your 65th birthday. Thus, if your 65th birthday is on January 1, 1974, you will be entitled to the additional \$750 personal exemption because

of age for your 1973 Federal income tax return.

Multipile Support Agreement: In general a person may be claimed as a dependent of another taxpayer, provided five tests are met: (1) Support, (2) Gross Income, (3) Member of Household or Relationship, (4) Citizenship, and (5) Separate Return. But in some cases, two or more individuals provide support for an individual, and no one has contributed more than half the person's support.

However, it still may be possible for one of the individuals to be entitled to a \$750 dependency deduction if the following requirements are met for multiple support.

1. Two or more persons—any one of whom could claim the person as a dependent if it were not for the support test—together contribute more than half of the dependent's support.

2. Any one of those who individually contribute more than 10 percent of the mutual dependent's support, but only one of them may claim the dependency deduction.

3. Each of the others must file a written statement that he will not claim the dependency deduction for that year. The statement must be filed with the income tax return of the person who claims the dependency deduction. Form 2120 (Multiple Support Declaration) may be used for this purpose.

Sale of Personal Residence by Elderly Taxpayers: A taxpayer may elect to exclude from gross income part, or, under certain circumstances, all of the gain from the sale of his personal residence, provided:

1. He was 65 or older before the date of the sale, and

2. He owned and occupied the property as his personal residence for a period totaling at least five years within the eight-year period ending on the date of the sale.

Taxpayers meeting these two requirements may elect to exclude the entire gain from gross income if the adjusted sales price of their residence is \$20,000 or less. (This election can only be made once during a taxpayer's lifetime). If the adjusted sales price exceeds \$20,000, an election may be made to exclude part of the gain based on a ratio of \$20,000 over the adjusted sales price of the residence. Form 2119 (Sale or Exchange of Personal Residence) is helpful in determining what gain, if any, may be excluded by an elderly taxpayer when he sells his home.

Additionally, a taxpayer may elect to defer reporting the gain on the sale of his personal residence if within one year before or one year after the sale he buys and occupies another residence the cost of which equals or exceeds the adjusted sales price of the old residence. Additional time is allowed if (1) you construct the new residence or (2) you were on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces. Publication 523 (Tax Information on Selling Your Home) may also be helpful.

Retirement Income Credit: To qualify for the retirement income credit, you must (a) be a U.S. citizen or resident, (b) have received earned income in excess of \$600 in each of any 10 calendar years before 1973, and (c) have certain types of qualifying "retirement income." Five types of income—pensions, annuities, interest, and dividends included on line 15, Form 1040, and gross rents from Schedule E, Part II, column (b)—qualify for the retirement income credit.

The credit is 15 percent of the lesser of:

1. A taxpayer's qualifying retirement income, or

2. \$1,524 (\$2,286 for a joint return where both taxpayers are 65 or older) minus the total of nontaxes pensions (such as Social Security benefits or Railroad Retirement annuities) and earned income (depending upon the taxpayer's age and the amount of any earnings he may have).

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

If the taxpayer is under 62, he must reduce the \$1,524 figure by the amount of earned income in excess of \$900. For persons at least 62 years old but less than 72, this amount is reduced by one-half of the earned income in excess of \$1,200 up to \$1,700, plus the total amount over \$1,700. Persons 72 and over are not subject to the earned income limitation.

Schedule R is used for taxpayers who claim the retirement income credit.

The Internal Revenue Service will also compute the retirement income credit for a taxpayer if he has requested that IRS compute his tax and he answers the questions for Columns A and B and completes lines 2 and 5 on Schedule R—relating to the amount of his Social Security benefits, Railroad Retirement annuities, earned income, and qualifying retirement income (pensions, annuities, interest, dividends, and rents). The taxpayer should also write "RIC" on line 17, Form 1040.

Mr. Speaker, this information intended to be "helpful hints." It is not intended as specific advise on any particular tax problems for which one feels he should obtain specific advice from tax counsel; he should still do that, if necessary.

Mr. Speaker, the Senate Special Committee on Aging is to be commended for the excellent service it has performed in compiling this information. It will be of great benefit to our senior citizens.

VOICE OF DEMOCRACY CONTEST—
ALASKA'S WINNER

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, as I am certain many of my colleagues know, each year the Veterans of Foreign Wars in the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary conduct a Voice of Democracy contest. Nearly 500,000 secondary school students participate in the contest competing for five national scholarships which are awarded as top prize. I am pleased and delighted to enter into the RECORD a copy of the speech written by Miss Sarah E. Longenbaugh who is the winner in Alaska. Miss Longenbaugh is the daughter of Dr. George and Iris Longenbaugh of Sitka, Alaska. In addition to having a fine talent for writing, Miss Longenbaugh is an honor student, is active in outdoor recreation, and enjoys painting as well. A copy of her speech follows:

MY RESPONSIBILITY AS A CITIZEN

(By Sarah E. Longenbaugh)

It is sometimes said that a citizen is like a bit of thread woven into the fabric of a nation.

I would rather say that the citizen is not part of a woven fabric, but instead, weaves his own. As the different pieces of fabric combine, a patchwork emerges; a nation, made up of many different fabrics and, likewise, many different people.

The individual begins his weaving with a basic thread, that of legal citizenship. From this simple beginning, his woven fabric grows, with his participation in school, local or national government.

As the individual grows older, this participation increases, as his needs and problems increase. He becomes more concerned with

other people needing to communicate to them his decisions and difficulties.

At this point, however, the individual's first duty is to himself. He must be satisfied with himself as a responsible citizen before he ventures to convince others that he is one.

He must determine and be able to express what is most important to him as a citizen. Once he has done this, he may continue his weaving with a new thread, as a responsible citizen.

I believe my responsibility as a citizen means being informed. There are many different ways for me to become informed. And, all of these ways are equally important. If I were to ignore one the others would become ineffective. I would also become ineffective, not knowing enough about a subject to present it impartially.

These ways are reading, asking questions, working with a subject to better my knowledge of it and listening to informed people, not disregarding someone because I feel their views are wrong, but listening and judging fairly.

Especially important, however, is keeping the channels of communication open to other people.

Discussing how certain problems and decisions affect them and how these same problems affect me. Talking about possible arguments and solutions.

From there, I may go on to become more knowledgeable concerning these problems. Then, when the time comes, I may present my problems, defend my problems and finally, solve my problems with relative ease. At this time, I am an enlightened citizen. The goal of the ideal citizen and the citizen's responsibility towards himself and his nation. Able to understand, evaluate and act with complete fairness and confidence. Totally informed and able to inform. At this point, my fabric is woven and my responsibility developed to its highest potential.

FLOOD DISASTER PROTECTION
ACT

HON. ROBERT H. MOLLOHAN

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call to the attention of my colleagues the near tragic effects of the Federal Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 which was enacted into law in the waning hours of the first session of the 93d Congress.

The fact is that Congress, collectively, has made a mistake in the enactment of Public Law 93-234. It is time now to correct this mistake before full implementation causes widespread economic damages throughout the country—much of it upon the poverty or near poverty segment of our population.

Here is a partial summary of what this law has done:

It has imposed a form of highly restrictive land use policy upon unwilling communities and private citizens under the guise of more liberal federally subsidized flood insurance. I do not believe it was the desire of my colleagues to impose detailed zoning restrictions at the local level through Federal law.

It has denied federally regulated financial institutions the right to extend loans or to make loans for the construction, modernization, or resale of property

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located in the flood prone areas unless those properties have met the flood protection standards. Meeting the standards is in many cases prohibitively expensive. The effect of this provision will inevitably be to unrealistically depress the market value of these properties.

It has effectively taken a large percentage of the developable land in this country off the market.

In addition, this law has imposed a burden of enforcement upon local governments attempting to maintain eligibility for coverage under the act that is virtually impossible to carry out.

The following editorial summarizes very accurately the legitimate concerns of our citizens over this measure:

[From the Wheeling (W. Va.) News-Register, Mar. 6, 1974]

YOUR PROPERTY AT STAKE!

The public meeting to be held at city council chambers on March 12 to discuss the Federal Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 and its application to Wheeling will be highly important to the whole community.

Unless cities such as Wheeling in flood prone areas adopt stringent land use controls, zoning regulations and building codes as promulgated by the federal government, property owners will be ineligible for federally funded assistance such as flood insurance, disaster relief and loans.

The far-reaching impact this law would have on Wheeling can be found in a new directive issued Feb. 11, 1974, by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation dealing with loans in areas having special flood hazards. Lending institutions would be prevented from making, increasing, extending or renewing any loans secured by real estate located in the flood plain.

If this edict is to be enforced, it very well could deprive thousands of persons of their property without due process of law.

For example, a resident of Wheeling Island dies. His estate wishes to sell the property. However, a purchaser cannot get a mortgage on the property because it is in the flood plain. Thus it will be available only to a cash purchaser and obviously a substantial discount will be negotiated.

The new regulation states that a loan must not be extended on property in the flood plain. That means if a person encounters temporary financial difficulty and becomes delinquent the loan could not be extended and the bank would have no alternative but to foreclose.

Once again the poor property owner and the elderly are faced with a serious threat if the city does not go along with Washington's requirement that the community adopt the new land use laws and zoning regulations. But most of these laws would be difficult to implement in Wheeling where already the flood plains are in use. Costly flood control steps would be required of property owners wishing to modernize in the flood prone zones. And future development in many areas of the city would be greatly restricted.

So, unless this federal law is amended to provide more realistic regulations for older cities such as Wheeling, the city faces a real dilemma in deciding what it should do to protect the best interests of its citizens.

In light of this situation we believe First District Congressman Robert H. Mollohan should be invited to attend the public meeting here on the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 so he can get a firsthand view of the confusion and difficulty confronting Wheeling as a result of congressional action.

In my congressional district alone, 127 communities have been advised, as the result of a preliminary survey conducted in 1973 by the Department of Housing

and Urban Development, that they are susceptible to flooding or mudslides. These communities contain over half of the population in the district. Therefore, unless they enforce an unenforceable law and participate in the flood insurance program, they will become ineligible for Federal assistance.

I am today requesting the Banking and Currency Committee to undertake the amendment of this law. I urge each of you to evaluate the impact of Public Law 93-234 on your constituency and prepare to address this problem quickly and effectively.

THE GRAND RAPIDS ELECTION—A DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVE

HON. ROBERT J. HUBER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

MR. HUBER. Mr. Speaker, as I pointed out on the House floor today, there is more in the election in Michigan's Fifth District than the matter of Richard Nixon's impeachment or resignation. The press, and the newly elected Member from that district, would have us believe that the election of a Democrat to succeed Vice President GERALD FORD is justification for the resignation of the President.

What has been ignored in most of the "instant analysis" of the election in Grand Rapids have been the economic issues involved, the record of the Republican candidate in the State legislature, which put him on the wrong side of several issues with the Michigan voters, and the huge personal following our Vice President has in the area that did not prove to be transferable. Two reporters have noted these items. I would now like to insert for the attention of my colleagues Allen Phillips' article that appeared in the Detroit News on February 27, 1974, and Harmon Cropsey's article that appeared in the February 20, 1974, edition of the Suburban News, which is published in Detroit, Mich.:

VANDER VEEN'S RACE HELD TOUGH TO BEAT

(By Allen Phillips)

In the recent special election in the 5th Congressional District, the people of Grand Rapids spoke with a roar heard around the nation and in the White House. But what did they say and why did they say it?

Conventional political wisdom has it that the good folk of Grand Rapids, all assumed to be upright Dutch descendants obediently clomping along in wooden shoes behind the GOP elephant, suddenly changed parties or surrendered deep loyalties over Watergate.

But is that a fair characterization of the voters who unexpectedly elected a Democrat, Richard VanderVeen, to occupy the chair in Congress so long warmed by Vice-President Gerald Ford?

Did the ballot missile launched from the heartland of America really have "Impeach Richard Nixon" written all over it? Or was it as much the triumph of a pleasing candidate and a slick campaign over an inferior opponent and technique?

VanderVeen, the nation's newest congressman, could not have been a more ideal choice for the race. And the loser, State Sen. Robert VanderLaan, could hardly have come up more deficient in what it takes to win in big politics these days, Watergate notwithstanding.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

The two started as equals, ethnically speaking. Both have Dutch surnames, which still count for a lot in Grand Rapids, where many but not all voters have some Dutch background and training in the moral tenets of the Reformed Church. Even so, the voters there are not fully representative of Michigan, or middle America, although historically they have tended toward Republican orthodoxy.

For long years the voters sent Ford to Congress, although he is not Dutch or Calvinist, largely because he enjoys their tremendous respect and confidence. It may be that Ford, who structured his reelections around his personal qualities, diverted a partisan following into a personal one not transferable to others.

But even Ford's staff, and other watchers, perceived two years ago that fundamental changes were occurring in Grand Rapids, where 60 percent of the workers wear blue collars and unemployment has been a nagging problem even prior to the energy-related layoffs at the General Motors plants.

By some socio-economic measures, then, Grand Rapids is and has been potential Democratic turf, were it not for the fantastic amount of personal loyalty to Gerald Ford. Remove him from the picture, even suggest, as VanderVeen's advertisements did, that President Nixon's impeachment would make a hometown boy chief executive, and anything could happen.

Thus enters VanderVeen on Ford's elevation to national office. He's not your usual liberal-labor Michigan Democrat but a 51-year-old corporation lawyer personally worth \$250,000. Then give him \$70,000 for a campaign run by a swinging Boston political public relations firm headed by John Marttila, who engineered the upset victory there of Fr. Robert Drinan, the first Roman Catholic priest in Congress and a Nixon impeachment resolution author.

The Marttila group quickly programmed VanderVeen and reduced him to essentials; anti-Nixon but vocal on ethics, concerned about unemployment and inflation and having a corporate lawyer's understanding of public affairs. VanderVeen therefore was perfectly in tune with the times and the situation. He probably could have said less about Watergate and still been elected.

Speaking out in an attractive and credible way, even on impeachment, is better than saying nothing. The latter was Republican VanderLaan's style, the man on whose shoulders rests much of the heavy blame for defeat.

VanderLaan, like the pundits and confused politicos, claims he was beaten by the Watergate albatross. On closer examination it's likely he was beaten by himself as much as anything. In contrast to VanderVeen, he temporized and generally reflected those qualities which have made him one of the least effective State Senate majority leaders.

VanderLaan's campaigners, unlike the Boston imports, ran a low-profile, lackluster drive staged for Rotarians and polite audiences. About as relevant as VanderLaan got on any issue was to mutter something about a "new political ethic." How could he articulate whatever that is, given his role in the Senate, is hard to fathom.

Junkets to Florida and elsewhere, enormous freebie postage bills run up by the Senate and a generally arrogant state lawmaker attitude flourished without a murmur from VanderLaan. Indeed, he was foremost among the senators irritated by uncomplimentary press clippings who were eager to build a glass partition to fence inquisitive newsmen off the Senate floor.

So it was the Michigan GOP went to market with a dubious product not attractively packaged. Yet despite those factors favoring the Democrats, the mighty victory of VanderVeen claims over the Republicans, 53,000 votes to 46,000, did not attract as large a Democratic total as run up by Mrs. Jean McKee when she challenged Ford in 1972.

What really happened in Grand Rapids? Watergate surely was a factor. But in more concrete terms the Democrats spared no effort to obtain what amounted to their customary vote, while many usual GOP voters who would have gone for Ford, come Watergate or high water, stayed home.

It's hard to claim, really, that the Grand Rapids result signals Lexington or Concord for the GOP nationally. Yet panicky Republicans across the land are dashing like a flock of chickens for the security of the latest poll as protection against the sky falling. Their credibility, what the game may really be all about, is hardly enhanced.

VanderVeen, meanwhile has arrived in Washington with his mandate. He will be in demand at banquets, talk shows and wherever fellow Democrats need a coattail effect. Since he has won only a short term, he'll have to campaign all over again this fall and isn't apt to do much legislatively even if he casts one vote for impeachment.

The victory in Grand Rapids reflected not so much ideology as candidate and campaign. Many are still sifting the ashes of Ford's old camp for profound meaning and omens while the smart ones likely will hire the Marttila outfit.

LAST WEEK IN LANSING: LEGISLATION AFFECTING YOU

(By Harmon Cropsey)

Will the voters ever learn?—If you ask the next 25 people you meet how many of them want to pay more taxes, you will find that 24 out of the 25 will say they have had enough!

This ratio was substantiated when the 2¢ gas tax increase was being challenged with a petition drive to bring it to a referendum so the citizens could decide. Petition circulators said that only one or two people out of a hundred refused to sign.

You would naturally think that every member of the legislature who voted for the increase in gas tax would be in jeopardy at the next election—but that didn't make any difference!

One Republican representative said, "Not one constituent in a thousand knows how we vote." This was the argument he used when encouraging his fellow Republicans to vote for one of the Governor's unpopular pieces of legislation.

Sad but true.—In the primary race in the Republican Party for the nomination in the special 5th Congressional District election January 15, 1974, there were four candidates—two of them state senators—so it wasn't a case of not having information available as to where they stood on most important issues. Senator VanderLaan got 55 per cent of the vote, receiving more Republican support than the other three candidates combined!

It is amazing how a newspaper like the Grand Rapids Press that should enlighten the citizens of the district about issues gave them a "snow job" and endorsed VanderLaan as being the best qualified to fill Gerry Ford's shoes in Congress.

VanderLaan vs. Zaagman—A fellow I worked with just after I finished college had an expression he used when we used selecting someone to fill a position or adding responsibility—"Let's take a look at the record." Vacancies were always filled by someone who had done a good job in the past.

In 1971 the state income tax was increased by 50%—and who do you suppose sponsored the bill to do this? SENATOR VANDERLAAN! Senator Zaagman voted against it. The record is at your library on page 1297 of Senate Journal 87 of 1971, roll call #281.

The Senate Journal for this date (7-1-71) reveals some rather interesting information. The Senate recessed at 11:45 (p. 1296), and at 2:18 p.m. was called to order. The first action recorded was a motion by Senator VanderLaan to put on a "call of the Senate" which carried. A "Call of the Senate" means

that every member, unless he is confined to a hospital or is physically unable to attend, is forced to be present even if the state police have to be dispatched to Houghton or Detroit to get him.

Next came a motion by Senator VANDERLAAN to dispatch the Sargent-at-Arms to get the absentees. The motion prevailed.

On June 30, 1971, the tax increase (SB.616 introduced by VANDERLAAN) was defeated and was re-referred to the taxation committee. This ordinarily would have been the end of SB.616, but Senator VANDERLAAN made a motion to reconsider the vote by which it was referred to the taxation committee and he was successful. SB.616 then passed by a 22 to 16 vote.

Vanderlaan's position on abortion—On March 11, 1971, SB.3 to legalize abortions, was voted on and passed the Senate with the bare minimum of 20 votes. Both Senators Vanderlaan and Zaagman voted against this bill. After it passed, Senator Byker made a motion to reconsider the vote—this being a tactic to hopefully defeat the bill. This time Senator Vanderlaan voted with those senators who favored abortion, and Byker's motion was defeated.

What a contrast!—When you think of all the parliamentary maneuvering Vanderlaan did to get the income tax passed after it had been defeated, then to see him desert Senator Byker and the other senators (including Zaagman) who were trying to get the abortion bill reconsidered and defeated, you can't help but wonder where does he really stand on the abortion issue.

Mass transit package.—In 1972 many citizens were up in arms about the gasoline tax increase and the diversion of 25% of this increase to mass transit to aid in the mass movement of school children to schools away from their homes. Senator Vanderlaan played a key role in getting this package of bills passed in the Senate after they had passed the House.

If you want to study the official records, you will find it in Senate Journal 115 (12-12-72) on pages 2177 through 2181 and Senate Journal 117 (12-14-72) pp. 2236, and 2237.

In Senate Journal 115, page 2179, Senator Vanderlaan made the motion to give HB5706 immediate effect after it passed 21 to 15. The immediate effect motion carried, so the collection of the extra 2¢ a gallon gas tax started 2 months earlier than it would otherwise. Thanks to Senator Vanderlaan this motion he made cost Michigan motorists an additional \$14 million in motor fuel taxes.

It still works.—Because Senator Vanderlaan was a faithful servant of the Governor in getting his tax bills passed, he no doubt had the unofficial support of the Governor and the whole Republican apparatus right down to the precinct level.

Needless to say, Vanderlaan's campaign funds were plentiful, exceeding the total of his three opponents combined. Those who benefit from looting the taxpayers' pockets put their money on the candidate who gives them the best return.

Harry Hopkins's formula for political success was: "Tax, tax, spend, spend, elect, elect." It works just as well today as it did back in FDR's hey day. I am beginning to believe the sheep like to be fleeced.

VFW 75TH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATIVE STAMP

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, it was a great pleasure today for me to attend

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

the ceremony marking the first day of issue of the VFW 75th Anniversary Commemorative Stamp.

The beautiful stamp was designed by Robert Hallock, who has been honored by the Art Directors Clubs of New York and San Francisco, American Institute of Graphic Arts, Society of Illustrators, Printing Industries of America, Society of Publications Designers, and the New York State Council on the Arts. The founder and art director of Lithopinion, he is also credited with the Oregon Centennial, Stone Mountain Memorial, and the United Nations Day stamps.

The Citizens Stamp Advisory Committee is to be commended for selecting the Veterans of Foreign Wars' anniversary as a worthy subject for commemoration. The VFW fulfills its objectives, stated as—

Fraternal, patriotic, historical and educational; to preserve and strengthen comradeship among its members; to assist worthy comrades; to perpetuate the memory and history of our dead, and to assist their widows and orphans; to maintain true allegiance to the Government of the United States of America, and fidelity to its Constitution and laws; to foster true patriotism, to maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, and to preserve and defend the United States from all her enemies, whomsoever.

This morning's program was most impressive. Executive Director Cooper T. Holt of the VFW Washington office presided; the VFW National Honor Guard made the Presentation of Colors; and VFW National Chaplain, Rev. Henry Reinewalk led the invocation.

I would like to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues some significant remarks of participants in the ceremonies:

INTRODUCTION TO STAMP CEREMONY
(Remarks of Executive Director Cooper T. Holt)

Comrades, we now come to the highlight of this general session. The Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States has received a distinct honor which will be conferred upon us this morning. Each year hundreds of groups and individuals apply to the United States Postal Service for the distinction of having a stamp issued to commemorate a profession, part of the country, or anniversary. These requests are carefully weighed by a Committee and recommendations are submitted to the Postmaster General who also gives a great deal of study to the proposal. When approval is given to the request, the design is selected after, again, much study and deliberation so that the stamp will truly reflect the group it is to represent. From the hundreds of requests, only about 20 a year are approved and issued.

This morning the Veterans of Foreign Wars is being honored by the United States Postal Service with the issuance of a stamp commemorating the 75th anniversary of its founding. I wish to take this opportunity to thank the many people in the U. S. Postal Service with whom we have worked to reach this fine hour which will honor the V.F.W. I would like to commend the Citizens Stamp Advisory Committee who spent so many hours reaching the decision to recommend its issuance and in the selection of the design. And most importantly, I would like to extend my gratitude and appreciation to the Postmaster General of the United States for his approval. For without his guidance and assistance, the honor we are to receive today could not have taken place.

March 11, 1974

Today is the first day of issue of the United States stamp issued to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the V.F.W. Please join together in the ceremony to honor the veterans who have done so much for their country. Reverend Henry Reinewalk will now deliver the invocation.

Nat'l. Honor Guard—Advance the Colors.
National Anthem.

REMARKS AND INTRODUCTION OF POSTMASTER GENERAL BY VEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF RAY R. SODEN

It is a special honor and privilege to take part in this ceremony marking the first day of issue of this stamp. I am proud to represent the members of this great organization and all veterans who are being honored by the issuance of this stamp.

Many of the people in this country who use a stamp to pay bills, send thoughts to one another, or request information through the mails, never give thought to the little piece of paper they place in the upper right hand corner of the envelope. There seems to be so many different designs and colors. The routine of licking and affixing a stamp may take away for many the meaning behind the stamp. The reason for issuing it can become lost in the repetition of using it.

But, I can assure you, there is one which will never lose its significance for this organization—the veterans of this nation, or to the people of America. The beautiful design—for which we have Robert Hallock, an artist from Newtown, Connecticut, to thank—cannot do less than bring to mind of every citizen the sacrifice made by America's veterans. The brilliant red and blue on the field of white, immediately calls to mind the red, white and blue of our country's flag and all that she stands for.

The big bright and outstanding V.F.W. will be known to all—members and non-members alike—as representing the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States—an organization of men who have fought overseas in defense of freedom and their country. Centered beneath the V.F.W. is the Cross of Malta, the emblem of the V.F.W. And, in blue—75th Anniversary—commemorating a major milestone in our history. This stamp honors also all veterans of all the foreign wars fought by the United States. And, in particular, those gallant men who fought in the Spanish-American War and who are the founders of the V.F.W.

The United States Postal Service could not have done more for the veterans of this country and the V.F.W. than to have issued this most fitting tribute. Those who use it cannot help but be stirred by its brilliance and by the devotion, sacrifice and call to duty given by this country's veterans who answered its need in time of peril.

It is now my pleasure to introduce to you the man who made possible this outstanding tribute.

Our distinguished guest became the 60th postmaster general of the United States in January 1972. He served as Deputy Postmaster General from February 1969 until January 1971, when he resigned upon appointment to the Board of Governors of the Postal Service. He is the only Deputy Postmaster General, since the nation was a Crown colony, who subsequently became Postmaster General.

At the time of his initial appointment, he had completed a 40 year career as President, Chief Operating Officer and Director of the American Can Company.

He played a prominent part in planning for postal reform and was instrumental in the enactment of the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970 which transformed the former Post Office Department to an independent establishment of the Federal Government.

He has been responsible for many significant steps in the modernization of the postal

system. Under his guidance, high-speed equipment is being installed to help handle the 90 billion pieces of mail which flow through the system each year. By his direction, a continuing series of service improvement conferences are being held to pursue better methods of mail handling.

It is a privilege and honor to have this gentleman with us today to take part in the first day of issue ceremonies commemorating the 75th anniversary of the founding of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States. May I present to you, the Postmaster General—the Honorable E. T. Klassen.

REMARKS OF POSTMASTER GENERAL E. T. KLASSEN

It is with a great deal of pride that we issue the VFW Stamp today in recognition of your organization's 75 years of service to America.

We also dedicate the stamp to the millions of men who fought in the front lines from San Juan Hill to the Ho Chi Minh Trail to keep democracy alive and free. No organization or individual can have a more noble mission than to serve flag and country.

Generations of Americans have served our country well. They served it with valor—with confidence—and with unsurpassed dedication. Theirs was the spirit that made America the strongest and most progressive nation on earth.

But in recent years our national sense of duty and pride seems to have diminished. We are just emerging from an era in which many Americans cut and ran when their country needed them. They sneered at patriotism. They evaded military service. They trampled on the stars and stripes. These people did not degrade the flag. They degraded themselves.

But we are faced now with another kind of "cop-out" that is far more ominous in its long-range potential. The American people are turning their backs on the institutions of business and government that—together—have made our country the envy of mankind. The Harris poll shows that only 29 percent of the people have confidence in business and industry. Only 40 percent respect the military. An overwhelming majority places greater trust in the garbage collector than in government.

Well, America does have problems. But what country and what people don't?

More than half of the world's population lives under the heel of communism. Two-thirds of the people alive today are condemned to hopeless poverty. Inflation is bad here—but it is far worse nearly everywhere else.

Our form of government may not be perfect—but it is the same government that gave us the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. And I would remind the faint-hearted that they have prospered beyond imagination because business and industry created for them the highest standard of living the world has ever known.

The military has always been ready when the chips were down. And it is the only thing today that stands between the free world and enslavement. All of these institutions deserve our support and gratitude.

Our memories may tell us that America was better in years gone by. It was not. Each generation has been beset by great and grave problems. But each generation worked together and pulled together to leave a nation that was stronger than the one it inherited. The only question is whether this generation cares enough to do what is right for America.

No problem can ever be solved by running away from it. Nothing can be gained by condemning business and government just because we don't agree with everything they are doing. We would be damn poor Americans if we supported our institutions only when it suited our mood or self-interest.

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I have been around for a long time. My country has been good to me. It has been good to all of us. I have great confidence in the future as long as we have organizations like the VFW that place duty and love of country ahead of all other considerations.

Now it is my privilege to present souvenir albums of the VFW stamp that we dedicate today.

By tradition, the first album is for the President. The next one is for Ray R. Soden, National Commander-in-Chief, VFW.

John J. Stang, Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, VFW.

Thomas "Pete" Walker, Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, VFW.

Julian Dickenson, Adjutant General, VFW.

J. A. Cheatham, Quartermaster General, VFW.

Congressman Dulski.

I now take particular pleasure in presenting an album to a man who really does "Remember the Maine." He is George S. Richey of Flint, Michigan. Mr. Richey is Junior Commander-in-Chief of the United Spanish War Veterans and a life member of the VFW.

RENEGOTIATION BOARD SHOULD BE EMPOWERED TO EXAMINE LEASES OF PUBLIC LANDS AND MINERAL RESOURCES

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, this spring, the Congress will be considering the extension of the Renegotiation Board, a small Government agency designed to recapture excess profits resulting from Government defense and space contracts.

During the consideration of this legislation, I intend to offer amendments which would empower the Board to examine leases of public lands and resources for recovery of oil or minerals. The amendment would require the Board to assess private companies additional sums in cases of windfall profits resulting from their use and recovery of resources from these public lands.

The spectacle of greed presented by profiteering American oil companies has given the Congress more stimulation than ever to consider means of oil industry regulation and recapture of excess profits. While citizens sacrifice because of reported petroleum shortages, oil companies have posted profit margin increases up to 90 percent over 1972. Despite a national attempt to conserve energy resources and maintain reasonable prices, oil companies are able to afford massive advertising campaigns because they "would like you to know." Despite the existence of large amounts of some refined oils purchased at low wholesale prices, oil retailers have not hesitated to double or triple their prices to the consumer.

The American oil industry has proven, quite conclusively, that the management of American energy resources cannot be left solely to the giant oil companies. Soaring profits, neglect of the public interest, monopoly control, and a general abuse of the consumer, are all results of

the arrogance and corporate greed of big oil.

The Renegotiation Board—which over the past 20 years has recaptured over \$1.16 billion in excess profits from Government contractors—is one tool which could be used to regulate the big oil companies. Primarily, the Board could be used to examine the profitability of leases which the oil companies obtain from the Federal Government and which permit them to drill offshore and to mine for oil shale in the public lands of the Rocky Mountains. By adding the Department of the Interior's mineral leasing programs to the activities subject to review by the Renegotiation Board, the public could possibly recover hundreds of millions of dollars. In this way, the public's interest in these national treasure deposits could be protected.

Oil deposits on public lands are a major source of future energy supplies. For example, leases were let early this year for \$1.5 billion for almost half a million acres of offshore oil lands in the Gulf of Mexico.

Considering the current prices of crude oil and their rapid escalation upward, the public's interest may not be served by these bids, in spite of their seeming enormity. This is particularly true in offshore leases, where an extra large oil deposit can mean a financial windfall. In this time of energy crisis, I believe that the energy resource leases being made by the Department of the Interior deserve the same type of scrutiny as World War II defense contracts. The public should have the right to find out how many oil or mineral deposits are actually on their lands that are being leased away, and then be able to recover a fair amount from the use of the land. Profiteering through the use of public lands must not be permitted.

The first two leases of oil shale lands in Colorado have provided a classic example of how the public interest has been placed in jeopardy by the present bonus bid system. The first 5,100-acre lease—"C-a"—of Western slope oil shale lands—had an original Interior Department "minimum acceptable bid" valuation of between \$5 and \$9 million. Yet the bid results brought in over \$210 million. While this seemed like—and is—an enormous sum of money, the yield to the Federal Government on some 4 billion barrels on the tract is only about 5.2 cents per barrel—and even this may be reduced through later adjustments.

A month later, the second tract was leased. The land involved was estimated to contain about 723 million barrels of shale oil. The mining method being used was more costly than the method used on the first tract, yet the bonus bid on this tract brought in \$117 million, or about 16.3 cents per barrel.

In other words, if the same per barrel bid had been received on both tracts, the Federal Treasury would have received approximately half a billion dollars more. Yet now that these leases have been let, there appears to be little hope of any adjustment or recovery in favor of the public.

The mechanism of the Renegotiation

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Board could have been used to protect the public's interest in this type of bid/lease.

In addition to protecting the American public from excessive profiteering, renegotiation of leases let on public lands will also serve to protect us from the incompetency of our own Government agencies. At the end of January of this year, I warned that the price the Department of the Interior was about to accept as bonus bids on Colorado oil shale lands was extremely low. In early February, I wrote Secretary of the Interior Morton asking his office to consider delaying the Federal prototype oil shale leasing program to allow time to reexamine the return that the public was receiving through bonus bids to the Government.

I told Secretary Morton that there was a threefold disparity between the first and second oil shale tract leases. To this date I still have not received a reply from the Secretary.

On January 23, I wrote to the U.S. Geological Survey asking them for their estimate of the value of these two tracts of land. Although the figure has been kept confidential despite an apparent lack of authority, it has been learned that the Department of the Interior would have been willing to lease the first oil shale tract for about one-twentieth of the ultimate high bid. The Washington Post of March 5 reports that Interior now recognizes that they made a large error in their estimation of that "minimum acceptable bid."

Renegotiation could help us assure the public that, in addition to preventing the riches of the public lands from being a windfall to private business, it will also stop them from being given away by the Government.

The Renegotiation Board was first started in 1943 with then-temporary authority to audit finances of defense contractors. The Board existed to insure that private business did not profit at the public's expense. Aggregate contractor profits are examined by the Board, with profits determined to be in excess returned to the Government. The authority, still temporary but extended every 2 years since 1945, has been amended to include space and aviation contracts let by the Federal Government. Under current legislation, the Board expires on June 30. This legislative opportunity of renewing the Board's life should be seized and used to provide greater protection to the American people.

I include a news release:

VANIK TO INTRODUCE LEGISLATION TO RENEGLIATE RESOURCE LEASES; POINTS TO POSSIBLE \$400 MILLION LOSS TO TREASURY IN RECENT OIL SHALE LEASE

Congressman Charles A. Vanik, in a speech in the House of Representatives, today announced he would introduce legislation to allow a re-examination of leases and sales of public lands and resources to ensure that private companies do not reap extraordinary profits from them at the expense of the public.

The legislation, in the form of an amendment to a bill extending the authorization of the Renegotiation Board, would allow the Board to renegotiate profits that companies receive from public lands by recovery of oil and minerals or other natural resources.

The Renegotiation Board, an agent of the Federal government, was formed in 1943 and given authority to audit the finances of defense contractors to prevent them from realizing excess profits at the expense of the American public and the national war effort. Although given only temporary authority originally, the Congress has granted two year extensions to the Board since 1945. The Renegotiation Board's authority is currently limited to government defense and space contracts.

Vanik says that renegotiation of leases for public lands and resources is one way to help regulate the massive profits of American oil companies, while at the same time ensuring the American public a fair return for the use and consumption of their properties.

"The public should have the right to find out how much oil or mineral deposits are actually on the public lands that are being leased away," Vanik said, "and then be able to recover a fair amount for the use of the land."

Citing examples of disparities in recent leases in the Federal Prototype oil shale program, Vanik said that renegotiation, "could help assure the public that, in addition to preventing the riches of the public lands from being a windfall to private business, it will also stop them from being given away by the government."

He was referring to a Department of the Interior official evaluation that would have allowed over 4 billion barrels of recoverable shale oil to be leased for as little as 9 million dollars, while it eventually brought a high bid of over \$210 million—twenty times Interior's "minimum acceptable bid."

Vanik pointed out that if the first oil shale tract had been leased for the same per barrel price as the second lease, the Treasury would have received an extra \$400 million. Renegotiation authority could help recover a substantial portion of this windfall.

The Ohio Congressman is concerned that the Department of the Interior, charged the responsibility for protection of trillions of dollars of public resources, is allowing those precious properties to be squandered away through either incompetency or too close cooperation with the companies. His legislation would allow an objective, independent third party to inspect the lease agreements.

GIRL SCOUTS OF AMERICA

HON. WILLIAM H. NATCHER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, during the week of March 12 through March 18 the Girl Scouts of America will observe the 62d anniversary of their founding, and it is again my pleasure to pay tribute to this outstanding organization and to commend them for another year of service to girls and to our country.

Girl Scouts of the United States of America is the largest voluntary organization for girls in the free world and the ideals fostered by this organization inspires its members toward high ideals of character, conduct, patriotism, and service so that they may become happy and resourceful citizens. The organization gives a girl an opportunity to be herself; to grow in her own way, choose the personal values she wants to hold, and to lead the kind of life she wants to lead.

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For 62 years Girl Scouting has grown and survived in the communities of our Nation, not as a self-centered group seeking its own virtues but as an organization which reaches out to other groups and individuals as partners in the business of making this a better world.

The activities of the Girl Scouts are truly innovative. They still hike, camp, and learn some basic home management skills, but they are also involved in programs which aid the disadvantaged children in the inner-city areas and migrant labor camps; they work with handicapped children and they assist the elderly. Their councils conduct drug education programs and enlist the aid of civic and service groups to make local communities aware of the opportunity and the need for effective action against drug abuse.

The cooperative effort between the Girl Scouts and communities takes as many different forms as there are Scout troops.

Some projects are national in scope and participation, and others meet a specific need on a local level.

One project which is currently having a national impact is "Education for Parenthood." A 1-year grant by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare helped the Girl Scouts to set up this nationwide project for teenage boys and girls. The goal is to prepare teenagers for a more effective parenthood by helping them learn about child development and the role of parents.

In different areas of our country Girl Scout councils in the education for parenthood projects pull together a variety of community resources. Such joint efforts are very beneficial to the future parents inasmuch as it provides them with a practical education and at the same time gives child care agencies the extra help they often need to care for the children in their charge. Some teenagers are working with preschool children in day care centers, church nurseries, Headstart programs, and summer recreation camps.

Girl Scout community service projects are often undertaken without benefit of grants and the small projects carried out by the Scouts in their own local communities seldom make national headlines. But these projects that fill a specific need in one particular area are the very foundation of the Girl Scout tradition of service, and it is these services which are making a significant contribution to the future of our country.

In my home State of Kentucky, the Girl Scouts of the Kentuckiana Council cooperate with the local Salvation Army to sponsor an annual "Helping Hands Day." From 7-year-old Brownies to 17-year-old seniors, the Scouts provide helping hands to collect used clothing, household items, and small appliances, which are given to the men's social service centers of the Salvation Army. The repair of these items provide work and a small income for the men in the center.

Last year this project drew participation from 9,000 Girl Scouts and yielded 17,000 pounds of discarded items. The

vehicle rental agencies provided trailers and trucks for the pickup effort, and the Teamsters Union donated trucks and drivers, which attests to the community support for this project.

Success stories like this are happening every day in large and small communities wherever there is Girl Scouting.

Mr. Speaker, as the Girl Scouts prepare to celebrate their 62d anniversary, I want to wish them every success and hope that they will continue to grow so that they can expand their influence to reach the lives of our young people who have not yet been exposed to their high ideals and many worthwhile programs.

A CLASH OF OIL PROFITS WITH THE NATIONAL GOOD

HON. HERMAN BADILLO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

Mr. BADILLO. Mr. Speaker, a recent editorial by Leonard Silk in the New York Times poses the question of how far the American-based multinational oil companies can go in pursuit of short-term profit maximization and still remain oblivious to the social and economic consequences of their activities. Mr. Silk lays bare with a few incisive strokes of the pen the political manipulations of the oil industry that have succeeded in protecting its domestic market while leading to the shortage that such policies were ostensibly designed to avert.

In a somewhat prophetic vein, the author warns that the emphasis on profits to the exclusion of all other considerations may bring the companies into direct conflict with national interests, and he implies strongly that it could well be the corporate interests that will bend in any confrontation of public welfare versus private gains.

The case for coordination of energy development with public policy grows stronger by the day, and I believe that Mr. Silk has accurately gaged the result of the collision of purpose that the oil companies are unwilling to cushion by any actions that would reveal a sensitivity to the needs of the American people.

I include the editorial in full at this point in the RECORD:

MULTINATIONAL MORALS

(By Leonard Silk)

The dinosaur died out, they say, because it had a pea-sized brain. Could the garrulous oil corporations expire for the same reason?

It is difficult to figure out how the corporate mind works. One oil industry executive has tartly remarked that security and growth can be added to profit as corporate goals "if you want three goals rather than one, but the first two are implicit in profits." And another executive, in his cups, once confessed to the writer: "When a business statesman makes public speeches, he has to talk in terms of social responsibility and long-term profit maximization, but the truth—the deep secret he can never admit to anyone except the lady who shares his pillow—is that he is a short-term profit maximizer."

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Acceptance of this simple fact of life should spare one a great deal of moral indignation and surprise—surprise that after years of receiving huge tax breaks and oil import quotas allegedly to avoid a domestic oil shortage, there should be a horrendous domestic oil shortage. Surprise that the same oil companies that extracted those import quotas from Government to prevent foreign price competition should now attribute their failure to build domestic refineries to the uncertain supply of foreign crude oil. Or surprise—to take an event of recent weeks—that some oil companies, in the midst of an energy shortage that has millions frantic, should reduce the crude oil they are bringing into the United States, lest they have to share that oil, on allocation orders from the Federal Energy Office, with other companies at some cost to their own profits.

You might have thought that, with the enormous increase in oil profits, thanks to the run-up in prices after the Arab embargo, the multinational oil companies would have said to themselves: "Let's bring in the oil and share it, but protest the allocation rules as vigorously as we can, because they are costing us money. But we should act as though we are seriously concerned about the nation's problems, and recognize that the Government has to allocate oil somehow, since sectors of the country and the economy are suffering. After all, this big country is an important part of our market."

But if you thought so, you would be forgetting the simple and fundamental principle of short-term profit maximization. In fact, the Federal Energy office hastily changed the allocation rules so that the multinationals would no longer refuse to bring crude oil into the United States.

The multinational oil corporations have a special problem now, for which they may deserve some sympathy. They must obediently respond to the commands of such Governments as Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, over which they have much less influence than over the Government of the United States, even if this means helping the Arab countries to levy economic warfare against the United States.

The multinational corporations would like to be world citizens, but since there is no world government, no world community to which they are responsible, they must feign loyalty to every country where they do business, concealing the flag under which they really sail—a Jolly Roger emblazoned with the motto. "Shorten profit maximization."

But is that corporate flag really a Jolly Roger, or does it signify as legitimate and worthy a purpose as that pursued by most nation-states? "There are few ways in which a man can be more innocently employed than making money," said Dr. Samuel Johnson, and this may hold for corporations as well as individuals most of the time. In their quest for profits, corporations doubtless increase economic efficiency—and the multinationals do this on a global scale. But some American corporations were happy to do business with Hitler, or to subvert democratic Governments in Latin America and elsewhere, and there is nothing innocent about that.

In any case, economics is not everything, and the nation-state, when it is healthy and principled, is the appropriate institution for serving the broader social, political and psychological goals of its citizens. To safeguard the freedom of its citizens, a nation cannot be the instrument of corporations that have no other purpose than profit-maximization, however legitimate and useful that objective may be in a limited context.

The danger is not that corporations will pursue their pecuniary interests, especially if they do so within the constraints of competition, but that they will corrupt and capture the powers of government and transfigure national values and institutions to serve their corporate interests.

The multinational corporations would be wiser to cease trying to bend the political process to their own purposes, at home or abroad. That is a dangerous game, which is bound to provoke a social reaction in this country and others. Corporations that are insensitive to the needs and rights of any nation to determine its own social ends may be digging a grave for themselves.

THE FERTILIZER SHORTAGE: A GROWING PROBLEM OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND

HON. ORVAL HANSEN

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

Mr. HANSEN of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, recent reports from the Department of Agriculture and from the fertilizer industry indicate a shortage of serious proportions of fertilizers that will be required by American farmers if they are to achieve their crop production goals this year.

The Idaho farmer, like his fellow farmers throughout the Nation, is confronted with a perplexing dilemma. He has been exhorted to "plant to the fenceposts" by the Secretary of Agriculture, and because of favorable economic conditions in the agricultural market, is enthusiastic to comply with this request. On the other hand, he is being informed by suppliers that fertilizer necessary to achieve this increased production will be in very short supply.

The Department of Agriculture has estimated that 1974 crop year demand for nitrogen, phosphate, and potash will be 12, 9, and 8 percent higher respectively than 1973 consumption levels. Demand for fertilizer has been rising over the years. In 1965 American farmers used 4½ million tons of nitrogen fertilizer; in 1970 the figure rose to 7½ million tons, and in 1973, tonnage demand stood at 9 million tons. This increasing demand reflects certain basic factors. First, a release of 60 million additional acres from the farmland set-aside program, with nearly 20 million acres of this total being released this year. Increased yields are also planned for planted acres, and since most of the set-aside lands coming into production are of marginal quality, fertilizer need will be greater. Net farm income, at its highest level in history in 1973, will encourage and enable farmers to fund larger fertilizer purchases.

Even though domestic supplies of plant nutrients are projected to increase by nearly 9 percent this year, serious shortages are anticipated in nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers, and potash supplies could be adversely affected by rail transportation difficulties.

The Department of Agriculture estimates a 1 million ton shortage of nitrogen fertilizer, and a 700,000 ton shortage of phosphate. The Fertilizer Institute, however, believes that the actual shortages will be closer to 3 million tons of nitrogen and 1.5 million tons of phosphate. I understand that the National Council of Farm Cooperatives favors the Fertilizer Institute estimate.

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The difference in these estimates could be based on differing factors of application rate. I believe that a review of the data utilized in arriving at these estimates should be conducted to determine which set of projections is closer to the truth. Obviously, the spread in the nitrogen shortage projection deserves special consideration because of the serious implications for wheat farmers requiring top dressing for crops and for the projected demand for nitrogen fertilizer by the Nation's corn farmers.

The shortages projected by the Fertilizer Institute could result in a loss of 22.5 million tons of grain production. When one considers the need to replenish our own grain inventories as well as the need to help fill the needs of a grain-hungry world, we can ill afford to lose this amount of production.

What economic implications do these projected shortages have for the American farmer? Obviously, yields would drop, as would farm income. Reduced fertilizer expenditures of \$5 per acre can reduce gross income to the farmer by \$10 to \$15 per acre in grain value. This figure can rise to \$20 to \$30 per acre if grain is fed to animals. Of course, decreased livestock production will ultimately result in higher costs for the U.S. consumer.

How do we go about combating this problem? For the short term, economic incentives must be present in the domestic market to offset export demand. In return for decontrol of domestic fertilizer prices, producers agreed to curtail a significant portion of their export sales and to stabilize prices when an effective incentive level was achieved. This commitment is still being maintained despite the fact that world prices continue to spiral upward. For example, domestic ammonia is selling for around \$120 a ton, whereas ammonia consigned for export is selling at between \$200 and \$210 a ton, with spot sales of as high as \$300 a ton reported. A similar situation exists in urea and diammonium phosphate, with domestic prices trailing world prices by at least \$100 a ton.

When the House Committee on Agriculture held hearings on the fertilizer shortage situation in September and October of 1973, certain suggestions were offered repeatedly. First, a decontrol of domestic prices was essential, and that has now been achieved. Second, domestic production, already running at nearly full capacity, must be increased. This increased production will require the construction of additional plants, with estimated costs ranging between \$35 and \$60 million apiece, and really efficient plants costing as much as \$80 to \$100 million. Lead times on construction run about 18 months, and actual construction can take as much as 3 years per plant. Most importantly, new construction will depend on long-term commitments from gas companies for adequate, uninterrupted supplies of natural gas. A minimum commitment of a 15-year supply is essential to initiate construction plans. Fertilizer plants already in existence also require guarantees of uninterrupted gas service if they are to maintain capacity levels.

A release from the Federal Power Commission dated January 31, 1974, projected that major interstate natural gas pipeline supply deficiencies are expected to be 53 percent higher during September 1973 through August 1974 than they were a year earlier. The FPC reported actual and projected curtailments of service by 18 of the 36 reporting companies.

Natural gas fuel and feedstock requirements of nitrogen fertilizer plants consumes only 2 percent of our Nation's total annual consumption, or 470 billion cubic feet out of a total consumption of 22 trillion cubic feet.

To meet the Department of Agriculture's projected shortage of nitrogen fertilizer this year, the industry will require an additional 43 billion cubic feet of natural gas, or about 1/500 of the total natural gas produced. Although the Federal Power Commission attempted to cut down on low priority usage, which accounts for 65 percent of our total consumption, through establishment of priority of service guidelines, curtailments through 1973 amounted to a loss of 300,000 tons of ammonia. Under the present priority system, plants with firm contracts receive a No. 2 priority, after residential requirements. In this category they compete with all other firm contract industrial users for supplies of gas. Plants with interruptible contracts, which account for 22 percent of our domestic fertilizer production capacity, fall into categories 6 to 9. It is estimated that curtailments under this system will result in a loss of 17.5 billion cubic feet for the crop year ending June 1974.

To maintain maximum production levels of existing plants, the Federal Power Commission should review the priority system and elevate all fertilizer plant requirements for fuel and feedstock to the No. 2 priority level, regardless of the firm or interruptible nature of their contracts.

Long-range gas contracts, an important determinant in the construction of new plants, will require ample supplies of natural gas. The Federal Power Commission should review its present pricing structure to determine what adjustments will be required to increase domestic natural gas production, which has steadily declined from 16,000 wells to 8,000 wells in the years since 1956.

When the Federal Power Commission studies the pricing structure to determine if adjustments can be made to increase natural gas production, consideration should also be given to those companies that depend on gas supplies outside the United States. For instance, in the State of Idaho, Intermountain Gas takes two-thirds of its gas from Canadian sources and one-third from the United States. Over the past 3 or 4 months, Intermountain has been faced with considerable change in the prices paid for Canadian supply. In addition, Intermountain faced a disruption in service from Canada.

Fortunately, Intermountain's management were able to effectively coordinate their resources to serve their customers' needs with a minimum of disruption. Although British Columbia Premier David

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Barret has pledged that his Province will meet long-term gas commitments to supply the Pacific Northwest, including Idaho, he cannot guarantee prices. Curtailments and price uncertainties clearly point to the need to explore for new gas sources within the United States, and Intermountain and four other Northwest gas distributors are engaged in an exploration venture in the Rocky Mountain area. When companies such as these attempt to augment or expand supplies from domestic sources, thereby relieving a dependence on imported gas, I believe they should be encouraged and assisted in this effort by the expeditious handling of necessary documentation by regulatory agencies, and in favorable and timely consideration of nominal rate increases to meet exploration costs. Success in a venture of this nature produces supply and cost benefits not only to the fertilizer production sector, but also to all other gas consumers.

The current fuel shortages in this country clearly indicate the need to increase domestic production to the maximum extent possible to lessen our dependence on costly and uncertain energy sources from abroad. Such dependence leaves us highly vulnerable to rapidly increasing demand situations in other countries, as well as sudden changes in export policy based solely on self-serving economic considerations. A case in point is the recently announced intention of the Algerian Government to increase the cost of its natural gas exports by as much as 986 percent. American companies are now being requested to renegotiate long-term contracts. One American company, El Paso Gas, faces the possibility of a price increase from 30.5 cents per thousand cubic feet to 3 per thousand cubic feet. Algeria has indicated that Europe and Japan will be eager customers if the United States does not want Algerian gas at these new proposed prices.

If a pricing structure review is initiated by the Federal Power Commission, I hope that consideration will be given to the need for coordination of intra-state pricing policies, over which FPC presently lacks jurisdiction. Obviously, if the fertilizer industry is to be induced to expand production and commit long-term capital to new plants, coordination of Government policies must be achieved to insure ample supplies of natural gas at fair and reasonably stable prices.

The curtailment of electrical power to fertilizer plants should be explored by the Federal Energy Office. The perspective development by the FEO in its priority classification for food production does not currently include fertilizer production, and this disparity should be reviewed and corrected.

A measure of short-term relief can be extended to the fertilizer industry by adjustment of service priorities mentioned above. Another possibility to provide relief to the Pacific Northwest would be a temporary suspension of the Jones Act to allow the shipment of anhydrous ammonia and pelleted urea from Alaska to the west coast in foreign vessels. I understand the Federal Maritime Commission has this suggestion under review.

and I would encourage prompt and favorable action to implement this temporary relief for this section of the country.

I have sponsored legislation, H.R. 13279, to suspend the provisions of section 27 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1920, to allow these fertilizer shipments on vessels of foreign registry.

Transportation difficulties continue to plague the American farmer and the fertilizer industry. According to the Fertilizer Institute, we lack 511 boxcars and 1,094 hopper cars for material now available for shipment. These car shortage figures were released for the week ending February 8. The Canadian boxcar situation portends possible potash shortages for many areas of the country, despite increases in production.

Consideration should be given to loan and tax incentives for the industry to increase its rolling stock. In the interim, an educational program must be launched to facilitate prompt unloading and release of badly needed cars. Too many small dealers are using freight cars as warehouses and this practice should be discouraged.

Branch line refurbishment should also be a priority item for rural areas, to relieve dependence on truck transport that is often unsuited for rural road conditions. Regional transportation planning, with possible computer utilization, could yield substantial improvement in the fertilizer and crop transportation problem area. A grain transportation study conducted by Iowa State University in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Transportation reveals the economic benefits and efficiency gains of a systems approach to grain transportation. This project should be reviewed to determine its applicability to other areas of the country and to ascertain whether the scope of such a system could be expanded to include fertilizer shipments. In Idaho, a study is now underway to explore the subterminal concept in agricultural transportation. This project, under the direction of the Idaho Transportation Council, could yield much valuable information about the feasibility of systems planning in an area that is currently plagued by transportation difficulties.

Some areas have been left without fertilizers due to withdrawal of suppliers. Northern Idaho farmers face difficulties because of the withdrawal of a Canadian supplier, based on economic considerations. Whereas these farmers had originally had planned to apply about 40 pounds of solid fertilizer per acre to obtain maximum yield, they are now being forced to cut back to 26 pounds, and filling the gap with liquid fertilizer.

However, farmers estimate that this method is only 80 percent effective, and yield losses will result. Although the suppliers in the area are exerting every effort to meet the needs of those farmers who have been cut off from supply, even former customers' are being allocated supplies, and it is extremely difficult, if not impossible to meet everyone's needs. Of course, shipments of Alaskan fertilizer should relieve this situation if the Jones Act can be temporarily amended.

A review of the fertilizer shortage sit-

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uation will undoubtedly include some recommendations for export controls. My study of the implications of such a move has determined that embargoes would be counterproductive. First of all, we are dependent on shipments of Canadian potash, and certain areas of the country receive large tonnages of finished Canadian fertilizer. This arrangement is not one-sided, as Canada depends on this country for shipments of phosphate rock. Second, export trade is nearly balanced by imports. For example, while we exported 3.7 million tons of fertilizer in July to December of 1973, we imported 3.9 million tons during the same period. These imports include urea, ammonium nitrate, and anhydrous ammonia.

Finally, an embargo on the part of this country would prove a devastating blow to the Latin American countries who depend on us as a major supplier. I am sure we are all aware of the world public reaction to the Arab oil embargo. Emulating the Arab action in a commodity of this importance could only result in widespread animosity and could seriously hamper our trading position in the world market.

I will conclude my remarks by stressing the importance of utilizing a valuable service that is already available to the U.S. farmer through the Soil Conservation Service. I refer to the soil testing program. Such soil testing by every farmer will make good use of our available fertilizer supplies. While underutilization does not make good use of our resources, overutilization is neither good conservation nor good economics.

The world food crisis is seen by many authorities to be looming ominously on the horizon. Indeed, even the worldwide energy crisis pales in comparison with the prospect of widespread starvation in less developed countries. Whether or not this grim forecast becomes a reality depends largely on the response of the world community to increase agricultural production, tied so closely to fertilizer availability. This country has the ability to meet its own needs, and in this way we are very fortunate. We will probably pay higher prices for our food, but at least it will be available if we adopt the proper response now.

Delays in coordinating Government policies to assist the farm and fertilizer production sectors will preclude the achievement of our national agricultural production goals.

Decisive action must be taken now to help the American farmer meet the needs of American consumers.

Idaho farmers are ready and willing to do their share in meeting America's farm production goals this year. Idaho's fertilizer producers are working hard to meet increasing demand, both in Idaho and in other State markets. We need to address ourselves to policy implementation and adjustment that will enable Idaho's farm and fertilizer sectors, as well as those throughout the United States, to achieve production objectives. I am hopeful that such policy reviews will be forthcoming as a result of hearings on the fertilizer problem in both the House and the Senate.

JULIA BUTLER HANSEN

HON. LLOYD MEEDS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

MR. MEEDS. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure at this point to include in the Record the views of the Senator from Washington (Mr. JACKSON). Senator JACKSON is a longtime friend and acquaintance of Mrs. HANSEN and shares responsibility in the Congress for interior affairs:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR HENRY M. JACKSON:
TRIBUTE TO REPRESENTATIVE JULIA BUTLER
HANSEN

Mr. Speaker: With her retirement Julia Butler Hansen, the dean of Washington State's delegation in the House of Representatives and Chairman of the House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee, will leave behind a legacy of accomplishment and permanent memories of her forthrightness and unwavering honesty.

Although I extend my best wishes to our distinguished colleague and bow to her desire to return to her home in the town of Cathlamet on the banks of the Columbia I must say that I will miss her as a colleague to whom I have looked for advice and most important as a warm personal friend.

The political career of Julia Butler Hansen, totaling 37 years in public office, began on the city council of Cathlamet in early 1938, progressed to the Washington State Legislature where she served for 22 years and culminated in her election as a Representative in Congress in 1960. The scope of her career makes it easy to understand why she is one of the most respected and influential members of Congress, one who knows the legislative process and the use of legislative power on behalf of the people as well as anyone who has served in public office. She is indeed a legislative craftsman with few her equal.

Mrs. Hansen has said, "I am a Westerner and I want to return to the West." In keeping with the Western tradition of an undaunted spirit she has blazed an impressive trail of firsts. It all began when she became the first woman to serve on the city council in her native Cathlamet. From there she went on to become the first woman to chair the County Democratic Central Committee and capped her career in state government as speaker pro tempore of the Washington State House of Representatives. When she arrived in Washington, D.C. she brought with her the savvy of a political veteran. She was the first democratic woman to serve on the House Appropriations Committee. She is also the first and only woman to serve on the House Democratic Steering Committee. Her record is one of substance, of which she can be justly proud, as we are of her.

And it is not over. "Life is not going to be long enough to do all the things that I want to do," she said. "I have so many interests." Along with her congressional colleagues I want to wish her well as she returns to private life, about which she said:

"At the end of the year, when my term expires, I shall return to my home in Cathlamet, Washington, with my husband, to write, garden, do as I please, hang up the telephone or take the damn telephone off the hook, and when people I do not know appear at my door and walk in without knocking, I will have the great opportunity of telling them it is my private home."

Even though she is retiring from public office to the life of a private citizen, the last thing I would expect her to do would be to disassociate herself from the career of public service she has so admirably led for so many

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years. I was not surprised when she said that "as a private citizen, I shall continue, as long as I live, to have a strong interest in my community, district, state and nation." Without a doubt this is what all of us in the Washington State delegation would expect from our distinguished Representative from the third district.

I will again wish her well when she returns home and will express to her the hope that she, as a concerned citizen and valued friend, will not put the telephone off the hook when I keep calling for advice and help.

INSIDE JERICHO

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, after almost 1 solid year of close and sometimes fanatical reporting by the media on the Watergate issue, I think it is fair to state that there are some who appear to be obsessed by Watergate. In that connection, I have just read a sermon delivered by the Reverend Robert P. Gates of the First Presbyterian Church in my hometown of Peoria, Ill.

Entitled "Inside Jericho," the sermon compares the mood and attitudes of the people residing in Jericho, when that city was under siege by Joshua and his followers, with the mood and attitudes of national life in our own country today.

I commend the message of the sermon to my colleagues and also to my friends in the press galleries and that the text of the sermon be placed in the RECORD at this point:

INSIDE JERICHO

(By the Reverend Robert P. Gates)

Dr. Kenneth McFarland, one of America's favorite banquet speakers, tells of the time that a friend of his, a Rev. Mr. Cartwell, arrived at his new parish. He visited the Sunday School. In the halls he met a young boy, asked his name, and was told, "I'm David Mercer." "David, do you know who broke down the walls of Jericho?" David answered, "no, I don't know—but I didn't do it!" Rev. Cartwell went into David's classroom; where he met Mrs. Gilbert, the teacher. He said, "I just met David Mercer in the hall, Mrs. Gilbert—I asked him who broke the walls of Jericho and do you know what he said? He said he didn't know, but he assured me that he didn't." Mrs. Gilbert said, "Well, if David said he didn't know and if he said he didn't do it, you can be assured that he's telling the truth. David is a fine young man. The Mercer family is a great family in this church and if David said that he didn't do it, he didn't do it!" Rev. Cartwell went to Mary Bright, the Superintendent of the Sunday School and said, "Mary, I met David Mercer in the hall. I asked him who broke down the walls of Jericho. He said he didn't know, but he assured me that he didn't. So, I went to his teacher, Mrs. Gilbert, and told her what David had said and she assured me that David would not lie—that if he said he didn't do it, he didn't do it. So, I've come to you." Mary Bright said, "Dr. Cartwell, I'm utterly surprised and ashamed. I can vouch for everything that David and Mrs. Gilbert said. David Mercer and the whole Mercer family are responsible members of the church and if he says he

didn't do it, he didn't do it. Why make a big issue of this thing? You'll only get yourself into trouble before you even begin your ministry here. I suggest you drop the whole matter as far as we're concerned. Why don't you simply go to those Jericho people and explain to them that no one in this church did it. If their walls were broken down no one around here knows how it happened. But, if they persist in their accusation that someone from this church did it, you should know we have a little fund here in the church school—just for such things. Offer to pay for the damage, it certainly cannot be very great."

Well, that's Dr. McFarland's story. David, Mrs. Gilbert and Mary Bright were clear on one matter—"they didn't know how the walls of Jericho were broken."

Let's see what the Bible tells us:

"Now Jericho was shut up from within and from without because of the people of Israel; none went out, and none came in. And the Lord said to Joshua, 'see, I have given into your hand Jericho, with its king and mighty men of valor. You shall march around the city, all the men of war going around the city once. Thus shall you do for six days. And seven priests shall bear seven trumpets of rams' horns before the ark; and on the seventh day you shall march around the city seven times, the priests blowing the trumpets. And when they make a long blast with the ram's horn, as soon as you hear the sound of the trumpet, then all the people shall shout with a great shout; and the wall of the city shall fall down flat, and the people shall go up every man straight before him.' So Joshua, the son of Nun, called the priests and said to them, 'take up the ark of the covenant, and let seven priests bear seven trumpets of rams' horns before the ark of the Lord.' And he said to the people, 'Go forward; march around the city, and let the armed men pass on before the ark of the Lord.' But Joshua commanded the people. 'You shall not shout or let your voice be heard, neither shall any word go out of your mouth, until the day I bid you shout; then you shall shout.' On the seventh day they rose early at the dawn of day, and marched around the city in the same manner seven times. And at the seventh time, when the priests had blown the trumpets, Joshua said to the people, 'Shout; for the Lord has given you the city.' So the people shouted, and the trumpets were blown. As soon as the people heard the sound of the trumpet, the people raised a great shout, and the wall fell down flat, so that the people went up into the city, every man straight before him, and they took the city. Then they utterly destroyed all in the city, both men and women, young and old, oxen, sheep, and asses, with the edge of the sword." (Joshua 6:1-7, 10-11, 15-16, 20-21).

Can't you see it? Here stands Jericho. On the wall were stationed men of war with bronze-tipped spears gleaming in the sun; the light infantry straightened the feathers of their arrows, and checked the tautness of their bows; and the artillery was piling huge stones alongside their giant catapults. Everything was ready—as the Bible says "Jericho was shut up from within and from without. None went in and none went out." The Sergeant and the G.I.'s jeered and sneered and cat-called and swore at the ragged swarm of wilderness men that marched out of arrow-shot around the camp. Here they march, with seven peculiarly dressed men, carrying some horns, out ahead of a packingcase or a trunk of some sort, that was carried by four men (the ark of the covenant)—and that was all. No spears, no bows, no arrows, no catapults, no weapons of any sort as far as the men of Jericho could see. And around the city of Jericho the procession went—no sound, no word spoken, no eye turned toward the

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city—just every man looking straight at the back of the neck of the one in front of him. As the poet has said:

"Heel and toe, heel and toe,
Around the wall of Jericho,
Around the wall of Jericho,
Past the haughty golden gate,
Where the emperor in state,
Smiles to see a ragged show,
Round and round his city go.
Heel and toe, heel and toe,
Round the wall of Jericho."

Having circled the city of Jericho once the parade stopped. The Israelites sit down at sun-down. All is dark. All is still. The Israelites sleep.

The next morning, after tidying up camp, the Israelites fall into formation, the Ark of the Covenant is brought to the head of the line, the trumpeters take their place ahead of it, and off they march—silently and out of arrows reach:

"Heel and toe, heel and toe,
Round the wall they go,
Where they watch with scornful eyes,
Where the captain's bastion rise.
Heel and toe, heel and toe,
Round and round the wall they go."

At four o'clock the march is over, supper is had, the fires are put out, the Israelites sleep in quiet darkness. This goes on for six days. Then comes the seventh day. Seven times around the city of Jericho. The pace increases each time—faster and faster. The only sound is the scuffling of feet and the heavy breathing of men, when all of a sudden the trumpets blast! And the mob of Israelites let out a bloodcurdling shout. The city falls! Not an arrow shot, a sword thrown, a spear arched at the enemy. The Israelites swarm over Jericho and, with their enemy's own tools of war, literally destroy every man, woman and child and animal shut up within the wall of Jericho.

How could this be? How could Jericho fall without a shot being fired, and only a shout being heard?

Well, Lloyd C. Douglas, who wrote *The Magnificent Obsession*, *The Robe*, *The Big Fisherman*, and other novels and stories, had this to say about the whole affair. Here's what he sees as happening on the *Inside of Jericho*.

"It was late afternoon. The Emperor sat, playing chess with the Prime Minister in the heavy silence, punctuated only by the rhythmic swish of peacock feather fans that a dozen sweating Nubian slaves used to avert the attention of the royal flies. The Captain of the Guard appeared at the door. The Prime Minister said, 'Well, what?'

"A large number of Hebrews, my lord—a very large number—probably all the Hebrews in the world, are encamping 500 yards south of the golden gate."

"Hmhhh . . ." said the Prime Minister, "strange. Armed?"

"Apparently not, your majesty."

"Strange. We'll go and look . . . are the gates all shut?"

"Yes, my lord."

"Are they bolted?"

"Yes, my lord."

"Well, then, keep them shut. Nobody goes out, and nobody comes in. Is that clear to you?"

"Tis well, my lord."

So they went out to the Tower over the golden gate, and looked a long time and laughed boisterously. Word spread through the city and everyone who might presumably have any business on the southern wall, was, that late afternoon, on top of it watching that strange procession. The Army was called out; squirted a little more oil into the bearings of the catapults; counted their arrows; unlimbered their bows; examined the pyra-

mids of rocks, piled at intervals, on the broad surface of the wall. The whole city was merry that night and much wine was drunk. But the Army was ordered to remain on top of the wall, ready for whatever might come to pass, though it was evident that this ragged, emaciated, weaponless mob of thorn-torn travelers were as powerless as they were numerous.

The Emperor spent a merry evening but did not sleep very well, and arose in the morning, groggy and perplexed. He went to the golden gate and watched the Hebrews fall into line, and his heart beat a little quicker as they moved forward, obviously confident of what *they* were going to do—and he wondered what they were going to do. He wished he knew! He asked everybody in the royal household and they all said they wished they knew! The marching continued. The Hebrews came no closer. Late afternoon, when the baffling pageant was over, the Israelites trailed back to their camp, put out their campfires and went to bed. Obviously, their strategy was to reconnoiter—probably the onslaught would be that night. The word was passed that *Nobody* in Jericho was to go to bed that night. The Army was to remain in full strength on top of the wall—and the civilians were to be up, with their clothes on, ready to make whatever defense they might in their own household.

Certain optimists in the Cabinet protested that the Emperor was taking this matter too seriously because the Israelites had no weapons—but he replied "That's just it . . . no weapons! If they had weapons, they would probably be weak weapons . . . stuff twisted out of trees in the forest, and tied together with thongs. If they had weapons, we could meet them for we are sure of our weapons. But you see, they're not proposing to fight us with weapons. They have something else in mind, and whatever that something else is, *they have confidence in it*. And the supreme danger that we are in, is that we don't know what their plan is. It's a new kind of battle, and our weapons are not built for it. When they come with such complete, unanimous confidence in their own strategy it means *they know exactly what they can do to us*."

Well, the next morning the Army was on the wall. Laughter was raucous and shrill today. But with spasmodic spurts of hysteria.

The merchants in the city nervously attempted to pursue their usual duties, but customers did not come to buy—they just wandered and whispered and asked questions which nobody answered. And that night *no one slept in Jericho*.

The next day the Army was unable to eat for worry and watching . . . but there was a certainty that an attack was imminent. So, that night, with redoubled vigilance they manned the parapets and sat, peering out into the blackness. The trouble was, *these besiegers had no weapons*. That meant that the ordinary processes of giving battle were of no use. Jericho must sit and watch and wait and worry.

Late Thursday afternoon some Jerichonians began to take to their sick-beds. Others had gone entirely out of their heads, and were raving maniacs (requiring the service of three strong men to keep them from running amuck). The slightly better balanced than the neurotics were racing about from house to house, waving their arms and enquiring "what are we going to do?" Nobody had any appetite. Nobody could sleep. The strain was rapidly winding them up tight and taut and tense. The nerves of the steadiest were tied in hard knots and the mere touch of a man's elbow would set off a shrill screech of pain.

So, by Saturday, Jericho was all set to collapse. That morning, early, a listless, crumpled army watched the Israelites moving at double-quick—it drove its persecuted muscles to obey its painful nerves, and rise to the everlasting business of following along

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the wall, clutching spears in cold hands that shook as with palsy. Faster and faster the marchers moved; so fast the Army was bewildered and dizzy with the efforts to keep abreast. On the wall . . . once around, twice three, four, five, six, seven . . . Jericho was all keyed up now for the breaking point. There was a piercing blast! And weary, nerve-frazzled, careworn, fear-harried Jericho collapsed!! The Hebrews rushed in. The city that was shut up from within and without, fell wide open, and was destroyed!"

Well, what's the lesson in all this? To me, God is saying something to us about our National Life and our Personal Life that is as pertinent and relevant as anything that could be said to us in the year 1974.

I

Let's look first at our National Life:

The single, great issue facing us is not the gyrations of the stock market, the energy crisis, the massage parlors, the X-rated movies, our polluted streams and air, or even what's happening in our schools or on our golf courses. The single issue before us at this juncture in history is whether the Single Man, whom the Constitution charges with the sole responsibility of directing our foreign policy, can continue to function when the parade of folks who have waded across the Watergate, are now circling the Whitehouse daily blowing their horns. We live at a time when the delicate balance in international affairs leaves almost *no margin of error*. International currency is floating around, tied to no basic commodity like gold. The basis of its worth is purely psychological. The Mark, the Yen, the Rubel, the Pound, the Dollar, or the Franc will change in value upwards or downwards, based upon what dealers in real goods and commodities think will be their comparative value in the future, and what folks think will be the viability of each nation who print their own paper monies will be in the days to come.

(1) Politically and militarily the schism between the great powers of Russia and Red China widens and narrows with pulsating danger. (2) The Atlantic Alliance is criss-crossed by deep breaks and faults, making it appear to be only a "paper contract"—not a "people contact."

(3) Viet nam remains a Volcano . . . the main eruption subsided, but minor spurts and rumbles continue that may not be just a prelude to a major torrent to come.

(4) All the while one sees Kissinger as busy as a spider, trying to lace a web between the Temple of Jerusalem and the Pyramids of Egypt. Thin lines of single threads spread great distances, leaving them vulnerable to any shaking at either end . . . or attack in the middle. And the ground around the Temple shakes with the tread of armed vehicles, and Pyramids can easily slip on their oily foundations! The web can be so easily broken . . . and if it is, the spider will be left clinging by its own sticky thread, hung up on one end. The very position he does not want. (5) All this is gyrating while the engines of the industrial nations are running low on fuel and grease for their bearings, bringing them to the point of impotence.

What does one do about all this? What decisions must be made? What will be the posture and the position of the United States in this complex crisis?

The answer lies in the decisions made solely by the President of the United States. By law and by deliberate design, what the United States does as a nation internationally is the Exclusive Responsibility of the Presidency. The commands and the decisions in this area of national life are not those of the Congress, nor the Congressional Committees, nor the Courts, nor judges, nor the Pentagon, nor generals, nor stock brokers, nor merchants . . . and most especially, not the T.V., newspaper, nor radio columnists and editorialists, nor preachers, nor church

pronouncements. Every one of these areas of influence has No Responsibility for making decisions that lead to action in the area of World Relationship. Every one of these seats of power . . . and each represents a seat of power . . . can afford to be wrong in its individual opinions or decisions. *But not the President of the United States. If He makes a wrong move, we all move with him, and suffer the consequences!*

Some commentators would have us believe that Secretary Kissinger, by his own brilliance, and negotiations, has brought some semblance of order out of chaos. The fact is, he makes no move, no concession, no deals, no proposals . . . he does not trail the line of the silky thread of his web without direct orders from the President regarding the direction to take. Were the President to permit it to be otherwise he would be in direct violation of the Constitution, for if he were to delegate this exclusive power it would be *prima facie* ground for the removal of the President from his office because of malfeasance. The point of this: I care not what your politics are . . . (whether you love or hate the President,) (whether you did formerly but do not now,) the President is the President, regardless of his personal name or political party. The Presidency *must function* and the man holding that office *must function*. One can destroy a Senator and 51 others are there to maintain the Senate. Or ruin a Congressman and you have hundreds of others to keep the Congress alive. But the President is only *One Man*, and each of us had better ask ourselves whether or not the President has done, or is doing, the *specific job* as the Constitution charges him to do—*The Handling of the Foreign Affairs*. (Let's not be confused that he is charged by the Constitution of handling national affairs . . . he's NOT. What he does in that area has been delegated to him by the Congress. For instance . . . the appointment of an Energy Czar could have been an arm of the Congress and not the Presidency if the Congress had preferred to handle this national problem itself rather than to delegate it to the Presidency.)

Surely many of us can see that the same folks who were formerly opposed to the Presidency in its handling of foreign policy, regardless of whether the President was Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Truman or Nixon, are the very ones who are opposed to the President for other reasons. Some of us may judge them to be good reasons. Some of us may judge them to be poor reasons. But, are those reasons based upon *how* the Presidency has and is functioning in foreign affairs? Has he failed there, or hasn't he? *That's the question!* Or have his antagonists failed in these judgments and prophecies? Does his success make them angry concerning foreign affairs?

Boris Pasternak had his major character, Dr. Zhivago, make this comment regarding the power-influences in Revolutionary Russia, "To conceal failure, people had to be cured, by every means of terror, of the habit of thinking and judging for themselves . . . to assert the very opposite of what their eyes told them."

We have the Terror of the Watergate marching, as Israel of old, around the Jericho of our lives. And we need to ask ourselves whether the daily parade, the lock-step of the columnists is curing us, the American people, of the habit of thinking and judging for ourselves. Is the terror they describe leading us to assert "the very opposite of what our eyes tell us?"

Or worse still, will the Terror of the Watergate cause the President to cease thinking and judging on the basis of all the facts presented to him from sources all over the world and come to the place where he asserts and puts into action the very opposite of what his eyes tell him, because he has been so terrorized?

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Should that occur, we who feel so secure inside our walls of the Atlantic on the East and the Pacific on the West, may find the tidal-wave of Watergate washing away the very foundations of our way of life. Will we fall without a shot being fired, because a trumpet blast and a mighty blood-curdling shout is made by those who parade around the White house?

Is it not time you and I began to consider what's going on inside this Jericho of ours? How sick, how neurotic, how keyed up, how edgy are we becoming? Will an ear-piercing blast hit a weary and nerve-frazzled, careworn, and fear-harried people, and be so great we suffer a catastrophic collapse?

Or let's put ourselves on the other side of the wall. Here we are with a Presidency that is trying to break down walls of Nationalism that separate people into Armed Camps of Suspicion and Fear. American citizens prefer to live in a free world, a free people with no Iron curtain, Bamboo curtain, or Cartel curtain. The Presidency has been working toward that end, and do it without a bow and an arrow, a catapult or a bomb! To accomplish this it seems necessary for the folks inside the wall to see some sort of united effort on our parts, who are outside the wall. Don't you think some degree of discipline on our part, with respect to our international posture, is required?

Suppose that some time during those seven days some wise guy, full of bright ideas and sophisticated analysis, would have tried to superimpose his opinions upon the clear orders of Joshua. What would have happened if some pigmy-minded, beady-eyed man who knew too much to follow, but not enough to lead, would have shouted out, during those days of silence, and broken ranks, and run up to his sergeant and said that he and five other fellows had had enough of this stupid walking and keeping still and they were going to start slingin' stones at the wall of Jericho. Don't you see that the campaign of Jericho was constantly at the mercy of every crank, every boaster, any pigmy-brained politician and super-egoist who thought more of his own wise opinions, than the facts before him. At Jericho, all the Hebrews kept their heads, and held their tongues, and obeyed orders and minded their business and followed their leader . . . and Jericho fell! Why we, on the home-front should have the luxury of weakening the Office of the President, with international affairs in so delicate a balance, is more than many can comprehend. Like it or not, Nixon can in no wise be President three years from now. The Constitution will not permit it. Can we not clear up our home-front politics which needs to be thoroughly cleaned without destroying the international power residing in the Presidency of the United States? Think about it.

II

Well, enough of this very emotional subject of national life. What happens inside Jericho not only speaks to our National life, but it speaks to our Personal lives as well. So let's lighten our blood-pressures for a moment and move on to this observation.

Many of us are like Jericho—shut up from within and without—with nothing going in and nothing going out. We look around at all that is happening to us and we get keyed up to the breaking point. One piercing blast and a weary, nerve-frazzled, careworn, fear-harried, Jerry or Colleen collapses like Jericho.

How shut up is your life, with nothing going in and nothing going out? Are we just one tight knot watching and worrying about all that's happening around us? The stock market is going down, so worry, even though you have no investments to speak of. There's going to be a plumbers strike, but you don't need a plumber. Living costs are going up, but you still haven't missed a meal. The

National Debt is getting out of hand; young people are running wild; homes are being broken into; cars aren't safe anymore; and someplace in America gas stations are closed. Just sit there and look at it all on T. V., or read it in the morning newspaper, or catch it on the noon news; sit there and be alarmed and worried and perspire and expire and wonder what's going to happen in this world. You know, if enough people can believe we're going down the drain, then, down the drain our world will go. Jericho fell from the Inside, and so can any life. Most people fall in this life, through the gradual surrender to fears and obstacles and threats they don't understand. They neither go out to find out the real facts, nor let the positive facts of life come into their conscience. Nothing goes in—Nothing goes out. It's the failures among us who "Cross Bridges" before they come to them, who die at epidemics that have not struck yet, who lose their dividends from stock they never owned. They capitalize every worry, they take every anxiety to bed with them, every hurt and bitter word said to them they harbor and they nourish, and every disappointment becomes a ruin of what life may have felt. They read in Ann Landers of all the troubles in marriage and suppose that theirs is on the rocks.

If any here live in that sort of Jericho, beleaguered and afraid, distraught and anxious, fear-laden, all tight, with nothing going in or coming out . . . why not let Jesus' words of truth come in, and then you go out and live as though you really BELIEVED them. Jesus said, "Do not be anxious about your life, what you shall eat or what you shall drink, or about your body, what you shall put on. Do not be anxious about tomorrow for tomorrow will be anxious for itself. Let the day's own troubles be sufficient for one day. Can you add one inch to your height by worry? Not even a sparrow falls to the ground without God knowing it." "Let not your hearts be troubled, your heavenly Father is prepared to give you good things if you ask Him. Take my yoke upon you, learn of me, my yoke is easy . . . my burden is light." "Ask and it will be given you, seek and you will find, knock and it will be opened." "God sent His son into the world, not to condemn the world, but that the world by Him might be saved."

"Fear not, it's your Father's good pleasure to give you the Kingdom."

God did not give us the spirit of timidity, but a spirit of power and love and self-control.

Weil, having heard that—letting that come into our own little Jerichos—then we are to go out of our Jerichos, and start doing things for others. Getting busy. Leaving fears and doubts behind. (There is plenty of work to be done in this community . . . let's offer ourselves. Get so tired over working that we haven't time to worry and be frantic with the problems facing our own life and this world.) Leave Jericho. Don't stay shut up with nothing going in or going out. The longer one stays in his own Jericho, being shut up tight from within and without, sooner or later his Jericho is bound to fall.

Yes, Jericho fell because what was happening was inside. Some sage said long ago that "we are to keep our hearts with all vigilance for from it flows the springs of life." Let's not look at the weird march of events that are taking place outside our walls with worried eyes—let us see them as opportunities and problems to be solved and issues to be met. Let us send out scouts and probe the problems. For the longer we sit here weeping and wailing and wondering and worrying about the problems that beset us, the sooner we are setting ourselves up for a fall.

Yes, God's word to us is that we must open the gates of our Jerichos and cease to shut ourselves in. For the longer we're "shut up from within and without," the sooner will

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we fall. Long before Jericho fell from the outside, it crumbled from the inside.

David Mercer said he didn't do it . . . but he could have, and so can each of us. Isn't this true in our personal lives. Let us have faith in Jesus and live those lives in the orderly optimism of Jesus, and not be victims of propagandized pessimism inside Jericho. Amen.

LITERARY AND EDUCATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS MADE IN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

HON. RON DE LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

MR. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues two newspaper articles that emphasize truly the literary and educational contributions made in the Virgin Islands.

The subject of the first article is the selection by the National Poetry Press of Judith Peets. Ms. Peets articulates through poetry many of the desires, dreams, fears, and frustrations, not only of the people of the Virgin Islands but the world at large. It is very heartening to see young people spreading hope and light during these times of social turmoil.

The second article profiles a beautiful woman strongly concerned with restoring educational equality for all people. Carmena Richards understands the need for progressive education which provides purpose and direction for many who had given up hope. Mrs. Richards exudes the strength and determination of one who strongly believes that her actions will bring about a brighter future for the people of the Virgin Islands.

I respectfully submit the following articles:

[From the Daily News of the Virgin Islands, Jan. 25, 1974]

JUDITH PEETS POEM SELECTION BY NATIONAL PRESS

Miss Judith Peets, a sophomore student on the St. Thomas campus of the College of the Virgin Islands, has received a considerable amount of recognition for her poetry.

Most recently, she was notified that her poem "The Sorriest of Times," written last May, has been selected by the board of judges of the National Poetry Press to be published in the Annual Anthology of College Poetry.

The Anthology is a compilation of the finest poetry written by the college men and women of America, representing every state in the country. Selections were made from many thousands of manuscripts submitted. Miss Peets, a graduate of Charlotte Amalie High School, has had other of her poems published by the National Poetry Press.

The following is the text of Miss Peet's poem:

THE SORRIEST OF TIMES

Is there no rest for the weary
Is there no rest for the poor
Is there no rest for the tortured
Lord, I can't take it no more
Why does the sky change its color
Why do the seasons make their call
Why does the earth seek the raindrops
Why do the raindrops have to fall
Won't there be death for the weary
As well as the wicked and rich

Won't there be rest for a tired man
In a confused and perished, love-lost land
Someday the sky will change
Someday there will be a new sun
Then there will be rest for the weary
And this old life will be done.

[From the Virgin Islands Post, Nov. 11, 1973]

CARMENA RICHARDS: LADIES FIRST
(By Judith Ottley Hoston)

"When I first came here, and was encouraged to teach, I was nervous. I had never taught before and the children knew I was different. My speech was different; they spoke so fast I couldn't understand, and they realized they were putting me on."

That is not the case any more. Mrs. Carmena Richards understands them and can talk like them if she has to. "I am interested in dialects," she said.

Carmena Richards is originally from Texas, but interestingly enough, she does not have, and never spoke in a Southern drawl.

When Mrs. Richards came to St. Thomas in 1965, she became a third grade teacher at Dober School. She taught there for three years. She found she liked the educational profession and returned to college to major in Education.

Her first degree was in Speech and Drama from Hampton Institute. She also has a Bachelor of Science Degree in English and History from the Jarvis Christian College in Texas.

She returned here in 1970, and is now teaching at the Joseph Sibily School in Mafolie.

Mrs. Richards comes from a family which distinguished itself in education. Her mother and brother have Master's in Education, and her father, Dr. John O. Perpener Jr., was president of Jarvis Christian College in Hawkins, Texas, for many years.

He is now Vice President of Washington Technical Institute.

You can say Mrs. Richards married into our islands. She is the wife of John A. Richards Jr. Director of the newly established Police Science Laboratory of the Virgin Islands. They have a daughter, Aisha, 8½ months old.

Education is Mrs. Richard's "pet peeve." And in talking about the Virgin Islands educational system she feels "there are too many hands in the fire."

She said, "I wish they would give the Department of Education a chance; let it sink or swim. There are too many dictators and purported experts on education.

"The Legislature and all dictating bodies should stay out. There are too many faults being found and no solutions being made. Let the parents and educators handle it. . . ."

Mrs. Richards has strong feelings not only on the subject of education, but on the matter of parenthood.

In recalling her childhood, she considered herself to be one of the fortunate ones "maybe born with a silver spoon in my mouth. I feel this way because my parents really brought me up and stood behind me."

She said: "Some parents are not aware of their children's needs. Bringing up children is no different today, except that today children are more exposed. Parent-child relationships have changed and are becoming more distant. Education cannot succeed without the influence of parents."

Mrs. Richards' contribution to the community has been "strictly vocal." She sings at Government House at Christmas and for other gala events. She has been singing at the Veterans Day ceremonies every year since 1970. She also does solo work for weddings and the Moravian and Catholic Churches.

Her parents were her source of encouragement. They felt that "if you had talent you should use it." Her father was her first voice teacher. In her first public appearance they sang a duet. She was eight years old at the

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

time. Since then she received private tutoring.

Mr. Richards would classify herself as a "dramatic soprano". She sings mostly classical and conservative music. Her favorite works are "Arias" from "Madam Butterfly" and the soprano work in "The Messiah."

In 1960 she sang with the Austin Symphony Orchestra in Texas, and in 1968-69 with the East Texas Symphony.

In May 1972, Mrs. Richards gave her own concert at the College of the Virgin Islands, which was sponsored by the Virgin Islands Nurses Association.

This year she helped produce a musical program called "Festival of Song" with Leah Colker. It was a complete success and already they have been asked to put on another show.

Mrs. Richards received the "Community Service Through Talent Award" in 1970, presented by the American Legion. In Texas she received the Community Service Award for helping with the Community Chest and the Blood Bank.

Locally she is a member of the Caribbean Choral, the St. Thomas Arts Council, the Business and Professional Women's Club and the Women's League. She is also a non-active member of Delta Sigma Theta.

Besides singing and sewing, her hobbies include reading and planting. She spends about eight hours in her garden on the weekends.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. STEPHEN A. GREDEL, FOUNDER OF THE NIAGARA FRONTIER FOLK ART COUNCIL

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1974

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute to Dr. Stephen A. Gredel, senior research historian at the Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society, who passed away recently. Dr. Gredel's work with ethnic groups started in 1960 as a research associate of the historical society. His research led to the society's long-term exhibit, "People of Our City and County," which opened in 1963. He founded the Niagara Frontier Folk Art Council in 1964 and served as its president until his untimely passing.

All western New Yorkers who knew him understand and appreciate his selfless contributions to ethnic history, the Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society, and the furtherance of the history and culture of ethnic peoples of western New York.

I was privileged to know him personally and to work with him to increase America's awareness and appreciation of our ethnic heritage. We can be proud that we live in a pluralistic society, in which many ethnic peoples have come together to live and work in peace, yet maintaining mutual respect for our separate heritages. America has long meant "out of many—one."

Dr. Gredel's brainchild, the Niagara Frontier Folk Art Council, will long live as a memory to him. His very accomplished and capable daughter, Dr. Zdenka Gredel-Manuele, will assume his responsibilities as president of the council. Certainly his memory can be no better served than by his own daughter and I am certainly looking forward to

continuing to work with her and the council.

The Buffalo Evening News and Buffalo Courier Express each carried eulogies upon the passing of Dr. Gredel. I include them at this point.

[From the Buffalo Evening News, Jan. 15, 1974]

DR. STEPHEN A. GREDEL, SENIOR RESEARCH HISTORIAN

Dr. Stephen A. Gredel, 62, senior research historian at the Buffalo & Erie County Historical Society and a leader in revitalizing Western New York's ethnic heritage, died (Jan. 15, 1974).

He was a founder in 1964 of the Niagara Frontier Folk Art Council and served as its president until his death.

Dr. Gredel's work with ethnic groups began in 1960 when he joined the Historical Society staff and was assigned to study this area's ethnic mix.

His research led to the preparation of the society's longterm exhibit, "People of Our City and County," which opened in 1963.

After development of the ethnic exhibit, he served as chairman of the Historical Society's Festival of Nations program, a weekly series which provided a focus and revival of interest in many nationality groups.

A year later he helped found the Folk Art Council which took over sponsorship of these programs.

His studies also led him to the publication of two books. The first, "Eight People of Our City and County," was published in 1965 as part of the society's "Adventures in Western New York" series.

The second, "Pioneers of Buffalo, Its Growth and Development," was published in 1966 by the Buffalo Board of Community Relations of which he was a member.

Dr. Gredel served on the Erie County Sesquicentennial Committee and was a contributor to "History of Erie County, 1870-1970," published by the Historical Society.

He was the recipient of numerous commendations and awards from local ethnic groups and national organizations. In 1967 Mayor Sedita gave him a civic commendation.

He was a member of the Croatian Catholic Union and an honorary member of many ethnic organizations in the Buffalo area.

Born in Nova Gradiska, Croatia, now part of Yugoslavia, Dr. Gredel received his master's and doctor's degrees from the University of Zagreb in the mid-1930s.

He worked for the Yugoslav army for the Croatian foreign ministry in Zagreb from 1941-43 and was consul for Croatia in Vienna and Essen, Germany, from 1943-45.

Following World War II, he was a U.S. Army librarian and later an archivist for the Historical Society of Bamberg, Germany. He came to the U.S. in 1957 and worked for 3 years at Bethlehem Steel Corp. in Lackawanna.

Surviving are his wife, Lierka; 2 daughters, Dr. Zdenka Gredel-Manuele and Ksenia, both of Buffalo, and a grandson.

[From the Buffalo Courier-Express, Jan. 16, 1974]

DR. GREDEL, NOTED AREA HISTORIAN

Dr. Gredel died (Jan. 15, 1974). He was senior research historian at the Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society.

Dr. Gredel helped found the Niagara Frontier Folk Art Council in 1964 and was its president from then until his death.

His work with ethnic groups started in 1960 when he joined the Historical Society staff as a research associate. Then he was assigned to study the Buffalo area's ethnic mix.

Dr. Gredel's research led to the preparation of the society's long-term exhibit, "People

of Our City and County," which opened in 1963.

After the development of the ethnic exhibit, Dr. Gredel was chairman of the Historical Society Festival of Nations program, a weekly series which provided a focus and revival of interest in many national groups. One year later he helped to establish the Folk Art Council, which took over sponsorship of those programs.

Dr. Gredel's studies led him to the publication of two books. The first volume, "People of Our City and County," was published in 1965 as part of the society's "Adventures in Western New York" series.

The second book, "Pioneers of Buffalo, Its Growth and Development," was published in 1966 by the Buffalo Commission on Human Relations, of which Dr. Gredel was a member.

Dr. Gredel was a contributor to "History of Erie County, 1870-1970," published by the Historical Society. He also served on the Erie County Sesquicentennial Committee.

Dr. Gredel was honored with many commendations and awards from local ethnic groups and national organizations, including the Community Leader of America Award in 1969 from the American Biographical Institute. Buffalo Mayor Frank A. Sedita presented him with a civic commendation in 1967.

The Buffalo Commission on Human Relations honored Dr. Gredel in 1968 for promoting the purposes of the commission "by fostering mutual understanding, a spirit of Americanism among all racial, religious and ethnic groups."

Dr. Gredel was a member of the Croatian Catholic Union and an honorary member of numerous ethnic organizations in the Buffalo area.

Dr. Gredel was born in 1911 in Nova Gradska, Croatia, then in Austria-Hungary. Croatia now is part of Yugoslavia.

He received his master's and doctor of law degrees from the University of Zagreb in the mid-1930s.

At the outbreak of World War II Dr. Gredel was an artillery officer in the Yugoslav Army, and he was taken prisoner by the Germans in 1941. After a few months of imprisonment, he was released and appointed vice president of police headquarters in Zagreb.

In 1942 Dr. Gredel was named counselor of the Croatian Foreign Ministry in Zagreb.

The next year he became consul of Croatia in Vienna. In 1944 he was appointed consul of Croatia in Essen, Germany.

After World War II, Dr. Gredel was a U.S. Army librarian and later was an archivist for the Historical Society of Bamberg, Germany.

Dr. Gredel came to the United States in 1957 and was an employee at the Bethlehem Steel Corp., Lackawanna plant for three years before joining the Historical Society staff in 1960.

Surviving are his wife, Ljerka; two daughters, Dr. Zdenka Gredel-Manuele and Miss Ksenia Gredel, both of Buffalo; and one grandson.

The magnitude of Dr. Gredel's accomplishments can only be understood by having an awareness of his extensive writings, the public offices he has held, and the honors he has received. Some of those accomplishments include:

DR. STEPHEN GREDEL

PUBLICATIONS

Indexes and Registers of the publication of the Bamberg Historical Society, "Fraenische Blaetter", 1953-1956 (Germany).

"Early Polish pioneers in Buffalo" and "Immigration of ethnic groups to Buffalo" published by the Buffalo & Erie County Historical Society in the *Niagara Frontier*, Summer 1963.

"People of Our City and County," Adventures series in Western New York, Vol. XIII, 1965, published by the B.E.C.H.S.

"Pioneers of Buffalo—its growth and development," published by the City's Commission on Human Relations, 1966 (entered into the Congressional Record (May 8, 1972) in support of the national law (Ethnic Heritage S.P.)

PUBLIC OFFICES

Member of the Buffalo's Board of Community Relations (Jan. 1965); Member of the City's Commission on Human Relations (Aug. 1965-1970); Chairman of its Research & Public Information Committee (1965-1969); President & Festival Chairman of the Niagara Frontier Folk Art Council, Inc., (1968-); Member of the Advisory Council of the National Folk Festival Assoc., Inc., Washington, D.C. (Aug. 1971-); Member of the Erie County Sesquicentennial Committee (1970-1971).

HONORS

Recipient of the Honorary Membership presented by the German-American Federation of Buffalo & Vicinity (5.23.1965) and by the United Irish-American Assoc. of Erie County (2.25.1955) "in appreciation for extraordinary services rendered to this Association;" of Commendation by the German-American Federation (12.8.1966) "for his efforts on behalf on Buffalo and for his dedication to its people;" of a Plaque presented by the School Board of the Hellenic Orthodox Church of the Annunciation (4.25.1966) "in recognition of his interest and dedication to the promotion of the international friendship;" of a Commendation presented by the Commission on Human Relations (10.7.1966) "for his promotion of the purposes of the Commission by fostering mutual understanding and a spirit of Americanism among all racial, religious and ethnic groups;" of a Certificate of Merit presented by the Polish-American Citizens Organization (10.1.1967) in "appreciation for Participation and spirited Assistance in keeping with the finest tradition of Polish-American organization, Patriotism, Loyalty and Contribution to our Country"; Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Buffalo Chapter's presentation of a Plaque (4.3.1967) "in recognition of his able leadership in organizing and conducting the Annual Folk Festival and appreciation of his great love toward various ethnic groups in the Buffalo area;" of a Medal of Honor presented by the Bulgarian National Front, Buffalo Chapter (2.22.1970).

Meritorious for the Award of Merit presented by the American Association for State and Local History to the Buffalo & Erie County Historical Society (10.15.1965) "for preserving the heritage and contributions made by those of foreign birth and parentage;" Recipient of the Civic Citation presented by Buffalo Mayor Hon. Frank A. Sedita (3.10.1967); Recipient of a Community Leader of America Award in 1969; Listed in "Who's Who in the East," 1968-1969, Vol. II and 12; (Recipient of the key to the City presented by Mayor Frank A. Sedita Feb. 21, 1971).

It is a privilege to pay tribute to Dr. Gredel; his memory and accomplishments will live with western New Yorkers for years to come.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Tuesday, March 12, 1974

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Boswell J. Clark, of the Clinton Presbyterian Church, Clinton, Md., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, Creator and Ruler of the universe, Thou who hast led this Nation into freedom under the law, we thank Thee for this Government which provides the way that we may govern ourselves with equity and justice. Grant us wisdom and courage for the needs of this day as we perform the duties for which we have been elected. Where there is need for decision on matters of state, grant us the wisdom of Solomon and the courage of David to stand firm in that in which we believe; yet give us tolerant hearts to listen to the views of our fellow Representatives, that this democracy may function well "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" for all. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Is there objection to dispensing with the reading of the Journal?

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WOLFF

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I object to dispensing with the reading of the Journal, and I move that the Journal be read.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Shall the Journal be read?

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 16, nays 365, answered "present" 3, not voting 47, as follows:

[Roll No. 75]

YEAS—16

Abzug	Grasso	Rangel
Addabbo	Grover	Rosenthal
Badillo	Holtzman	Stanton,
Bingham	Koch	James V.
Brown, Calif.	Lent	Wolf
Dulski	Mathis, Ga.	

NAYS—365

Abdnor	Barrett	Brooks
Adams	Bauman	Broomfield
Anderson,	Beard	Brotzman
Calif.	Bell	Brown, Mich.
Anderson, Ill.	Bennett	Brown, Ohio
Andrews, N.C.	Bergland	Broyhill, N.C.
Andrews,	Bevill	Broyhill, Va.
N. Dak.	Blester	Buchanan
Annunzio	Blackburn	Burgener
Archer	Boggs	Burke, Fla.
Arends	Boland	Burke, Mass.
Armstrong	Bolling	Burleson, Tex.
Ashbrook	Bowen	Burlison, Mo.
Ashley	Brademas	Burton
Aspin	Bray	Byron
Bafalis	Breaux	Camp
Baker	Brinkley	Carney, Ohio