

Lawrence W. Ondecker of the Third Infantry Brigade, who allegedly are serving as military advisors in Cambodia which would be in violation of the law.

The Senators who have joined me in sending the letter are as follows: Senators ABUREZK, BAYH, BIDEN, BURDICK, CASE, CHILES, CHURCH, CLARK, DOMENICI, GRAVEL, HART, HARTKE, HASKELL, HATHAWAY, HUDDLESTON, HUGHES, HUMPHREY, INOUE, KENNEDY, MAGNUSON, MATHIAS, MCGOVERN, METCALF, METZENBAUM, MONDALE, MONTOMY, MOSS, MUSKIE, PELL, PROXMIER, RANDOLPH, RIBICOFF, SCHWEIKER, STAFFORD, STEVENSON, TUNNEY, WEICKER, and WILLIAMS.

#### PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR DURING CONSIDERATION OF BUDGET REFORM BILL

Mr. CRANSTON. Mr. President, on a different matter, I ask unanimous consent that the following persons may be granted the privilege of the floor during the consideration of the budget reform bill: Jon Fleming, Jon Steinberg, and Win Farin.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ORDER FOR NO ROLL CALL VOTES ON TUESDAY, MARCH 19, PRIOR TO 2:30 P.M.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be no yea-and-nay votes on Tuesday, March 19, prior to 2:30 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ORDER FOR RECOGNITION OF SENATORS ON TUESDAY NEXT

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday next, after the two leaders or their designees have been recognized under the standing order, the following Senators be recognized, each for 15 minutes, and in the order stated: The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. MATHIAS), and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. PELL).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ORDER FOR TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS ON TUESDAY NEXT

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday next, following the aforementioned

orders, there be a period for the transaction of routine business of not to exceed 15 minutes, with statements therein limited to 5 minutes each, and that at the conclusion of routine morning business, the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. 1541, to provide for the reform of congressional procedures with respect to the enactment of fiscal measures.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### AUTHORIZATION FOR SENATOR MCGOVERN TO INTRODUCE A BILL TOMORROW, MARCH 14, 1974

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. McGovern) may be authorized to introduce tomorrow, March 14, a bill entitled "Rail Revitalization and Energy Conservation Act of 1974," and that the bill be appropriately referred.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ORDER FOR VICE PRESIDENT, PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE, AND ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE TO SIGN BILLS DURING ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that during the adjournment of the Senate over until Tuesday next the Vice President, the President pro tempore, and the Acting President pro tempore be authorized to sign duly enrolled bills and joint resolutions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### AUTHORIZATION TO RECEIVE AND REFER MESSAGES FROM HOUSE AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. I ask unanimous consent that the Secretary of the Senate be authorized to receive messages from the House of Representatives and from the President of the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### AUTHORIZATION FOR COMMITTEES TO FILE REPORTS

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that during the adjournment of the Senate over to Tuesday next, committees may be authorized to file reports on Monday, March 18, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ADJOURNMENT TO TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1974

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate, I move, in accordance with the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 75, that the Senate stand in adjournment until the hour of 12 noon Tuesday, March 19, 1974.

The motion was agreed to; and, at 7:34 p.m., the Senate adjourned until Tuesday, March 19, 1974, at 12 noon.

#### CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 13, 1973:

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Royston C. Hughes, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

##### AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL ADMINISTRATION

John W. Warner, of Virginia, to be Administrator of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration.

##### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

John Gunther Dean, of New York, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Khmer Republic.

Leonard Unger, of Maryland, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of China.

Robert W. Dean, of Illinois, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Peru.

Hermann F. Elias, of Pennsylvania, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

##### U.S. ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Lawrence Y. Goldberg, of Massachusetts, to be a member of the U.S. Advisory Commission on International Educational and Cultural Affairs for the remainder of the term expiring May 11, 1975.

The following-named persons to be members of the U.S. Advisory Commission on International Education and Cultural Affairs for terms expiring May 11, 1976:

Leo Cherne, of New York.  
Rita E. Hauser, of New York.  
Leonard H. Marks, of the District of Columbia.

(The above nominations were approved subject to the nominees' commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

#### FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, JANUARY 1974

#### HON. GEORGE H. MAHON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1974

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I include a release highlighting the January 1974 civilian personnel report of the Joint

Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures:

#### FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, JANUARY 1974

Total civilian employment in the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Branches of the Federal Government in January 1974 was 2,802,769 as compared with 2,810,239 in the preceding month of December 1973—a net decrease of 7,470. Total pay for December 1973, the latest month for which actual expenditures are available, was \$3,063,013,000.

Employment in the Legislative Branch in January totaled 33,968—a decrease of 137, and the Judicial Branch increased 269 during the month to a total of 8,951.

These figures are from reports certified by the agencies as compiled by the Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures.

#### EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Civilian employment in the Executive Branch in January 1974, as compared with the preceding month of December 1973 and with January a year ago, follows:

	Full-time in permanent positions	Change	Temporary, part time, etc.	Change	Total employment	Change
Monthly change:						
December 1973	2,432,473		334,979		2,767,452	
January 1974	2,433,973	+1,500	325,877	-9,102	2,759,850	-7,602
12-month change:						
January 1973	2,446,048		319,900		2,765,948	
January 1974	2,433,973	-12,075	325,877	+5,977	2,759,850	-6,098

Some highlights with respect to Executive Branch employment for the month of January 1974 are:

Total employment of executive agencies shows a decrease of 7,602 during the month to a total of 2,759,850. Major decreases were in Postal Service with 10,492 and Agriculture with 6,582, partially offset by increases in Treasury with 5,107, Commerce with 1,980 and Health, Education, and Welfare with 1,774.

The full-time permanent employment level of 2,433,973 reported for January 1974 reflects a net increase during the month of 1,500. The major increases were in Postal Service with 1,457 and Health, Education, and Welfare with 1,251.

During the first seven months of fiscal year 1974 there was a net increase of 12,266 employees in full-time permanent positions. This represents an increase of 17,165 among the civilian agencies and a decrease of 4,899 in Defense agencies.

Temporary and part-time employment in January 1974 shows a decrease of 9,102 to a total of 325,877. Major decreases were in Postal Service with 11,749, Agriculture with 5,953, and Treasury with 5,019, partially offset by increases in Commerce with 1,970 and Defense agencies with 1,180.

#### FISCAL YEAR 1974 PAYROLL COSTS

Actual payroll expenditures for all three branches during the first six months of fiscal

year 1974 totaled \$20.5 billion. Full year payroll costs for fiscal year 1974 are estimated to be approximately \$38.8 billion, projected on the basis of the current monthly level. Actual payroll expenditures for the preceding fiscal year 1973 were approximately \$33.3 billion.

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

FULL-TIME PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT									
Major agencies	June 1972	June 1973	January 1974	Estimated June 30, 1974 <sup>1</sup>	Major agencies	June 1972	June 1973	January 1974	Estimated June 30, 1974 <sup>1</sup>
Agriculture	82,511	81,715	78,368	80,200	General Services Administration	36,002	35,721	35,528	37,200
Commerce	28,412	28,300	27,985	28,600	National Aeronautics and Space Administration	27,428	25,955	25,594	25,000
Defense:					Panama Canal	13,777	13,680	13,536	14,000
Civil functions	30,585	29,971	28,427	28,700	Selective Service System	5,791	4,607	3,405	3,100
Military functions	1,009,548	957,310	953,955	996,600	Small Business Administration	3,916	4,050	3,919	4,100
Health, Education, and Welfare	105,764	114,307	122,193	123,900	Tennessee Valley Authority	14,001	13,995	13,482	14,000
Housing and Urban Development	15,200	15,820	15,122	14,800	U.S. Information Agency	9,255	9,048	8,864	9,100
Interior	56,892	56,771	56,740	58,900	Veterans Administration	163,179	170,616	171,702	173,400
Justice	45,446	45,496	46,732	48,900	All other agencies	33,499	34,603	34,667	37,300
Labor	12,339	12,468	12,239	12,700	Contingencies				2,000
State	22,699	22,578	22,520	23,400	Subtotal	1,910,854	1,874,417	1,875,749	1,942,700
Agency for International Development	11,719	10,108	9,512	9,900	U.S. Postal Service	594,834	547,283	558,224	537,900
Transportation	67,232	67,885	67,126	69,500	Total <sup>2</sup>	2,505,688	2,421,700	2,433,973	2,480,600
Treasury	95,728	98,087	102,131	104,700					
Atomic Energy Commission	6,836	7,145	7,277	7,400					
Civil Service Commission	5,260	5,911	6,138	6,100					
Environmental Protection Agency	7,835	8,270	8,587	9,200					

<sup>1</sup> Source: As projected in 1974 budget document submitted by the President on Feb. 4, 1974.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes 4,000 positions involved in proposed transfer of St. Elizabeths Hospital to the District of Columbia.

<sup>1</sup> January 1974 figure excludes 1,390 disadvantaged persons in public service careers programs as compared with 972 in December 1973.

## HELPFUL HINTS TO SENIOR CITIZENS ON THEIR FEDERAL INCOME TAX

### HON. ROBERT W. PACKWOOD

OF OREGON

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES  
Wednesday, March 13, 1974

Mr. PACKWOOD. Mr. President, recent hearings conducted by the Special Senate Committee on Aging revealed that an alarming number of older Americans pay more Federal income taxes than the law requires each year. Unable to afford tax counsel, they often overlook the deductions, exemptions, and credits that are available to them.

Recognizing this fact, the committee has compiled a checklist of itemized deductions and a description of provisions of the tax code applicable to older Americans which is designed to protect the elderly from overpayment of taxes.

I ask unanimous consent that the material be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows.

#### 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.  
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.  
Sacroliliac belt.  
Seeing-eye dog and maintenance.  
Splints.  
Supplementary Medical Insurance (Part B) under Medicare.  
Surgeon.  
Transportation expenses for medical purposes (6 cents 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 8¢ 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 nonbusiness 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).

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

Required to file a tax return if gross income is at least

Filing status:	
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.

**Multiple 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 sup-

port 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 423 (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 nontaxable 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).

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 com-

pute 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.

## CONNECTICUT CONSTITUTION FORBIDS POST CARDS

HON. BILL FRENZEL

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1974

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, one of the problems with the post card registration bill, H.R. 8053, is that it will cause a number of States to choose to run both a Federal and a State system, thereby confusing and probably disenfranchising many voters.

The State of Connecticut is in the unique position that it has no choice in the matter. Its constitution would not allow it to run a single registration system under the Federal post card bill. If this House made the grievous error of passing the post card bill, we would force Connecticut to have one system for Federal elections and one system for State and local elections. Connecticut voters would undoubtedly become confused about in which system they were registered.

Connecticut has done a good job on registration. I can see no reason to penalize that State or any other State by passing a post card bill which has no real support in the electorate.

Below is a copy of a letter from the secretary of the State of Connecticut, Gloria Schaffer, to one of our House Members. In this letter Secretary Schaffer points out the constitutional impediment and points out the need for Congress to do a little better research on the effect of its program on the States, especially where there are constitutional bars.

The text of the letter follows:

DEAR CONGRESSMAN. It is most gratifying to know that you share my concern both for facilitating the acquisition and exercise of voting rights by our citizens and also for prescribing those basic procedural safeguards necessary to preserve the integrity of our election process.

The obvious motivation behind House Bill 8053, the postal card registration bill (as was true also of Senate Bill 352) is most admirable since the bill obviously endeavors to simplify and unify the procedure for becoming a voter. However, the basic defect in a postal card registration system (totally apart from the monumental opportunities that it provides for fraud and the very real question as to its administrative workability) relates to the fact that in many states such as Connecticut it could result in a dual electorate.

In your letter, you indicated that the bill seeks to ease the problem of a dual electorate by providing for reimbursing a state for the cost of converting its registration system for state and local elections for a post card method. The cost of such a conversion, as important as it may be, is not as significant as the disruption and chaos which can be created in endeavoring to cope with a dual electorate even "one time around". In Connecticut, it would seem that constitutional impediments exist to the establishment of a

postal card registration system for state and local elections, necessitating an amendment to the state constitution. In this connection, please see Section 3 of Article Six and Article Two of the Constitution of Connecticut on pages 39 and 42 of the 1973 Connecticut Election Laws pamphlet, a copy of which I am sending under separate cover. I have, in the past, proposed an amendment designed to remove this impediment, but the resolution was not approved by the General Assembly. Please see the enclosed copy of my letter to then Attorney General Mitchell dated March 31, 1971, in which reference is made to the proposed amendment.

To preserve the integrity of our election process, it is essential that Congress, before passing voting rights legislation, make every effort to insure its constitutionality and that it is workable and capable of coordination into the election systems of the several states.

With specific regard to the effectiveness of the reimbursement provision of the postal card registration bill to cope with the dual electorate problems, it is my opinion that such provision is not effective because it "puts the cart before the horse". It fails to recognize that the legal problems which could result from a dual electorate can imperil the validity of the election and create a constitutional crisis. In my opinion, Congress, before it considers the enactment of such legislation, should make an intensive analysis of the applicable constitutional and statutory provisions of the several states to ascertain in how many states the problem exists and also the procedure and time required for its elimination. By doing this, it would at least be aware of the problem with which it is confronted.

In any event, it is my personal view and hope that registration of our citizens as voters in the not too distant future will be achieved by a personal enrollment procedure under which the officials be easily available to all who wish to register to vote.

Needless to say, I am vitally interested in any legislation affecting the most significant of all public rights, the right to vote, and will cooperate to the fullest extent in any effort designed to maximize the opportunity of our citizens to acquire and exercise voting rights.

With deep appreciation for your interest and concern in this critical matter and with best regards,

Cordially,

GLORIA SCHAFER,  
Secretary of State.

## THE GREAT PROTEIN ROBBERY: NO. 16: THE STUDDS-MAGNUSON BILL

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1974

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I entered into the RECORD an endorsement of the Studts-Magnuson 200-mile fish conservation bill from the six-State New England Governors' Conference. I brought this endorsement to the attention of my colleagues because I believe, and believe strongly, that we must begin now to protect and conserve our valuable marine resources if we are to have any fish left to protect in the future. On March 6, 1974, I received a new endorsement of this legislation from the 15-member Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission. This resolution, agreed to by the commission in January of this



year, urges the Congress to hold hearings on and then pass the 200-mile fish protection bill as soon as practicable.

I would like to include in the RECORD at this point the text of the resolution:

**RESOLUTION**

Whereas, foreign fishing efforts off the coast of these United States have materially depleted stocks of marine fish upon which the domestic commercial and recreational fishing industry thrives; and

Whereas, the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission strongly believes that the Federal Government should assume a positive stance in protecting the stocks of fish which the domestic industry prefers to harvest;

Therefore, be it resolved that the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission vigorously support S. 988 and H.R. 8665 as appropriate measures for interim extension of United States jurisdiction over its marine fisheries to 200 miles, and further urges that hearings on this legislation be held as soon as practicable.

**DR. BEN PACHECO**

**HON. DEL CLAWSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1974

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. Mr. Speaker, it is with particular pleasure that I call attention at this point in the RECORD to the achievements of a distinguished citizen of my hometown of Downey, Calif., Dr. Ben Pacheco. Dr. Pacheco is being honored by the Downey Lions Club on the 31st anniversary of their charter, March 15. He is currently serving as governor of Lions District 4-L2, which covers an area from the Los Angeles River to Orange County, the mountains on the north, the Pacific Ocean on the south, and includes all of the city of Long Beach. He is a colonel in the U.S. Army Reserve and commanding officer of the 349th General Hospital, a 1,000-bed center in the city of Bell, Calif.

Dr. Pacheco has been particularly active in the sight conservation program of the Lions, he has served as Secretary of the Lions Eye Foundation of Southern California and holds their membership advancement key as well as one international extension award. Dr. Pacheco has underway the establishment of a new Lions Club, "The Little Tokyo Lions Club of Los Angeles," another club is projected for the city of Santa Fe Springs.

Gov. Ben Pacheco has also been active in his community in other capacities, serving on the Downey City Charter Committee, for 7 years on the Downey Library Advisory Board, and as a member of the Downey Parks and Recreation District Board. He is a member of the Downey Chamber of Commerce, B.P.O.E. No. 2020, and the Downey Masonic Lodge No. 220.

Merely enumerating the many good works of this meritorious career serves to illustrate amply why Dr. Pacheco will be honored by his fellow Lions. It is a career of service in the highest tradition of American citizenship deserving of our recognition as well.

**THE CLEAN AIR ACT NEEDS TO BE AMENDED NOW**

**HON. ANCHER NELSEN**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1974

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today a proposal to amend the Clean Air Act in those respects which came to our attention during consideration of the Emergency Energy Act. I am doing so with the principle in mind that the Clean Air Act requires more than just clear air. Under current provisions of the act, clear air is that air which meets the national ambient air quality standards. Primary standards are to protect public health with an adequate margin of safety. Secondary standards are to protect public welfare from known or anticipated adverse effects. It is presumed that the Environmental Protection Agency has set the ambient air quality standards in a reasonable and responsible manner and that the standards will be revised upward or downward as new information is obtained.

It is entirely right and proper to require that primary ambient air quality standards be met as soon as practicable. No argument of cost or difficulty is appropriate when the public health is concerned. Similarly, although economic, social and technological aspects are appropriate welfare considerations, it is proper to require that secondary standards be met within a reasonable time. Going further than necessary to achieve and maintain clear air, however, is wasteful of the Nation's resources with no compensating benefits.

Measurement and modeling have shown that electric generating stations in isolated locations can, with proper plant design and special operating techniques, meet ambient air quality standards while using our plentiful supplies of relatively high sulfur coal.

In urban areas, powerplants, along with other sources, rightfully should be required to reduce emissions in proportion to their impacts on air quality, so that ambient standards are attained and maintained. Sulfur dioxide emitted near ground level has a much greater impact on ambient air quality than an equivalent amount discharged from a tall powerplant stack. One study has shown that, although electric generating plants emit 44 percent of total sulfur dioxide, they are responsible for only 6 percent of nationwide sulfur dioxide damage.

In devising plans to achieve the ambient standards, EPA and the States largely ignored these facts. Exclusively adopted were fuel-quality requirements or emission limitations; these are uniform for vast areas—often an entire State—disregard location, design and density of sources, and are acknowledged to be more stringent than necessary to meet ambient standards. New source performance standards are set with no consideration of impact on air quality. In addition, the Supreme Court, by a 4 to 4 tie vote, upheld a lower court decision specifying that there shall be "no significant

deterioration" of air quality which is better than the national standards.

Attempts to comply with such illogical requirements have caused substantial dislocations in the country's energy supply. They will lead to increasing costs of electric power, and they threaten to disrupt growth and development. No perceptible consumer or public benefit will result.

This is no trivial matter. Almost two-thirds of scheduled additions of fossil-fuel generating capacity is jeopardized by the restrictive policy of "no significant deterioration" in clean air areas. EPA estimates that powerplant compliance with Clean Air Act limitations will require investment of \$4.66 billion in 1977, with annual costs of \$1.36 billion.

It becomes evident, therefore, that the Clean Air Act should be modified to reflect the problems we confront during the current energy crisis.

**BRIEF EXPLANATION OF PROPOSED BILL TO AMEND THE CLEAN AIR ACT**

Section 1 provides the act may be cited as the "Clean Air Amendments of 1974".

Section 2 would clarify the meaning of "protect and enhance" as used in the findings and purposes, and would encourage consideration of total environmental, economic, and social impact of air quality control measures.

Section 3 deals with implementation plans. Subsection (a) would specify procedures for determining emission limitations and would authorize alternative control strategies; subsection (b) would require periodic updating of State implementation plans; and subsection (c) would permit a source owner or operator to apply to the State agency for promulgation of alternative emission limitations, if compliance costs exceed benefits and ambient air quality standards will be attained and maintained.

Section 4 would permit an owner or operator of a new stationary source to petition the Administrator for a permit to operate with emission limits in excess of standards of performance, if control costs exceed benefits and ambient air quality standards will be attained and maintained.

Section 5 would require revision of State implementation plans to conform with the amendments.

**CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY PROPOSED BILL**

NOTE.—New language is printed in italics; proposed deletions are in brackets.

"Sec. 101.

"(b) The purposes of this title are—

"(1) to protect [and enhance] the quality of the Nation's air resources by establishing standards of performance for new sources of air pollutants, and to enhance the quality of the Nation's air resources by attaining and maintaining national ambient air quality standards, so as to promote the public health and welfare and the productive capacity of [its] the Nation's population and resources;

(3) to provide . . . programs; [and]

"(4) to encourage . . . programs [; and]

"(5) to encourage cost-effective air quality control measures that consider total environmental, economic and social impact."

"Sec. 110(a)

"(2) \* \* \*

"(B) it includes fixed or variable emission limitations (based, whenever technically feasible, on measurement and field-validated models on the impact of individual sources), schedules, and timetables for compliance with such limitations, [and] or such other measures as may be necessary to insure attainment and maintenance of such primary or secondary standard, including, but not limited to, land-use, transportation controls, and alternative control strategies;"

"(H) it provides for revision, after public hearings, of such plan [(i)] from time to time as may be necessary to take account of (i) revisions of such national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard; [or] (ii) the availability of improved or more expeditious methods, including more cost effective methods, of achieving such primary or secondary standard; [or] (iii) the availability of new information on ambient air quality or the impact of particular sources or classes of sources on ambient air quality; or [(i)] (iv) whenever the Administrator finds on the basis of information available to him that the plan is substantially inadequate to achieve the national ambient air quality primary and secondary standard which it implements.

"(I) it provides a procedure for petition by a source owner or operator to the State agency for promulgation of emission limitations or other measures with respect to a particular source different from those approved pursuant to Subsection (a) (2) (B). Such procedure shall require public hearing, on the record, of such petition; shall permit intervention by any party affected by such petition; shall require consideration of the impact of such source on the ambient air quality in the area affected by such source; and shall place the burden of proof on the petitioner. Any petition under such procedure shall be granted only if (i) such different emission limitations or other measures will result in achievement or maintenance of ambient air standards within the area affected by the source in question within the time for compliance with such standards, and (ii) the economic and social benefits of achieving the limitations or other measures approved pursuant to Subsection (a) (2) (B) do not justify the economic and social costs thereof."

"Sec. 111.

"(f) (1) Notwithstanding the above, any owner or operator of a new stationary source may petition the Administrator for a permit to operate a new source with emission limits in excess of those established by the Administrator as standards of performance for such source. The Administrator shall establish procedures for conduct of hearings on the record with respect to such petitions, including opportunity for intervention by any party affected by such petition and the burden of proof in such proceedings shall be on the petitioner. The Administrator, based on evidence produced at such hearing, shall determine (i) whether the social and economic cost of achieving limits established pursuant to the standards of performance exceeds the benefits to be attained and, if such costs are excessive, (ii) the degree of emission control which such new source must achieve to assure maintenance of ambient air standards in the area affected by such new source, and such additional control as may be justified by cost benefit analysis.

"(2) Petition for review of the Administrator's determination shall be filed, within 30 days after such determination, in the District Court of the United States having jurisdiction in the area which such source is located."

#### Sec. 5 of Bill

"The Administrator shall, within nine months after the date of enactment of these amendments, revise any State implementation plan that does not conform to these amendments, unless prior to such time such State has adopted and submitted a plan (or revision) which the Administrator determines to be in accordance with the requirements of these amendments."

#### VFW WAS RIGHT ON ASIA

#### HON. WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1974

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I invite the attention of the House to an article in the February issue of the VFW Magazine, the monthly publication of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States. The title of the article is "VFW Was Right on Asia." The author is Brig. Gen. J. D. Hittle, U.S. Marine Corps (retired), who is well known to many Members of the House, as he has served as Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Legislative Affairs, and later as Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Manpower and Reserve Affairs.

In the article, General Hittle, who has been a syndicated writer for the Copley News Service and the military commentator for the Mutual Broadcasting System, gives us a concise, up-to-date report on the strategic situation in the Western Pacific and Southeast Asia. He bases his report on firsthand personal observation. He has been a frequent traveler through the Western Pacific and Southeast Asia since the middle 1960's.

This report by General Hittle is a helpful contribution toward a better understanding of the actual conditions in these distant but very important countries.

#### VFW WAS RIGHT ON ASIA

(By James D. Hittle)

An extensive on-the-spot survey of Southeast Asia and the western Pacific has convinced me that V.F.W. positions on American policy in the Far East were correct.

V.F.W. mandates over the years recognized that Red conquest of Southeast Asia was part of a long range plan to tighten a strategic noose around the U.S.

Further, they pointed out that only superior military power would stop Red aggression against countries that would not yield to Communist threats.

And the V.F.W. knew that Russian, Chinese or North Vietnamese Communism or a combination of these in any form or camouflage means the death of freedom.

Southeast Asia is far from peaceful or serene, but it is far better than we dared to hope for even a few years ago, thanks largely to U.S. opposition to Communist aggression in that area.

Even though Communist conquest in Southeast Asia has been checked, the Reds have not changed their character or objectives. If their leaders conclude American power or will has weakened, they will start down the warpath again.

Here is how the Republic of China on Taiwan, Laos and Vietnam looked to me during my recent travels.

Taiwan is so strategically located that it served as a backup base for American forces

during the Korean and Vietnam Wars. Loyalty and friendship for the U.S. and a basic determination to remain free and stand fast in the face of Red Chinese threats are apparent.

Despite abuse by nations that traded support for the Free Chinese for markets in Communist Mainland China, the Free Chinese are working even harder. For example, the Free Chinese—expelled in 1971 from the UN as the price for Red Chinese membership—boosted their foreign trade 40% in 1972.

Under Chiang Ching-Kuo, the son of President Chiang Kai-shek, vocational training and educational programs have been devised for the veterans of the million-man Nationalist army that accompanied Chiang to Taiwan after the Communists took over. Businesses, farming, engineering and construction firms were set up within the veterans program and are making major contributions to Taiwan's economy. Chiang Ching-Kuo is now Prime Minister of Free China. Head of the veterans program is Chang Tsu-yu.

Free Chinese veterans hold the V.F.W. in especial esteem because they know the organization's long record of support.

Laos, a strategic corridor stretching south from Red China's southern border, shares boundaries with Vietnam, Cambodia and Thailand. The Reds wanted Laos for their push to the flanks of these three and beyond to the Strait of Malacca. Early, the V.F.W. warned against letting the Communists take Laos. The U.S. backed Laotian anti-Communist efforts with money, bombing and advisers. As of now, western Laos has been kept out of Red hands.

A sort of peace has been brought to that country through a cease-fire and negotiations for a coalition government. Reconstruction is underway; tourists are coming to marvel at temples and scenery; plans are afoot to harness the Mekong tributaries. One big hydroelectric dam built largely with U.S. aid funds is already in operation. Tripling output is envisaged. The power is sold through 1996.

Whether Laos remains peaceful depends on the North Vietnamese—if they believe they have enough of Laos already to assure security of the Ho Chi Minh trail and if they believe the U.S. will back the cease-fire in Southeast Asia with airpower.

Laos is so intertwined in Southeast Asian strategic developments a new offensive by Hanoi against South Vietnam would lead to renewed fighting in Laos.

From the beginning of the struggle for Vietnam, the V.F.W. led in urging action to defeat Communist aggression. The V.F.W. knew the Communists realized that South Vietnam was the strategic key to conquest of the Southeast Asian peninsula.

As a frequent visitor to South Vietnam since the middle 1960s, I noted changes and progress since those days when beating back the Communist attack was in doubt. Now you don't see American troops in Saigon. The fighting is not over, though U.S. withdrawal is a fact. Communist military probing and testing continue. The Communist buildup in the northeast near the DMZ and the Ho Chi Minh trail continues. The threat of U.S. bombing restrains Hanoi from a drive to the sea that would cut off northern South Vietnam.

South Vietnam is in a period of neither peace nor war. A government official remarked that his country would have to get used to the situation and make economic and social progress under half war-half peace conditions. And it is, despite the problem of shifting from all-out war to half-peace and the need to keep up military power and at the same time cutting defense spending.

Here are some of the signs of an economic upswing: Most main highways are open; farm produce is moving; foreign investment



is coming in; Japanese businessmen are visible everywhere in Saigon; two deluxe 500-room hotels are scheduled and a third is planned; German and French businessmen are coming in, and tourism is encouraged.

Oil is a problem and a hope. Zooming prices for oil imports are putting heavy strains on the economy, but offshore oil possibilities are being explored and preliminary studies look favorable.

As in the case of Laos, much depends on whether Hanoi keeps its part of the ceasefire bargain. And that decision hinges on whether the Reds believe U.S. planes will pummel them if they start the war again.

Nations and peoples in Southeast Asia are free because the U.S. supported them and fought with them against aggression. And that is what the V.F.W. said for so long should be done.

# THE ENERGY CRISIS

## HON. LAMAR BAKER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1974

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, I have received a short poem from a good friend of mine, Charles E. Dodd, of Signal Mountain, Tenn. I really think this poem tells us what many people think of our current energy situation. They are not so concerned about the past causes of the oil shortage as they are with the methods we must use in the future to ease the energy crunch.

Charlie Dodd is a credit to the metropolitan area of Chattanooga, Tenn., and I commend his poem with its message to my colleagues in the House:

### THE ENERGY CRISIS

(By Charles E. Dodd)

Twins in the year of '73

Right after the battle at Wounded Knee

When farmers were busy tilling the soil

We suddenly discovered we were out of oil.

The wells at home were running low

And there seemed no way to increase the flow.

The gas wells too were petering out,

People were wondering what it was all about.

The Arabian Countries with oil everywhere

Cut off the entire Western Hemisphere.

Unless we would turn our back on the Jews

Not a barrel of oil would they turn loose.

Dependent on oil was our whole operation

The shortage of which can paralyze the nation.

Our folks quit riding and houses got cold

The gas eating monsters couldn't be sold.

Factories closed down when fuel ran short.

And couldn't get chemicals of any sort.

Farmers were frustrated when fields were

seeded

When they couldn't get fertilizer they

needed.

For some reason we didn't understand

Clocks were turned up all over the land.

We left our homes in the dark of night

And got back home when it was barely

light.

With the shortage of diesel and prices so high

The truckers quit hauling our daily supply.

Their tempers grew hot and with many a gun

They tried to stop those who wanted to

run.

How this thing turns out is anyone's guess

We'll have to admit we are in a big mess.

With my car out of gas and my boat on the shore

I hope I can mow with my gasoline mower.

# THE RIGHT TO CELEBRATE

## HON. THOMAS N. DOWNING

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1974

Mr. DOWNING. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Edgar F. Shannon, Jr., the president of the University of Virginia, is known throughout the Nation by the mark he has made on our Commonwealth. It has been a great honor for me to have known this fine scholar and educational statesman who, though soon ending his term as president will continue to have a most important influence on the progress of Virginia and of higher education for years to come. On February 9, 1974, Dr. Shannon spoke to the Charter Day at the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Va. It is with a great deal of pleasure that I make these remarks available to my colleagues so that they might have the opportunity, as I have had, to profit from his remarks:

### THE RIGHT TO CELEBRATE

(Talk by Edgar F. Shannon, Jr.)

It is indeed an honor and a pleasure to speak on this auspicious and venerated day at the historic College of William and Mary. I am doubly privileged to become an honorary son of this ancient College. I am grateful for this distinction. I shall always cherish it and the memory of this occasion.

I have enjoyed with your former President, Pat Paschall, many years of friendship and associated endeavors. It has been most gratifying to welcome Tom Graves to his position of leadership in the Commonwealth and to establish immediately warm personal and institutional associations with him.

Yet, however many the heartwarming links among the faculty, students, and alumni of William and Mary and the University of Virginia, they yield, of course, to the supreme conjunction of our two institutions through Thomas Jefferson, your most illustrious graduate and our father and guiding spirit. In marking this 281st anniversary of the granting of the charter of William and Mary, we pay tribute to the early recognition of the way in which the advancement of a new society in a new continent would depend upon higher education. The founding of this College and the birth of an independent nation based on the freeborn rights of Englishmen are inextricably bound up.

It is most appropriate, therefore, that here today we ponder our worthiness to commemorate the country's Bicentennial. As we initiate that observance, we have to consider the extent to which we have earned the right to celebrate the state of our nation 200 years after its noble inception. In saying this, I am reminded of the Red Queen's words to Alice in *Through the Looking Glass*:

"Where do you come from?" said the Red Queen. "And where are you going? Look up, speak nicely, and don't twiddle your fingers all the time."

It is important for Americans to recall where we came from and especially to address ourselves to where we are going. I'll do my best to look up, speak nicely, and not twiddle my fingers!

Virginians have a tendency to live in the past, and perhaps understandably so; our

history is one of the longest and brightest chronicles in the annals of the United States. But the past, rather than constraining us, should give us courage for the future and move us toward the 200th anniversary with evolving plans for overcoming the ills hampering this country, which are of a magnitude as great as those of 1774. Although in size, wealth, and power the United States has progressed far beyond anything the signers of the Declaration of Independence could possibly have conceived, mere self-congratulations are not in order. Virginians should lead the way in rejecting temptations to commercialize our heritage instead of revitalizing its fundamental principles and purposes. Our challenge, here in the crucible of the nation, is to help it rediscover its center—the shared values, which inspire self-discipline and high achievement. As the living generation, we are making the history of the 1970's. Our motivation ought to gather strength and momentum from that of our progenitors.

On May 26, 1774, the first formal legislative action in the chain of events that led directly to independence and nationhood took place in Williamsburg when the House of Burgesses, which had just been dissolved by the Royal Governor, established the Committee of Correspondence to propose to the sister colonies the convening of a national Congress. Nineteen seventy-four is also the bicentennial of Jefferson's famed *Summary View of the Rights of British America*, which led to the high reputation with which he arrived at the Continental Congress and undoubtedly to his being selected as the principal draftsman of the Declaration of Independence.

Before the struggle for independence was over and the Constitution adopted and functioning, there were many years of hardship and discouragement. Yet as we look back today, we cannot fail to be struck by the confidence that the men of 1774 expressed in the potential for human fulfillment, a confidence epitomized by Jefferson's statement that "nothing is beyond the reach of free men."

Such a confidence does not infuse our countrymen today. They are distressed and divided over the Watergate scandals and the possibility of Presidential impeachment, depressed by the energy crisis, pessimistic about the economy, and, worst of all, distrustful of leadership at all levels of government. Indeed, loss of confidence seems to be a prime reason for our present malaise.

Clearly, therefore, one great objective of the Bicentennial must be the restoration of self-confidence, of confidence in each other, and of confidence in government. What better place than Williamsburg for initiating the task of national self-renewal! It was the promise of a future that our forebears resolved to join together in creating which gave them such extraordinary daring and hope. To restore that impetus, displacing the present fear of the future, which encourages selfish, immediate goals and faltering trust among people, is an immediate priority.

Any first steps toward the restoration of national confidence would have to include broad adherence to a core of cohesive values for our society, regenerated individual responsibility, an enlarged understanding of education and its goals, and a vision of the future that could stir Americans to a determined effort to make our nation worthy of celebrating the astonishing achievements of 1776.

Values or principles provided the underlying impulse that makes any society or country live, and, as all of you know as well as I, the actual values practiced by a society may be quite different from those that its members profess.

Too often and too much of late the United

States has reflected false values—the values of success at any price, money above all, winning, and, as Daniel Boorstin has amply documented, a mania for getting there first. These are patently quite different from the basic principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. How can each of us escape some feeling of responsibility for the ethical atmosphere in which Watergate spawned, when our culture promotes an obsession with victory, often by dubious means, in athletics, in politics, and even in foreign policy? In Jefferson's words in the *Summary View*, "the great principles of right and wrong are legible to every reader: to pursue them requires not the aid of many counselors. The whole art of government consists in the art of being honest." Keeping this simple proposition constantly in mind can help Virginia regain her former position of national leadership.

Shared values in the nature of man and the infinite possibilities of human life are imperative for maintaining a sense of community—local, state, and national—and these values come alive not through edict or exhortation but through the moral authority reflected by individuals, both leaders and citizens. Such moral authority becomes an active force through individual and personal commitment and risk.

In our Commonwealth, I think of the moral authority exhibited by Governor Godwin when, convinced of the needs of the people of Virginia, at personal risk and sacrifice he advocated abandonment of "pay-as-you-go" and tirelessly stumped the State on behalf of the referendum for general obligation bonds for buildings for higher education and mental health. To such leadership and moral authority, the people responded affirmatively two to one. The same kind of moral authority was exhibited by Governor Holton in behalf of race relations and for opportunity in education and employment for black citizens during the past four years. The extent to which we attract and include black and other minority citizens and women in the economic, cultural, and political life of this state will be a measure of the degree to which we are entitled to Bicentennial observances and to celebrate the principles of opportunity, liberty, and justice, to which we say we subscribe.

Recently Alexander Solzhenitsyn has offered an inspiring example of willingness to risk his very life for his beliefs. By revealing the oppression and brutality of the Communist government in Russia in his book, *The Gulag Archipelago*, he has dared to tell the truth; and the most powerful totalitarian state in modern times has not been able to and will not be able to silence his message for humanity. He concluded his Nobel Prize speech with this statement:

"ONE WORD OF TRUTH OUTWEIGHS  
THE WORLD"

"On such a seeming'y fantastic violation of the law of the conservation of mass and energy are based both my own activities and my appeal to the writers of the whole world."

Was it not a similar appeal which led the founders of this nation—few in number, who lived widely scattered on the edge of a wilderness inhabited by savages, by our standards poverty-stricken in the resources that they could marshal and with little real power—to arrogate to themselves immense moral authority and to dare to declare principles for their future in which they spoke for all mankind.

In 1963, in an address in the House of Burgesses of the restored capitol here in Williamsburg, Barbara Ward pointed to the boldness and vision of the provincials of 1776. "With breathtaking audacity," she said, "they stood up in this little room and dared to legislate for all mankind . . . They did not say 'we Virginians,' they do not say 'we Americans,' they say 'all men.' 'All men

are equally free and independent,' 'all have certain inherent rights' . . . The dreams of these men were palpably ahead of their tools . . . The disparity did not daunt them. They simply went ahead to create the first free continental society known to human history . . . A second fact of relevance is that the form of debate which was launched in 1776 is now the form of debate for the whole of humanity."

Miss Ward's reference to humanity is a vivid reminder to us of the store that these men set upon human worth and dignity and of the importance of the individual. For them the common goal could be attained only by individual effort, and by sacrifice if necessary. Now, as well, a return to confidence will be attained only through the acceptance of individual responsibility.

Individual responsibility and action are intimately bound up in national confidence and in the self-confidence of each man and woman in our society. In a democratic republic such as ours, leadership is necessary in government and the institutions of our society, but we cannot blame our plight on the lack of leadership in elected and appointed officials, either in the public or private sectors. We cannot accept the notion that there is nothing that an individual can do. Individuals can and do make a difference in our society; the leaders are responsible to the people. It is our duty to hold them responsible.

The Constitution of the United States begins, "We the people . . ." We are the government and "we" means us. Hence the soundness of our society depends, in the final analysis, on the soundness of the people as a whole.

In his memorable Charter Day speech last February, Mr. Colgate Darden perfectly described the essential role of education in the United States and urged a renewed emphasis on the liberal arts. "I have long believed," he said, and I quote, "that all government, regardless of the name by which it is known, tends to tyranny, and unless carefully watched is quite apt to end there. . . . the people themselves are the only reliable guardians of their affairs. . . . Our great responsibility is to educate them for this important task, since each generation must demonstrate anew its capacity to govern."

Education, then, is the third element in the renewal of confidence. There are those who suggest that too much education may be one of the causes of social unrest and discontent in the United States.

Surely the answer is not less education, but improved education. It is the kind and quality of education that are crucial to the vigor of the republic.

Yet how to determine quality? No one would dispute the desirability of quality in education. Indeed, it has become a shibboleth of our time. But the means of determining quality in education is today one of the most urgently debated topics in government, business, and the academy. Unfortunately, the justification and the methods of evaluation for higher education, the segment of education with which I am most directly familiar, are almost entirely statistical and economic. There is an appropriate thrust to establish standards for evaluation, but the measurements are quantitative in terms of financial and systems analysis—faculty: student ratios, square footages of student stations occupied per class hour per week, cost per credit-hour generated. There is little attempt to judge the extent to which human capacities have been enlarged, understanding of man and nature broadened, and a sense of wholeness and harmony, or an appreciation of beauty, attained.

Accountability and productivity are the higher education code words of the moment. Colleges and universities, like business and governments, should be accountable to the auditor for honesty and probity in the handling of funds. But too often accountability

really masks interference and control by governmental and bureaucratic agencies that hamper or destroy educational activities and the very innovation, flexibility, and creativity that both public and private policy-makers insist that they want. If productivity means only reduced funds for education through more credit hours produced at lowered cost per credit hour, we have actually determined nothing in human terms about the educational quality of those hours spent.

There is a story current that illustrates the point I am making. When a rural member of the Wisconsin legislature showed signs of indignation over hearing that faculty members of the University of Wisconsin taught nine class hours a week, the late President, Glenn Frank, of that University responded, "Sir, you are famous for your pedigreed bulls. Would you test their value by the number of hours a week they work?"

The quality of museums, art galleries, and symphony orchestras is not judged by the standards that cost accountants and budget analysts are seeking to apply to higher education. Legislators and Congressmen would consider it impertinent for anyone to suggest that the quality of the legislation they write and adopt should be determined according to the square footage of office space and number of staff assistants per legislator or the cost to the state or the nation per committee hearing hour and floor debate spent per bill passed instead of by what the laws they vote mean in improving the health, safety, and welfare of human beings.

As Stephen K. Bailey has written in an article entitled "Combating the Efficiency Cultists":

" . . . I submit that the prime function of education is not measurable. The ultimate business of education is human freedom."

"Education today must affirm the promise of human life. . . . It must promote all that is ennobling and creative in the human psyche. It must help us posit a society whose ultimate dividends are joy and variety and vitality within the bounds of community, a society in which humanistic critics postulate man not just as he has been or as he is, but as he can be." To think of man as he can be is to believe in the future, which is the fourth element that I see as conducive to a revival of confidence. Belief in the future was a major aspect of that audacity cited by Miss Ward. How often audacity comes to mind in speaking of the men of 1776—the sort of audacity that led Jefferson to build Roman temples in the wilderness for a new university, and to speak of it as becoming a chief bulwark of the human mind in the Western Hemisphere. It was the kind of confidence that Kenneth Clark in our own day has so often declared to be the *sine qua non* for the creation of great art, and indeed for the advancement of civilization.

Just now the future may seem clouded with doubt. Instead of echoing Tennyson's words, "For I dipt into the future far as human eye could see/Saw the Vision of the world and all the wonder that would be," many of our so-called futurists foresee straitened economic circumstances, dwindling resources, and a very limited and constricted prospect for all mankind. Yet even these prophets of gloom express a kind of muted hope, and view the human condition as having attainable possibilities for improvement, if men will but fully employ their capabilities of intellect and spirit, rise above greed and egoism, and labor together in a common purpose. Inspiration of this kind we can derive from our heritage, and we shall have to engender it in the nation in order genuinely to commemorate the two-hundredth anniversary of 1776.

As part of this prelude to the Bicentennial, I think we should call for and indeed insist upon a national renewal of spirit as the essential way to mark the Bicentennial of our country. John Gardner has put the matter plainly, "There is no middle road for the



spirit. We must call for the best or live with the worst."

We are at a point in Virginia, as we are in the nation, of deciding whether we have the necessary courage and enterprise to give our unremitting energy to finding new ways to make individual fulfillment and freedom of our primary goals and to recognize that this is a complex and not a simple task. To look for simplistic answers is to doom our efforts before we start. The values about which I have spoken and the confidence upon which our future must be built will never be won merely by a new organization chart, centralized management, or another consultant's report.

What is required to preserve liberty is perhaps best understood by those like Solzhenitsyn who have been without it or by those who have lost it. Such a man was Dietrich Bonhoeffer, who wrote these words from a German concentration camp in 1943:

"We have been the silent witnesses of evil deeds. . . . Bitter conflicts have made us weary and even cynical. Are we still serviceable? It is not the genius that we shall need, not the cynic, not the misanthropist, not the adroit tactician, but honest, straightforward men. Will our spiritual reserve prove adequate and our candor with ourselves remorseless enough to enable us to find our way back again . . . ?"

Within the people of this nation there is a great reservoir of strength and power for good. The world still looks to America for the fulfillment of its best hopes for humanity. On this Charter Day, it is indeed timely to rededicate ourselves to the elevated vision and yet unattained possibilities for man. It is the human spirit which we must free for its highest development if we are to have the right to celebrate in 1976.

#### TRIBUTE TO JULIA BUTLER HANSEN

### HON. WILLIAM R. COTTER

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1974

Mr. COTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Congresswoman from the State of Washington, JULIA BUTLER HANSEN, who has decided to retire this year after a meritorious 37 years in public service.

During the time which I have been a Member of the House of Representatives, I have developed a deep and abiding respect for the Congresswoman. I shall long remember her success and accomplishments as chairwoman of the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee, on which she served with distinction. Her interests in the preservation of our environment and its energy resources, together with her intensely aware concern for the welfare of our Indian population, assure her an honored place in the memories of her colleagues, and the history of our Nation.

The memorable qualities of Congresswoman HANSEN are further illustrated when one recalls the prominent role which she played in presenting viable reform proposals to the 1972 Democratic Caucus; proposals which insure the increasing effectiveness of Congress in the coming years.

I therefore, take this occasion to honor Congresswoman JULIA BUTLER HANSEN, who accepted the challenges and demands of the House of Representatives, and has successfully met them.

#### NAZARETH COLLEGE: THE GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY OF AN UNUSUAL INSTITUTION

### HON. GARRY BROWN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1974

Mr. BROWN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, Nazareth College, one of the fine Kalamazoo, Mich., area institutions of higher education, will commence its celebration of its first 50 years of service Sunday, March 17, with the dedication of the Nazareth College Performing Arts Center.

It is a genuine privilege to be able to bring this special occasion to the attention of my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives, knowing full well that the reputation of Nazareth College for its highly personalized style of liberal arts education and its continuous classroom program innovation precedes my comments. Nazareth College has contributed markedly to the quality of life of its graduates not only in Michigan's Third Congressional District but throughout the country.

As an institution, it is setting an excellent example not only for other institutions of higher learning but our governmental ones as well in its demonstrated flexibility and growth to meet the changing needs of its constituents, in the case of the college, our young people.

Founded by the Sisters of St. Joseph in 1924, Nazareth College expanded its board of trustees in 1966, and in 1971, the school revised its admissions policy, which up until that time had provided only for the admission of women, in order to provide the benefits of its fine education to men as well. Nazareth College grants the degrees of bachelor of arts, bachelor of science, bachelor of science of nursing and bachelor of social work. Reflective of its emphasis on quality rather than numbers, through 1973, it had awarded only 1,821 baccalaureate degrees and on April 27, 1974, will graduate 17 students, its largest class in its history.

This fall the school will institute an innovative, competency-based, student-directed program in human services leading to degrees certifying professional competency in one of five areas: Health services, social services, education, management and administration, and interdisciplinary studies. Nazareth initiated and has actively supported a highly effective and successful program of collaboration among the two State and two private institutions of higher education in Kalamazoo.

The ability of the college to maintain itself financially is directly attributable to a continuing recognition of the quality of education being provided by this unique institution and this appreciation is, in turn, reflected in the wide financial support coming forth for the college from the very community-at-large in which it is located.

In the 1950's the college initiated a \$7 million building program on its then new campus at Gull and Nazareth Roads in

Kalamazoo. The latest improvement to the campus is the Performing Arts Center made possible by a generous grant from the Kresge Foundation and equally generous contributions from the Kalamazoo community. Its dedication Sunday highlights opening day activities of the special Golden Anniversary Celebration Week at the college and promises, not only to the college but the community as well, a marvelous facility for music, theater, dance, and lectures.

Mr. Speaker, 50 years after its beginning, Nazareth College stands as a leader in higher education. Its graduates and friends understandably stand proud of the college's long list of honors and achievements. I am privileged to be able to join them today on the floor of the House in applauding Nazareth College's first 50 years of service, and I know all my colleagues join me in wishing this most remarkable institution every continuing success in its next 50 years.

#### ESEA—DO AFDC CHILDREN GET COUNTED?

### HON. DOMINICK V. DANIELS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1974

Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS. Mr. Speaker, I have expressed elsewhere my dissatisfaction with the idea that an AFDC child should be treated as though they were only two-thirds of a child. At this point, I only want to raise for the record the question whether many of those AFDC children will not be completely excluded from the distribution formula as reported by the Education and Labor Committee.

The committee formula counts all children in families with total income below the Orshansky poverty level and it counts all children in families with AFDC income above that poverty level for a family of four regardless of family size. Does this mean that all children in AFDC families are counted? As I read the bill, the answer is a resounding "No." If a family has income from AFDC and from other sources and that combined income brings it above the Orshansky poverty level, the children are not counted at all. They are not poor—because poverty is measured by all income; and they are not included in the AFDC count because their income from AFDC is not above the Orshansky poverty level.

These uncounted children are not an insignificant number. In 1971—the latest year for which detailed data are available—40 percent of all AFDC families had income from sources other than AFDC. I do not know what percent of the AFDC families are brought above the poverty level by this nonassistance income but I do know that over 20 percent of all AFDC families had outside income of over \$100 per month—and in States that have AFDC payments approximating 75 percent of poverty that income would be sufficient to exclude them from the count altogether.

It is noteworthy that in California, whose AFDC payments to a family of

four are \$70 per month less than the Orshansky poverty income, over 35 percent of AFDC families have a nonwelfare income of \$75 or more. While I do not have access to the data which shows what percent of AFDC children are totally excluded from the formula, I believe the managers of the bill have an obligation to supply it or else agree to an amendment to include them all.

The failure to count these children leads to some strange results. A family of four in New Jersey receives a basic AFDC payment of \$324 per month and the children are included in the poverty count. If the mother enters the WIN program, the family income is increased by the \$30 per month incentive payment—and it is no longer counted as poor and the children are excluded from consideration in the distribution formula. Do we really want to give the States a financial incentive to keep families out of the WIN program? The same result occurs if the mother takes some low-paying or part-time work. Is that consistent with our efforts to encourage self-reliance?

There is another matter about the count of AFDC children that needs to be brought out into the open. The committee report states:

The richest States in the country will still be the ones which add AFDC children every year. . . .

Again, let me say that that is not my reading of the bill. The "poverty" criterion that is applied to AFDC is a uniform one regardless of family size: while that applied in determining poor children varies by family size. Therefore, only large AFDC families are counted and we all know that the size of AFDC families is declining. If my analysis is right, therefore, the percent of AFDC children in urban States that will qualify from year to year will go down rather than up. Let me illustrate. Under the committee's formula, an AFDC family of five or more will be counted in New Jersey and a family of six or more in California. If current trends continue—and assuming that AFDC payments rise proportionately with the poverty level—the percentage of AFDC families that can qualify under the formula in these States will decline over time. If my reading of the bill is wrong, I think a documented reply for the record is warranted.

#### RAILROADS VITAL FOR RURAL SURVIVAL

**HON. GEORGE M. O'BRIEN**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1974

Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. Speaker, the abandonment of several rural railroad segments, as contemplated in the Secretary of Transportation's report of February 2, 1974, could have a devastating effect on the economy of a large part of the 17th Congressional District of Illinois.

While recognizing that Secretary Brinegar's report was only the first step in a 20-month planning process for the railroad restructuring program authorized by the Regional Rail Reorganization

Act of 1973, I am, nevertheless, deeply concerned about its implications for business, labor, agriculture, and the consuming public in the rural portions of my district.

The U.S. Railway Association, created by the act, will design the new system, but Congress wisely provided for public participation in the planning process through a series of hearings conducted by the new Rail Services Planning Office of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

I testified March 11 in Chicago at one of the first of these hearings. Railroads provide the most efficient and economical means of shipping grain, fertilizer, coal, and many other bulk provides. The survival of many rural communities is dependent on continued rail service. In fact, the railroads are vital to their economic survival. My statement at the ICC hearings follows:

TESTIMONY OF U.S. REPRESENTATIVE GEORGE M. O'BRIEN

Mr. Chairman, my name is George M. O'Brien. I am a Member of Congress representing the 17th District of Illinois which includes Kankakee, Iroquois and Will counties and most of Bloom Township in Cook County.

The Secretary of Transportation's report of February 1, 1974, on rail service in the Midwest and Northeast listed 2,650 miles of rail line in Illinois as potentially excess. In Iroquois and Kankakee, this includes the entire route of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad and segments of Illinois Central Gulf, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Norfolk & Western, Louisville & Nashville and the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific.

Will County is in the Chicago zone where no excess lines were designated because the area was judged to be too complex for analysis. Presumably, the Chicago zone could be affected during the later stages of the restructuring process.

I am deeply concerned as to the effects these suggested line closings would have on business, labor, agriculture and the consuming public in our area. There are 45 to 50 grain elevators, fertilizer and fuel distribution points located along the "excess" lines. These businesses often represent the only industry and source of employment in the community.

In expressing this concern, I recognize that Secretary Brinegar's report is merely the starting point for the task of designing a new railroad system for 17 midwestern and northeastern states of our country. The law providing for this new system allowed him only 30 days to prepare his preliminary recommendations. Of necessity, the recommendations were based solely on a statistical study of traffic volumes. At this initial stage the Department of Transportation planners had no input whatever on the economic effects of rail abandonments or the availability of other transportation modes to provide essential services. In fact, Mr. Chairman, this is why we are here today, to provide that input on the adverse effects that would inevitably flow from abandoning some of the lines designated "potentially excess" in the preliminary report.

The Congress, in passing the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973 (Public Law 93-238), clearly intended the planners of the new system to consider the economic importance of the branch lines to the communities they serve. Indeed, among the eight goals which the planners were directed to consider in formulating the final system plan were these:

"(2) the establishment and maintenance of a rail service system adequate to meet the rail transportation needs and service requirements of the region;"

"(4) the preservation, to the extent con-

sistent with other goals, of existing patterns of service by railroads (including short-line and terminal railroads), and of existing railroad trackage in areas in which fossil fuel natural resources are located, and the utilization of those modes of transportation in the region which require the smallest amount of scarce energy resources and which can most efficiently transport energy resources."

With regard to goal (4), it should be noted that the committees of Congress completed their substantive work on the legislation that became the Regional Rail Reorganization Act before the looming threat of an energy crisis became actual. Yet they were mindful of the fact that rail transportation is more saving of scarce petroleum fuels than other modes.

One of the elevator concerns in my district, the Herscher Grain Company at Herscher, Illinois, has provided some most illuminating figures on this point. Herscher is located on one of the Illinois Central Gulf's "potentially excess" lines. The elevator manager, Raymond W. Cotter, estimates that it would take 4,910 semi-trailer trucks to haul the amount of grain shipped by the company last year in 430 railroad cars. These trucks, Mr. Cotter figures, would need almost 123,000 gallons of fuel to haul his grain alone.

Another objective of the planners is to create "a financially self-sustaining rail service system." The argument that the railroad's financial plight has been caused mainly by the branch line services they are required to perform may turn out to be a myth. A Massachusetts study has shown that one New England railroad could save \$1.6 million in costs annually by abandoning 370 miles of branch line. However, the abandonments also would cost the railroad \$2.1 million annually in lost revenues—a net loss of \$500,000.

What many people who talk glibly of branch lines' being a massive drain on railroad finances do not understand is that a major portion of main line traffic originates on branch line points, traffic the railroads would lose if the branch lines were abandoned.

The Kankakee County Farm Bureau, in discussing this point with me, forecast that agricultural shippers on any abandoned lines probably would end up moving their grain by truck directly to market rather than to nearby rail junctions.

Branch line shippers are faced with the fact that for bulk goods like grain, fertilizer, coal, lumber and the like, railroads are far more economical and efficient than other carriers. Many of the more than 100 letters which I have received from farmers and shippers in Kankakee and Iroquois counties cite this as the reason for their opposition to the suggested cutback in their present rail services.

With regard to the cost of such cutbacks to the farmer, the Cissna Park Chamber of Commerce in Iroquois county estimates that he would lose about 10 cents on each bushel of grain in increased transportation costs while having to pay more for fertilizer, farm machinery and the other goods if shippers have to rely solely on trucks.

Markwalder-Price Grain Company in Cissna Park forecast that elevators along the Villa Grove-Cissna Park branch of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad could drop in value by 50 per cent or more if that stretch is abandoned.

The outlook for the Kankakee Service Company, a major farm supply co-op in Kankakee County, is even gloomier. Richard Gustafson, the manager, wrote that three of his company's fertilizer plants located on an Illinois Central Gulf branch would have to shut down if the line is abandoned. He said that fuel shortages and weight limits on access roads to the plants would make it impossible to continue operations at these plants by using trucks instead of rail cars.

Almost all of the letters argued that



branch lines could generate more revenues if more cars were available. For instance, a survey of eleven shippers along a stretch of the Illinois Central Gulf showed that they loaded a total of 3,578 rail cars in 1972 and 1973 but would have loaded almost twice that number if they had been available.

I trust the planners of the new system will give due weight to the freight car shortage in assessing the economic factors affecting rail service in rural areas.

Obviously, the restructuring we have begun is a complex undertaking, as Congress realized in setting up the procedure we are following this morning. We are working toward the development of a new, independent and profitable rail system. In achieving that goal, we must not neglect the people whom that system is being designed to serve by discontinuing rail service essential to their economic survival.

## HELPING VULNERABLE AMERICANS

### HON. JOHN BRADEMÁS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1974

Mr. BRADEMÁS. Mr. Speaker, in today's Washington Star-News appears a column by the distinguished Commentator Carl T. Rowan commenting on the importance to the vulnerable groups in our society—the poor, children, the elderly, and American Indians and Alaskan Natives—of the work directed by Stanley B. Thomas, Jr., Assistant Secretary for Human Development of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Mr. Speaker, as Mr. Rowan points out, Mr. Thomas directs programs providing services to older citizens under the Older Americans Act, to children under Headstart and child abuse legislation, and for Indians and Alaskan Natives under the Native American program. Altogether, Mr. Thomas directs a budget which will total \$725 million next year according to the President's 1975 budget proposals.

And since I have in the past, Mr. Speaker, taken the officials of this administration sharply to task for the fashion in which they have ignored the intent of Congress in implementing the law of the land, I want, today, to pay tribute to Stan Thomas and his colleagues within the Office of Human Development for their efforts to make life better for millions of vulnerable Americans.

Mr. Speaker, the article to which I have made reference follows:

#### HELPING "THE VULNERABLE"

(By Carl T. Rowan)

A 31-year-old black graduate of Yale is helping to prove that there is something of a "heart" in the Nixon administration where this country's neediest people are concerned.

For almost a year Stanley B. Thomas Jr., has held a new job as assistant secretary for Human Development in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. You should have heard of him and his programs, but probably haven't. He has done a highly creditable job of ensuring that all compassionate concern for what Thomas calls "the vulnerable Americans" did not disappear in the wreckage of the old Kennedy-Johnson anti-poverty programs.

The "vulnerable" people to whom Thomas devotes his attention are the nation's children, its aging, its youth who are overly ex-

posed to crime and delinquency, its mentally retarded and the American Indians and Alaskan natives who benefit from the Native American program. Thomas points out proudly that contrary to early wide-spread fears, the highly touted preschool Head Start program has not been allowed to wither away. In fact, Head Start is the principal program of his Office of Child Development and will cost \$446 million in fiscal 1975, an increase of \$38 million. He is seeking a three-year extension of Head Start.

More important, Thomas is now principal adviser to HEW Secretary Caspar Weinberger on the billions of dollars spent by other divisions of HEW on social and welfare services for children.

That gives Thomas "clout," something very few blacks have held in federal government these last few years.

Thomas also speaks proudly of progress in assisting the aging. "We will be feeding 210,000 elderly by June 30," he said, "feeding them a meal a day where they can eat with other elderly people, which is important."

Thomas is acutely aware that many people over 60 suffer simply because they don't know what help is available or how to get it. So his Administration on Aging initiated Project Alert to find as many elderly people as possible and inform them of their rights under HEW.

This articulate, exceptionally able young man expresses concern that far more Americans than the aged languish in despair because they don't know how to cope with a faceless bureaucracy. One of his priorities is to set up a network of community centers to which people can go for direction, advice, direct assistance in cutting red tape.

Encouraged and prodded by Weinberger, Thomas and his colleagues have put special emphasis on dealing with the rash of runaway children and easing the growing problem of abused and battered children.

"An abused child's family needs many kinds of help," says Thomas.

All in all, Thomas is in direct charge of programs that will cost \$725 million next year. That's not bad for a young black whom most Americans never heard of.

That Weinberger has given him this authority and listens to his advice about the expenditure of billions more leads to two important observations:

1) People and the images they project are often dictated by their circumstances and roles. When Weinberger was in the Office of Management and Budget he obviously viewed his job as one of keeping the purse strings pulled tight. He won a solid reputation as a scrooge where social programs were concerned.

Now that his mandate is to look out for the health, education and welfare of the nation Weinberger is suddenly the one who pushes for an extension of Head Start, and for more governmental action on the problems of runaways and child abuse.

2) Even when the White House is fundamentally hostile toward minorities and the poor, a superbly trained minority person with integrity can still make a mark on the system.

Thomas has proven this. And that is why his Office of Human Development is high on the list of programs and people in HEW which deserve the eye and the attention of all of us.

## MY RESPONSIBILITY AS A CITIZEN

### HON. RICHARD W. MALLARY

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1974

Mr. MALLARY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my col-

leagues in the House a speech written and delivered by a young Vermonter, Wendy Forbes. Miss Forbes was selected to represent the State of Vermont in the Voice of Democracy Contest sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars. She is 16 years of age and attends Chelsea High School in Chelsea, Vt. I find it encouraging to know that Miss Forbes, along with 500,000 other young Americans participating in this contest, have expressed their faith in our country and its democratic system. Miss Forbes has eloquently stated her feelings toward her duties as an American citizen in the following speech:

#### MY RESPONSIBILITY AS A CITIZEN

"Ours is not to question why; ours is but to do or die."

"America—love it or leave it."

"My country, right or wrong."

As I see these phrases, they represent the traditional view of the responsibilities of a citizen. Patriotic, blind loyalty and acceptance used to be what was thought best in a citizen. Now, I think the viewpoint has changed. People are more willing to look their country straight in the eye and say, "I see you; you see me; now let's find what we can do for each other."

Citizenship isn't a one-way street . . . or it shouldn't be. It is hard to draw the line between working for our country, and having it work for us. Things I believe in doing for my country, I do so that it can work better for me. I feel that a country is basically its people. The people hold its entire fate, along with theirs, in their hands. What they decide for it, they decide for themselves—and vice-versa.

There are many things wrong in this country, and I, personally, feel that my responsibility today as a citizen is to try to change these things. The people have the power to do this, and I think it is essential that they realize it.

The country is in dire need of revised principles and strengthened, unified character, and I think it's up to each citizen to search himself and his country for weaknesses in behavior.

We must come together and communicate our thoughts and grievances to one another. We must search together for a common goal and solutions to our problems. We must learn and strive to understand, opening ourselves up to new ideas. We must be totally knowledgeable about the things of which we speak. We must love our country and our fellow man, and most of all, our world, so much that we will never tire until it is as near perfect as it can be.

Perhaps we will even try to contradict Lincoln's words and "please all of the people all of the time."

I will try, as a responsible citizen, as much as I am able, in whatever way I am able, to bring about these goals in which I believe. I want to see the old traditions of the people cowering before their government and countries fearing one another give way to new ones of clear-thought, freedom, and unity.

I think perhaps responsibility in a citizen is simply recognizing his own and his country's potential and putting them together for the benefit of both.

## DR. RALPH BARONE PUSHES SOLAR RESEARCH

### HON. EDWARD J. PATTEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1974

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, one of my most talented and respected constitu-

March 13, 1974

ents, Dr. Ralph P. Barone, of Colonia, N.J., recently made an interesting statement on the importance of applying more Federal funds to the less familiar technologies, such as solar and geothermal power generation.

I was especially interested in Dr. Barone's statement, because I was one of the cosponsors in the House of the Solar Heating and Cooling Demonstration Act. With the hope that my colleagues will find Dr. Barone's remarks as interesting as I did, particularly in light of the current energy crisis, I insert the article from the Daily Journal of Elizabeth, N.J., entitled, "Barone Pushes Solar Research":

#### BARONE PUSHES SOLAR RESEARCH

Dr. Ralph P. Barone, vice president of the National Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, said today that President Richard M. Nixon's energy program needs more funding.

"It contains some positive features, but it does not go far enough," said Barone, president of Envirotech Inc. in Woodbridge.

"Although the \$1.8 billion research program represents an amount almost double that which was allocated last year, it appears that most of the research funds will be directed to oil shale and coal research because they have promise of a quick payoff in increasing domestic energy supplies," he explained.

"While I am in favor of research priority in these areas, I am disappointed that sufficient federal funding is apparently not being applied to the less familiar technologies, such as solar and geothermal power generation. The National Science Foundation's 1974 solar energy budget, for example, is only \$13.2 million.

"In my judgment, the use of solar energy to heat and cool homes is much closer to reality than most people think."

Dr. Barone said that the technology for simple heating and cooling of residential buildings is already at hand.

"The major challenge is to direct the technology into the nation's commercial mainstream."

He pointed out that if the majority of homes in the country were wholly or partly heated by a solar energy collection system, more than 20 to 50 per cent of all the energy now being used for homes could be saved.

Dr. Barone explained that most of the simpler solar energy systems follow the same basic format.

"A black heat-collecting surface is erected facing the sunlight. A liquid, usually water, is forced next to the surface and then, after being heated by the sun's rays, is circulated through pipes in the house.

"Thick, insulated storage tanks provide for the storage of heated water. This is used during the night or when there is little or no sunlight."

According to Dr. Barone, there already are thousands of small solar-powered water heaters in existence. Figures recently supplied by the United Nations Resources Division indicate that 400,000 such heaters are in use in Japan and 25,000 in the United States.

He also noted that Honeywell Inc. has embarked on an experimental program which will utilize solar-powered heating and cooling units in a mobile research laboratory to collect performance data in a variety of climatic and geographical conditions.

Dr. Barone cautioned that, even though money is the first requirement of a successful research program, careful planning is a close second.

"Just because less familiar technologies have not yet acquired strong industrial lobbies in Washington, they should not be overlooked."

## ENERGY CRISIS

### HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1974

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, while we explore ways to solve the energy crisis, I believe my colleagues will find of interest a survey I made of the service station operators in my congressional district.

It appears this important small business group has been severely affected and I wish to call to the Members' attention the following statement, including a summary of the results of the survey, which I presented to the Special Small Business Problems Subcommittee of the House Select Committee on Small Business during its hearing on "Small Business and the Energy Shortage":

STATEMENT BY CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM L. HUNGATE (D-Mo.)

Mr. Chairman, I join in welcoming the participants in today's important hearing as their contributions will greatly help us in obtaining the facts necessary in seeking solutions to the energy crisis and its effects on small business.

I believe this is an appropriate time for me to discuss the results of a survey I have made of service station operators in my Congressional District in Missouri. We received over 20% response to the more than 500 questionnaires we sent, and I would like to submit the results to the Subcommittee for its consideration of the effects the energy shortage has had on this small business group.

With 116 stations responding they represent all parts of the Ninth District of Missouri (20 counties along the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers from St. Louis to Iowa) and the results provide a good overview of the gasoline situation in a large Midwest area.

Since the questionnaire is rather extensive, I will now summarize the results and request permission to insert the full tabulation in the hearing record.

#### Summary of gasoline survey to service station operators, based on 116 responses

Gasoline supplied to service stations has been cut an average of 24%, and approximately 80% of those replying believe their supply will be cut further;

Only 55 percent believe there is a real energy crisis, while 45% of the men who actually pump the gas believe there is no real energy crisis;

According to the responses, 50% (or 58) attribute the chief cause of the energy crisis to "Major oil companies' exclusive control on production and distribution," while another 33% (or 36) believe the cause is "Ineffective Federal regulations, planning and administration;"

The service station operator's cost per gallon has increased an average of 31%;

The cost to their customers has increased an average of 11¢ per gallon for high test and low test, and 14¢ per gallon for diesel fuel;

Gross income decreased an average of 26% from gasoline sales of 59 stations reporting; 20% from repair & maintenance work of 41 stations reporting; and 21% from tires, batteries & accessories of 46 stations reporting;

Net profit decreased an average of 25 percent from gasoline sales of 59 stations reporting; 18% from repair & maintenance work of 38 stations reporting; and 20% from tires, batteries & accessories of 43 stations reporting;

As a consequence of the energy crisis, 67 full time and 100 part-time service station employees have been laid-off;

Before the energy crisis, there were 74 stations operating 100 or more hours per week; now there are only 10;

Service stations have cut back an average of 40 hours per week on selling gasoline; and

Of the responses, 50 believe the single item that would have the greatest impact on resolving the energy situation is to "Relax the environmental regulations (increase use of coal, relax anti-pollution device regulations, etc.); followed by 44 for "Let the free market work its will".

Additional comments provided indicate there are widely divergent views on the situation. For example, blame for the energy crisis includes collusion of major oil companies and Republican administration; previous years' gas wars; politics and big business; too much government control. To solve the crisis additional suggestions include: make major oil companies get out of the retail market; have no Federal control—let supply and demand work; stop tax breaks for big companies; get off oil companies' back.

Many others elaborated on the difficulties the energy crisis has brought to their station such as one who cut his own profit to keep his employees and another who lost two employees and had to put his wife to work in the station. Another operator was concerned that with the priorities set he cannot supply his customers.

Perhaps the most pointed comment came from a Pike County service station operator who said: "If I had the intelligence to resolve the energy situation, I wouldn't be pumping gas and putting up with the public to make a living."

It appears that many service station operators are caught carrying a large part of the energy crisis burden while neither the government nor industry has yet assured them about the future. We should keep in mind that these small businessmen are the ones who are hardest hit by public reaction as they must deal directly with them. One station operator sums this problem up well. He comments on the Federal Energy Office directing the station operator to do everything they want to conserve gas such as don't sell to anyone with ½ tank or more, limit amount of sale, no Sunday sales, odd and even license plates, etc. He remarks: "If they want to control it, then let them do it. But don't make us the goat. Someone should consider the station operator soon, or all that will be left will be those on salary by oil companies. This is eliminating a good number of small businessmen."

We must consider this large number of small businessmen and the jobs they provide as well as the services they offer the public. These service station operators must receive fair treatment and have the assurance of a viable future.

## MICHIGAN RAIL SERVICE

### HON. ROBERT P. GRIFFIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, March 13, 1974

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. President, on March 4, 1974, the Rail Services Planning Office of the Interstate Commerce Commission began hearings in Detroit, Mich., on a reorganization proposal by the Department of Transportation which, if implemented, would severely reduce rail service in Michigan.

As I pointed out in a statement presented at the hearings, if the proposal should be put into effect, Michigan would lose service on 2,275 miles of track, or ap-



proximately 37 percent of the rail lines in our State. Such a sharp reduction in rail service would have a serious adverse impact on the economy of our whole State, but the effect could be devastating for many of the 300 communities that would be cut off completely from rail service.

I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the statement I presented be printed in the RECORD.

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

STATEMENT BY U.S. SENATOR ROBERT P. GRIFFIN

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to present a statement concerning the recommendations made by the Department of Transportation with respect to rail service in Michigan.

I understand, of course, that such recommendations do not have the effect of law; and that the DOT report represents only a first step in a proposed plan of reorganization for seven major bankrupt railroads, including the Penn Central, in the Midwest and Northeast. Unfortunately, however, if some of the report's recommendations were to be implemented, large segments of Michigan's economy could become bankrupt—in- stead of the railroads.

Of special concern is the fact that the recommendations appear to single out Michigan for disproportionate cutbacks in rail service. Under the DOT proposal, 2,275 miles of track, or approximately 37% of all rail lines in Michigan, would be abandoned—that's more than any of the 16 other States covered by the report except New Hampshire.

Particularly disturbing is the unreasonable cutback proposed for large portions of the Lower Peninsula. About 300 communities throughout the State would be cut off from rail service if the proposal were implemented.

The DOT recommendations go so far as to recommend that all rail service on the western side of the State between Manistee and Mackinaw City be completely eliminated. Another area that would be hard-hit is the Thumb of Michigan which would lose substantially all of its existing rail service.

In addition, the report would effectively isolate the Upper Peninsula by cutting its rail link to the rest of the State. The report makes this recommendation despite the fact that none of the bankrupt railroads operate in that region.

A disturbing aspect of the DOT report is that its recommendations are based only on rail traffic volume for one year, 1972. Consequently, the figures do not reflect trends in rail service nor do they reflect changes since 1972. Furthermore, there is no indication as to whether trucks or other substitute transportation would be available or even suitable to replace lost rail service.

Obviously, if the bankrupt railroads are to be restored to economic health, some lines will have to be abandoned, particularly lines that are duplicative or unnecessary. But the DOT report goes too far and it places too much emphasis on the well-being of the railroads at the expense of local communities.

When the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973 was enacted, Congress took pains to write into the bill several goals to be achieved. Regrettably, the DOT report has focused on only one of those goals—the creation of a "financially self-sustaining rail service system in the region."

Ignored by the report are these equally important goals, as outlined in section 206 of the Act:

"The preservation, to the extent consistent with the other goals of existing patterns of service by railroads . . . and the utilization of those modes of transportation in the region which require the smallest amount of

scarce energy resources and which can most efficiently transport energy resources. . . ."

"The minimization of job losses and associated increases in unemployment and community benefit costs in areas in the region presently served by rail service."

In view of these goals, it is more than ironic—it is tragic—that the most severe cutbacks proposed are aimed at some of the most economically depressed areas of Michigan.

Since creation of the Upper Great Lakes Regional Commission in 1967, considerable effort has been made to stimulate the economy in Michigan's Upper Peninsula as well as in the northern half of the Lower Peninsula. Unemployment rates in that part of the State have consistently remained above 10 per cent—and one of the major reasons has been the lack of adequate transportation.

As the Upper Great Lakes Regional Commission stated in its annual report for fiscal year 1973:

"One of the Upper Great Lakes Region's most basic problems is its remoteness from national markets and nearby population centers. All of the basic planning reports for development of the Region have cited the need for improved transportation linkages with the southern portions of the three states and the industrial centers to the south and east."

At another point, the Commission took note of the progress being made in rail transportation:

"Through the medium of multiple-car, full train and unit-train movement of bulk freight. One of the largest gains in transportation has been the full-train movement of coal from Montana to the Region, and further gains may be anticipated when full-fledged unit-train operation is established not only for inbound bulk movements but also for outbound bulk movements."

Thus, it would make little sense to sever one of the key links in the future growth of Northern Michigan and, in fact, of the entire State.

Fortunately, the recommendations in the DOT report are not final. To assure that all interests are adequately considered, Congress deliberately established the Rail Services Planning Office in the Interstate Commerce Commission to review the DOT proposals before a final rail plan is drawn up by the newly created U.S. Railway Association.

As a matter of fact, when Congress passed the Regional Rail Reorganization Act, it mandated the ICC Office to look after the interests of communities and shippers. In the Senate-House Conference Report on that legislation it was emphasized that:

"The Office is specifically assigned the responsibility of properly protecting the interests of communities and users of rail services who might not otherwise be adequately represented. . . ."

Since, so far as Michigan is concerned, the DOT recommendations do not adequately represent the interests of local communities, I strongly urge that your Office take steps to see that the recommendations are appropriately revised. Thank you.

## ARMY COMMUNICATIONS COMMAND, A DECADE IN ARIZONA

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1974

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to call to the attention of my colleagues a recent military event of sig-

nificance—the 10th anniversary of the Army Communications Command—the Army's worldwide communications-electronics organization commanded by Maj. Gen. Jack A. Albright, with headquarters at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

ACC—originally known as STRATCOM—was created as a major Army field command on March 1, 1964. Since its inception, "The Voice of the Army" has grown into a network of more than 30,000 dedicated personnel spanning the globe.

In a period of rapidly changing technology, the Army Communications Command has established a communications capability never before possessed by the Army. The command has become an indispensable part of our national defense effort.

On February 28, The Arizona Daily Star, Tucson, published a feature story on ACC detailing its responsibilities and accomplishments. In its relatively brief history, ACC has made many contributions to America's defense. Because of its reputation of professionalism and excellence, the organization has assumed even greater responsibilities than ever before.

I am certain that my colleagues will find this article of interest, and I take great pleasure in having the article printed in the RECORD with my remarks:

### FORT COMMAND PLANS BIRTHDAY

FORT HUACHUCA.—Rapid, reliable and responsive communications!

This is the around-the-clock responsibility of the worldwide U.S. Army Communications Command which celebrates its 10th Anniversary Friday.

Based here since mid-1967 (it was formerly located at Washington, D.C.), ACC is a major Army Command whose global mission is to manage the Army's portion of the Defense Communications System. This includes the engineering, installation, operation and maintenance of major facilities and transmission media in the Department of Defense long-haul communications systems.

The March 1 birthday observance for the command notes 10 years of activity and growth that has seen the organization grow from an initial personnel strength of some 4,000 to a Vietnam peak of about 50,000 communicators with operations spanning the world. Its manpower today numbers about 30,000.

Commanded by Maj. Gen. Jack A. Albright, ACC accomplished its global telecommunications mission with the assistance of subordinate field commands located in the continental U.S., Alaska, the Panama Canal Zone area, Europe and in the Pacific.

Each of these subordinate commands, in turn, has other organizations under its direction and control to assure an efficient and fast-reacting global communications system.

Largest of the field commands is ACC-CONUS (for continental U.S.) at Ft. Ritchie, Md. Its mission emphasizes both the support provided the National Military Command in Washington, D.C., and communications for all Army posts and organizations throughout CONUS.

Among other things, ACC-CONUS operates the Washington-Moscow "hotline" which is being upgraded as a satellite direct communications line. The command also provides support for the nation's Civil Defense warning system.

In addition, ACC has assumed the responsibility in recent months for air traffic control at Army sites worldwide. The new mission calls for the command operating and maintaining the tower facilities, navigation

aids and runway lighting facilities at nearly 90 Army airfields and heliports on a global basis.

### THREE SYRACUSANS HONORED FOR WORK IN DRUG REHABILITATION

#### HON. WILLIAM F. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1974

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, it comes as no surprise to anyone that drug addiction is one of this country's major domestic problems. According to the National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information, drug addiction is now costing this country \$8 billion a year. The national clearinghouse estimates there are more than 200,000 heroin addicts in the United States and that each stole an average of \$150 a day through bad checks, mailbox robberies, credit card thefts, and swindles.

There are many people working toward an end to this problem and three of those people, in Syracuse, have recently been honored for their efforts in the field of drug rehabilitation. An article in the Syracuse Post-Standard detailed those efforts and the awards and I would like to share that article with my colleagues: CATHOLIC CHARITIES TO HONOR TRIO IN DRUG REHABILITATION

Three persons responsible for St. Mary's Hospital drug rehabilitation program will be honored by Catholic Charities at its second annual Community Appreciation Dinner Sunday, March 17.

They are Sister M. Wilhelmina, hospital administrator; Dr. Ronald Dougherty, director of the rehabilitation program; and Mrs. Frances Blumkin, administrative coordinator of the methadone-maintenance program.

The three will receive the Msgr. Charles J. Brady Award, named for last year's award recipient. The dinner will be held in Hotel Syracuse at 6 p.m.

"These three individuals exemplify the 'exceptional service to people' which was our prime criterion," stated Robert J. Alexander, dinner co-chairman, in making the announcement.

"They have in three short years developed a program which has served to rehabilitate hundreds of drug users to useful, productive lives."

Mrs. Amelia Greiner, co-chairman with Martin Kendrick of the awards committee said, "The award will cite Sister Wilhelmina for her remarkable response to a pressing community need in making an entire unit and staff available for such a program, Mrs. Blumkin for her superior dedication to people and their human needs and Dr. Dougherty for his inspired development and direction of the entire program."

The hospital's three-pronged drug program includes detoxification, methadone-maintenance and after-care.

In the detoxification program, about 160 persons a year are treated.

Of 65 individuals currently in the methadone-maintenance program, 75% have been able to resume employment as a result of their rehabilitative treatment.

The after-care program involves a Mini-Clinic operated Thursday afternoons and Friday evenings, where follow-up counseling, treatment and advocacy measures are provided for more than 100 persons.

Sister Wilhelmina, administrator of St. Mary's since 1969, was administrator of St. Joseph's Hospital from 1951 until 1969 and for eight years prior to that director of its School of Nursing.

She holds an RN degree from St. Elizabeth Hospital School of Nursing in Utica, a B.S. and M.A. from Catholic University of America in Washington, and a certificate in hospital administration from St. Louis University. She is a Fellow of the American College of Hospital Administrators.

Dr. Dougherty is a 1954 graduate of LeMoine College and of Upstate Medical Center in 1958. After internship at St. Joseph's Hospital and surgical residency at Upstate, he entered private family practice in 1960.

He is chairman of the committee on Drug Abuse of the state Academy of Family Physicians and is a member of the Onondaga Medical Society's Committee on Drug Abuse and the City-County Drug Abuse Commission.

He serves on the county Mental Health Commission and is a Diplomat of the American Board of Family Practice. He, his wife Lucille and their three daughters reside on Woodlawn Drive in Brewerton.

Mrs. Blumkin, a 1936 graduate of Crouse-Irving Hospital School of Nursing, spent 37 years in the field of obstetrical nursing before assuming her present position in July, 1973.

She was head nurse in the obstetrical department at St. Mary's for five years and as supervisor of the obstetrical department for nineteen years. She became assistant to the director of nurses in 1961 and in 1972 was named director of the in-service program.

During the past 10 years she has continued her nursing education in special courses at Wayne State University College of Nursing in Detroit, St. Vincent's Hospital in Erie, University College, and at hospital association-sponsored institutes.

Mrs. Blumkin resides at 609 Delmar Place with her husband, Arthur. They have one daughter, Mrs. Cindy Reith of Schenectady.

### ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, HER DAY; A PERSONAL ALBUM

#### HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1974

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, no doubt at this point in history, the memory of Eleanor Roosevelt has begun to fade from the minds of many Americans. For many younger Americans Eleanor Roosevelt is nothing but a name vaguely associated with her more famous husband. Ironically, with the women's movement in full gear, Eleanor Roosevelt seems to be largely ignored as a model and inspiration for young women in this country.

Now, A. David Gurewitsch, for many years Eleanor Roosevelt's personal physician, has published "Eleanor Roosevelt, Her Day," a photographic tribute to her memory. Gurewitsch, himself, is responsible for the fine collection of photographs of Mrs. Roosevelt in her later but still vigorous years. He comments on his photographs and reveals respect and great affection for this truly remarkable woman.

Dr. William Korey has contributed a statement about one of Eleanor Roosevelt's finest accomplishments: Her contribution to the creation of the United

Nation's Human Rights Declaration. The United Nations recently observed the 25th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Mrs. Roosevelt's belief that the Declaration's principles apply to all peoples and all nations serves as a continual source of inspiration to the United Nations in its efforts to promote and protect human rights.

"Eleanor Roosevelt, Her Day" is a fine reminder of a woman who embodied the true spirit of humanity, whose life was eloquent testimony to the contributions of women in American history.

### MARYLAND RESOLUTION COMMEMORATES VIETNAM MISSING IN ACTION

#### HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1974

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, recently, the Maryland Senate and House of Delegates passed resolutions commemorating the first anniversary of the ceasefire in Vietnam and particularly remembering the 1,200 American servicemen including 31 from Maryland, who remain missing in action in Southeast Asia.

The families of these men continue to live in the agony of not knowing the fate of their loved ones continually hoping that their men will not be forgotten.

I insert this resolution in the RECORD at this point and urge the U.S. Government to continue its diligent efforts to determine the whereabouts of these men.

The resolution follows:

#### SENATE RESOLUTION No. 20

A Senate resolution concerning Cease-fire in Viet Nam for the purpose of commemorating the first anniversary of the cease-fire in Viet Nam, January 27, 1973, and remembering, with sympathy, the prisoners of war or listed as missing in action, paying tribute to these men through the Maryland Freedom Tree on the State House Grounds as a living memorial and by an annual resolution

Whereas, It is important that Americans remember and pay tribute to their fellow countrymen who have fought and died in the long war in Southeast Asia with the hope that all men may someday live in peace; and

Whereas, More than 1,200 Americans who were captured or listed as missing in action in Southeast Asia have not yet been returned or even accounted for; and

Whereas, Of 42 men with families in Maryland who were listed as prisoners or missing in action at the time of the cease-fire only 11 have returned, leaving 31 unaccounted for; and

Whereas, No information has been provided about these men; including 50 men previously listed as prisoners; the remains of 60 men said to have died in captivity and not yet returned to their families; and the 1,200 men listed as missing in action about whom there is still no information; and

Whereas, These 1,200 missing Americans account for more than two-thirds of those listed one year ago as prisoners or missing in action and little is being done by the United States government to determine the fate of



these men and ease the years-long anguish of their families; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, by the Senate of Maryland, That its members express their feelings of greatest sympathy for the more than 1,200 families all across this country who continue to live with the incredible agony of not knowing where their husbands, sons and fathers are, and whether they are dead or alive; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Senate of Maryland continue to pay tribute to these men through an annual resolution in the Senate and through the Maryland Freedom Tree, now growing on the State House lawn as a living memorial to all prisoners and missing in action; and be it further

*Resolved*, That copies of this Resolution be sent to Maryland Senators Charles Mathias and J. Glenn Beall; members of the Maryland delegation to the U.S. House of Representatives; the U.S. Secretaries of State and Defense; the U.S. Representative to the United Nations; the Maryland Chapter, National League of Families of American Prisoners of War and Missing in Southeast Asia; the national office of VIYA (Voices in Vital America); Le Duc Tho of North Viet Nam; M. Phoumi Vongvichit of Laos; and Col. William W. Tombough, Chief of the U.S. Delegation to the Four Power Joint Military Team in Paris, and families of Maryland men who have been prisoners or who are missing in action in Southeast Asia.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE GENTLEWOMAN FROM WASHINGTON, JULIA BUTLER HANSEN

**HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1974

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, I want to join with the many Members of the House of Representatives in paying tribute to the distinguished gentlewoman

from Washington, Mrs. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN.

It has been my privilege and pleasure to serve with Mrs. HANSEN on the Committee on Appropriations and, for a time, on the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations. Her commonsense response to problems both foreign and domestic has impressed and inspired Members on both sides of the aisle.

JULIA HANSEN also serves as chairman of the Interior Subcommittee, notably serving as the first of her sex to be assigned to chair a subcommittee in either the House of Representatives or the U.S. Senate. She has done an outstanding job in a leadership position and has always been responsive to the needs of our congressional districts.

Mrs. HANSEN is a product of a genuine western heritage. She is a product of 37 years of elective service to the people at the city, State and Federal levels. All of this experience has combined in our madame chairman to produce a political intelligence that is rare, even in this body. She knows what it is all about; she knows how to get things done.

Her State of Washington and the entire Pacific Northwest will surely miss her effective representation in the Congress. However, I have a feeling they will still benefit from her drive and leadership as she returns to Cathlamet. Things had better be ship-shape there, or else.

Along with other Members of Congress, I was amused by Mrs. HANSEN's remarks on announcing her decision to leave the House. Each of us, at times, has felt the urge to hang up the telephone or not answer the door. But I know that JULIA has also enjoyed the honor and privilege of such a long period of service to her constituents and her Nation. This service will no doubt continue, and we all wish

her and her family happiness in the years ahead.

#### RUTH M. VALENZUELA OF MONTEREY PARK HONORED BY RED CROSS

**HON. GEORGE E. DANIELSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1974

Mr. DANIELSON. Mr. Speaker, I was very pleased to learn recently that a resident of my congressional district, Ruth M. Valenzuela of Monterey Park, Calif., is one of four winners of the 1974 Ann Magnussen Award, presented by the American Red Cross in recognition of outstanding nursing leadership and service in the community.

Mrs. Valenzuela has been involved with the Red Cross for 3 years in the field of health education. She is the developer, organizer, and promoter of health education programs for the Spanish-speaking population of Los Angeles County. She has gained the love and respect of the Spanish-speaking people through her work in community classes and small group discussions, as well as through her appearances on the regularly-scheduled television program, "Usted y Su Salud"—You and Your Health.

Los Angeles County is indeed fortunate to be served by such a highly motivated and dedicated person as Mrs. Valenzuela. It is certainly fitting that her efforts will be recognized through the presentation of the Ann Magnussen Award. In the words of George M. Elsey, president of the American National Red Cross,

Mrs. Valenzuela, in the opinion of the judges and all who have known her, epitomizes the highest ideals of nursing and humanitarian volunteer service.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Thursday, March 14, 1974

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

*Create in me a clean heart, O God, and renew a right spirit within me.—Psalms 51: 10.*

Almighty God, our Father, open our minds to the call to turn away from the evil and error of our ways and to think about the destiny of our country in the light of eternal truth and enduring love.

We have not handled wisely the life Thou hast given us. We have left undone those things which we ought to have done and we have done those things we ought not to have done. Humbly do we confess our sins and our shortcomings and pray that Thou wilt make us ready to receive Thy forgiveness.

Strengthen us in our resolve to amend our ways and lead us in the paths of righteousness and good will. May peace and harmony abide in our hearts, in our Nation, and in our world.

Hear us as we offer our prayer in the spirit of Jesus Christ. 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.

Without objection, the Journal stands approved.

There was no objection.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments in which concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 13025. An act to increase the period during which benefits may be paid under title XVI of the Social Security Act on the basis of presumptive disability to certain individuals who received aid, on the basis of disability, for December 1973, under a State plan approved under title XIV or XVI of that act.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following

titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1353. An act to deduct from gross tonnage in determining net tonnage those spaces on board vessels used for waste materials;

S. 1401. An act to establish rational criteria for the mandatory imposition of the sentence of death, and for other purposes; and

S. 3075. An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

#### WRONGDOING IN HIGH PLACES

(Mr. O'NEILL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker—

This administration has proved that it is utterly incapable of cleaning out the corruption which has completely eroded it and reestablishing the confidence and faith of the people in the morality and honesty of their Government employees.

The investigations which have been conducted to date have only scratched the surface. For every case which is exposed, there are 10 which are successfully covered up.