EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HARLEM’S NATIONAL BLACK THEATER: A VITAL COMMUNITY INSTITUTION

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, the Black National Theater in Harlem founded and directed by Ms. Barbara Ann Teer has been one of the most valuable, worthwhile, and exciting programs in our community. Since they have been a positive force in Harlem, asking people indirectly to confront their own lives and celebrating constantly the achievements and experience of black writers, artists, and scholars. I would like to submit the following article recently written by Carlos Ortiz of the Community News Service on the accomplishments of the National Black Theater, not only to inform my colleagues of the many activities in which the National Black Theater is involved, but also to honor Ms. Teer and her organization for their genuine dedication to the Black community and its undiscovered reservoir of potential writers, artists, and scholars. The article follows:

HARLEM’S NATIONAL BLACK THEATER STILL GROWING

(By Carlos Ortiz)

October 14.—Barbara Ann Teer’s dream has already been realized; but the National Black Theater, the embodiment of Ms. Teer’s life-long ambitions, has not ceased growing and, under her leadership, continues to expand.

The National Black Theater (NBT) was founded by Ms. Teer in 1968; but a comparison of the present form of this Pan-African cultural institution to the workshop from which it spawned, reveals the extent to which Ms. Teer’s carefully cultivated idea has blossomed.

NBT, located at 9 E. 125th Street, has undertaken a series of weekly programs designed to “share, in direct communication, the experience and expertise of black writers, scholars and artists with the community they serve.”

These programs, entitled “Blackenings,” are presented every Sunday at 2 p.m., with guest appearances (as lecturers/demonstrators) by different, prominent Blacks each week.

Speakers last year included Stokely Carmichael, Judge Bruce Wright, poetess Dona Saénz, novelist Giovanni and musician Alice Coltrane.

This year’s series began October 4 and featured internationally known Nigerian artist, Michael Akunyili, who was followed on October 13 by Ron Johnson, assistant producer of the television show “Positively Black,” and an author of number of award-winning photographic documentaries on Black life styles.

The next program, scheduled for October 20, NBT will host “The Rwensoni’s African Review,” a 15-member troupe of singers and musicians on tour from Uganda. The evening will mark the first time an East African group of artists will perform in the United States.

“Blackenings” consist of three principal stages: an African market (with various artists, texts, and music); an educational session, with Black people-to attempt to reverse the process of non-communication; and a question and answer session.

NBT, which is a non-profit, tax-exempt organization, also operates an education workshop series, with such courses as acting and video workshops, workshops in “individual liberation and creative expression,” “Dimensions in Black Music,” and “New Directions in Man-Woman Relationships.”

However, the essential force of motivation which resists at the heart of NBT is the belief that the theatre can be used as a tool to make Black life throughout the world better. And that Black life throughout the world is better.

The revolutionary spirit instilled in NBT by its founder and director, Ms. Teer (who by the way, has produced a feature film of her own, “Death of a Black Boy”) is, undoubtedly, directly responsible for the group’s fervor and for its success at obtaining an audience from a wide-ranging spectrum of the Black community.

NBT’s future appears certain, if for no reasons other than the unity and dedication exhibited by the group’s cohesive members.

SEEKING CURES FOR THE NATION’S ECONOMIC ILLS

HON. JAKE CARN
OF UTAH
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. GARN. Mr. President, President Ford has made a comprehensive statement on the economy, and further details are expected shortly. For their part, the congressional Democrats have taken to the air to broadcast a critique and to offer some alternatives. The details of our actual course of action will be hammered out in tough bargaining among the White House and the two Houses of Congress, with input from economists and the public. While I would not at this time venture specific measures, the following are some principles by which I shall be guided as I evaluate any proposals made:

First. The best way to stimulate the economy in a way that will not be inflationary is to encourage capital investment and production. Federal deficits tend to dry up capital markets and thus make investment difficult. The administration has now announced that it will be borrowing $28 billion this year and has warned that this is only a beginning. It is clear to me that tax cuts and rebates must be matched by cuts in spending.

Second. The marketplace is the fairest, most effective mechanism for allocating scarce energy resources. Rationing would produce inequities and misallocation and would require an expensive administrative bureaucracy. While a rise in gas prices is a bitter pill, it can reduce our dependence on oil and encourage the development of the alternative energy sources so necessary for energy independence.

Third. We must look at the long run and not over-react to a short-term crisis. Unemployment is not desirable, but there is little evidence that double-digit unemployment will reduce it. The surest way to a strong employment picture is through a strong economy, free from the distortions produced by Government regulation, and massive deficits.

Fourth. Government spending is almost always spending for consumption, while what we need is production. Consequently, the presumption must be
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HON. EDWARD I. KOCH
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a bill, H.R. 569, in the 94th Congress to regulate the construction of oil tankers to prevent the pollution of the marine environment. Mr. Eldon Greenberg, who assisted in drafting this legislation, wrote a letter to the New York Times stressing the urgent need for stricter standards for oil tankers as these immense ships pose a growing threat to the quality of our ocean waters. I am including Mr. Greenberg’s remarks in the Record:

[From the New York Times, Jan. 17, 1975]

TANKERS IN NEED OF REGULATIONS

To the Editor: As counsel to a number of national environmental organizations, I have been concerned about the development of regulations designed to reduce the growing threats to the environment posed by oil tankers. The Jan. 7 report on the grounding of the 237,700-ton supertanker the Singapore harbor underscores yet again the urgent necessity for imposing stringent environmental controls on them.

More than two and one-half years ago Congress, in enacting the Ports and Waterways Act, concluded that standards for the design, construction, alteration, repair, maintenance and operation of [oil-carrying vessels] must be improved for adequate protection of the environment.

Although the Coast Guard has had the responsibility under such law for promulgating such environmental standards, those regulations have yet been put into effect. In the case of U.S. tankers engaged in domestic trade, this delay has already exceeded by six months the statutory deadline. Further, the rules proposed to date by the Coast Guard appear to compromise international standards, and they have been criticized by Members of Congress, State governments and environmental groups.

Every day of delay in adopting strong national rules threatens to frustrate efforts to protect the oceans against the dangers of oil pollution. Literally hundreds of new tankers have been delivered in the past several years, and shipyards are booked with orders through the 1970’s. The Coast Guard has taken the position that existing tankers and those now under contract need not be subject to certain major design and construction requirements. Thus, its delay has the increasing tendency, as a practical matter, to render the rules ineffectual until sometime in the mid- or late 1980’s and leave the large fleet of new oil-carrying vessels free to engage in U.S. trade without meeting stringent environmental standards.

It is essential that the Coast Guard take immediate action to promulgate regulations applicable to oil tankers trading in U.S. waters. Such regulations must not be limited by original narrow standards of tankers and must embrace the best available pollution prevention technology. Only if this is done can we begin to ensure the protection of the vital marine environment.

ELDON V. C. GREENBERG,
Center for Law and Social Policy.

ON THE REGULATION OF OIL TANKERS

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ELDON V. C. GREENBERG,
Center for Law and Social Policy.
HOLDING THE LINE ON FOOD STAMPS

HON. H. JOHN HEINZ III
OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. HEINZ. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today to permanently block the Department of Agriculture’s plan to increase the cost of food stamps to recipients from an average 23 percent of their budget to 30 percent. At a time when unemployment has risen to 7.1 percent and inflation is running above 13 percent annually, forcing many of our poor and elderly to turn to food stamps to buy their food, it is the best answer we have at the moment to assure some Americans money to buy food. As one measure of the sign of the times, food stamp participation has grown from over 13.5 million in June to 15.1 million in October. Today, the number of food stamp recipients is estimated to be as high as 17 million. The program is costly, but sliding scale or income percentages stand between survival and desperation for many of our poor and elderly.

Although I am not convinced that the food stamp approach is any substitute for a reform of our inequitable and discouraging welfare system, it is the best answer we have at the moment to assure some Americans money to buy food. As one measure of the sign of the times, food stamp participation has grown from over 13.5 million in June to 15.1 million in October. Today, the number of food stamp recipients is estimated to be as high as 17 million. The program is costly, but sliding scale or income percentages stand between survival and desperation for many of our poor and elderly.

However, on December 6, 1974, the Federal Register, 1975, which would provide all recipients to buy their food stamps at a cost of 30 percent of their net monthly income, this proposal, when added to the inflated cost of living, would substantially increase the cost of food to those in need.

For example, an elderly couple presently receiving $200 a month income, who would pay over $60 more for their food stamps. They presently buy $82 worth of stamps for $50. USDA would require them to spend $60 a month.

Despite congressional protest led by Congressman BERGLAND, FRANK PENYER and I urging USDA to withdraw their proposal, I understand that the plan will go into effect in March. Nothing short of legislative action can stop the ruinous course the Department has embarked upon to heap more hardship on those already in need.

I ask that the text of my bill be printed below:

H.R. —

A bill to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1964 to prohibit, after January 1, 1975, an increase in amounts required to be paid by household under regulations in effect on January 1, 1975.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 7(b) of the Food Stamp Act of 1964 is amended by striking out "but in no event more than 30 per cent of the household’s income" in the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "but in no event more than 30 per cent of the household’s income under the regulations in effect on January 1, 1975." Sec. 2. The amendment made by this Act shall become effective as of January 1, 1975.

THE AMERICAN RESPONSE TO AFRICA ECONOMIC WARFARE

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN
OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, the oil-producing nations led by Saudi Arabia and other Arab States have begun an economic war against the rest of the world. The exorbitant 400 percent increase in the price of oil is not related to costs or needs. It is an international shakedown. Both developed nations such as Italy and Britain and developing nations such as India are faced with economic collapse as a result of the OPEC policy. It is clearly time for this country to take the lead in bringing strong and forceful action to deal with the threats to the stability of Western democracy.

The intelligence and resourcefulness which has made this country great must be utilized to eliminate our need for Arab oil imports as quickly as possible. One of the keys to America’s economic strength is its superior technological base. I believe that a nation which can develop computers, earth satellites, and sophisticated weapons can develop the sources of energy needed to ease the world’s dependence on Arab oil.

We should concentrate on the research and development of alternative sources of energy including coal gasification, solar energy, safe nuclear breeder reactors and increased exploration for oil and gas.

Expenditures on energy research and development are now as important for national defense as programs for costly weapons. In addition to our technical skills, America must utilize its diplomatic skills. Our diplomatic challenge is to unite with Western Europe and Japan in a common effort to overcome the Arab oil threat.

If united action with Western Europe becomes difficult, we should make it clear that we must consider ending our economic aid to European defense. Those tens of billions of dollars could surely be put to much better use for energy research here at home.

It is my firm hope that we will be able to take the initiative with the West. A united stand against the Arabs by the developed nations of the West would mean an acceleration of newly announced plans for pooling oil resources in the event of a renewed embargo. It would mean the coordination of energy research and development programs to avoid costly duplication of effort. It would also mean mutual efforts by all nations to limit oil consumption.

SENTENCING AND THE LAW AND ORDER SYNDROME IN SOUTH CAROLINA

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, since 1971, the South Carolina Council for Human Rights has been monitoring the administration of justice in South Carolina. Previously, reports were issued on parole, “A Tradition of Abuse,” and the administration of LEAA grants in South Carolina, part of “Law and Order Syndrome III.” In October 1974 the council published the third in its series of four administrations of justice reports. This most recent study, “Sentencing and the Law and Order Syndrome in South Carolina,” is part of the council’s continued focus on the complex decisionmaking structure within South Carolina’s criminal justice system.

Given its exhaustive study of the sentencing practices of a variety of judges, the council concluded that judges are aloof from the community, conflict goals are sought with individual sentencing practices, and are not related to the effectiveness of the criminal justice system. Lawmakers provide few guidelines for sentencing decisions, judges do not regulate the decision making of various components of the system, and no routine programs exist to equalize sentences or to develop common policy guidelines. The sentencing study also covers almost 100 pages and begins with a foreword written by Robert B. McKay, the dean of the New York University School of Law. It is in the best tradition of the important contributions to criminal justice by private groups and individuals. I feel that the South Carolina Council for Human Rights is to be commended for undertaking this study in an effort to help remove the cause of criminal justice reform.

I place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the interest of my colleagues, Dean Robert B. McKay’s foreword to the study, which clearly and forcefully makes the point that sentencing reform is needed not only in South Carolina and New York, but throughout the Nation:

FOREWORD

(By Robert B. McKay)

The decision to deprive a person of his or her liberty is the most awesome act of a government that can make about one of its citizens. It could therefore be expected that the criminal justice system as a whole, and the sentencing process in particular, would get high priority attention. One could assume that in a rational world the social objectives to be served by the imposition of criminal sanctions, in particular the taking of life or the deprivation of liberty, would be carefully considered. In light of the decision to impose capital punishment or a term in prison, at the very least one could anticipate that there would be standards for the imposition of the act of discretion, and assurance of minimum guarantees of due process. But what we all know—and incredibly nearly no one accept the fact that—
out challenge—is that the presumed standards are part of a mythical world.

In the real world the objectives of criminal sanctions are not so blinton. We witness a hodgepodge of contradictions about retribution and rehabilitation, about deterrence and incapacitation. Yet the only thing the morally defensible legislation that would delay the tax by 90 days.

The CfW is right that the Democrats are ready with a substitute for the Ford program. Indeed, over in the House, the Democratic leaders recently outlined seven approaches to the energy crisis, all of which to which an announcement by Senators Jackson and Kennedy explained, to give Congress a chance to “develop fair and equitable alternatives.”

In conclusion, the study is unique in one respect, how much I believe would be effective in revitalizing our economy and balance the scales of supply and demand to protect you, as a consumer, from further erosion of our standard of living and resources. These measures center on extensive tax reforms, a reordering of our international priorities, and full-confidence in the expanded era of energy "deals" and "giveaways" with foreign nations that provide us with nothing of value in return.

While I am a firm proponent of foreign assistance as a valuable asset to assure our own security, and as essential to fulfill our humanitarian responsibilities to those less fortunate, I cannot condone foreign aid being doled out imprudently to buy the tenuous "friendship" of uncooperative nations or to further unfair trade practices that sap our nation's economy.

In case in point is the recent agreement made by the President to provide Egypt and Syria with additional tonnage of American wheat at an annual "giveaway" interest rate of zero percent—a most generous—just one of many oil rich sheikdoms are surreptitiously seeking ways to invest billions of petrodollars, acquired from us, on the world market to meet any potential food shortages for their people if a new oil crisis is precipitated.

In this common sense or sound foreign affairs? I think not.

We must stop these exports of our natural resources to help oil producing countries that sustain their economies; just as we must stop the "grain deals" with the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, nations that continue to generate world crises. My Export Priorities Act would limit these exports to surplus supplies only after domestic needs are met at prices Americans can afford to pay.

Too, we must be firm with foreign nations, primarily Turkey and those of Asia's Golden Triangle, that benefit significantly from our economic aid dollars but do not cooperate fully in our efforts to stop the flow of illegal narcotics to our shores to infect our communities. Turkey has lifted the ban on opium cultivation and says she can't restrain production competition with the Spring crop to prevent it from reaching illicit channels; but we must remain alert and not allow our country to become the site of a renewed French Connection operation.

As you are well aware, the daily life of every American is affected by our policies toward a future course that best serves the American people and secures greater equity for our aid dollars. Turkey has lifted the ban on opium cultivation and says she can't restrain production competition with the Spring crop to prevent it from reaching illicit channels; but we must remain alert and not allow our country to become the site of a renewed French Connection operation.

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sitance certainly is in order in these instances and towards this goal I have introduced corrective legislation to provide life-saving funds and necessities.

Further proof that the Ohio fertilizer situation for 1975 may be no better than in 1974. I expressed my concern to the Secretary of Agriculture. I urged him to look into the current fertilizer situation and to develop a program which would prevent fertilizer shortages in the future.

Following is the text of my letter and the reply by the Department of Agriculture:

HON. JOHN M. ASHKROOK OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. ASHKROOK, Mr. Speaker, in 1974 America's farmers experienced a serious fertilizer shortage. It is estimated that a 10- to 15-percent shortfall occurred in both nitrogen and phosphates. These shortages resulted in higher prices for fertilizer. It also resulted in many farmers receiving partial allocations.

I have been concerned by some predictions that the Ohio fertilizer situation for 1975 may be no better than in 1974. I expressed my concern to the Secretary of Agriculture. I urged him to look into the current fertilizer situation and to develop a program which would prevent fertilizer shortages in the future.

Enclosed is a recent statement of my views on the fertilizer problem. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

John M. Ashbrook
Representative to Congress, 17th District

HON. STEIGER OF ARIZONA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. STEIGER of Arizona, Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention the fact that the "Sun City Saints," a superb women's fast-pitch softball team from my State of Arizona, has been chosen by the International and American Amateur Softball Associations to be the sole representative of the United States at a 3-week exhibition game and teaching clinic tour of South Africa beginning January 31.

It is an important honor. Mr. Speaker. For some time, many people in South Africa have been trying to find some means of abrogating the policy of apartheid which exists in that country. With the efforts of South African citizens and the South African Softball Association, the development of softball programs for young people in all the major cities of South Africa on an integrated basis has been used as a means to popularize a breakthrough in this policy. In an effort to promote their program this year, the South African Softball Association asked that an American women's fast-pitch softball team be selected to participate in the tour.

Of all the teams in our country which could have been selected, the "Sun City Saints" were chosen to represent the United States—and it is an important event. The importance of the occasion cannot be discounted; it is well known that sporting events can have a positive impact on some government policies—witness the ping-pong team's positive effect on United States-China relations.

The integrated "Saints" team came into existence in 1969, sponsored by the Sun City Merchant's Association. By the end of their third year, these fine sports-
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women had endeared themselves to the baseball world through their skills and their dedication to the sport. Research has shown that the gate grew to the point that the financial support of the merchants was discontinued. In 1974, the “Saints” finished second in the nationals at Orlando, Fla. Then they repeated as Pacific Coast League Champions since 1973.

Several “Saints” have received All-American and Pacific Coast League All-Star accolades. The team, with the help of Dr. Richard Sauerbrun of Sun City, has done a tremendous job of raising the funds for their air tickets to South Africa. I am positive that this team of 15 of the finest women athletes the United States has to offer, will well represent the United States in South Africa. I am sure that all of my distinguished colleagues will want to join me in wishing the “Sun City Saints’” well in their efforts as America’s goodwill ambassadors.

ANDREW BRIMMER ANALYZES THE EFFECT OF STAGNATION ON THE BLACK COMMUNITY

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Andrew Brimmer is a distinguished member of the faculty of the Harvard Business School who has written often of the economic plight of poor blacks and other minorities in our society. He is a Trustee of Tuskegee Institute, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Urban League. He is a Trustee of Tuskegee Institute, a distinguished member of Harvard Business School, and a Trustee of the National Urban League.

He is a Trustee of Tuskegee Institute, a Trustee of the Federal Reserve Board, a Trustee of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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a whole was weakening throughout the year, and the number of blacks without jobs rose significantly.

EMPLOYMENT

In October, 9,385 thousand blacks were employed. In September, the total employment amounted to 86,462 thousand. Thus, blacks held 10.8 per cent of the total. From this large total, the number of jobs held by blacks rose about 2 per cent—roughly in line with total employment in the nation as a whole. In a separate survey (black men are heavily concentrated in blue collar jobs). The major share of the gain was made by women. For both groups, the increase represented a recovery from the previous month when all men, the increase was roughly 1 per cent, but for black men it was only ½ per cent. Overall, employment of black workers in the first half of 1974 as real output declined. Job growth was less than 1 per cent (seasonally adjusted annual rate)—following a substantial 3.7 per cent gain during 1973. Again, the employment situation was heavily influenced by the energy shortages early in the year and by reduced demands throughout the first half of the year. Total nonfarm payroll employment, as measured by the Department of Labor's survey of establishments, weakened last winter; it expanded at an annual rate of less than 1 million in 1974. Total employment compared with 2.8 million in the preceding year.

Much of the slowdown was concentrated in durable goods manufacturing where layoffs were widespread, especially in the automobile and related industries. Service and retail trade industries also reflected the impact of energy shortages during the winter as layoffs were reported by gasoline service stations, automobile dealerships, as well as at hotels, motels, and at certain types of recreational facilities. But, in contrast to manufacturing employment (which remained roughly constant, or at an annual rate, service-type employment growth resumed in the spring—as the situation eased.

The impact of the energy shortages and the weakness in real output was evidenced in the weakness in real output was evident in the recessionary period. In 1974, in part, because of the rebound of employment growth in service-type industries in the spring.

Similar patterns of employment change were evident among both black and white workers—although the impact of the energy crisis and the reduced level of economic activity was apparently greater for black workers. Black employment declined by almost 80,000 at an annual rate, or about 0.5 per cent) during the first half of 1974. Adult black men were the largest job losers, as their employment fell about 5 per cent at an annual rate between the end of 1973 and mid-1974. Black teenage workers also experienced a net job loss during the first half of 1974, with a substantial expansion in 1973. In contrast, employment of adult black women continued to increase at a strong pace—about 3.2 per cent (annual rate), although the second quarter gain was considerably slower than the advance of the first quarter.

Total employment of white workers grew slowly—by less than 1 per cent (annual rate), with nearly all of the net increase among adult men. White job gains were little different among men in the first quarter and declined in the second, although not to the same extent as for black workers. White nonfarm employment dropped off in the second quarter (although relatively less than their black counterparts). White male white workers—already in the neighborhood of 11 per cent—could climb to 13 per cent or beyond.

IMPACT OF INFLATION

In the meantime, the raging inflation that has plagued this country for the last several years, has had a particular impact on blacks. It might be recalled that the consumer price index (CPI) rose by 3.3 per cent as recently as 1972—not much different from the annual average increase of 4.0 per cent recorded during the period 1960 through 1971. In 1973, reflecting both on over-all commodity prices and wage and salary, the CPI climbed by 6.2 per cent. During the current year the rate of inflation—while the economy has moderated noticeably. However, the sharp increase in oil prices and the continued upward pressure on food prices have combined to lift the annual rate of inflation (as measured by the CPI) to the neighborhood of 12 per cent for 1974. Looking ahead to 1975, the pace of inflation may ease somewhat, but the CPI may still increase by more than 9 per cent.

Farther insights into the impact of inflation on different categories of consumers are provided by the figures in Table 1 (page 12). Among blacks, the annual income group with incomes under $3,000 per year. For instance, among families (four members) with incomes under $3,000 per year, roughly 40 per cent of their income is spent for food. Living around $9,000, about 25 per cent of their yearly budget goes toward food. In the higher income groups with income around $18,000, only 20 per cent goes toward food. Thus, food prices rose more rapidly over the last two years than any other component of the CPI (except petroleum product). It follows that the poorer families were the hardest hit.

Before concluding these remarks, I would like to focus briefly on an issue of major concern to all of us interested in equal opportunity: the aging of the labor force. During June, 1977, through June, 1974. These data indicate that during the first year (June, 1973 to June, 1974) food expenditures as reflected in all types of budgets rose by the same proportion (16 per cent). But in the second year (June, 1973 to June, 1974), food costs rose relatively more for the economy and low budget families (17 per cent) than was the case for either middle income families (13 per cent) or higher income families (12 percent). Moreover, the year-to-year absolute dollar outlays rose by about the same proportion for all types of budgets. In terms of budgetary terms, this put a much heavier burden on the budgets of lower income families.

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COMPEITING OBJECTIVES: SENIORITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

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After all, we know that joblessness will hit our unemployment compensation system.

Since blacks are still relatively recent entrants to numerous industrial occupations, they give more weight to affirmative action—union-related seniority than their white counterparts. (Of course, there are some notable exceptions—such as automobiles and steel where blacks have accumulated a significant amount of seniority). But it is also important to recognize that—even in sectors of the private economy in which a small fraction of the workers are unionized—custom and usage have led to company-employee relations becoming heavily weighted to seniority rules. Consequently, we should expect private employers to face increasingly the hard choice between dismissing workers or placing on the task of expanding opportunities for newcomers and adherence to traditional seniority practices.

Already a number of employers have been challenged (including the filing of court cases) by spokesmen for blacks and representatives of women’s groups who charge that despite the existence of seniority provisions, protected positions because of a legacy of discrimination by firms observed to me is in many co-workers are enjoying seniority—seniority commitments they have made to them.

Thus, we see shaping up a serious conflict between two objectives both of which rank high on the nation’s human and industrial relations goals.

As the chairman of a leading industrial firm observed to me recently, both sets of claims have precedent cases, and there is no obvious way to resolve them in the short-run. I share this view. For this reason, leading employers’ industry will have to exercise an extraordinary degree of imagination in the quest for ways to foster a continued expansion of equal opportunity for women, blacks, and members of other minority groups—while remaining faithful to the seniority commitments they have made to other employees.

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

But, above all, if the economy is permitted to grind down upon itself, both of these objectives will be undermined. A deepening recession is the worst kind of environment in which to seek a broadening of economic opportunity. Therefore, the most important task we face at the present time is the adoption of a set of coherent national policies which would prevent the economy from deteriorating further in the coming year. Because of the limitations of time, I cannot set forth in these pages what I believe are necessary to maintain the performance of the national economy in the year ahead. However, several elements ought to be included in a revamped program:

We should immediately broaden the coverage and increase the benefits available under our unemployment compensation system. After all, we know that joblessness will be both widespread and rising during the coming winter.

We should create a large-scale public service employment program which can reemploy workers who have lost their jobs for at least 800,000 workers. Such a program would be particularly helpful to young people who have few claims to unemployment benefits.

The Federal Administration should abandon the call for a 5 per cent income surcharge on family and corporate incomes above $15,000. With the economy drifting more deeply into recession—with the decline in real consumer spending playing a major role—we should not impose an additional burden on consumer incomes.

Moreover, we need the modest tax reduction for low income groups should be made. This would help to ease the adverse effects of inflation on those least able to bear it. It will be recalled that such a tax cut was strongly endorsed at the recent White House Conference on Inflation.

Since inflation will remain a major problem (despite the weakening of economic activity), the Council on Wage and Price Stability should have the authority to delay proposed wage and price increases which seem clearly to be against the public interest. For the time being, I do not believe we need mandatory wage and price controls.

There should be some further easing in monetary policy. Federal Reserve credit should be placed on the achievement of a balanced Federal budget. Again, in a declining economy, the Federal Government should not fight the battle against inflation by placing too much emphasis on the rate of inflation.

Of course, I recognize that these moves would not stop inflation, and they would not end the recession. But they would ease somewhat the economic burdens of inflation and recession which now fall so unevenly on different groups in the population.

**WARNER’S OFFER BONUS TO EMPLOYEES**

**HON. LES ASPIN**

**OF WISCONSIN**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Thursday, January 23, 1975**

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw attention to an innovative program to stimulate the economy, recently adopted by one of my home-state firms.

The president of Warner Electric Brakes and Clutch Co., in Beloit, Wis., has designed a bonus plan for his employees who buy Chrysler and AMC automobiles.

Warner is offering its 1,700 employees a $100 bonus if they will buy a Chrysler or American Motors car, two of the firm’s major corporate customers. Although the company is paying incentives to local automobile dealers, the dealership will issue a matching incentive of $100 to the Warner employee who buys the vehicle.

This innovative program was announced several days before the major auto manufacturers announced their plans for similar rebate programs, and it has received national recognition for the incentives and model it has provided to other firms.

Less than a week since its first announcement the program is already showing that it can work. I am extremely proud of Wisconsin businesses like Warner Electric, for taking the lead in doing something to get our economy rolling again.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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Veteran crime writers have made carelessness in crime data reporting, particularly in defining criminal offenses, as well as public reluctance to report criminal activity, have led many to conclude that crime reporting is sporadic.

In any event, the Uniform Crime Reports do not appear to reflect any significant nationwide crime trends. The primary problem is the failure of the states to report data accurately. The states' reporting methods and even the states' definitions of crimes may vary. This variance makes it difficult to compare crime data from one state to another.

The LEAA program was established in 1968 to fund anti-crime projects at the state and local levels. It was funded through federal grants, which were matched by state and local funds. This program was designed to encourage the development of anti-crime strategies at the local level and to provide resources for the implementation of these strategies.

One of the primary goals of the LEAA program was to improve the collection and analysis of crime data. The program provided funds for the development of data systems and information-gathering operations. These systems were intended to provide more accurate and timely data on crime.

However, the LEAA program faced challenges from the beginning. There were concerns about the program's effectiveness, and its funding was reduced over time. By 1973, the program was in financial trouble, and it was eventually terminated.

The LEAA program was one of several federal programs aimed at combating crime and improving the nation's justice system. These programs were often controversial, and some critics argued that they were ineffective or costly. However, others believed that they were necessary to combat the growing threat of crime.

In the end, the LEAA program may have outlived its usefulness. As crime rates began to decline in the late 1960s and early 1970s, the need for such federal anti-crime programs diminished. The LEAA program was eventually terminated, and its funding was redirected to other programs.

This decision was not without controversy. Some argued that the program should have been continued, while others believed that it was time to cut back on federal anti-crime efforts. Regardless of the outcome, the LEAA program was a significant event in the history of crime control, and its legacy continues to be debated today.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

January 23, 1975

The court agency had a terminal during the demonstration period, and the participation of court and correction agencies was limited according to the DDI evaluation. Moreover, under this data retrieval system, it would not be possible for prosecutors to run the names of witnesses, jurors or others who may have authorized access to the data, as well as other data that the technology already developed, SEARCH had only to develop a machine-readable format for criminal history data, and within a year SEARCH could have been in operation and announced as a success. On July 1, 1970 (in a scene reminiscent of Don Ameche portraying Alexander Graham Bell), Wormell wired Richard Velde, then associate administrator of LEAA: "The capacity for criminal history discharge, and simply by others who acquire the information have authorized access to the data, as well as ETHICS and four technical reports which faced surrender of all Individuality without even life-redemption rendered hopeless; and final popular abandonment of hope for a new continuous surveillance of the people longitudi­ nal over time and in depth on sensitive minority groups. It is beyond the scope of this paper to discuss the public's right to inspect and the need to know principles.

Gallati's committee developed a code of ethics and four technical reports which faced its major recommendations were: Restriction of data to those concerned with crime prevention, apprehension, adjudication or rehabilitation. Segregation of criminal justice files (a dedicated system so they cannot be modified, destroyed, accessed, changed, or over­ laid by non-criminal justice terminals. Providing for the expunging of criminal offender files after demonstration periods of time, depending upon the severity of the crime. Restrictions on the use of criminal offender information for research purposes. Maintenance by each criminal justice agency of the original of its criminal offender information.

Strong words from a cop.

The man chosen to head the Committee on Security and Privacy of Project SEARCH, Dr. Robert R. J. Gallati, was remarkable not only...
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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data, partly because of the extra paper­work involved and also because they claim that any large-scale loss of evidence of innocence, or useless in future investiga­tions. Only twenty-six states require that dispositions be reported to their own state criminal history file. The FBI is not required to report to NCIC but none of the require­ments is widely or strictly enforced. Thus, a mere fraction of the millions of offenders and non-offenders are included in these files of persons annually for a permanent place in the OCH archives.

Speed and efficiency are the selling point of CCH; the system can respond to some queries within fifteen seconds, and more than half are answered in less than an hour. Speed also makes the system expensive to maintain. If not, there is no way to scan and classify find­prints by electronic transmission. While prints may be sent by facsimile to CCH along with a request for criminal data, there is no assurance of accurate identification until the prints are clarified by the Identification Division, a process which is more of an art than a science and requires a week or two. As the only source of positive identifica­tion by fingerprints, the FBI has custody of some 21 million prints of criminals and sus­pects, plus 40 million civilians, government employees, and defense personnel. Speed thus becomes a dubious asset, unless one doesn’t care that all much about accurately identifying suspects and offenders.

A recent study by the Comptroller General’s office showed that CCH data are used mostly by judicial agencies, the FBI and the CCR, for arrest purposes, and for occupational licensing, employment checks, verification of iden­tity of deceased persons, routine updating of arrest records, and to grant police and intel­ligence authorities for gun permits. The legal and medical professions “and the like,” Gray testified.

CCH files exclude juvenile offenders infor­mation, Gray noted, unless the minor has been tried in court as an adult. However, “the major use is now by the FBI, and the FBI told us that our identification system prohibits the segregation of juvenile arrest records from adult arrest records. . . . All contributors of criminal history data do not have any provisions for keeping juvenile ar­rest records which have been ordered sealed or to which an arrestor is ordered to be kept confidential in a separate file.”

Still, Gray proudly noted that some prog­ress was made by the Congress by record-keeping apparatus during his brief and ill-fated tenure. No longer are records kept on certain minor offenses (drunkenness, vagrancy, dis­turbance, curfew violations, litter­ing, false fire alarms, traffic violations not involving drugs, liquor, hit and run or main­tenance of a nuisance to a me­dian.sion or when

The issue of dissemination of the FBI/NCIC arrest data was raised for the first time in a significant way by Dale B. Menard, a 19­year-old Los Angeles college student who was arrested in 1966 on suspicion of burg­lary, booked, fingerprinted, held in custody for investigation, and sent to prison without being charged with any crime. A routine fingerprint card was sent to the FBI but no request was ever made by the local police to connect with any felony or misdemeanor at this time.” For nearly a year, Menard and his family were locked in a battle to have his records expunged. Los Angeles police po­lice stubbornly refused to request the return of his record from the FBI unless ordered to do so by a judge. The FBI only re­tained records only at the request of the arrest­ing agency. Menard took his case to court.

On June 16, 1971, U.S. District Court Judge Gerhard A. Gesell, in the District of Colum­bia, ruled that Menard’s arrest record may not be disseminated to prospective pri­vate employers. The judge noted: “While conduct against the state may prop­erly subject an individual to limitations upon his employment rights and capac­ities, due process requires that the state of facts not proven, charges made without adequate supporting evidence when tested by the judicial process, and/or juvenile transgressions long since expunged by respons­ible conduct, should not be indiscriminately trans­ferred on to the next generation.”

Attacking the shaky ground on which criminal history records stand, Gesell said, “It is abundantly clear that Congress never inten­tionally created a system in which the dis­semination of arrest records to any state or local agency for purposes of employment or licensing checks.” Since there are no crim­inal or civil sanctions imposed for improper use of CCH arrest data, Gesell warned, “Control of the data will be made more difficult and opportunities for improper use will increase with the development of central­ized state systems and databases to be link­ed by computer to the Bureau.”

Still, Gesell denied Menard’s petition for extension of the Federal政府部门 that the FBI could not take the position that it is a minor device not involved from others, when it in fact energizes those records by maintaining a system of criminal files and directs both the information and frequently acting in a step-up trans­former that puts into the system a capacity a work through and good harm and good.

Even this decision was settled on pro­ceudral grounds and applies only to the FBI practice of disseminating an arrest record. It does not order expiration of the record from the FBI’s criminal identification files nor does it affect the practices of state and local enforcement agencies. Gesell said that the U.S. Supreme Court may be ready to deal with the issue in a broader way, the federal probe. The full impact of the Menard decision to the High Court. The deci­sion conflicts with the official policy of the Los Angeles Police Department, which still refuses to request return of criminal records from the FBI except in cases of mistaken identity or when ordered to do so by a court of law.

The FBI no longer boasts that NCIC will hold 8 million computerized criminal his­tories for police. The police file by file, private or public, in each state. Forty states have authorized access to the CCH file, even though their own state criminal histories are not a part of it. Six states have been denied access—Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Ohio, Kentucky and South Dakota. For the FBI, the computer is only a tool of operation, only four states—Arizona, California, Florida and Illinois—are fully particip­ating in the CCH system by storing criminal records in both the FBI database and in the computers. Forty states have authorized access to the CCH file, even though their own state criminal histories are not a part of it. Six states have been denied access—Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Ohio, Kentucky and South Dakota. For the FBI, the computer is only a tool of operation, only four states—Arizona, California, Florida and Illinois—are fully particip­ating in the CCH system by storing criminal records in both the FBI database and in the computers.

Among the earliest critics of the FBI’s takeover of criminal histories were the direc­tors of LEAA state planning agencies. Speaking for them at the time was the exec­utive committee, John F.X. Irving of Illinois predicted in 1970 that turning over the central database to the FBI would “convert a cooperative state-federal effort into a federally run system in which the states would play a subordinate role ... and yearly report in a significant fashion on the man­ner and financial burden of creating the files entered into the federal system. Since then, California, New York, and other states have been working with their own comprehensive criminal just­ice data systems, "a separate federally main­tained system of painful, unjustified duplication" of state files.

Opposition to CCH has piled up ever since. Senator Charles Mathias (R. Md.) called it the "raw materials of tyranny," even so far as a trade publication editorialized in July that
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, the runaway problem of litter along freeways and highways is becoming a national disgrace to all citizens.

Efforts for beautification and all the virtues this implies are a most commendable public asset. Yet when we travel up and down the country’s public thoroughfares we see a total disregard of beautification with the desecration by cans, bottles, papers, cartons, and every conceivable form of refuse and garbage.

Sufficient public indignation to restrain this disgraceful situation would result in major beautification of every area. Elimination of litter would also free considerable public funds for needed community improvements.

A recent editorial in the Hartselle (Ala.) Enquirer, clearly set forth the extent of the problem and the wasteful costs which result from litter.

Because it is a responsible and informative attack of the kind which will be necessary to stir public indignation and, hopefully, to effect a reduction of this disgraceful problem, I think it is proper to quote from the editorial for the consideration of my colleagues:

**RUNAWAY LITTER PROBLEM**

For the Highway Department and the tax-paying citizens of Alabama litter is becoming a staggering problem. The initial results of a continuing litter study in the state show a litter count of 5,744 pieces per mile. The damage to machinery and tires and resulting employee downtime created by bottles and cans amounted to nearly $10,500 per week for the 23-week mowing period last summer.

To compute figures for the study, litter was picked up from one mile of roadway in each of 45 districts throughout the state. From the 1,456 mile area totaled 528,523 pieces of litter from the combined area. Broken down into categories that $167,555 pieces of paper, 47,460 cans, 14,164 bottles, and 12,981 miscellaneous items.

Litter removal is essential to the safety and maintenance of our highway system. Grass must be cut periodically for safety and maintenance reasons and litter must be removed to maintain the appearance of the roads.ivable.
Drawing from these studies the FEA in its recent Blueprint Report was emphatic in pointing out the need to upgrade the existing housing inventory, in order to reduce the Nation's energy demand. According to only rough calculations. In my investigations I was able to uncover no definitive estimates of the actual size of the reinsulation market. One conclusion, however, is warranted: the market is formidable.

For the purposes of calculations, I have chosen the figure of 5 million homes which would annually participate under the program I am establishing. Since the average home improvement is calculated at a cost of $600, the tax credit to the average homeowner would be $150. The total annual cost of the program would therefore be approximately $750 million at its outer limits. For this investment the act will provide the upgrading of about 20 million homes—that is nearly half of the total owner-occupied housing stock in our country.

According to FEA statistics the potential energy savings from additional residential improvements can be seen in the following table:

**POTENTIAL ENERGY SAVINGS FROM HOMEOWNER INVESTMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of investment</th>
<th>1977</th>
<th>1980</th>
<th>1985</th>
<th>1990</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insulate ceilings buildings</td>
<td>361.9</td>
<td>337.4</td>
<td>314.9</td>
<td>300.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weatherstrip and caulking existing homes</td>
<td>155.1</td>
<td>145.7</td>
<td>141.0</td>
<td>131.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Install storm windows and storm doors on existing homes</td>
<td>61.1</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td>54.4</td>
<td>51.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>578.1</td>
<td>530.8</td>
<td>512.3</td>
<td>494.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As can be seen, the savings potential of this program is greatest in its early years and begins to decline as the existing housing stock improves in energy efficiency. Taking 1977 as a rough calculation, the annual heating bill for the average homeowner would be $578,000 of oil a day times 365 or 210 million barrels of oil a year. At the current import price of $11 per barrel, this program can cut roughly $2 billion off the energy bill of the Nation.

Beyond its impressive energy-saving potential, the program will provide an important stimulus to a depressed housing industry. Industry sources indicate that the energy alteration of 4 to 5 million units would be possible in 1975. As a rough calculation but it indicates the tremendous potential that awaits the Incentive program.

**WHY IS SUCH A PROGRAM NECESSARY?**

Ordinarily, we would expect that a homeowner—like any other consumer—would respond to changes in the marketplace and protect his self-interest. We would anticipate that in view of higher fuel costs, more homeowners would consider cutting their fuel bill by investing in additional energy-savings improvements. However, as the FEA blueprint indicated, retrofitting is occurring, but at a modest rate.

The homeowner faces difficulties unlike many other consumers. John Meyers, a researcher with the Oak Ridge Na-
The individual resident of a housing unit may be unaware of his options, let alone know how to implement them effectively. Or he may, in fact, have little control over the efficiency of his residence, and, he may suffer at the hands of the builder who seeks to maximize his own profit, or he may mistakenly opt for small savings in initial capital investment instead of much larger savings in operating costs over the long run.

It is important to recognize, therefore, that a program of tax credits such as I propose will perform an important educational function—it will encourage homeowners to think about the energy efficiency of their residences. Beyond this fact, homeowners have been discouraged from investing in additional insulation because of its high initial cost. Under my proposal one quarter of the cost of this improvement up to a limit of $250 for conventional improvements and $1,000 for solar equipment on any single residence will be returned to the taxpayer in the form of tax credits. This incentive will provide the homeowner with an important boost to hurdle the significant costs of these improvements.

WHY SOLAR HEATING AND COOLING?

While we are planning proposals to upgrade the existing housing stock we should also be mindful of new building technology which offers significant hope of reduced fossil fuel demands in the residential sector. Solar heating and cooling equipment is just such a technology. The capability of heating a building from the Sun is well-known. The capability to cool a building is in the latter stages of development. If the Federal Government were to provide incentives to homeowners to adopt this technology, commercialization of solar heating and cooling units will be significantly accelerated. As the solar energy task force report to the Project Independence blueprint stated:

'Ve cannot overemphasize the potential of solar energy systems in reducing our dependence on imported oil. Energy-hungry nations in the less developed world look to this country for answers. This is the time to stop talking in generalities about our energy problem and start talking about specific programs. The legislation I am introducing today presents such a program. I am hopeful that the President's recommendation—which is a more modest, but very similar program—will encourage serious, urgent consideration of this tax incentive proposal. This is legislation which can be enacted quickly and which will have an immediate impact on reducing our energy demand.

OPPOSITION TO RAILROAD LINE ABANDONMENTS

HON. JOHN M. ASH BROOK OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. ASH BROOK, Mr. Speaker, I have introduced legislation which would place a moratorium until December 31, 1976, on the abandonment of railroad lines which meet performance standards established by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development as outlined in Public Law 93-409. This tax credit program will broaden the base of this provision in an urgent and responsible way.

We should consider tax incentives for solar devices as a worthwhile national program. A most unique perspective on this issue was provided by Mr. Butt, of the Olin Corp., in testimony before the Senate Interior Committee last year. According to Mr. Butt:

'When a consumer installs solar heating equipment, he becomes an energy producer. He is no longer dependent upon the big corporations who produce and distribute "conventional" energy. His cost is primarily an investment cost. If he uses the tax incentive to install the equipment, he may become a saver rather than a user of energy in the future. If the consumer's investment quite differently from a business investment, particularly so in the area of energy production.

TO overcome this tax imbalance it is important that the Federal Government recognize the unique contribution that solar heating and cooling technology can make to the solution of our national energy dilemma. At present solar energy systems cost anywhere from $4,000 to $7,000. In order to encourage homeowners to consider and, in some cases, adopt this important new technology, any program allows a taxpayer to credit 25 percent of his investment in such a system, up to a limit of $1,000. The FEA Task Force report calculates that by 1985 an accelerated program of commercialization of solar technology—which would include incentives such as I have proposed—could result in a savings of our annual oil bill of the equivalent of 63 million barrels of oil—assuming $5 per barrel. By 1990 this savings could grow nearly threefold to 181 million barrels of oil a year.

Mr. Speaker, it is time to stop talking in generalities about our energy problem and start talking about specific programs. The legislation I am introducing today presents such a program. I am hopeful that the President's recommendation—which is a more modest, but very similar program—will encourage serious, urgent consideration of this tax incentive proposal. This is legislation which can be enacted quickly and which will have an immediate impact on reducing our energy demand.

By law the U.S. Railway Association is required to present its preliminary system plan by February 26, 1975. This plan is supposed to include rail lines and facilities recommended for the final railroad system. With the recent addition of the Erie-Lackawanna Railroad to those being reorganized, this preliminary plan takes on more importance. On or before July 26, 1975, the U.S. Railway Association is to present its final system plan to Congress for evaluation and approval. The Congress has until September 24, 1975, to reject it or otherwise it becomes effective. I do not think that this method—congressional rejection of the whole plan or it becomes effective—is the best one. Nonetheless, the timetable does allow for more public involvement in the final determination.

My bill will make sure that the local communities served by the railroads in the reorganization plan will not be faced with abandonments that neither they nor their elected representatives in Congress have been able to consider as a part of the finalized railroad reorganization plan.

The text of my bill follows:

H. R. 1779
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 304 (f) of the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973, the United States Railway Association shall not authorize the abandonment of any line of any railroad prior to December 31, 1976.

NATIONAL ALCOHOLISM MONTH

HON. GEORGE M. O'BRIEN OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. O'BRIEN, Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw my colleagues' attention to the fact that January is National Alcoholism Month. Throughout the country, campaigns are on to educate people to the dangers and the heartbreak excessive drinking can cause.

One such campaign is being mounted in my own district by the Iroquois County Mental Health Center. The moving force behind this program is Florence Cordes, a wonderful energetic woman who has served with the center as alcohol coordinator for the past 5 years. Florence has done a tremendous job in helping people to understand that alcoholism can be treated and that alcoholics are human beings and can only be helped with understanding and encouragement.

I am very proud of Florence's work and I am sure that the hundreds of people she and the center have helped appreciate her even more.

The following is an article from the Iroquois County Times regarding Alcoholism Month:

CORDES ANNOUNCES ALCOHOLISM MONTH

January is National Alcoholism Month announced Florence Cordes, alcohol coordinator for the Iroquois County Mental Health Center, for the past five years. She feels educating
the public about the alcohol problem will help people seek treatment and seek it earlier. The same is true for any group of in­dividuals because of reasons which went to the probability of being successful. Moral conviction was his strong point and for this his presence in and out of

**EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**

*January 23, 1975*

Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues agree with me on the urgency of repealing the 25th amendment. Little did I realize that the tide of history would find this objectionable. It was imminent. The current spectacle of an unelected President and Vice President uncomfortable. Our current situation is certainly an awkward one for a democratic nation such as ours to find itself in, and I strongly feel that we must never let this happen again.

The two men currently in power are not honest and I am sure would not want to violate their country by me. But this does not assure our Nation that some time in the future we could not have a situation that would be otherwise. As long as the 25th amendment is a part of the Constitution, the influence of the Senate, or the 25th amendment, the President and Vice President are not involved in any situation. This is a reference to "the principal officers of the Executive Departments, or such other officials as Congress may designate, whatever is meant by "such other body" has never been spelled out or discussed to my satisfaction. It has been widely assumed that there is no precedent for it. Read it, Congress could set up almost any group of federal officers under this provision, which is not to say that we have raised, it is necessary to understand the mechanism set up in this bill by which a President may be removed in the event of his incapacity. According to Section 4 of the bill, all that is needed is for the Vice President, joined by a majority of the "principal officers of the Executive Departments," to declare the Speaker of the House and President Pro Tempore of the Senate a written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. At that point, immediately and without any further procedure, and consideration, except examination or investigation, the Vice President becomes the Acting President. The bill goes on to set out the steps by which the President may regain his office. These steps include his own written declaration that he is no longer unable to discharge his duties, or that he is able to perform his duties. If the President does not so declare, the Vice President may act as President until the President has declared his ability to perform his duties.

But before this can occur, the President must declare his inability. The first Members of Congress to introduce legislation on the subject of presidential inability were not elected by the people. Not one vote was cast by any citizen for or against either of these men who hold these high offices. They came to power through the machinations of Congress. As you probably know, I was one of the first Members of Congress to introduce legislation on the subject of presidential inability. The bill set up almost any group of federal officers under this provision, which is not to say that we have raised, it is necessary to understand the mechanism set up in this bill by which a President may be removed in the event of his incapacity. According to Section 4 of the bill, all that is needed is for the Vice President, joined by a majority of the "principal officers of the Executive Departments," to declare the Speaker of the House and President Pro Tempore of the Senate a written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. At that point, immediately and without any further procedure, and consideration, except examination or investigation, the Vice President becomes the Acting President. The bill goes on to set out the steps by which the President may regain his office. These steps include his own written declaration that he is no longer unable to discharge his duties, or that he is able to perform his duties. If the President does not so declare, the Vice President may act as President until the President has declared his ability to perform his duties.
TWO-WAY STREET
HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, my long-time friend Jerry Dragones has sent me the following letter which I think is worthy of the consideration of each of us. He is a retired Federal Court official distinguished service who has been for years the tax of the author to a host of civic improvements in Jacksonville.

The article follows:
[From the Jacksonville Times-Union and Journal, Sept. 22, 1974]

TWO-WAY STREET

I read with interest the recent editorial on Cyprus and would like to add the following:

The Island of Cyprus is as Greek as Athens. The Turkish minority of 18 per cent of the population lived in harmony with the Greek majority for centuries, and on the whole they made a prosperous and peaceful state.

The Turks sold the island to the British about 100 years after the end of England until 1860. During World War II the English premier, Winston Churchill, promised Cyprus a union with Greece, after the war in which Greece fought for years on the side of Western civilization, and was almost wiped off the face of the earth by Italy and Germany, the promise was not kept.

It must be mentioned that while Greece was fighting in the First and Second World Wars, Mr. Kissinger's noble ally, Turkey, was lined up with Germany and against the allies in the first, and neutral, collecting benefits from all sides, in the Second World War.

As to her reliability as an ally on the side of NATO I hope, when the chips are down her word will be better than the one she gave our country in stopping the cultivation of the narcotic producing poppies, for which she received many millions of dollars.

The ruthless invasion of a free and sovereign state by the Turks on Cyprus is, will solve any problems—it will create a lot more. Imagine Castro claiming part of Miami because several hundred thousand Cubans happen to live there, a zone determined by the quality, serviceability, low maintenance, and the aesthetic and artistic appearance of the products they are provided with. We must reorient our technology away from those who may happen to go to war with Turkey in order to help the Turks stop them on two previous occasions to go to war with Turkey in order to help the Turks.

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to discuss our current economic, energy, and ecological goals, and what I see as the means to balance these often conflicting values. President Ford, in his state to the Union address, attempted to deal with these three issues. Unfortunately, for him and for the Nation, his speech failed to understand the true nature of our current problems. The President's program and many of the responses of the President's critics is the failure to recognize that the industrial growth of the Western World in the last 100 years, and especially since World War II, cannot continue as it has in the past. The Western World, and the entire planet must recognize this new reality of limits to growth, and adjust our values and institutions to fit this new reality.

The difficulty with discussing the subject of economic growth is that unspoken assumptions get in the way of clear thought and open discussion. One must first recognize that the propositions which are assumed are before any constructive discussion can occur.

Coincidentally, two papers on this general subject were referred to me this past week. The first paper, which I want to insert into the Record, was written by Jack J. Combes and published in the National Association of Manufacturers Reports of July 23, 1975. One of the key paragraphs of that paper which was refreshing to see in an industry publication, was the following:

Quality of life is not determined by the number of goods and services people have available, or their quality, or their prices. It is determined by the quality, serviceability, low maintenance, and the aesthetic and artistic appearance of the products they are provided with. We must reorient our technology away from quantity to quality of life growth, and from characteristics previously described. Conserving and making most effective use of non-renewable resources, our environment, and our earth, is really living within our means and investing, not wasting and consuming, our capital. To attain this goal American industry must act— not react, it must lead—not follow, for its own benefit and for the benefit of everyone.

The article, "Some Thoughts on Limits to Growth" follows:

SOME THOUGHTS ON LIMITS TO GROWTH

(By Jack J. Combes)

The result of this week sponsored by the Club of Rome and performed by researchers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to determine there are any limits to the numbers and activities on earth today, have, since their publication in "The Limits of Growth," caused strong and divergent reactions and they might.

JERRY D. DRAGONES

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS
REORIENTING OUR ECONOMIC GROWTH
HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to discuss our current economic, energy, and ecological goals, and what I see as the means to balance these often conflicting values. President Ford, in his state to the Union address, attempted to deal with these three issues. Unfortunately, for him and for the Nation, his speech failed to understand the true nature of our current problems. The President's program and many of the responses of the President's critics is the failure to recognize that the industrial growth of the Western World in the last 100 years, and especially since World War II, cannot continue as it has in the past. The Western World, and the entire planet must recognize this new reality of limits to growth, and adjust our values and institutions to fit this new reality.

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JERRY D. DRAGONES
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

January 23, 1975

The Steady State

(By A. Daniel Bursachs)

Is the steady-state political economy an idea whose time has come? The numerous booklets and articles advocating a modification of the traditional Keynesian "growth" economy would seem to indicate that it is. Yet while physical scientists and technologists are giving serious thought to the steady-state idea, contemporary Keynesian economists are generally opposed.

One of the discussion papers to the annual conferences of the American Association for the Advancement of the Sciences has focused on a social-political-economic system at peace with the ecological, that is, a steady-state political economy. And yet there has been hardly a mention of the steady state at recent meetings of the American Economic Association.

Many physical scientists and biologists see the steady state as the basis for all the ideas of a self-sustaining, self-balancing, self-regulating open system. While growth in young ecosystems is natural and its major emphasis is upon development, productivity, and quantity, mature ecosystems emphasize protection, stability, and quality. Notably, most organisms pass the first, or growth, stage about a quarter of the way through their life's journey. Nature's model, and part of the steady-state's premise, is that the physical dimension of being is driven only by the need to reach stability and equilibrium at a certain stage. In this view, unlimited growth by one subsystem would be like a threat to itself and eventually all other subsystems. It seems obvious to many scientists that these constraints would equally apply to all systems including the economic system.

Thus the issue is drawn between finiteness and unlimited growth.

A general guideline for the steady-state political economy is the maintenance of a constant stock of people and physical wealth, or "scarcity," as contrasted with constant, people die, wealth is physically consumed, worn out, depreciated, replaced. But in a steady-state society, inflow (i.e., birth and production) is carefully and methodically regulated by output (death and consumption).

Physical scientists constantly work with systems which are closed and, which are controlled by the sun's internal, not gravitational, power sources. For example, the energy we now use is derived from a heat" source that will last for less than 1 million times what it is now. All heat generated, even that effectively utilized as power, ultimately returns to the heat source, that is, the surface of the earth (BU). But, at a lower temperature, just as concentrated thermal pollution in cooling water draining from power plants does not return to the earth as fast into space it raises the environmental temperature. To determine the actual rise in temperature of the biosphere from that heat source, it would be a more complicated calculation than that of the future GNP, but I am sure the rise is one which we could not ignore.

The world is a finite space vehicle with all of its supplies aboard—and its crew keeps increasing. If the earth is a finite resource and the present dip in the birth rate, which has happened before, will have to be sustained for a considerable number of years for it to be any more significant than a temporary dip in the stock market.

The earth, as a spaceship, does have some advantages over the ones we send out from it. One is that it continuously receives power from the sun and, water and air (or air and water, water and air, etc.; to really recycle) its food supply. Another is that it is not as crowded as the ones we send up but these, at least, do not contain enough people to cause it a space ship how can it not be limited in regard to the size of its crew, the consumption of food and the products and the activities carried on aboard? Though the supplies are not completely inexhaustible their quantity is still limited.

On the basis of our space achievements we may believe technology will enable us to overcome some of these restrictive, natural laws. After all, we have shot space vehicles off the earth which do not fall back. Therefore, haven't we been able to break the law of gravity? We have not. Our space vehicles are operating completely under the law of gravity. When, in their travels, they enter a gravitational field more powerful than the earth's or one whose force is coincident with their direction they will be captured by that field and fall into the body generating it.

Still we cannot accept, except in the most dire emergency, the economic political chaos which will result from an abrupt cessation of growth. (From past experience there is plenty of evidence of what this causes and, in many ways, wastefully) what can we do? I believe we will be forced to start to do which will ultimately lead to a solution of this relatively new problem, of which we are only just beginning to comprehend.

In regard to population, since we are the only rational, thinking, planning species, we can voluntarily limit our numbers. There are many ways to do this. Every family should be left free to have as many children as they can. The fact that population growth has stopped right now (in the United States and some other countries) is not what has been done and, therefore, can be continued. We don't have to multiply involuntarily until we unconsciously reach the end of the resources that the earth can hold many more people than it now has. From the standpoint of the future, time is one thing we can't do, our voyage on earth to be as one on a cruise ship or one on a troop ship?

In regard to economic growth, I believe the answer is that growing as nature does and in making maximum use of our one unlimited resource—brain power. Economic growth, since it is the growth of production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services for and by all of us, can, I think, be likened to the growth of a living thing. For a living thing the only satisfactory type of growth is natural growth. In nature, exponential physical growth is cancerous and no growth of any kind is death. The GNP, which is a measure of the size of our economy, should grow as a tree does. A tree grows approximately 10% each year—each year's growth is a correspondingly smaller percentage of its total size but it doesn't stagnate or decline in total size until it begins to die.

Much more important than growing in size is the limited production, the limited product of an unlimited resource (ability or brain power) that commands a high price and conserves rather than consumes resources. Industry can, and must, grow in quality by designing and producing products that contain less non-renewable resources and use, don't pollute the environment in production, use and disposal, provide more satisfactory, active, and more recyclable. In devoting its one unlimited resource to an unlimited product, quality, industry is sure to find additional, valuable, quality factors that it can incorporate into its products and services to the advantage of its customers and itself.

Quality of life is not determined by the sheer mass of goods and services a people have available. Rather it is determined by the environmental, aesthetic and artistic appearance of the products they are provided with. We are moved not only from quantity to the creation of higher quality products with the characteristics previously enjoyed, but also from the effective use of our non-renewable resources, our environment, and our earth, is really living within our means and investing our available and consuming, our capital. To attain this goal American industry must act—but react, it must lead—not follow, for its own benefit and for the benefit of everyone.

Another paper, which was published in the January 1975 issue of the Center magazine, the house publication of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, is particularly enlightening on the subject of the steady-state political economy. The author, Dr. A. Daniel Bursachs, has done an excellent job of explaining the theory of the steady-state political economy and the need to rapidly move our economy toward the steady-state political economy.

I very strongly urge my colleagues, and those who read the Congressional Record, to review this article, which I insert into the Record at this time.

The article, "The Steady State," follows:

...
in the perpetual-growth theories and policies of the last forty years.

According to Thomas Kuhn, paradigms are "universally recognized scientific achievements that for a time provide model procedures and tools for a 'profession' of practitioners." Commenting, Michael Raskin in a recent issue of Political Science Quarterly says: "A paradigm is the basic assumption and accepted content of a field, a form or mode of thought, a rule of thumb, a set of beliefs. A paradigm is a given for most practitioners." The paradigm shift occurs, says Raskin, still commenting on Kuhn, "Anomalies or anomalies are on the one hand, under their old paradigm, 'damage' in a sense, while on the other hand, under their new paradigm, 'opportunities' or 'counter-instances' crop up in the research and overthrow the old paradigm into doubt. Then an innovator looks at the data and can see a new pattern of ideas, a new framework, and introduces a new paradigm."

In The Structure of Scientific Revolutions, Kuhn notes that paradigm shifts have usually been made by people outside the discipline, by the young, and by people new to the discipline, i.e., "those relatively free from the established preconceptions."

Daly says in his book, Toward a Steady- State Economy, that the steady state is "an essential concept in physical science because they are 'viscerally convinced that the world is a finite place, and science is the business of finite entities."

They are "not only free from the established preconceptions" and in the narrow confines of a single political economy. All others are dismissed as utopian or antientropic, the hallmark of an economic paradigm that is aggressively toward the environment, demands the "triumph" of man over environment. Daly says, "The paradigm shift is not a shift at all in the ecological perspective. Its central concept, growth, is itself narrowly anthropocentric, but its main error is its insistence that growth will solve any and all problems, including those caused by growth itself, a position that grows increasingly untenable as it becomes clear that it is the only error to far higher human goals."

The first political economist most closely associated with the steady state is the nineteen-teens economist, Arthur C. Pigou. Daly says, "The steady state would mean a fully employed economy at full capacity. Its central concept, growth, is itself narrowly anthropocentric, but its main error is its insistence that growth will solve any and all problems, including those caused by growth itself, a position that grows increasingly untenable as it becomes clear that it is the only error to far higher human goals."

But when traditional economists cannot or will not account for the gross anomalies in the present system, we are bound to get ecological scientist, Daly says, "We have conditioned to think that an ever-expanding gross national product is the all-purpose good."

But when traditional economists cannot or will not account for the gross anomalies in the present system, we are bound to get ecological scientist, Daly says, "We have conditioned to think that an ever-expanding gross national product is the all-purpose good."

Classical economists did believe we would eventually have to have a steady state, because of depletion resulting from increasing costs and diminishing returns. But the weakness of the Keynesian growth model is most evident in his early shows the deploration or pollution of the environment. This is not surprising: in a market system, depletion costs are most often private, though increasingly social, while pollution costs are nearly always social. Daly explains the fallacy of this reasoning:

"On the input side, the environment is partitioned into spheres of private ownership. Dereliction of the environment coincides, to some extent, with owners subject to partition or private ownership. Air and water are used freely by all, and the result is a competitive, profligate exploitation—what biologist Garrett Hardin calls the "extensive effect," and welfare economists call 'external diseconomies,' and what I like to call the 'invisible foot.' Adam Smith's invisible hand takes on a life of its own, unwittingly to serve the common good. The 'invisible foot' leads private self-interest to seek the common good. It is an inexorable law of the market and the industry, that growth reduces the cost of pollution, and simultaneously lowers the price of the product, until pollution has been encouraged by the invisible foot."

Today, we family planning and zero population growth have been widely accepted and put into practice, our economic growth paradigm is under attack, and the steady-state political economy has not yet entered the public dialogue. Both capitalist nations look to growth for their salvation. This might be excusable in most of the socialist societies because they are poor and need to grow (though not in population). But many of the industrially advanced capitalist nations with their continued overproduction, pollution, and depletion, are adding to the problem.

Many people know that their natural and ecological perspective. Its central concept, growth, is itself narrowly anthropocentric, but its main error is its insistence that growth will solve any and all problems, including those caused by growth itself, a position that grows increasingly untenable as it becomes clear that it is the only error.

So it is with the environment. We know that there are upper limits to growth to which our economies and society must adapt.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

January 23, 1975

Robert Gardiner: Lawndale Man of the Year

Hon. Charles H. Wilson

of California

in the House of Representatives

Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. Speaker, Robert Gardiner, a California resident since 1923, was born in 1902 in Lawndale, Calif., man of the year. While not president or vice president of any organization, Bob is active in many areas of community service since he is always available to do the behind-the-scenes work which is essential to the success of any organization. He and his wife, Chris, and their three sons have lived in the same Lawndale house for over 21 years, a home which has always been open to young people. The Cub Scouts, Little Leaguers, and all the young people who have participated in the Youth Day parade all remember Bob's enthusiastic leadership.

A member of the Lawndale Rotary who received the Non-Board Member Award in 1968-1969, Bob Gardinier has been a Rotarian.
January 23, 1975

Mr. Speaker, his parents, José and Elizabeth Rivera, his sisters, Karen, and Christopher, and his brothers, Jens, Christopher, and Mark, have a right to be pleased with this member of their fine family. I am confident that they are as proud of him as are his coaches, Chris Ferragamo and Ed Faculb, and the other faculty and students of the winning High Pilots, as well as the entire South Bay community.

My wife, Lee, joins me today in paying tribute to Steve Rivera, and in wishing him our very best in his future endeavors. Let me testify that we will be hearing a great deal more about this promising young man.

**UNDER FORD'S PLAN, THEM THAT HAS GETS**

**HON. TENO RONCALIO**

**OF WYOMING**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Thursday, January 23, 1975**

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, here is good reading for Record readers. It is from the Riveras of Wyoming. They have been given the Mark Twain Award on behalf of their fine family. I am certain that a little tinkering with the appropriate "sacrifices"—will make the thing well.

The Ford administration view of gasoline rationing—which helped catapult Colorado's John Love out of office as the federal energy "czar"—illustrates a profligate attitude toward the use of the tools of government.

Simon, in his talk to the mayors and governors, lumped gas rationing with wage and price controls as unworkable examples of "robber government and uncertainty"—obviously on that other side of God.

Rogers C. B. Morton, the secretary of interior and another participant in the hard sell session at the White House Thursday, asserted that rationing would only "throw a blanket" over the energy problem, that it would have "a depressing effect," that it would be "inequitable" and "almost impossible to administer.

The President suggested that rationing to limit the consumption of gasoline would have to be long term and "I don't think a five-year gas rationing program is sustainable.

And besides, Ford said, gas rationing wouldn't produce new sources of energy.

So, in the Ford administration plan, the solution to fuel scarcities will be left to the mericles of the marketplace and all of us according to our ability to pay will make our sacrifices there.

Ford stressed in his talk to the state and local officials that it's up to Congress now—"The responsibility is on the shoulders of Congress."

That seems to be so. And Congress ought to come up with something else.

**INTRODUCTION OF GUAM DEBT CEILING AMENDMENTS BILL**

**HON. ANTONIO BORJA WON PAT**

**OF GUAM**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Thursday, January 23, 1975**

Mr. WON PAT. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a measure to permit the people of Guam to decide in a referendum whether or not they shall incur a public indebtedness in excess of the present limitation of 10 percent of the local government's property valuation. The measure before us today would amend the Guam Organic Act to provide for such action.

I believe that this measure is crucial, especially in these times of financial difficulties for public bodies. As you know, many government agencies are having an extremely difficult time making ends meet. Although I have great faith in the wisdom and financial good sense of my fellow Americans in Guam, the current limitation of only 10 percent is insufficient to permit the kind of expansion which the Government of Guam has in mind to protect the island's development.

In addition to providing potential for additional sources of revenue, this measure will offer the people of Guam the same kind of fiscal control over their local government as have residents of the lower 48 states. I know well that local governments should not be permitted to issue revenue bonds without permission of the voters. Should Congress agree, my colleague from Guam will veto control over the actions of their government.
erment and thus strengthen the democratic process in Guam.

This measure is identical to H.R. 7205 which I introduced in the prior Congress but was not acted upon.

SOVIET DOUBLEDEALING IN OIL

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, a year ago at this time our Nation was suffering through the worst of the Arab oil embargo—an embargo inspired and encouraged, in large part, by the Soviet Union. Today, we are still living with the effects of that embargo and trying to understand what it means for American policy and for the future stability of the Western World.

An interesting clue to this puzzle may be found in an article in Monday's New York Times. This article, by the noted economics professor, Marshall I. Goldman, cites significant evidence that the Soviets, who had urged and vocally supported the Arabs in their embargo action, violated that embargo in their desire to profit by doing so. The U.S.S.R., the world's largest producer of petroleum and its fifth ranking exporter, sold oil to a number of Western countries, including the United States, in apparent violation of the embargo. Indeed, its hard currency earnings were largely due to its own oil.

Mr. Speaker, I brought these facts to the attention of my colleagues, I respectfully ask that the text of Marshall Goldman's article of January 20, 1975, be reprinted in this portion of the Record.

THE RUSSIANS AND OIL

(By Marshall I. Goldman)

WELLSLEY, MASS.—We may never unravel who sold how much oil to whom during the Arab oil embargo, but we do know in what used to be normal times, oil producers and oil companies often bid more than they revealed. During the chaos of the oil embargo, secrecy became even more of an operational code. It has been particularly difficult to decipher what the Soviet Union did in the oil markets of the world during that unusual period.

Now, however, by using a crossword-puzzle approach, it has become possible to fill in some of the hitherto unanswerable questions. Such analysis reveals that the Soviet Union was every bit as opportunistic as the most manipulating entrepreneur.

Western oil companies actively sought to induce the Arab countries to withhold oil from the West, other Soviet traders hunted for the most advantageous markets for their suddenly valuable oil. In some instances this meant self-imposed countries at prices as high as $18 a barrel.

Although the Russians apparently were as surprised as anyone by the way oil prices soared after Oct. 14, 1973, it turns out that the Soviet Union was uniquely positioned to take advantage of this situation. Unlike any of the other industrialized countries, the Soviet Union not only was one of the largest producers of oil in the world—it became the largest in 1974—but it produced more than it consumed domestically.

In 1973, the Soviet Union was able to export one-quarter of its total production. While not a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the Soviet Union was nonetheless the world's fifth largest exporter of petroleum. True, about two-thirds of what the Russians exported went to Eastern Europe and other soft-currency countries, but this was offset to some extent by imports of thirteen million tons from countries like Iraq, Libya, Egypt and Syria, paid for by barter or soft currency.

Because it was both an exporter and an importer of oil, the Soviet Union was ideally situated to benefit from the embargo. On the one hand, the Soviet Union as a supplier to Eastern Europe was in a position to profit by selling its own oil to those countries that formerly were unable to purchase it directly from the West. On the other hand, by selling oil to countries like Iraq, which wanted to increase oil output but because of the embargo could not sell it to their traditional customers in the West.

On the other hand, as long as it was discreet, there was nothing wrong with the Soviet Union from taking advantage of soaring world oil prices and increasing the sale of its own oil.

When rumors began to circulate about Soviet double-dealings, a writer in the Soviet trade-union publication New Times replied that such a plan of the Soviet Union was not even considered in the USSR. It was the embargo which was de facto imposed upon the West—its very existence was a threat to the West.

Many of these comments were followed by announcements that the Russians were going to cut off the West's oil supplies, but the West was able to finance itself by tapping other sources of oil. This put a severe strain on the Russian economy, and one of the results of the embargo was that the Russians were sold the right to sell more oil to the West as a way of financing the war in Afghanistan.

During the embargo the West's oil supplies were cut off. This, combined with the high prices the West paid for the oil it was able to purchase, caused a sharp rise in the price of oil. This was offset by the fact that the Russians were selling their oil to the West at prices as high as $18 a barrel.

Foreign Secretary Brezhnev stated that the oil embargo had increased the West's costs by $700 million to $800 million and that the embargo had cost the West $7 billion. The embargo had also caused the West to pay $6 billion to $7 billion more for oil than it would have paid had the embargo not been imposed.

Mr. Speaker, the important thing to remember is that the embargo was a serious threat to the West. The West was forced to pay more for its oil, and the West was forced to find other sources of oil. The embargo was a serious threat to the West. The embargo was a serious threat to the West.

The Soviet Union was able to take advantage of the embargo by selling its oil at prices as high as $18 a barrel. This was offset to some extent by the fact that the West was able to finance itself by tapping other sources of oil. This put a severe strain on the Russian economy, and one of the results of the embargo was that the Russians were sold the right to sell more oil to the West as a way of financing the war in Afghanistan.

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and censored 2,069 items and 73 photographs before shutting it down completely in 1946. Three months after Japan's defeat in 1945, the government's omnipotence was more than ever, brandishing its original platform of nationalism, democracy and cultural enlightenment. Pyongyang was turning the autocratic rule of President Syngman Rhee, the confusion and bloodshed of the Korean War and the recent authoritarianism of military coup leader (later elected President) Park Chung Hee.

The two years since Park seized unlimited power under martial law in October 1972 have in many respects been the most difficult of all, replete with overt and covert censorship. The underground press, estimated dozens of newspapers and magazines, have ventured into the paper's coffers and placed the gold hand on his finger as a keepsake. "This is my medal of honor, to keep for my daughter until she is old enough to know what freedom is," Park said.

The U.S. embassy bought two display ads in recent days to advertise a USIA magazine and a trade show. Embassy officials say with tight smiles that they hoped to see the paper, which never advertised in the paper before, bought space to announce a meeting. The Korean Roman Catholic Church held a special mass for "freedom of the press" at which priests condemned the suppression. The National Council of Churches of Korea called on Protestants to increase circulation of the paper.

While the "encouragement ads" and extra advertisements support the losing side of Dong-A Ilbo, they do not make up in financial terms for the loss of commercial advertising. Where there are substantial sums are being lost each day. And as the battle has continued, new difficulties have arisen. Newspaper bundles have disappeared from provincial trains. Police in Pusan are reported investigating people who place support ads. The newspaper's senior advertising manager, Kim Sung Man, has talked for a week and then picked up, together with two assistants, by Army investigators.

The ostensible reason was a freedom-of-the-press ad by an anonymous Army lieutenant, presumably a threat to national security because of his sentiment. The three ad men were released after three days of interrogation. They returned to a heroes' welcome from editorial and commercial coworkers who wrote checks at their desks all night each night of their captivity as a gesture of protest.

Officially the government maintains that the campaign is a "business affair between the newspaper company and the advertisers." There is no indication whether Park intends to run the newspaper out of business of whether he will seek a negotiated deal to send the advertisers back in return for editorial silence. Publisher Kim Sung Man has told friends he will not talk to government officials under the pressure of the advertising boycott.

The campaign to throttle Dong-A Ilbo has stiffened the attitudes of its managers and editors as well as the young reporters. They are prepared to look for operations in the number of pages (from the standard eight pages daily) as well as cuts in their pay checks. The newspaper is working for nothing if need be, until the last minute of the last press run.

"Before this happened we were seeking only freedom of the press, to print the news whatever it is," said Hong Sung Myon, the newspaper's senior editor. "Now we also want to keep faith with the people who are supporting us.

ELIOT B. FELDMAN TO BE HONORED BY YESHIVA UNIVERSITY

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday evening, February 2, 1975, at the Beverly Hilton Hotel in Beverly Hills, Calif., Los Angeles attorney Eliot B. Feldman will be honored as Man of the Year by Yeshiva University-West Coast Teachers College at an annual dinner of that institution.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

January 23, 1975

It is up to us in Congress to insure that this program is not terminated. Therefore, I urge you to adopt the following resolution, which I have introduced today as swiftly as possible:

Resolved, That the House expresses its disapproval of proposed deferral D 75-115 as set forth in the message of Nov. 26, 1974 which was transmitted to Congress by the President under section 1013 of the Impoundment Control Act of 1974.

PRESIDENT ROEBUCK ADDRESSES THE VIRGIN ISLANDS LEGISLATURE IN A STATE OF THE TERRITORY MESSAGE

HON. RON DE LUGO
OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. de Lugo. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of my colleagues to the recent election of my good friend, the honorable Elmo Roebuck, as the new Silk of the Virgin Islands 11th Legislature.

Many of you have already had the opportunity of meeting Mr. Roebuck while visiting the Islands in the past, particularly those serving with me on the Interior Committee. Hopefully, the future will bring similar opportunities to all of you.

A dynamic and progressive legislator, Senator Roebuck's election as president in only his second term in office attests to both his demonstrated ability and the respect he has gained in so short a time.

A former Commissioner of Housing and chairman of the Finance Committee, his broad legislative and administrative experience gives him solid preparation for the responsibility he will now undertake.

Upon the convention of the 11th legislature earlier this month, President Roebuck addressed his colleagues in a state of the territory message. I was most impressed with his speech and the goals which he announced for the legislature. I hope to share this important speech with you.

The new President to the newly convened legislature earlier this month, President Roebuck addressed his colleagues in a state of the territory message. I was most impressed with his speech and the goals which he announced for the legislature. I hope to share this important speech with you. I would like to share with you the following editorial reaction of one of our leading journals, the St. Thomas Daily News:

Setting High Goals for the Legislature

Monday morning's opening address by the Senate President to the newly convened Eleventh Legislature set high goals for the Virgin Islands' lawmakers. It contained a fairly accurate assessment of the problems confronting us, on the global and national scene, and pointed the way for the legislators to confront them in a statesmanlike and responsible manner.

After reviewing the external factors affecting the Island's budget address President directed himself to the internal problems ahead of us—particularly the threat of a major $9-million deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30. The governor pointed out that "efficient and effective" use of revenues is the major function of the Legislature, for it is "only" through the legislative branch that budgets can be approved and spending authorized, and called for the establishment of a special committee to give the Senate greater control and knowledge in fiscal matters.
The Senate President directed himself to the assessment of the bill and the presentation of its proposals and proposed that committees prepare written reports from both minority and majority members on proposed legislation. He also urged the速度 of the present debate in the Senate, urging all to keep within the bounds of decorum and respect for the norms of the chamber.

On specific proposals for legislation, the Senate President urged the Legislature to consider ways to develop increased income and spend revenues. Stimulus bills for tourism are needed, and a federal program to develop an industrial incentive program that does not require the setting up of an autonomous corporation and light industries are needed.

The President supported the developments of the state's peacetime industries, the development of scientific facilities in the islands, and the particular attention he noted there has been "in the Senate" to proposals for improved seaport and airport facilities on all the islands.

The President invited the Senate to submit definite plans for legislative approval prior to the end of the present fiscal year. The Senate President also focused on the need for a "modern, court-oriented, police force", and the Senate adopted a resolution urging the Governor to provide for the Board of Education and urgent consideration of the 12-month school year before the start of the 11th Legislature.

Mr. Conyers, Mr. Speaker, I am again introducing legislation which would designate January 15, the birthday of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., as a national holiday. The President has introduced a bill to commemorate the work of Dr. King, and the Board of Education has urged us to consider such legislation in the 12-month school year.

The President said that the Senate was to honor Dr. King because we believe his example to be of singular importance to our country. The magnitude of his contribution cannot be questioned. He lived and died by his personal conviction that our Constitution and legislative establishment were a tool for justice everywhere. He was a man of altruistic but pragmatic wisdom, as his words so eloquently testify:

"Power without love is reckless and abusive. Love without power is anemic. Power at its best is love implementing the demands of justice. Justice at its best is power正确的 and pure."

Dr. King's tireless activities in both the North and South were responsible for the landmark civil rights legislation of the sixties. For example, his campaign in Selma, Ala., for the guarantees of voting rights contributed significantly to the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which must be extended this year. Enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and 1968 were also partially the result of Dr. King's dedication to justice.

Dr. King's concern for justice was persistent and pedagogic, and his continued dedication to the goal of the brotherhood of man with true freedom and equality of opportunity for all our citizens. The Senate President directed himself to the Senate's responsibility for legislation, the 1972 budget, and the proposals for improved seaport and airport facilities.

The Senate President urged the Senate to consider ways to develop increased income and spend revenues. Stimulus bills for tourism are needed, and a federal program to develop an industrial incentive program that does not require the setting up of an autonomous corporation and light industries are needed.

The Senate President noted that the community itself serves as the employer of last resort. He and his equally courageous wife, Coretta Scott King, were among the first man with true freedom and equality of opportunity for all our citizens.
sacrifice of our people's general welfare to the national security continues in ever increasing magnitude. Worse, the progress made in the sixties is in danger of being eroded by the University of Mischief. Strained city budgets dictate cutbacks in public education, health services, housing assistance and other essential community services. And college leadership, relying on scholarship funds, faces shrinking endowments and contributions to their universities.

Many who formerly marched for peace, integration, and voting rights now stand in the cold doing jobs, and it is a national tragedy that the idealism of the sixties has been so belittled. Our participation in the movement against the war in Vietnam, with profound implications for the future of our society, is now at a standstill.

EXOLUTION OF REMARKS

January 23, 1975

In 1955 nothing but his private dream told Martin Luther King Jr. that he would become a leader for his people. Many were sure that Thurgood Marshall would win the Brown v. Topeka case, but they were wrong. Perhaps that some youngsters would have a chance to go to better schools. The decision came down from the Supreme Court 9 to 0. In the 15 years, we were no closer, and in many respects we thought we had reached a pinnacle.

Then we discovered that we could not just bring our people into the Modern Age. We lacked confidence in our own existence after four hundred years in the most technologically advanced society in the world is unacceptable, perhaps even itself a form of evil. Watching the world watching America, the Black giant began to stir.

Rosa Parks, an elderly, polite lady who worked as a seamstress, one evening on her way home said "No." No is the first word a baby learns that he discovers is a control. "No, I shall not move." A tyrant hates the word no more than any material, verbal, emotional, or financial situation he may have to deal with. No means there can be no deal. When a people say no they are not only feeling, they are thinking, and always a big problem to tyrants. No. It is wrong that I move. Which means Yea, it is right that I sit. I will not move. Rosa Parks was arrested.

In 1965 the people wanted a leader. As in tributaries in long bodies of water, we sought to take our demands to the King. Had we lived in different times we might have had the same effect on the gods for us. Had we lived in a different country we might have sought the oracles to divine the meaning of the signs, or spiritualists to prepare the sacrifices. Nobody but a great man in 1955 in America we sought a preacher who was a big problem to tyrants. This combination is always a big problem to tyrants.

Ibsen once remarked:

"I hold that man is in the right who is most clearly in league with the future."

And that man is Martin Luther King. We need a leader, and we need a leader who, like his White counterparts, could lead our people as has been proven from the day of the nation.

Martin Luther King, Jr.

Our nation embraces King either in love or in fear after the successful completion of the bus boycott. King moved his family back to Atlanta, where he had been born, and headed the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. The Johnson administration, the new Defunct Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

Martin Luther King Jr. presided over the last great testamental of faith at the historic 1963 march on Washington. On the preceding day W. E. B. DuBois had died in Ghana. Ten years later in our faith that soon the struggle had touched everyone, in several unexplained assassinations from John Kennedy's death to the shooting of Dr. King, the deaths of Nkrumah, Krushchev, Allende, Malcolm X, various witnesses, small people and large people alike. From the point of view of the great streamroller, they were either murdered or defrocked. "I have a dream," King's voice resounded to over a quarter of a million people who...
January 23, 1975

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS. Mr. Speaker, another camp season is approaching and once again millions of parents will be sending their children to camps which they usually know very little about. Indeed, their only information is that which is found in the brochures distributed by the camp operator. It is usually impractical for a parent to visit the camp beforehand and even when they do it is often too late to get any changedout.

With very few exceptions, State laws relating to camp safety are grossly inadequate. Only 6 States have comprehensive youth camp safety legislation. California, Colorado, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, and Texas. It is ironic that while we have legislation to protect welfare recipients and mentally disabled in research, we still have no laws to protect our children in summer camps.

We cannot let this injustice exist any longer. For that reason, I have again introduced the Youth Camp Safety Act. now H.R. 46, which would set up minimum Federal standards to protect campers everywhere. Today, I am putting in the third year this bill, and the number of cosponsors to well over 60.

It is our duty to act now and protect our Nation's greatest resources, our children. We must pass this legislation, summer is growing close and we can wait no longer.

I was very pleased to read Bill Gold's column in the Washington Post today and would like to commit it for my colleague's consideration.

The text of the article follows:

[From the Washington Post, Jan. 21, 1975]

EVEN THE CONGRESS WEARIES OF DELAY

(By Bill Gold)

It sometimes appears that the United States Congress has an infinite capacity for procrastination. As times change, need for new legislation arises. Bills are introduced, but... is the question. It isn't a long time and five is half of that, but we as a people can no longer afford to indulge in the luxury of time, we must act now.

There are delays built into the legislative process, and rightly so. Proposals for change may not appeal to all citizens. Those who will be affected derive a right to be heard before the Congress acts.

The trouble is, in practice, those who oppose new legislation are heard, then heard again—and again and again. They block action for seemingly endless periods of time.

When the legislative proposals that are thus thwarted are progressive and clearly needed, long delays try the patience of those who have been working hard for them. When it becomes clear that good legislation is being backed by an overwhelming majority and is being frustrated by a tiny minority with a pocketbook interest, the matter, endless delay becomes intolerable.

This is approximately the status of the Youth Camp Safety Act at this moment.

The need for such legislation was brought to the attention of the Congress many years ago. Some of the camps to which parents send their children are well run. Safety rules are carefully observed. Camp counselors are screened for maturity, training and judgment that qualifies them to oversee the activities of inquisitive youngsters. Swimming, boating, woodcraft and shooting are taught with due regard for the safety of the children.

Other camps are not so well run. Fireproofing costs money. Maintenance and replacement of equipment cost money. It is cheaper to cut corners than it is to give first priority to the safety of the children.

So it has come to pass over the years that many children have been injured and killed in youth camp “accidents.” When an inexperienced 15-year-old “counselor” takes boys out into white water in a canoe and drowns them when the canoe upsets, that is regarded as an “accident.” When a manager of a youth camp, that is also an “accident.” When faulty electrical wiring causes a fire in which children lose their lives, we are told that “these things happen in private homes, too.”

Those who have been urging the Congress to adopt youth camp safety legislation have been advocating safety rules for many years, and the various states be encouraged to enact their own safety programs based on the federal standards.

Responsible operators of youth camps were quick to see that these proposals are fair, and in the long run in the interest of the children, of those who operate youth camps. With federal and state governments alert to the problem and actively working to safeguard young campers, more parents would feel safe in permitting their children to attend a camp.

So the Youth Camp Safety Act has been supported by the Girl Scouts, the Boy Scouts, the American Camping Association, the National PTA, the National Safety Council, and a host of other respected organizations.

But it has gotten absolutely nowhere in the Congress.

Why? Because a few camp operators—those who feel safety standards would force them to close their doors and stop making money—have contributed to the campgrounds of a few congressmen who have thereafter taken steps to block youth camp safety legislation. It is as simple as that.

When the 94th Congress convened a few days ago, Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.) reintroduced the Youth Camp Safety Act. It was cosponsored by long-time supporters Rep. Marvin L. Esch (R-Mich.), Rep. Peter A. Peyser (R-N.Y.) and 47 other members of the House from both sides of the aisle.

A select subcommittee held hearings on the bill in the 90th Congress. More hearings were held in the 91st Congress. Opponents were heard again in the 92d Congress. And when calls for action were voiced in the 93d Congress, it was decided to hold more hearings.

But even the Congress eventually wearied of this bill's fatigue. Subcommitte Chairman Daniels says:

We do not intend to hold any more hearings on this bill. It has been proved. We have a responsibility to protect our children, and I intend to have this legislation enacted before the camp season begins.

Is Rep. Daniels overstating the case? Judge for yourself. Among the 50 states, 22 have no regulations whatever relating to youth camp safety. If you want to, you can hire convicted sex offenders and drug addicts as counselors.

An HEW study made last year showed that 45 states have no regulations regarding camp personnel, 24 have no health regulations that apply to youth camps, nor any requirement for medical services—not even first aid.

Transportation to and from camp is covered by legislation in only five states, 45 leave that area of activity wide open. Camp operators can hire drivers convicted of reckless or drunken driving if they want to, the need exists. Camp operators have been waiting so long for this simple legislation that pressure for action is building up. My guess is that the White House will pass the bill, and that the Senate may even bestir itself and pass a bill. But parents should not be misled by developments of this kind.

The real test will come when the two bills go to “conference.” At that point, a quiet knife in the ribs can—and often does—kill legislation.

Are the fact that the states who voted “aye” can tell their constituents they did their best. But the fact will remain that the Congress has failed in its responsibility to safeguard the interests of the children.

This time around let's zero in on the foot-draggers and make sure we know whose interests they're representing—and why.
again I am joined by my colleague the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. Frensen) in this effort. We first introduced this legislation 3 years ago, in 1972.

As presently constituted, the ACIR consists of 26 members—three of which are appointed from the Senate and three from the House of Representatives. The remaining 20 are appointed by the President as follows: three must be officers of the executive branch and three must be private citizens; four are appointed from a panel of at least eight Governors submitted by the Governor's Conference; three are appointed from a panel of at least six members of State legislative bodies submitted by the Council of State Governments; four are appointed from a panel of at least eight county officers submitted by the National Association of County Officials—representatives from the whole spectrum of governmental units—with the exception of school boards.

A primary activity of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations is to evaluate general revenue sharing payments for the Federal Government. It is estimated that approximately $120 million in general revenue-sharing funds are spent on elementary and secondary education each year. It therefore seems logical that educators from local school districts should be represented on the ACIR.

The legislation which we are introducing today would accomplish this—by giving locally elected school officials a voice in the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

We urge our colleagues to give this legislation careful and prompt consideration which it deserves. By adopting this bill we will be extending the same privileges to elected school officials that are now enjoyed by elected officials from virtually every other level of government, and we will be making the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations a more effective advisory body as well.

PATRICIA C. HOLT: LAWNDALE'S WOMAN OF THE YEAR

HON. CHARLES H. WILSON OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, "What do we live for, if it is not to make life less difficult for each other?"—George Eliot.

Honored as Lawndale, Calif.'s, Woman of the Year 1975, Patricia C. Holt has an impressive background of community service. Ever since she moved to Lawndale 18 years ago, she has devoted herself to the betterment of life around her. From her first year in her PTA, an active member in her children's school PTA, she has found time from her real estate business to become involved in virtually every aspect of civic service.

One of Mrs. Holt's prime concerns has been improving the quality of health care, and she has served as chairman of the Diabetes Clinic, the Nurses Scholarship for El Camino College, the Red Cross, a Christmas party for retarded children, the March of Dimes. The roster of her other activities comprises almost the entire spectrum of Lawndale community life as she is a member of the Lawndale Democratic Club, YMCA, Breakfast Club, Chamber of Commerce, Citizens Goals Committee, and Picnic Committee.

In 1965, Pat was elected first vice president of the Lawndale Women's Club, a post in which she so excelled that she was elected president in 1966. Again, in 1973 and 1974, she was voted president of this organization. Always concerned that civic involvement in school affairs, she has served as chairwoman of commissions on family living and the status of women.

The Great Western Savings and Loan recognized her in 1973 with a Civic Achievement Award for the outstanding woman in community service. And, because of Pat's efforts to beautify the city of Lawndale, last year she received a Certificate of Merit Award in honor of her efforts to make Lawndale a better place to live.

Devoted to her family and therefore uninterested in young people, Pat has helped high school students who need counseling to seek help through the Lawndale Community Center. And she is now in the process of adopting a teenage girl who is without a home.

Because Pat has been generous with her time, talents, and money to work for the greater good of the community, she is well deserving to be named Lawndale Woman of the Year. She is a living example that "charity—is love in action."

RESPONSE TO THE STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL
OF ARIZONA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, last week we gathered to hear the President's report on the state of the Nation. There is an old legislative program for the 94th Congress. Like all Americans, I was hopeful that my friend and former colleague would offer us a sensible, progressive plan for solving the demons that plague our Nation.

While I found some specific points on which I could agree with the President, I conclude with regret that, overall, his proposals fall short of what we need to achieve. For one, which would yield growing unemployment, deepening recession, and a self-inflicted inflation of staggering proportions. His proposals would bring chaos in the short run, and I fear, collapse in the long run. But criticism is cheap. The people de-serve more of their Congress than an echo of the Executive, but they also deserve more than an assembly of carping spectators. Therefore I offer today a specific, constructive response—a program for the country that can work, that can turn the United States in the direction of prosperity and stability.

The foremost fact we must face is that without a vigorous, pragmatic, economic recovery is substantial and immediate energy conservation. We import nearly 40 percent of our fuel, and the proportion, as well as the absolute quantity, will increase as the President's stated goal—reducing oil consumption by 1 million barrels a day this year—is simply inadequate, representing only 5 percent of our oil consumption and just 2 percent of our overall energy demand. The harsh fact is that we must double this cut—save 2 million barrels per day—if we are serious about moving toward stability.

But how can we achieve this? The President has chosen a clumsy, unjust, and economically disastrous route. He would force energy prices sky high, then have the government turn its back on the problem and let the marketplace cut energy use across the board. Wasteful and essential uses, uses which create jobs and those that do not, economically crucial uses and totally dispensable ones: All will be affected without any regard to economic consequence.

Let me detail what this means to each American—what the picture would look like if the Congress enacted all the President's proposals:

The price of gasoline would rise at least 10 cents a gallon. That is an increase of 20 percent;

The price of electricity would rise by at least 15 percent;

The price of home heating oil would go up 20 to 25 percent, depending on the region;

The price of decontrolled domestic crude oil would more than double, rising from the present $5.25 a barrel to the $10 uncontrolled level, with a $2 excise tax on top of that;

The price of decontrolled interstate natural gas will soar to many times the current level—no one can predict exactly how high—with a new excise tax on top of that.

The President's program would raise the Nation's energy bill by $40 to $50 billion annually. His tax package—including the inadequate windfall profits tax—would recapture only $10 billion of that, with the rest—up to $20 billion—remaining in the hands of the energy suppliers. We need a totally different approach. First, we need gas rationing. We have skirted the issue. Every economist has a different guess as to how much the President's price increase would save, and we all know that the real burden would fall on those least able to afford it. Rationing is cumbersome; it is a headache. But it can be made to be fair, and more importantly, we know that it will do the job.

Second, we must enact immediate, mandatory energy efficiency standards for industry. The Department of Commerce has concluded that as much as 30...
percent of the energy used in industry is wasted and could be eliminated quickly and without loss of jobs.

The compromise I seek is an appliance efficiency labeling law, appliance performance standards, and tough thermal standards for new buildings as the President proposed—these I applaud. To this package I would add a new utility pricing system which rewards rather than discourages energy conservation. I would also urge a program of federally guaranteed loans to provide the necessary cash flow for conservation improvements instead of the tax credit proposed by the President. Finally, Government and industry must cooperate to find a way to improve the cost of energy to the consumer by 40 percent by 1980, and to do it without postponing the emission control standards set by the Clean Air Act. The industry’s own 1975 emission control devices do not adequately control emissions that can be controlled without decreasing fuel economy.

I recognize, as does the President, that ending energy waste is not enough. We must also get our society out of its habit of living from tomorrow to meet the inevitable rise in demand that will come with the end of the recession. But, where the President’s conservation goals are too modest, his predicted cost of energy and unemployment is unrealistic. He ignores land shortages and siting problems, severe water shortages in the West, the overwhelming environmental problems associated with oil shale development and the many serious problems which must be solved before nuclear energy can be depended upon. Above all, the President ignores the enormous burdens such development would place on our already overstrained capital market.

I believe that the President and Congress must put the emphasis on cutting the rate of growth of energy use, rather than trying to meet the inevitable rise in demand. New programs specifically designed to reduce the costs of conservation and to increase the fuel efficiency will come with the end of the recession compounded by continuing business losses, the continuing social and economic problems associated with decreasing fuel economy. I strongly urge a program of federally guaranteed loans to provide the necessary cash flow for conservation improvements instead of the tax credit proposed by the President.

The President also proposed a ban on new Federal funds unless we have a chance of meeting the inevitable rise in demand. The President proposed a ban on new Federal funds unless we have a chance of meeting the inevitable rise in demand. New programs specifically designed to reduce the costs of conservation and to increase the fuel efficiency will come with the end of the recession compounded by continuing business losses, the continuing social and economic problems associated with decreasing fuel economy. I strongly urge a program of federally guaranteed loans to provide the necessary cash flow for conservation improvements instead of the tax credit proposed by the President.

The President also proposed to extend the benefits of the solar energy program by a few years. I have proposed a program under which at least $25 billion each year to pay for new buildings as the President proposed. And, to do it without postponing the emission control standards set by the Clean Air Act.

The industry’s own 1975 emission control devices do not adequately control emissions that can be controlled without decreasing fuel economy. I would also urge a program of federally guaranteed loans to provide the necessary cash flow for conservation improvements instead of the tax credit proposed by the President.
figure chosen because it usually connotes a minimum passing grade. Mr. Speaker, I urge prompt consideration of Joint Resolution 91 by the Committee on Judiciary as another example of the will­

ness of the 94th Congress to fully rep­

resent the interests of the people.

A SALARY OF $82,500 FOR RTA HEAD "UNCONSCIONABLE".

HON. GEORGE M. O'BRIEN OF ILLINOIS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. Speaker, last spring voters in six northeastern Illinois coun­

ties voted to establish a regional trans­portation authority. Despite overwhel­

ming voter opposition in five of the coun­

ties, making up the suburban area around Chicago, a heavy favorable vote in Cook County—Chicago—provided the needed majority and the RTA was estab­

lished. Under the terms of a 1% vote of against RTA by an 8 to 1 margin.

They seem to have had good reason. The recently created RTA board has started out spending money as if it were going out of style. The board fixed the salary of its chairman, Milton Pikarsky, $82,500 a year, which according to the following editorial in the January 23 issue of the Chicago Tribune, makes him the highest paid public official in the country next to President Ford. Even if the country were enjoying the best of times economically, the action of the RTA board would be unduly extravagant. In the face of climbing prices and growing unem­

employment, the notion that any public body would approve such a salary level for its top official is incredible and un­

conscionable.

The editorial follows:

$82,500—Is IT ONLY A BEGINNING?

The Regional Transportation Authority board has again gone out of style. Milton Pikarsky, $82,500 a year, making him the highest paid public official in the country next to President Ford. Unfortunately for taxpayers in the six­

county RTA region, Mr. Pikarsky’s new salary looks like only the beginning. The RTA board also created a three-member committee headed by Ernest S. Marsh, the retired chairman of Santa Fe Industries, to determine what kind of fringe benefits should be given to the new chairman and other members of the RTA staff. These fringes are likely to include health and life insurance and probably require a

$82,500—Is IT ONLY A BEGINNING?

equal consideration.

It is only reasonable to expect that when the RTA settles into permanent quarters, the chairman and his colleagues will be lavished enough to be commensurate with a salary of $82,500 a year. And of course there will have to be additional employees. After all, who would expect the chairman of the RTA to use public transportation? All this does little to assuage the fear of suburban taxpayers at the under Mr. Pikarsky will be a big spender. That fear was aggravated, in fact, by the report that Mr. Pikarsky went before the RTA board and suggested that his salary should be between $80,000 and $100,000 a year.

As chairman, Mr. Pikarsky was paid $60,000 a year. Even with inflation and the additional responsibilities at RTA, it is

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

hard to justify a 65 per cent increase in pay. And his pay will be reviewed by the RTA board every Jan. 1.

There is one way, however, for the tax­
paying public to encourage something from the topheavy administrative pay burden. With RTA functioning, the next head of the CTA will not have as much responsi­

bility as before, and so before, and so should need the salary that was paid to Mr. Pikar­

sky. In addition, RTA eliminates the need to have an expensive board governing the CTA. By cutting the CTA chairman’s salary and dropping the board, the saving would at least help to offset the cost of a well-paid RTA staff.

We hope Mr. Pikarsky will prove he is worth $82,500 a year, but he should have proved it before being paid it.

CONTINUING OUR COMMITMENT TO INEXPENSIVE FOOD STAMPS

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL OF ARIZONA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, in this pe­

riod of rising costs and unemployment, all Americans face financial difficulties. But none of us has to deal with problems as severe as those of the poor who are trying to live on a subsistence income. Surely, this is not the time to abandon our commitment to the poverty of this Nation. For many of these people, food stamps are an essential sup­

plement to their meager incomes. So, I

strongly urge the Congress to pass the bill I am cosponsoring to block the Presi­

dent’s automatic increase of food stamp prices to 30 percent of each recipient’s income on March 1.

As an added incentive for the working poor and those receiving unemployment compensation, this bill also reduces the maxi­

mum charge for the stamps to 25 per­

cent.

Equally important is the provision to maintain the present social security recip­iency to participate in the food stamp program. Only 10 percent of all social security recipients have incomes higher than that normally allowed to qualify for food stamps so the time and effort required to remove these people from the rolls would be more costly than simply extending the program to them.

At a time when the Congress and the admin­

istration are looking for ways to stimu­

ulate the economy and return funds to the people and the marketplace, we ought not forget those Americans who have an ever-present need, those Ameri­

cans who must work while pant unem­

ployment, are hungry and

and, who, if the President’s proposal is al­

lowed to stand, will be forced out of the food stamp program because of higher prices.

This legislation will give them a remedy and will show that there remain a few weeks left to be sensitive to their plight. Imme­

diate enactment of this bill is impera­

tive.

CALL FOR HEARINGS ON NATURAL GAS SHORTAGE IN OHIO

HON. THOMAS L. ASHLEY OF OHIO IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Speaker, I have called upon Chairman Staggers to sched­

ule hearings in the Interstate and For­

eign Commerce Committee at the earliest opportunity to investigate severe cur­

tailments of natural gas in Ohio.

The situation has reached critical propor­

tions. Columbia Gas, the supplier of 60 percent of the natural gas consumed in Ohio, has cut deliveries to 1,380 large industries by 55 percent this month, pos­

ing a threat of layoffs and reduced pro­

duction at a time when the economy is already in serious decline. In Toledo 189 industries are among those hit, and 1 0 percent have already shut down. It is considering moving to Illinois, taking 150 jobs with it, because there is no nat­

ural gas shortage in that State.

Several thousand Ohio customers, including 105 in the Toledo area, were notified of 40 percent reductions in natural gas deliveries for the balance of the winter and 15 percent cutbacks there­

after.

The impact of these curtailments on business activity could be devastating. And an immediate emergency erupted when Columbia Gas notified the public school systems in the Toledo area that they would face the same 40 percent reduc­

tion in natural gas, posing the unpleasant choice between shortening the school week or running the risk to students and teachers of unacceptably cold classrooms.

I have asked the Ohio Public Utilities Commission to intercede in this matter, but clearly a solution must be found.

Mr. Speaker, at the same time that Ohio and other States are confronted with this critical problem, most States throughout the country have had no cur­

tailments of natural gas supplies whatever. I believe that it is manifestly un­

fair for Ohio—or any other State—to bear the burden of growing unem­

ployment, loss of industrial output, and clos­

ing of schools while neighboring States are totally unaffected. The situation is so serious in fact that a Federal Power Commission just recently urged the Governors of 12 States to declare natural gas emergencies.

I am convinced that congressional hearings must be convened as quickly as possible to explore this situation and ascertain whether there is a true short­

gage of natural gas and why all other States have been singled out for discriminatory treatment. Representatives of the natu­

ral gas producers and distributors, State public utility commissioners, consumers and officials of the FPC and other Government agencies should be called to testify and enable us to get at the facts. If new legislation is needed, I believe that it is manifestly un­

fair for Ohio—or any other State—

foresight.

I hope that my colleagues from other States by thrd will join me in this call for hearings. I urge the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Com-
extension of remarks

hon. william r. cotter
of connecticut

in the house of representatives

thursday, january 23, 1975

mr. cotter. mr. speaker, in early january the president of wtic radio, leonard patrie-cell, gave two editorials on the energy crisis.

pat's editorials received an enthusiastic and warm response, and i want to share them with my colleagues and the readers of the record.

[wtic editorial, hartford, conn., jan. 3, 1975]

the year 1975 could very well become the most crucial year in america's history. for the first time since we achieved independence, all the oil we now require must be taken from sources that are not under our own control in the region of the western world.

since the day of world war ii, we have lived with the threat of "the bomb"... the ultimate weapon that could destroy us in a nuclear holocaust. well, a different bomb has already been dropped, its inner workings consisting of oil that powers our cars and trucks, our hospitals and industry. and it is resulting in economic holocaust.

in the last four years, while export prices have risen 55 percent of the income of o.p.e.c., the organization of petroleum exporting countries, on each barrel of oil has gone up 955 percent.

translated into dollars, in just nine years and all companies on the new york stock exchange in nine years and all us direct investments abroad have risen 55 percent, the income of western nations have reached 55 percent, and the price of energy has been increased 55 percent.

the world, including the us, has already been stripped of its financial reserves and we are now依靠 our friends, the oil producers, to conserve the use of energy.

the year 1975 could be decisive in a battle that will determine whether our economic survival is threatened and our economic stability is ensured.

we must face the fact that the oil-producing nations, particularly the o.p.e.c., or the organization of petroleum exporting countries, have the power to limit the supply of oil and the price of oil.

if we fail to conserve energy, the consequences facing this country and the government leadership to conserve the use of energy will be severe.

in the face of this threat, the government must take action to conserve energy.

it is imperative that we take steps to conserve energy and to develop new sources of energy.

we must begin with immediate decisive government leadership to conserve the use of energy and to develop new sources of energy.

let's stop talking about it—it's time to do it!

let us embark on a crisis program, by mobilizing all of the technology at our disposal, to find new sources of oil. let us encourage off-shore drilling, finance mass transit, and make mandatory its use wherever possible, and impose heavy taxes on gas-guzzling automobiles.

again, this might well buy the time needed to harness the power of the oceans and the sun that would make us truly energy free.

let us strongly support the statement of secretary of state kissinger in which he put the oil-rich nations of the world on notice that we will not permit economic strangulation of the industrialized world without taking drastic action.

one thing can be learned from our present crisis. no nation can ever be truly independent against even the united states, has a monopoly on the world's resources, whether it be oil or other natural resources essential to our economic survival— or the very air we breathe.

we must lead the way in this fight for our survival, and we must win. during world war ii, as hitler's storm troopers marched across europe, england and france were our buffers and we were their backstop.

today, there are no more buffers and there is no backstop for the united states. the arab nations have the soviet union for a backstop. western nations have you and i—the people of america—who are the backbone and the backstop for democracy all over the world.

leonard j. patrie-cell, president, the ten eighty corp.

power to the people

hon. steven d. symms
of idaho

in the house of representatives

thursday, january 23, 1975

mr. symms. mr. speaker, the president of the idaho state a.f.l.-cio, bob mcfarland, made a recent statement on the energy and economic situation facing our nation.

his statement needs little introduction as it speaks directly to the message.

i commend the following to my colleagues in the congress and urge their utmost attention to its message:

power to the people.

there'll come a day when the people of this favored land will curse the sierra club and the friends of the earth and all those other environmentalists.

it will be the day when you flip the switch and there is no light. a day when you shut down the thermostat but there is no heat or air conditioning.

they talk, these extreme environmentalists, of exotic sources of energy. they talk about the sun that would make us truly energy free.

but these environmentalists do not mention the power shortages.

they talk about the sources of energy;

they talk about the sun that would make us truly energy free.

but these environmentalists do not mention the power shortages.

and your representative in congress, representative patrie-cell, on this side...

leonard j. patrie-cell, president, the ten eighty corp.
network of mutuality, tied in a single garment of destiny. Whatever affects one directly, affects all indirectly. Never again can we afford to consider violence as a "minor" or "outside" agitation." Anyone who lives inside the United States can never be considered outside the fight. You deplore the demonstrations taking place in Birmingham. But your statement, I am sorry to say, falls to express a similar concern for the conditions that brought about the demonstrations. I am sure that none of you would want to rest content with what are but Band-Aids to the deep sores of Negro suffering. When you are tired of living as slaves and you wish to no longer live under your existing social arrangements, then you have a right to revolution. St. Augustine said, "A just law is a code that squares with the moral law or the eternal law and natural law. And law that degrades human personality is unjust." Isn't this like condemning Socrates because he drank hemlock? Didn't he have to repent in this generation not merely for the hateful words and actions of the bad people, but for the hatred and actions of the good people? The law that degrades human personality is unjust... It must be remembered... Two ways the law can be unjust. One is by being out of harmony with the moral law... The other is by being out of harmony with the law of God. An unjust law is one that degrades human personality... One breaks an unjust law must do so openly, must so insist on the right that you accept the penalty... Is it a coincidence... The number of Negroes who, because of a degree of academic placency made up in part of Negroes who, as a result of long years of oppression, are never quite knowing what to expect next... There is a popular notion that the Negroes are complacent, or that they are a complacent people. I have lived long enough to know that this is a gross misconception... The number of Negroes who stand in the Negro community without a cross who believe as a cross country drive and find it necessary to sleep night after night in the uncomfortable corner of their beds, to be awakened by the sound of a motor car will accept you; when you are humiliated day in and day out by nagging signs reading "Whites Only" and "Colored Only" and your last name becomes "John" and your wife and mother are never given the respected title "Mrs."; when you are harried by day and haunted by night by the fact that you are a Negro, living constantly at tiptoe stance, never quite knowing what to expect next, and are plagued with inner fears and outer resentments; when you are forever fighting a degenerating sense of "nobodiness"—then you will understand why we find it difficult to wait. There comes a time when the cup of endurance runs over, and men are no longer willing to submit passively to the diabolical purposes of the evil forces that are at work in this dark day. It is no longer enough to merely comply with "legal" requirements while ulong with all its ugliness to the natural medicines... Lukewarm acceptance of the evil that is already alive. We bring it out in the open, where it can be seen and dealt with... I do not say that demonstrations are taking place in Birmingham, but it is even more unfortunate that the city's white power structure left the Negro community with no alternative. You may well ask: "Why direct action? Why sit-ins, marches and so forth? Isn't negotiation a better path?" You are quite right in calling for negotiation. Indeed, this is the very purpose of direct action. Nonviolent direct action seeks to create such a crisis and foster such a tension that a community which has constantly refused to negotiate is forced to confront the issue. It seeks so to dramatize the issue that even those who might otherwise be indifferent will be forced to deal with it. I had hoped that the white moderate would understand that the present tension in the South is a necessary phase of the struggle... But your statement, I am sure that none of you would want to rest content with what are but Band-Aids to the deep sores of Negro suffering. You speak of our activity in Birmingham... It is not only wrong but also unChristian to see her beginning to distort her personality... Nothing short of a revolution alone will end the present tense... We must come to a better way of doing things. We must learn to use the weapon of criticism and truth and begin the slow, hard, long, painful, but surely promising way of integration. One who breaks a law that conscience tells him is unjust, and willingly accepts the penalty of�
LETTLE TAKE NOTE OF MY OTHER MAJOR DISAPPOINTMENT. I HAVE BEEN SO GREATLY DISAPPOINTED IN WHITE CHURCH AND ITS LEADERSHIP. OF COURSE, THERE ARE SOME NOTABLE EXCEPTIONS. I DO NOT SAY THIS AS ONE OF THOSE NEGRO CRITICS WHO CAN ALWAYS FIND SOMETHING TO CRITICIZE. I SAY THIS AS A MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL, WHO LOVES THE CHURCH; WHO WAS NURTURED IN ITS BOSOM; WHO HAS BEEN ALMOST PERPETUALLY TROUBLED BY ITS BLESSINGS AND WHO WILL REMAIN TRUE TO IT AS LONG AS THE CORD OF LIFE SHALL LENGTHEN.

I HAVE HEARD MANY SOUL-LEADING CHURCH LEADERS ADMONISH THEIR WORSHIPPERS TO COMPLY WITH A DESEGREGATION DECISION BECAUSE IT IS THE LAW, BUT I HAVE LONGED TO HEAR WHITE CHRISTIAN MINISTER DECIDE TO ORDER A BOYCOTT OF ANY STORES OR SHOPS OR PLANTS THAT WOULD DISOBEDIENCE THE DEMAND OF INTEGRATION IN WHITE CHURCH. I HAVE BEEN SUSTAINED BY THE SPIRITUAL BEAUTY AND THE WONDER OF THE NEGRO PEOPLES.

IN DEEP DISAPPOINTMENT I HAVE WENT OVER THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH. BUT BE ASSURED THAT MY TEARS HAVE BEEN TEARS OF LOVE. THERE CAN BE NO DEEP DISAPPOINTMENT WHERE THERE IS NOT DEEP LOVE. YES, I LOVE THE CHURCH.

WE HAVE ALSO COME TO THIS Hallowed Spot WHERE THE WHIRLWINDS OF REVOLT ARE BEING CALMED BY THE SUNLIT PATH OF RACIAL INTEGRATION. NOW IS THE TIME TO RISE FROM THE DARK AND DESOLATE NIGHT TO THE MAJESTIC HEIGHTS OF DAY. THE CHURCH WILL WIN, AND THERE IS A PROMISSORY NOTE IN THE SAVINGS BANK OF AMERICAN SOCIETY AND ECONOMIC INJUSTICE.

YEARS AGO, I GREW UP IN A VAST OCEAN OF MATERIAL PROSPERITY. WE REFUSE TO BELIEVE THAT THESE INSANITY IS BANKRUPT. WE REFUSE TO BELIEVE THAT THERE ARE INSUFFICIENT FUNDS IN THE GREAT VAULTS OF OPPORTUNITY OF THIS NATION. WE COME TO CASH THIS CHECK, AND THE CHECK THAT WILL GIVE US UPON DEMAND THE RICHES OF FREEDOM AND THE SECURITY OF JUSTICE.

WE HAVE NOW COME TO THIS Hallowed Spot TO REMIND AMERICANS OF THE FIERCE URGENCY OF THE PRESENT TIME. I HAVE READ OF A MAN WHO PASSED INTO GLORY, AND WHO I HOPE THIS LETTER FINDS YOU STRONG IN THE HOPE FOR THE EMANCIPATION OF OUR PEOPLE. I HOPE YOU WILL WIN BY THE WHIRLWIND OF REVOLT, AND I HOPE YOU WILL WIN IN THE FIRMAMENT OF THE SUNLIT PATH OF RACIAL INTEGRATION.

I HAVE WATCHED WHITE CHURCHMEN STAND ON THE SIDELINE AND MOUTH TRIVIALITIES AND SACRIFICIAL VIRTUES. BUT IF THEY DO NOT COME TO THE CHURCH TO THE SPIRITUAL RIGHTS OF MAN, THEN THEY CAN HAVE NO JOY IN THE SPIRITUAL RIGHTS OF MAN. WE HAVE NOW COME TO THIS Hallowed SPOT WHERE THE WHIRLWINDS OF REVOLT ARE BEING CALMED BY THE SUNLIT PATH OF RACIAL INTEGRATION.

THE CHURCH WILL WIN, AND THERE IS A PROMISSORY NOTE IN THE SAVINGS BANK OF AMERICAN SOCIETY AND ECONOMIC INJUSTICE.
of meeting physical force with soul force. The marvelous new militancy which has engulfed the Negro community must not lead us to a blind total withdrawal from political struggle intorealm where the state has long been the tyrant and our white brothers, as evidenced by their presence here today, have come to realize that their destiny is tied up with ours. They will realize that their freedom is inextricably bound to our freedom. We cannot walk alone. And as we walk we must LEAD. We cannot meet physical force with soul force. We must be able to work together, to pray together, to struggle together, to go to jail together, to stand up for freedom together, knowing that we will be free one day!

This will be the day when all of God’s children will be able to sing with new meaning, “My country, ’tis of thee, sweet land of liberty, of thee I sing. Land where my fathers died, land of the pilgrim’s pride, from every mountain and shark ring. And it is true. America is to be a great nation, this must become true. So let freedom ring from the prodigal hills of Kentucky. Let freedom ring from the mighty mountains of New York. Let freedom ring from the highening Alleghenies of Pennsylvania. Let freedom ring from the snow-capped Rockies of Colorado. Let freedom ring from the curving slopes of California.

But not only that. Let freedom ring from Stone Mountain of Georgia. Let freedom ring from Lookout Mountain of Tennessee. Let freedom ring from the red hills of Mississippi. From every mountain side. Let freedom ring!

When we allow freedom to ring—when we let it ring from every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God’s children will be able to sing, “Free at last, free at last, Great God almighty, we are free at last.”

AMERICANS ABROAD LOSE VOTING RIGHTS

HON. JOHN H. DENT
OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, it is reliably estimated that there are more than 750,000 American citizens of voting age temporarily residing outside the United States. These are non-governmental capacities. These citizens include thousands of businessmen, teachers, missionaries, accountants, engineers, lawyers, and others from all walks of life who are temporarily residing abroad. Although these citizens remain subject to U.S. tax laws and all other obligations of American citizenship, they are in many cases strongly discouraged if not outright prohibited from registering to vote and voting in Federal elections.

Currently only 27 States and the District of Columbia have laws which allow absentee registration and voting by citizens temporarily residing outside of the United States. Even among those States which have such statutes, many requirements and regulations are imposed which are difficult if not impossible to meet. Because of this situation I joined with a number of my colleagues in the 93d Congress in introducing the Overseas Voting Rights Act. The bill is designed to provide uniform procedures for absentee registration and voting in Federal elections for American citizens residing abroad.

Unfortunately, due to the crush of legislation at the end of the session, the measure died on the suspension calendar.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

January 23, 1975

Today I am again introducing this legislation along with my colleague from Minnesota, Mr. Frenzel. I would strongly urge all of my colleagues to join us in our efforts to return the vital right to vote to so many thousands of American citizens residing abroad.

CREDIT REPORTING REFORMS

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, the American people are just beginning to realize how many government and private businesses keep and have access to files containing the most personal information on an individual’s life. For years, businesses engaged in gathering information concerning an individual’s character, creditworthiness and credit history have been free to resell that information to other people while at the same time refusing inquiries from the individual who is the subject of the file.

I believe that the current practices within the credit reporting industry should be changed. Therefore on the first day of this Congress I introduced legislation to tighten Federal controls on the preparation and release of credit reports. This bill would amend and strengthen the Fair Credit Reporting Act passed in 1970 which has failed to adequately protect a person’s right to privacy.

Under current law, investigative agencies produce millions of credit reports a year with virtual immunity from libel or slander suits, even though many of these reports contain serious errors. When an individual applies for a job, insurance, or even apartment rental, he stands a good chance of being denied without even knowing it. There is nothing in the law which prevents an investigative agency from reselling these reports over and over again. This practice constitutes a very dangerous threat to our right of privacy and free speech.

My bill would correct these gaps in the law by setting up stricter procedures for both “investigative consumer reports” and “consumer reports.” An “investigative report” deals with a person’s moral character, life style, personal traits and reputation. A “consumer report” is a simple credit check of one’s financial situation and credit rating.

Because of the seriousness of the investigative report, the company or business requesting the first must first obtain the consumer’s written consent. The report is then sent simultaneously to both the company and the consumer. In the credit check, the company must inform a person in writing within 3 days that a report may be made. The consumer has the option to ask for a copy of the completed dossier. But both types of reports the individual has the right to correct any reporting error or misrepresentation.

The credit reform bill would also recognize a new Federal “course of action” allowing the consumer to sue a reporting firm that “negligently or maliciously
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Because Alvaro's life was cut short at age 29, the racing world has lost one of its finest riders, his wife Donna and their two young children have lost a devoted husband and father, and I and many others have lost a close personal friend. But his courage and skills will certainly live on. In the final chapter of the Washington Post, Alvaro Pineda was "a gentleman in a hard game."

CRISIS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, the dark clouds of war continue to gather in the Middle East and a renewed outbreak of armed hostilities between Israel and her Arab neighbors becomes more of a possibility. The territorial integrity of Israel—indeed, her very existence as an independent nation—has long been jeopardized as the Arab States steadily increase their military capabilities and prepare for what most of them consider to be an inevitable armed confrontation with Israel.

Certainly this situation is being seriously exacerbated by the sale of military hardware by the United States to certain Middle East nations, such as the contract for some 80 F-5 jet fighters—and the training of their pilots—which was recently concluded between this country and Saudi Arabia. The delicate balance in the strife-torn area of the world has been gravely ruptured and the security of Israel is threatened even further.

Recently a very timely and perceptive discourse on the Middle East situation appeared in the New York Times. Written by Shimon Peres, the distinguished and very able Israel Defense Minister, this article, I believe, puts the current state of affairs into a very penetrating perspective. Lasting peace in the Middle East will, of course, require negotiations and some degree of flexibility by all parties, blanket concessions cannot and should not be granted. As Mr. Peres so aptly notes:

If we [Israel] conceded to Egypt all that she claims, she would still present the demands of the other Arab states as a condition for full peace. If we gave in to Syria, she would continue to present as a condition Israel's compliance with the extremist demands of the other Arab states. Clearly, whatever agreement Israel may reach with one of her Arab neighbors must be honored by the others and she must not be expected to blithely concede to the demands of one Arab State, only to have another country present a different set of demands. Israel is not adverse to making concessions but wants to receive "something real in return for these concessions."

Mr. Speaker, I believe Mr. Peres' article warrants full and careful consideration by our colleagues and by others as deeply troubled as I am over the ever-worsening crisis in the Middle East. I insert the article herewith for inclusion in the RECORD and commend it to our colleagues' attention.

[From the New York Times, Jan. 9, 1975]

War and Peace in the Middle East
(By Shimon Peres)

TEL AVIV.—What characterizes the situation in the Middle East is the dispute over predictions rather than positions. There are some who predict that the Arabs will succeed. And there are some who say the contrary—that chances have increased for a dialogue, however gradual and prolonged, that will lead to peace, after all.

The truth is that both sides have some basis in reality. The Arab nations seem to have entered a new diplomatic phase in which the traditional aggression and a new trend toward diplomacy are mingled.

The older, aggressive attitude relies upon numerous armies, the centrality of the militaristic effort in national life, large-scale Soviet support and dramatic interpretations of the outcome of the 1973 war. The effective priority in the Arab world is still the military effort.

This military effort is broad and varied: It includes terrorist actions as well as preparation for the renewal of all-out war. Arab leaders are aware that the end of political negotiations is bounded by time. If negotiations are not concluded quickly, and connected to their satisfaction, the firing will resume.

But there is an opposing trend—call it hesitancy, caution, deferment—another conviction that Arab grandeur is an internal matter related to economic development, social progress, the rehabilitation of cities, the opening of the Suez Canal.

Proponents of this trend add that in the final analysis what they see as a crumbling of Israeli will. To no choice but to surrender to Arab dictates phrased in diplomatic terms.

This trend claims to its credit the disengagement agreements, in which Egypt and Syria gained more territory by negotiation than they had gained by surprise attack.

Supporters of this trend do not yet subscribe to the idea of a compromise that would enable all the nations of the Middle East to live in peace; they still see diplomacy as a weapon in the struggle to bring about Israel's surrender.

The Arab renaissance movement and the Jewish renaissance movement coincided in time—the second half of the twentieth century and in space.

After a long period of national oppression and social backwardness, the Arabs confronted themselves with a penetrating question: Did it happen that held a place among the nations of the world foremost in art, language, technology, construction, and war, they had suddenly lost their capacity for progress, lost their political independence, and turned into an underdeveloped nation—backward, enslaved, wretched and oppressed?

What went wrong with the historic pace of the Arabs? Who was to blame for the failure, and where lay the key to overcoming it?

These are burning questions in the thinking of Arabs, who have tended to cast the blame on others and have begun to seek their lost grandeur on the battlefields.

If the Arabs lost their sense of progress, the Jews sought to recover their lost security. Jews had been at the forefront of human advancement.

They had distinguished themselves in many phases of philosophy, science, art and economics, but they had been and remained a quiet, peace-seeking people—a people willing to accept dispersal, ready to obey the laws that they themselves had made. Despite all this, never was a nation so persecuted, everywhere—including in the Arab world. Jews were degraded, discriminated against, op-
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS
January 28, 1975

FIRST SECURITY ATTACK ON GOLD
HON. STEVEN D. SYMS
OF IDAHO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. SYMMS. Mr. Speaker, I commend the following article from the Lewiston Morning Tribune of Sunday, January 12, 1975, to my colleagues. The column was written by Mr. Ralph Smeed, a noted libertarian economist in the State of Idaho, who as well as writing a column about Idaho politics is also co-editor of the Idaho Cormorant, a fine and respected institution.

Mr. Smeed’s appraisal of the gold situation, I think, is quite succinct, and I must admit that I have been very amused watching the mad scramble of money managers, through the vehicle of the news media and paid advertisement, to tell all the American people about the virtues of gold. If gold is the long run, there is no question that gold will win out over medicine-man political treatment which only delays facing the real reality—and that reality, of course, is that 2 plus 2 equals 4, no matter how you dress it up.

I have no reason to think the bank nor its president inane, ignorant, or trying to rip off the public. But the ad grates its size, the style, the vehemence and tone of the message and when it is written by one of the few, perhaps the only, economic advisor to the president of the United States who favors gold, Alan Greenspan.

In a beautiful explanation of “the shabby secret of the welfare state advocate’s tirades against gold,” one paragraph stated by Greenspan stands out as particularly poignant.

“If a dramatic abandonment of the gold standard made it possible for the welfare state to use the banking system as a means to an unlimited expansion of credit. They have created paper money in the Federal Reserve and government bonds—which through a complicated series of steps—the banks accept in place of tangible assets and treat as an actual deposit, i.e., as the equivalent of
what was formerly a deposit of gold. The holder of a government bond or a bank de­posit created by paper reserves believes that he has a valid claim on a real asset. But the fact is that there are now more claims out­standing than assets.

"The law of supply and demand is not to be con­ceded. As the supply of money (of claims to the goods and services of the tangibles in the economy, prices must eventually rise." . . . When the economy's books are finally balanced, one finds that this means that the goods pur­chased by the government for welfare or other purposes (vote buying?) with the money supplied by government bonds financed by bank credit expansion."

This column intends no discredit to Mr. Eccles or his chain of banks. Nor does it in­tend to suggest that he is a statist, or even a liberal interventionist. He may consider himself a conservative. Many bankers do.

It is to suggest that as a business leader, financial and community leader and opinion molder, Mr. Eccles has indeed a responsibility to blackballs the nation as his letter-ad suggested. But is this responsi­bility furthered by such a wanton disregard for the United States money managers? This is entirely aside from the obvious question of "Who profits from this kind of money management?"

I'm not concerned with the "Bilderburgers" or the Communists, real or imagined. I am concerned with nice-guy bankers who should know the cause of our headlong rush to national suicide via money inflation.

MALPRACTICE INSURANCE BE­COMING PROHIBITIVE DUE TO INCREASE IN RATES TO PHYSICIANS AND HOSPITALS

HON. TIM LEE CARTER
OF KENTUCKY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, the in­crease in malpractice insurance carried by physicians and hospitals throughout the United States have been so tremendous as to almost be prohibitive to many physicians and hospitals throughout our country. The largest mal­practice insurer in the United States, Argonaut, has withdrawn its coverage in many States throughout the country. In one instance, a group of three surgeons were offered insurance for approximately $90,000 per year.

Such charges for a physician to stay in the practice of medicine or surgery will of necessity be passed on to patients who in many cases are already struggling to pay the costs of medical care. A solution must be arrived at which will provide insurance at reasonable levels. There are several alternative ways in which such insurance may be provided: First, by physicians themselves contributing to an insurance fund, the whole of which would be used as a fund to cover mal­practice suits; second, the States might, by legislation, provide a malpractice insurance fund; third, it could be provided by the Fed­eral Government. In any instance it is necessary that the physician who prac­tices in a particular field is well qualified to engage in such a practice.

I include for the Reesco a report on the hospital in Richmond, Ky., in which hospital insurance prices jumped by 1,000 percent.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

I also include a letter which has just reached me from an able barrister, the Honorable Ben D. Smith, of Somerset, Ky.:

"From the Madison (Ky.) County Newsweek, Jan. 18, 1975"

HOSPITAL INSURANCE PRICE JUMPS BY 1,000 PERCENT

An umbrella coverage insurance policy for a million dollar hospital has increased in price by $1,000 per cent, according to David Black­burn, president of the hospital board. They notified their govern­ment bonds to the hospital in Richmond, Ky., in which Blackburn explained this way. The hospital has been insured with Argonaut In­surance Company, the largest single insur­er of hospitals in the nation, estimated at about 25 per cent.

In late December Blackburn said he was noti­fied that the company was in serious finan­cial condition. Within a 24 hour period the company fired their president and chair­man. It is said that the company had in­formed their customers they would be discontinuing all health care insurance due to their loss and would be canceling their least profitable policies.

Blackburn said the company stated no new policies would be written, that those policies would renew those policies falling due after the first of the year only through March 31, at which time all their policies would be cancelled.

The administrator said this placed PAC in a most difficult situation since their policy expired at midnight January 15. New cover­age was immediately sought through local agencies and several insurance brokerage firms.

Argonaut has now increased premium prices 10 fold. Blackburn said for the year 1974 the general and professional liability coverage policy cost the hospital about $7,900.

The new statement from Argonaut pro­jected the renewal price at $5,856, which means that for the period from January 16 through March 31, the policy will cost $7,900, which is $2,000 above the amount paid in 1974, as pointed out by Blackburn.

The only bid which PAC has received thus far for coverage would cost the hospital $7,000. "We would immediately have to come up with a down payment of $58,000," Blackburn stated.

He explained the insurance breaks down into a three part policy:

For the number of inpatient days (102) the hospital, $58,000.

For the number of outpatient visits (mainly the emergency room) per year $9,000 which is based on 10,000 visits last year.

For excess coverage $12,000.

This would give a total coverage of $1 mil­lion coverage policy.

The $58,000 figure for 103 beds is based on 100 per cent occupancy, meaning that if the hospital fails to have 100 per cent occupancy at the end of the year it would receive a per­centage rebate.

Blackburn said it was not feasible the hos­pital to stay in Richmond, Ky., in which hospital insurance prices jumped by 1,000 percent.

MALPRACTICE INSURANCE BE­COMING PROHIBITIVE DUE TO INCREASE IN RATES TO PHYSICIANS AND HOSPITALS

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The administrator said this placed PAC in a most difficult situation since their policy expired at midnight January 15. New cover­age was immediately sought through local agencies and several insurance brokerage firms.

Argonaut has now increased premium prices 10 fold. Blackburn said for the year 1974 the general and professional liability coverage policy cost the hospital about $7,900.

The new statement from Argonaut pro­jected the renewal price at $5,856, which means that for the period from January 16 through March 31, the policy will cost $7,900, which is $2,000 above the amount paid in 1974, as pointed out by Blackburn.

The only bid which PAC has received thus far for coverage would cost the hospital $7,000. "We would immediately have to come up with a down payment of $58,000," Blackburn stated.

He explained the insurance breaks down into a three part policy:

For the number of days (102) the hospital, $58,000.

For the number of outpatient visits (mainly the emergency room) per year $9,000 which is based on 10,000 visits last year.

For excess coverage $12,000.

This would give a total coverage of $1 mil­lion coverage policy.

The $58,000 figure for 103 beds is based on 100 per cent occupancy, meaning that if the hospital fails to have 100 per cent occupancy at the end of the year it would receive a per­centage rebate.

Blackburn said it was not feasible the hos­pital to stay in Richmond, Ky., in which hospital insurance prices jumped by 1,000 percent.
dent Ford to take responsible action have raised the spectre of another depression, if only in 1990s style.

The numbers certainly look bad. Real gross national product suffered a stunning 9.1 percent decline in the fourth quarter—the fourth consecutive drop. And the slide is far from over.

President Ford himself felt constrained to assure Congress that even in a recession the economy moving again is a nag-too one. It is essential, now that the President has confessed that his Oct. 8 WIN program was a bust, for the Democratic-controlled Congress to abandon any thought of partisan gains, and get the tax cut job done.

Even so, tax action won't start to perk up the cash register before midyear unless there is a good psychological reaction in advance. A White House of lower taxes will, in fact, and proposed higher energy taxes mesh shows that there will be no significant stimulus to the economy before mid-year.

It therefore is more important to get some kind of tax cut through the Congress than any of Washington's ancillary efforts to boost economic growth. The two most important groups (as suggested by the labor-management committee and others is more desirable.

This is important not only to stem the extraordinary slide in the economy, but to prevent the forces of recession, already nascently under way in many other parts of the world, from accelerating. President Ford acceded to the "economic distress is global" and that "the state of the world" depends heavily on the restoration of health to the U.S. economy.

The President and some of his aides have been trying to suggest that the redistribution of $30 billion to be raised by higher energy taxes will continue to stimulate the economy after the $12 billion, one-shot rebate (in two installments) is finished with in 1976.

A fact sheet issued by the White House indicates that the stimulus to the economy from the "permanent" tax reductions based on the withholding would boost the economy in a modest way into 1976. But then it will be totally offset by higher taxes on energy for petroleum products, which would be equally permanent.

A final point needs to be made in assessing the question of the public's confidence in its government. Much has been made of the fact that the economy has deteriorated with astonishing speed since the President held his economic summit meetings last September, stressing inflation as the "Number One problem." And that is true.

But the country has been in a recession for well over a year, following a period of reductions in the past two decades, concentration in the oil industry has increased dramatically. In 1952, the four largest oil firms controlled 53 percent of the crude domestic refining capacity. In 1950, this figure had reached 80 percent, and by 1960, stood at 66 percent. Today, the top 20 firms controlled 53 percent of the crude domestic refining capacity. In 1950, this figure had reached 80 percent, and by 1970, stood at 86 percent. Today, the four largest oil firms control 53 percent of the refineries, and the top eight, a staggering 53 percent of the refineries.

By 1960, the figure had climbed to 62 percent, and in 1970, to 70 percent. The same economic concentration has occurred in the transportation facilities used by the oil companies. The major oil companies now own or lease approximately 40 percent of the oil tankers in the non-Communist world, amounting to more than half the tonnage. Further, almost 70 percent of the oil pipelines in the United States, handling most of the bulk land movement of oil, is owned or controlled by the major companies.

This concentration is still the competitive segment of the oil industry. But even here, there is a disturbing trend toward concentration, as many independent dealers have been forced to close, and some of the major oil companies have announced plans to close their entire operations in some States.

Consistent with the concentration in other elements of the industry, the major oil companies have also concentrated their control over the refiners. In 1920, the top 20 firms controlled 53 percent of the crude domestic refining capacity. In 1950, this figure had reached 80 percent, and by 1970, stood at 86 percent. Today, the four largest oil firms control 53 percent of the refineries, and the top eight, a staggering 53 percent of the refineries.

Today, I have introduced a bill which strikes a balance between the need for energy at a reasonable cost and the need to insure a reasonable rate of return on invested capital for the oil refiners. In my view, 20 or 30 refiners is the maximum number that can control the nation's supply of energy at a reasonable cost and the need for energy at a reasonable cost and the need to insure a reasonable rate of return on invested capital for the oil refiners. My bill, allowing approximately 129 companies controlling 200 refineries, will end vertical integration in the oil indus­try, and bring the refining industry under the regulatory umbrella of the public utility concept.

Title I of my bill prohibits any person engaged in refining energy resource products from acquiring an interest in a firm engaged in extracting, transporting, or marketing of energy resource. Firms that are presently vertically integrated are ordered to divest their extracting, transporting, and marketing assets within 3 years of the passage of this bill.

The Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission are authorized to conduct an independent investigation of the relationships of persons now engaged in one or more branches of the energy industry.

Title II of the bill establishes a five-person Federal Energy Commission, with one member to be a representative of consumer interests. The Commission will have the power to divide the country into regional districts which shall be served by the refineries designated by the Commission.

The Commission also has power to set the prices charged by refiners of their...
products. These prices must insure a fair rate of return on invested capital for the refiner.

The bill prohibits any person from granting an undue preference to any other person with respect to refined products, or maintaining any unreasonable difference in rates between customers.

The Commission may set the price of energy resource products at any point of the chain of sale if it finds that such action is necessary to avoid excessive prices to the ultimate consumer.

Finally, the Commission may set the price of energy resource products imported into the United States if it finds that the action is necessary to avoid serious interference with the operation of the regulatory program established in the bill.

OVERSEAS CITIZENS VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1975

HON. BILL FRENZEL
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 23, 1975
Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, with my distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania, Mr. DENT, to reintroduce the Overseas Citizens Voting Rights Act of 1975.

In the 89th Congress, we took action to eliminate many of the inequities built into our elections system. However, as we know now, there are many problems left to be solved by this and future Congresses. Despite valiant efforts by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, for whose leadership I am particularly grateful, the Overseas Citizens Voting Rights Act of 1975 did not pass the House, even though it passed the Senate by a strong majority.

The bill is intended to correct the current prohibitions on voting in Federal elections facing many of our American citizens living overseas. The number, as you have been told, is reliably estimated to be over 750,000 and includes people from every walk of life. These people, due to State imposition of local residency requirements in Federal elections, are frequently denied the right to vote, denied freedom of movement to and from the United States, and denied due process and equal protection under the 14th amendment.

Currently, in every State and the District of Columbia, the typical American citizen residing abroad has a reasonable opportunity to participate in the election process. I, along with my distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania (Mr. Dent), urge all Members to join us in our efforts.

H.R. 16817

A bill to guarantee the constitutional right to vote and to provide uniform procedures for absentee voting in Federal elections in the case of citizens who are residing or domiciled outside the United States, the imposition and application of a State or local residency or domicile requirement as a precondition to voting in Federal elections and the lack of sufficient opportunities for absentee registration and balloting in such elections—

(1) denies or abridges the inherent constitutional right of citizens to vote in Federal elections;
(2) denies or abridges the inherent constitutional right of citizens to enjoy their movesmement to and from the United States;
(3) denies or abridges the privileges and immunities guaranteed under the Constitution to citizens of the United States and to the citizens of each State;
(4) in some instances has the impermissible purpose or effect of denying citizens the right to vote in Federal elections because of the method in which they may vote;
(5) has the effect of denying to citizens the equality of civil rights and due process and equal protection of the laws that are guaranteed to them under the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution; and
(6) does not bear a reasonable relationship to any compelling State interest in the conduct of Federal elections.

Upon the basis of these findings, Congress declares that it is necessary and proper to extend, and enforce the constitutional rights of citizens residing overseas and to enable such citizens to better obtain the enjoyment of such rights. It is necessary and proper to—

(1) to abolish completely for citizens residing overseas the domicile and residence requirements as preconditions to voting in Federal elections, and
(2) to establish nationwide uniform standards relating to absentee registration and absentee balloting by such citizens in Federal elections.

DEFINITIONS

Sec. 3. For the purposes of this Act, the term—

(1) "Federal election" means any general, special, or primary election held solely or in part for the purpose of selecting, nominating, or electing any candidate for the office of President, Vice President, Presidential elector, Member of the United States Senate, Member of the United States House of Representatives, Delegate from the District of Columbia, or Resident Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

(2) "State" means each of the several States and the District of Columbia;

(3) "United States" means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, but does not include American Samoa, the Canal Zone, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or any other territory or possession of the United States;

(4) "citizen residing overseas" means a citizen of the United States who is domiciled, or otherwise residing outside the United States, and who has a valid Passport or Card of Identity and Registration issued under the authority of the United States.

RIGHT OF CITIZENS RESIDING OVERSEAS TO VOTE IN FEDERAL ELECTIONS

Sec. 4. (a) No citizen residing overseas shall be denied the right to register for, and to vote by an absentee ballot in any State or election district in any Federal election solely because of the time of such election he is not domiciled or otherwise residing in such State or district and does not have a place of abode or other address in such State or district—

(1) he last voted or last registered to vote in such State or district, or if he did not so vote, was last domiciled in, such State or district prior to his departure from the United States;
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HON. DEL CLAWSON
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. CLAWSON. Mr. Speaker, before this Congress has organized to
tackle what must surely be the most challenging legislative agenda to face any Congress in recent years, the program begins to shape up more and more like an initial version of the Great Society. The "instant replay" is a useful device for demonstrating how a particular tricky football play was maneuvered, but it is hardly a useful adjunct to the legislative process. The problem is that this policy paper by Rasco I commend to my colleagues in the House the column by George F. Will which appeared in the Washington Post for Saturday, January 18. The article follows:

PAVING "RELIEF AND REFORM"

(By George F. Will)

Where two or three Democrats are gathered, there you will hear earnest talk about "meaningful leadership." But the day before the Democratic-dominated 94th Congress convened, a House Democratic study group smashed the world indoor record for frivolity.

Speaker Carl Albert released what Democrats called a "special report" that begins with a bugle call: "The 94th Congress, convening at a moment of historic challenge to the American economy, must assume a responsibility for decisive and meaningful leadership."

Then comes a cataract of rhetoric, a hair splitting discussion of the section on "immediate action goals." The Democrats stilt their sentences, summon their blood, and give you a song and dance about seeking leadership. They come out foursquare for... "tax relief and reform."

How much relief? What kind of reform? That is a meaningless listing, all scrambled this far out on the swaying limb: "(Relief) can be achieved by increasing the personal income tax exemption, the standard deduction and minimum income allowance, by reducing the weight of payroll tax liabilities upon the working poor, and, or by a system of individual tax credits. (The Ways and Means) Committee may wish to consider alternative or additional proposals." Rhetoric is a heavy job. So having endorsed cutting some taxes, somewhat, somehow, the Democrats throw caution to the winds: "The revenue loss thus substituted for direct relief is reasonably possible by closing loopholes that now enable large corporations and wealthy individuals to pay little or no tax at all."

At the risk of spoiling the fun—and what could be jollier fun than bashing "large corporations" and "wealthy individuals," and calling the bashing "meaningful leadership"?—I suggest that the Democrats read a book. It is Roger Freeman's "Tax Loopholes: The Myth and the Reality" (published by American Enterprise Institute).

Regarding "wealthy individuals," Freeman reports that in 1970 (a representative year) 15,211 (99.3 percent) of the 15,233 individuals filing tax returns reporting adjusted gross incomes of $90,000 or more paid federal taxes. The adjusted gross income on these returns totaled $6.2 billion. Taxable income, not just adjusted gross income, was $984,862, or 46 percent of adjusted gross income on these returns. The incomes involved totaled just $4.5 billion. Tax paid totaled $2.7 billion. The adjusted gross income on these returns paid taxes. They paid, on average, $894 per individual of adjusted gross income, or 66 percent of taxable income.

In 1970 the sort of untaxed high incomes from which Democrats are going to seek revenue must have amounted to $112 returns. The incomes involved totaled just $177,161, or 44 percent of adjusted gross incomes over $200,000. Remembering that most of the "tax loopholes" the Democrats want to close were opened subsequent to 1962, and most of them were opened subsequent to the Second World War. Congress opened almost all of them and tolerated the rest. Democrats have concluded in 38 of these 40 years that it is designed to provide individuals or corporations an incentive to undertake or increase activities which Congress thinks are in the national interest. But a congressman only calls a "loop hole" when he can profit from the innuendo that a small and unpopular group (e.g., oil companies) has done something corrupt. The "corruption" consists either of responding to a tax incentive (e.g., the oil depletion allowance) legislated by Congress, or of adhering to an Internal Revenue Service ruling (e.g., the ruling 20 years ago that permits oil companies to reduce their U.S. taxes by treating as income taxes various payments to foreign governments) that Congress has condoned.

In terms of broad social impact and cash value, "economic program," "fiscal goals." No congressman denounced this "loop hole." Bear this in mind when reading the Democrats' "economic program." But read it. It is revealing. For that reason, play the Democrats.

Everything was going swimmingly for them. Then they committed some thoughts to paper. Those whom the gods would destroy, they first give a gimme machine.

CHILE REFUSES INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION

HON. DONALD M. FRASER
OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, the 61st Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, meeting in October, 1974, adopted a resolution urging the Chilean junta to restore "the Constitution and the rights and freedoms derived from it. " *** The Conference also established an observer mission to visit Chile. The IPU recently announced that the Chilean Government refused to allow the observer mission to visit Chile. The IPU repeatedly urged the Chilean Government to reverse its decision in order to ascertain the conditions of detention of the arrested members of Parliament."

The mission was therefore to visit the following 18 political figures whom, according to the Inter-Parliamentary Union's information, are being held in various camps and prisons in Chile.

SENATORS
Ernesto Araneda, Luis Corvalan, Hugo Miranda, Jorge Montes, Erick Schnake, Anselmo Suli.

DEPUTIES
Laura Allende, Amanda Altmirano, Julio Anfossi, Carlos Gonzales, Claudio Huepe, Alejandro Jibaja, Andino Ruiz, Camilo Salvo, Andres Sepulveda, Luis Villalobos, Ivan Quintana.

It should be added that 2 members of the Chilean Parliament have been shot, and that some 46 are in exile.

The attitude of the Chilean Government will be made known to the Union's 74 member Parliaments and to its Special Committee which is carrying out an inquiry into the situation in Chile.

On learning of the Junta's decision as he was preparing to leave for Santiago, Senator Sarlo commented: "The decision which deprived him of the possibility of visiting his former colleagues imprisoned in Chile was likely to be interpreted by Parliaments as a sign that the Chilean Government was hardening its attitude towards the international community and especially towards democratic institutions."

V.—FOR THE REESTABLISHMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTIONS, CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS WITH A VIEW TO THE DEMOCRATIC AND HUMAN RIGHTS AND OTHER POLITICAL DETAINERS IN CHILE

The 61st Inter-Parliamentary Conference, Animated by the aims, objectives and principles of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, called upon the Chilean Government to release all persons in custody who are in political detention, the secret of detention of the arrested members of Parliament. Deeply troubled by the suppression, since September 11, 1973, of citizens' rights and freedoms, in flagrant contradiction of the standards and principles laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which was ratified by the Republic of Chile in 1973, paying high tribute to the Chilean people, bravely fighting for its democratic rights and liberties, Deploring that the military Junta, after due negotiations through its representative, denied permission to a mission appointed by the Inter-Parliamentary Union to visit Chile in order to ascertain the conditions of detention of the arrested members of Parliament, Confirming the Inter-Parliamentary Council's resolution of October 25, 1973, Calls for the immediate liberation of members of Parliament and other Chilean citizens detailed because of their opinions; 2. Calls for the restoration of the Constitution and the rights and freedoms derived from it, in accordance with the free will of
the great people of Chile, without any foreign intervention of whatever nature or degree; the 5. Appeals to the Inter-Parliamentary Groups of all countries to bring this resolution to the attention of the Parliaments and to contribute to its application.

BRIEF CHIC

HON. RICHARD BOLLING
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, whether you are optimistic or pessimistic over our Nation's future, I think the article by Rod MacLeish which appeared in the Washington Post on January 19, 1975, is worth reading:

BRIEF CHIC

(By Rod MacLeish)

One good way to bolster the mind on wet afternoons when there isn't anything else to do is to wonder whether we construct our philosophies from actual experience or from our crotchetts and inner mumblings. It is a question of some pertinence just now because of a pervasive new philosophy which purports to explain everything and resolve our ambiguities at their lowest level of possibility. It is a philosophy that whispers instead of baying and assumes that if everything isn't God-awful right now it will be soon. It is the philosophy of Brief Chic.

As a general doctrine, Brief Chic is a contrived case of the cosmic blahs. It holds that the past was a lie, the present a dreary swamp of ironies and that the future, if it comes at all, will be a radiantpromise of everything frightful from ecological suffocation to The Big Bang.

Philosophically, Brief Chic is built on two premises: Nothing Works and Everybody Is Suspect (except, of course, the apostles of Brief Chic). This is a smarmy sort of virtue called Honesty or Candor because they believe that everything will turn out for the worst.

Upon these assumptions premises Brief Chic discerns the world and catalogues all earthly joys:

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Anybody who has power is Bad; anybody who believes in the improbability of men, nations and institutions is Out To Lunch; anybody who appears to be striving for the good of others is On An Ego Trip; anybody who loves his wife is looking for a Substitute Mournful existence in a grain of sand. The doctrine of pessimism. Brief Chic is a flat, damp place on the upper reaches of American social morality. To enumerate it one must employ the particular intellectual energies of the meritorocracy.

Brief Chic is the philosophy of fashion among intellectuals from the late 1940's to the late 1960's. In the good old days between 1945 and 1960, who read the top five books on the nonfiction best seller list and the top five books of fiction of the year, Brief Chic virtually subscribe to the Wall Street Journal daily, read the Sunday New York Times and The New York Review of Books. Brief Chic uses the term "media" and "ambience" instead of "atmosphere".

Brief Chic's adherents have finished psychoanalysis and don't take vacations in Europe because they've Done That. The doctrine appeals to the nonconformist, for Washington correspondents who know too much, middle-level executives, housewives who have clean black vacuum cleaners, and people who refer to Arthur Schlesinger Jr. as "Arthur" without knowing him.

Like all other philosophies, Brief Chic has its own prejudices. Its pet peeve is The College of Cardinals is The Club of Rome, an assemblage of experts who issued a fearful report, the details of which were incomprehensible to almost everybody except other experts.

The Erasmus of Brief Chic is B.F. Skinner, the psychologist who theorized that the only way to keep children from becoming horrible adults is to raise them in boxes. Jean-Paul Sartre is the doctrine's Cervantes. In novel after novel Roth's Don Quixote staggers about the landscape tilting at monsters which are, in reality, the memory of all the rotten things women did to him.

Indeed, sex is Brief Chic's favorite dis- appointment. The hopeless cuttings of "Last Tango In Paris" illustrate the point; all of life's pleasures will eventually become dismal sahity; anybody who says he isn't paragraphs not long ago for a movie about four guys who set out to eat themselves to death.

The politics of Brief Chic are aside from believing that the United States is a terminal case of rot caused by its own hypocrisy and materialism, by the Congress, the President and Excess. It involves discovering the conventional wisdom of the moment and then refuting it. The people love a Sixties alter- rational, the welfare system is racist, the cover-up is still going on. Brief Chic's political heroes are raised up to be compared with anything else. O. Gordon Liddy for President.

One criticizes Brief Chic at a certain peril. It is a war with an equally banal optimism because it has many moving parts and that the ones he does have are chrome-plated. The mirror of Brief Chic's gloomy view of America is a sort of Scoop Jackson-truculent as

WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BE AN AMERICAN?

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, the events of the past few years have led many Americans to fear that our young people may have become so disillusioned with our country, its institutions, and even the political system that they have lost sight of our historical goals, and lost hope for the future.

But, Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to share with my colleagues today a small but heartening message of hope and dedication to the traditions and ideals of our Nation which I received recently from Miss Kelly Anne Conroy, a sixth-grade student at the Hawthorn School, in Millwood, New York.

I am confident that so long as young people such as Kelly Anne continue to believe in and work for our country, we will remain on our proper path, and that Democratic ideals are not lost and the Nation need have no fears for the future.

The article follows:

WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BE AN AMERICAN?

(By Kelly Anne Conroy)

Most people in this country think freedom is only a word. It is much more than that. During colonial times, people in Europe were being persecuted simply because they had a different way of showing God that they loved him. Many of them banded together and came to America. They fought a long and hard war to earn the right to be free. In the end they had achieved their goal and our founding fathers drew up the "Constitution and Bill of Rights".

Under the Constitution, all men and women have the right to practice the religion of their choice, newspapers may print what they want even if it is against our government, people may speak freely and when we are eighteen we can vote for whomever we want. Every person arrested is innocent until proven guilty in a trial by jury. The system of government has worked for one-hundred ninety-eight years.

This country is rich in natural resources. Because of this we depend very little on foreign trade. This did not make us greedy, instead we are generous to less fortunate nations. People from all over the world im-

...
migrated to this country to share our land. For this reason we are called "The Melting Pot." Considering we all came from different countries, including Africa, Europe, Asia, the Americas, and the Middle East, we get along pretty well. America was built by immigrants from all over the world. Freedom is not free. It is a very valuable possession. Many have died to preserve it for us. I am free and I hope when I grow up, America will be proud of me.

BLACK PRESS IN AMERICA

HON. PHILLIP BURTON
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. PHILLIP BURTON. Mr. Speaker, I want at this time to call the attention of my colleagues to the importance of the black press. I do so as a close and long-time personal friend, Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett, president of the National Newspaper Publishers Association meeting which opens today here in Washington at the Mayflower Hotel and brings together the nation's black press. I do so as a member of my colleagues to the importance of the black press.

Text of article follows:

BLACK PRESS IN AMERICA (By Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett)

It is time for us to take a new look at Black America, the people served by the Black press, and the changing circumstances which challenge the viability and very existence of the Black press.

We are a nation whose population is roughly 22 million, the second most numerous aggregation of Blacks within the confines of a nation on the face of the earth—second only to Nigeria with its population of 61 million. Only two of Africa's 52 nations are more populous than Black America: Nigeria and South Africa. And there are 183 nations in the world whose populations are smaller than Black America's. Closer to home, of the 36 nations of both North and South America only three are bigger than Black America: White USA (184,000,000), Brasil (101,000,000) and Mexico (60,000,000).

In terms of education we are the most highly developed of any nation of Black people on earth, with approximately 7,000 physicians, 27,000 dentists, 4,000 attorneys, thousands of academicians and tens of thousands of public school teachers; and our Black youth in institutions of higher learning number 487,000—200,000 more than British students in Great Britain with its population of 55,000,000.

In terms of economics, we are a people with an income 9th largest in the capitalist world. Dr. Andrew Brimmer, member of the Federal Reserve Board, stated that in 1972 Black Americans earned $51 billion and, in addition, spent $45 billion. Despite the economic disparity between the White and Black communities, there are 467,000—200,000 more than Black Americans in a disadvantaged position at home, when viewed internationally among nations.

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THE BISHOP IS FIGHTING FOR REASON

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI
OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, Mr. William Willoughby, writing in the Washington Star-News on January 18, 1975, delivers a very thoughtful and perceptive statement on the abortion-on-demand controversy.

Many Americans hold the erroneous belief that opposition to free abortion is a sectarian religious matter. Actually, as Mr. Willoughby demonstrates, opposition to abortion is grounded in natural law.

Since this week marks the second anniversary of the Supreme Court's ruling on abortion, Mr. Willoughby's article is particularly timely and thought-provoking.

THE BISHOP IS FIGHTING FOR REASON (By William Willoughby)

Before Congressmen knock off their day's work next Wednesday they will have come to realize that there are more people around this country who are more than a little bit concerned about what has so rapidly become America's No. 1 killer—abortion.

And by the time 20,000 or more of them march around the Capitol Wednesday afternoon, ostensibly in view of its cross-street
neighbor, the U.S. Supreme Court, the nation itself should realize that it is a problem that once and for all is not the concern exclusive of the Black Catholic Church. Roman Catholics will be the first to hope that America wakes up to the fact. Thousands of Eastern Orthodox Christians, that is, along with Jews, will be making the rounds.

Why all the activity on Wednesday? It happens regarding an ancient policy that is known as Black Monday—the day the Supreme Court ruled on some state abortion measure which is the doors wide for virtually unqualified abortion.

The doors have been opened so wide, in fact, that in some places, as in the District of Columbia, a person can go across the country and have, in a completely unbiased way presented the views of those who are pro-abortion and since I will continue to do so when the occasion arises, I feel no problem in expressing myself a bit concerning Black Monday.

I know my pro-abortion stories were presented unbiased because some of these groups have used them as reprints to promote their cause.

But I admit I am biased on the abortion question. But not dishonest.

It is not the non-sequiturs happen to see things refracted through a Judeo-Christian prism. The fact that I have been endowed with reason and a strong will-least once—could lead me to the same bias. I can't see any rule against reason that could be reasonable.

I hope those who do take me to task do not take comfort when they view a closeup on television of some of the nuts who inevitably will be attracted to the Black Monday demonstration. You know—you've seen them on television and even in news photos time and time again. Some have that hang-jaw look, who carry those ridiculous non-sequitur signs, who pass out those far-out tracts and who carry those oversized Bibles.

I'll have to admit that were I a photographer or a TV news director and if I didn't like the point of view of any group represented and I saw some kooks I'd be tempted to get a good crack at them, too.

But that is hardly a fair presentation of the situation on their part.

Wednesday won't be the last Black Monday demonstration. Another year will go by before the next one and in the meantime there rightfully will be all kinds of humanitarian efforts going on to stem the death rate and speed on the highways, and even through crime.

It would be unreasonable not to be concerned about the outcome of such efforts and not to do something about them where possible.

Is what Bishop Walsh is in there fighting for any less reasonable? After all, it is the No. 1 killer these days in America.

EXTENDING THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT

January 23, 1975

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, for many, many years, too long, too many years, black people and other minorities were deprived of their right to vote either by an outright denial of that right or by discriminatory poll taxes, literacy tests, and registration procedures. Congress has written the denial of their right to vote and many discriminatory practices were declared unconstitutional.

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 represented a large step in the direction of full voting rights. We still have a long road to travel, however.

We must make postcard registration available, lengthen the hours that the polls are open, and provide transportation to the polls for those who have no means themselves.

The provisions of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 expire next August. Among these provisions is the ban on all literacy tests and other devices which could be a disastrous denial of the rights of those Americans who may not have had the benefit of a good education. We, as the representatives of the people, must vote to extend the provisions of this act as well as to outlaw other discriminatory practices.

A recent editorial by WPIX has well stated this position and is deserving of quotation:

The WPIX editorial on extension of the 1965 Voting Rights Act follows:

THE VOTING RIGHTS AMENDMENT

The idea that "eternal vigilance is the price of freedom," that the threat of threats from the outside, but there are internal forces which require vigilance as well. If someone can show that a sizable number of citizens in New York and Connecticut could again be limited unless the Congress votes to extend some provisions of the United States Voting Rights Act. This is a complicated and confusing issue, so some background is in order.

Because literacy tests and other devices were used to deprive some of our citizens of their right to vote, Congress passed the 1965 Voting Rights Act, which outlawed such tests in a number of Southern states. Despite that, several other states, including New York and Connecticut, continue to use such tests. In 1970, while extending the provisions of the Act, Congress passed an amendment which outlawed all literacy tests in all fifty states. That provision is due to expire in 1976, and that would allow literacy tests to be re-instituted on a state by state basis.

In the last Black Monday demonstration, people who were cast aside are not necessarily bigoted or ethnically prejudiced. They believe that in this complicated age, it is imperative that those who vote have at least the rudimentary skills required to read the ballot.

On the other hand, those who oppose literacy tests believe that there is not one single group that can look at any of our country stands for. They believe that our efforts should be directed toward getting more people involved in the election process, not less.

After considering the matter, the Management of WPIX comes down on the side of those who favor continuing the ban on literacy tests.

We take that position because while we recognize that all of these considerations exist, we have seen that wisdom does not necessarily come only to those who read and write. Foolishness is often the native tongue of the highly educated. The best and the brightest are sometimes led astray by the convolution of their own logic.

As for why we favor the continuance of the ban on literacy tests because, philosophical considerations aside, to re-instate them would be to rob some people who have been voting for four years of a right they have come to cherish.

We believe that the Congress should amend the Voting Rights Act to continue the ban on literacy tests.

What's your opinion? We'd like to know.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

January 23, 1975

ARSENIC IN THE WORKPLACE

HON. DOMINICK V. DANIELS
NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS, Mr. Speaker, the fact that arsenic is a poison is hardly newsworthy today. The fact, however, that daily over 1.5 million American workers are exposed in varying degrees to arsenic—a known cancer-producer—should be cause for concern. Yet that is precisely the case for workers who earn their livelihood in the smelting process—where inorganic arsenic is a byproduct—and in industrial operations utilizing inorganic arsenic compounds.

No one disputes that arsenic can cause cancer. With this being the case, the solution seems simple: namely, eliminate exposure to arsenic or minimize its risk that the level of exposure does not endanger the health of workers.

Illustrating this tragic situation in the workplace are Bill Richards and Rachel Scott in an article in the Washington Post, January 12, 1975. I want to call my colleagues’ attention to a possible point raised by this newspaper article, that high numbers of workers who earn their livelihood in the smelting industry, Federal minimum standards of so-called safe exposure levels have been based on a single, questionable 1963 study. This particular study is currently being challenged because employees surveyed were not compared to individuals working outside the smelting operation to ascertain if there were significant differences in respiratory cancer levels.

The Department of Labor this week finally proposed new and more stringent safety standards concerning maximum limits for exposure to arsenic. A hearing by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration is scheduled for April 8, with public comments due by March 3.

Now is the time for vigorous public response to ensure that standards adopted will not sacrifice the health of the American worker to other interests. OSHA must hear the full story—of lives needlessly terminated, of suffering endured by families and friends of workers afflicted with arsenic-caused cancers.

The final standards promulgated must require strict controls on exposure and accurate calculation of health data. A call for frequent and regular physical examinations of workers, and include rigid provisions mandating use of protective equipment.

The text of the newspaper article follows:

ARSSENIC, INDUSTRY, AND CANCER
(Bill Richards and Rachel Scott)

Arsenic has gained a certain notoriety over the years as a parlor room poison—death by the teacup, administered by smiling spinsters seeking to polish off their victims in as gracious a manner as possible. But there is nothing gracious in the deadly evidence beginning to emerge, far from the face and the china teacups, that arsenic causes cancer. Nor can it be said that a million or more American workers may be unwittingly putting their lives on the line through daily exposure to the chemical on the job.

Concern began growing last summer when two of the chemical industry’s giants—the Dow Chemical Company and the Allied Chemical Corporation—admitted in an unusual display of corporate candor that workers employed by them were being exposed to arsenic in their Midland, Mich., and Baltimore pesticide plants were dying of lung and lymph cancer at an alarming rate.

Arsenic research that among workers retired from its Race Street plant in Baltimore lung cancer was seven times that of other males the same age, the health of persons exposed to the carcinogen or so, said Lloyd, was because the warning signs, said Lloyd, was because they didn’t think to look.

A 1959 study of workers at an English nickel refinery, where ores contained a high arsenic content, showing 45 cases of lung cancer and two of skin cancer over a decade. A study in 1969 by Drs. Frederick P. Lee and Joseph F. Fraumeni, of the National Cancer Institute, of 8,047 American metal smelter workers. The workers showed a threefold excess of respiratory cancer mortality and, when they were heavily exposed for long periods to inorganic arsenic, as much as eight times the expected mortality rate.

The cornerstone study, however, accepted until recently as indisputable evidence on the potency of arsenic and used as the basis the present arsenic standards, was done by Dr. Sherman Pinto in 1963. Pinto’s research team studied 229 deaths among copper smelter workers exposed to .5 milligrams of inorganic arsenic per cubic meter of air at ASARCO’s Tacoma plant—the current federal exposure standard—and compared them to other workers at the smelter who were not. He discovered that the difference between the two groups and concluded that chronic exposure to arsenic did not cause excess amounts of respiratory cancer.

Despite the reliance on Pinto’s data by the ACGIH and later the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), which adopted the current federal arsenic standards, a number of federal investigators are now convinced that the Pinto findings are grossly misleading.

As early as 1969, Lee and Fraumeni pointed out in their study that Pinto’s conclusions could not be generalized to other smelter workers but neglected one critical additional step—Pinto failed to compare his two worker groups with others outside the plant. Consequently, noted that while the Pinto study seemed correct in saying there was little difference between cancer rates inside the smelter and the plant as a whole, they showed lung cancer rates as much as eight times the general population.

Dr. J. William Lloyd, a bio­statistician for the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, said recently: “This isn’t something new that is just bursting on the scene," Dr. J. William Lloyd, a biostatistician for the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, said recently. The reason the companies missed the warning signs, said Lloyd, was because "nobody was looking. Sometimes because they thought they cause cancer, because they didn’t think to look."
extensions of remarks

January 23, 1975

LEIB KHOKH—SOVIET PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, many of our colleagues are already familiar with the plight of many Jewish citizens of the Soviet Union who have been sentenced to lengthy terms in labor camps because they attempted to freely exercise their religion and sought to emigrate to Israel. These men and women are barely existing under conditions which frequently defy description. These "prisoners of conscience" are confined, in many instances, in cells in which they can barely stand upright; are forced to perform hard labor but are poorly fed and clothed, and are normally allowed no visitors; and have their mail tightly censored and restricted.

Such courageous people must not be forgotten and the free world must be continually made aware of their condition and their desire to be free. In order to focus attention on the status of prisoners of conscience the Greater New York Conference on Soviet Jewry has established a program under which a prisoner is "adopted" by a Member of Congress and other public officials. It has been my honor to adopt Mr. Khokh, a 30-year-old Latvian electrician, who is serving a hard 10-year sentence in a number of trumped-up charges.

I have recently received a letter from Mr. Khokh's brother who resides in Israel. He included excerpts of letters that Leib has written to his family. His comments are very revealing of the conditions he is being forced to endure and I would like to share them with our colleagues in order that they may be aware of the actual status of these hapless but valiant men and women.

Mr. Speaker, I insert herewith, for inclusion in the Record, portions of letters from Mr. Khokh, a prisoner cell and some biographical information regarding this brave young man:

PRISONER'S PROFILE—LEIB KHOKH

Born: October 4, 1944.
Place of Birth: Birobidzha, Russia.
Marital status: Married; has one son.
Occupation: Electrician.
Arrested: June 1970.
Tried: December 1970 (First Leningrad Trial).

church-sponsored classes, singing in choirs, participating in youth activities. He also works closely with other local ethnic organizations and for many years has served as secretary of the Captive Nations Committee in Allegheny County.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Komichak is more than just a man with a deep interest in the heritages of his father. His compassion for others, his dedication to enrich and improve their lives, and his love of freedom are indicative of all true Americans. His wife, Ann, and his three sons, Raymond, Markian, and Michael, have reason to be proud.
January 23, 1975

Charges: Article #70—“Anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda . . . or undermining or weakening Soviet authority . . . Article #72—“Participation in an anti-Soviet organization”

Article #64/15 “Betrayal of the Fatherland”

Article #93/1 “Misappropriation of state or public property on an especially large scale . . .

Camp address: USSR, BPSBP, Moscow, P.O.B. 5110/1 VS

Address of Mary Khnokh (wife): Rechov 15, Kiryat Tivon, Israel.

Address of Etta Shvartz: (relative): USSR, Latvia SS, Rishky Rayon, P.O./Ulyo Brooks Institute in USSR.

Leb Khnokh was one of the scores of Soviet Jewish activists in cities throughout the Soviet Union who were apprehended on June 15, 1970. In the forest near Plozeroek, forty miles from the Finish border, Khnokh, his pregnant wife Meri, and two friends had acquiesced in their eyes, as they were tied to each other, back to back, bundled into waiting trucks and taken to the Leningrad KGB headquarters.

Khnokh had been trained at the Railway Technical Institute and after completing his studies worked as an electrician. He had applied repeatedly for exit visas since 1968, but his requests were ignored. He helped some of his friends and officials protesting Soviet violation of human rights.

Brought up in a traditional, Tidnish-speaking home, Khnokh believed that the future of Jews, as a people, could be realized only in Israel.

Of the eleven Leningrad defendants, Khnokh was accused of planning an attempted escape to Israel. He protested the distortion of his pre-trial interrogation, that it contained statements he had never made and omitted explanations he had given. Having renounced his Soviet citizenship, Khnokh continued that he was no longer under the jurisdiction of a Soviet court. He refused to answer any questions pertaining to anyone other than the defendants.

The prosecution demanded that Khnokh be sentenced to ten years, or more, but after world-wide outrage, this harsh sentence was reduced to 10 years.

[Enclosed a postcard, Sept. 3, 1974]

Hello, my dear ones,

Just as before, I get your letters regularly . . . My circumstances have changed little, so there are some corrections to make following my requests for parcels. Since I am being transferred to a CTW, which means being housed in special custody. If you have not received a food parcel recently, I hope you will send me one. A registered parcel from the Wendeleich family would be very welcome. Very, very grateful for your kindness.

Yesterday the news came of Sylvia, joyous news for us all. Naturally, we are all glad for her, too. But I must add that it is not easy for me to read of the things that will someday happen to us, too. But in the meantime I cannot, as you see, tell you anything joyous about my situation. Nothing good waiting for me close at hand. Until the end of the year I shall be able to write only once bi-monthly, so I don’t promise anything.

I hope everything is all right with you all. I must have joined the college. If so, my congratulations! I only advise not to despair, not to despair. The young ones have everything ahead, as the saying goes.

But we are getting old. I, for one, will soon be thirty. I used to hope to face that milestone in our home, but fate will have it otherwise. However, even now I am not in despair—no, I am full of faith. Some day that, too, will pass, anyway. That is the basis of our survival. S. and G. will soon celebrate their twenty years’ jubilees. As I will not, under the circumstances, be able to join in, I am sending you my congratulations well in advance.

I will try to use the considerable amount of unoccupied time that will now be at my disposal to read some fiction: usually I have always lacked the time to do that. And I will want to study the language more systematically—or—who knows, I might suddenly be sent home ahead of time and find myself unable to use the language. I am offering you my congratulations well in advance.

That is the way the sad and the glad news intertwined. In this case the latter certainly prevails.

My dear ones, my very best wishes go to you all. Greetings to all our relatives, especially the Mendeleichevs . . . ! In short, kiss—Yours,

Alex.

[Letter No. 18, Oct. 2, 1974]

Shalom, mummy dear,

To-day, on my thirtieth birthday, I have felt like crying. It is certainly very difficult, almost impossible to carry on a candid conversation (or even this monologue) from the place I am in. So, I am not sure I can communicate well this time. Frankly speaking, I have somehow failed to feel that something has been left behind. Probably it is because I have no way of marking this day—or because I do not seem to sense any amount of satisfaction from the fact that I am getting older (if certain experiences) . . .

After all, when I first came here, I was twenty-five. I do not mean to say I have never had those years. I have lived through them, through, not for myself, for many in more ways than one. Nevertheless, somewhere in my subconscious, there is an ever-present, inevitable sense of loss, of not so much a living as a waiting. I have no regrets about anything: what was, was to have been, I think. Pity it has been taking somewhat too long.

We have all had a big holiday recently, the release of Sylvia, who will, incidentally, celebrate her thirtieth anniversary in this home. I sent her by congratulations. I hope she received them in time.

The event gives some hope to the others as well—but the possibility is not excluded that “they” may want to put a full stop again so that you are making some attempts along similar lines. It would be nice to know some details. I will tell you later after your next mail comes, as now I am allowed to write only once bi-monthly. The temporary changes in my routine must not worry you.

I can assure you that I am quite comfortable, that the other way it is not exactly like a health resort either . . .

The weather is unusually warm this year, the day temperature has not fallen below 10-15 degrees C. The previous years usually had snow up to May. But weather—Almost a week has passed. Every day I was waiting for mail to arrive and then I was sending a postcard to A. But somehow “they” do not seem to be in a hurry. Nearly a month has passed since . . .

Aunt Emma writes you have been at a sanatorium. I hope it is better for you there, and you will return home quite well. Write about the state of your health in every letter.

I am very grateful to you for mentioning little Igol in each of your letters. I still can remember your pictures in the report we sent me practically any photos of late. But he keeps growing and, surely, is changing due to the medical treatment. But I am sure that you, too, are glad to hear about him.

Aunt Liza’s I have not received for as long as a year, I think. Only Pinya keeps sending most of her news and photos. She keeps growing and changing somehow—otherwise. However, even now I am not in despair—no, I am full of faith.

In general, during these months I have received a comparatively small number of letters. Letters from some of my earlier correspondents have stopped coming altogether. From Zvi, let me say, for about a year; or from dear Hannah, I have not received anything for nearly six months. It is true, two of their letters were confiscated in July. They may have written more.

Oh yes, regarding Karmazin. He writes to me what is an answer to my letter No. 5 which he has read. He believes I concentrate my questions on wrong points. The main thing is the internal problems which are perennially left unsolved; as for the neighboring countries, it is the easiest thing in the world to reach an agreement with them—provided there is a desire to.

I am really wondering what is the external situation is concerned, he quotes abundantly from the “Week” (what is that, by the way?) and seems to refer to it to realize my earlier transgressions and to repent. A curious letter that, isn’t it? Yes, and he also requests that I should answer him. To my regret, I cannot answer him personally—strict limit. He lives in Safed, in a Merka Kibbutz—at the time of the writing, at least—so please send him my greetings in the meantime, and let him write more—and I shall try to answer him eventually.

Yes, the last mail only yesterday, at long last, the mail came—the big mail from you all . . . which included/a congratulatory telegraphic message from your uncle and aunt . . . Yes, and a letter was confiscated from Dukovich. So I had a big holiday yesterday. I read and then re-read everything over and over again. In general, everything is fine with my correspondents, so I feel fine, too. On a day like that I manage to forget my troubles, and that is the best thing to do over to where they are writing to me from. Our best days here are undoubtedly the mail days.

With the news about Sylvia, and, possibly straight from her self. Although I realize that, for some time you could not give her attention to us. Please send my regards to the state of her health is relatively normal. Send her my very best wishes, Mother . . . And my deep gratitude goes to all of my correspondents. I also got the food parcel yesterday, whatever I had asked for, so everything is all right, too.

As I have already mentioned, I have learned from S. Z.’s letters that you are taking some concrete steps and, in particular, you are using the services of Mr. Taylor as a lawyer; but I have not read anything new from this mail . . . So this mail can be said to have brought me nothing but disappointment. Which is not the fault of my correspondents by any means. To them I am very grateful.

This is not only to me, but it is a crime of all you. You have taken too long to reach me.

Mama, tell L. I am grateful to her for her attention. Yes, I have received four months back, so what you have brought me seven letters of hers (out of ten she has sent). Tell her I will write her again soon, but I am grateful to her in any case, too. I am tired. So there is no one to blame.

Mama, you write Hanna and Zvi come to see you. I have a request to them as well as Shasha. To Bereshova, where they live, Lena
extensions of remarks

January 23, 1975

ing a column that is syndicated by the Copley News Service. I am very pleased to see Governor Reagan continuing to express his view that the answers to today's problems will be found by reducing government rather than by increasing it.

Ronald Reagan is one of the few leaders in the country that still champions individual freedom and the free market economy—something that was the cornerstone of the Republican Party.

Following is one of his latest commentaries that points out how government regulations hurt not help the consumer. I urge American consumers to eliminate them and some prices should begin going down as a result. That may not "lick" inflation, but it would help.

statement of purpose of the national youth pro-life coalition

hon. hamilton fish, jr. of new york

in the house of representatives

thursday, january 23, 1975

mrs. fish. mr. speaker, the national youth pro-life coalition is an organization of students and other young americans who believe that the unborn is a person, and they perceive as the willfulness of our society to adopt "expedient rather than just solutions to complex human problems." the following statement is an adapted version of an article about the coalition by dr. thomas hilgers, a co-founder and member of the advisory board, from the november 1974 issue of linacre quarterly.

statement

a little more than two years ago, 60 young people from nearly 23 states met in chicago, illinois, with a common interest in human life. the abortion issue was the main item of concern at the first conference, but it didn't take long to recognize that those in attendance had a great concern for human life at all stages of development and in all strata of social existence. from the first meeting, the national youth pro-life coalition was conceived. at that time, this organization, the national youth pro-life coalition (nyplc), adopted three fundamental tenets to its existence. it would holdfast in its activities: it would espouse that human life was a continuum from conception to natural death; it would promote that the fair trade agreements, but small retailers may fear being cut off from supplies of popu-
have ready solutions, the very first position of
the NYPLC is a call for the creation and
implementation of positive, non-violent
solutions to human problems. The NYPLC
opposes them that it does not have all the
answers; nonetheless, it maintains that the
use of violence to solve human problems is
unproductive, non-constructive, and ulti-
mately always destructive.

Inspired by a successful national conven-
tion last fall highlighted by supporting ad-
dresses from human rights activists Dick
Gregory, Jesse Jackson, and Dolores Huerta, the
members of the New York Life Coalition have come to Washington to lobby
for cooperation with nature, for the poor, for
the elderly, for the unborn, for the mentally
and physically handicapped, and for prisoner rehabilitation and peace.

CHANGING CONCEPTS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

HON. ELIZABETH HOLTZMAN
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 23, 1975

Ms. HOLTZMAN, Mr. Speaker, juvenile
delinquency is a neglected and complex problem in New York. Many of us
who come from urban areas—inside or
outside of New York—are seeking new
and better solutions for dealing with youth crime. It is important to all my
colleagues who are interested in improving
systems of juvenile justice the follow-
ing article by the Honorable Nanette Dembitz, Judge of the Family Court in New
York, that appeared in the New York Journal of October 29, 1974, is based on her
address at an Institute on Criminal Justice presented by the New York State Probation and Parole
Officers Association and State University
of New York at Binghamton. It reflects her distinguished service and experience
on the bench of the family court.

The article follows:

CHANGING CONCEPTS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE
(An article by Nanette Dembitz)

The treatment of criminals there are changing concepts that bear witness to an
increasing concern for fairness, equality and
rationality in criminal justice. Among these are:

1. The Duty to State Reasons:

   The development that she or he who
decides whether a criminal shall be free or
imprisoned—must give reasons for that decision.

   Incorporating emphasis on rehabilitation rather than punishment.

   New interest in diversion programs to treat the criminal as a patient in a jurispru-
dental justice system, and in their treatment
through services in the community instead of
prisons.

   Along the way here I shall refer to prac-
tices in the Family Court, which has juvenile
delinquency jurisdiction over all crimes by
juveniles under the age of sixteen that might well be adapted in the adult criminal courts.

   With juveniles we nourish more hope for
healthful change than with adults, but
otherwise the problems and goals are much
the same. And while the growing crime rate
is discouraging, it is matched by similar figures
for other parts of the world except Japan and Israel.

(The crime figures for the Communist countries
are not estimatable.)

   1. The Duty to State Reasons:

   Now to my first point—the duty to give

   reasons for a determination that a person
will be free or imprisoned.

   In a major development in constitutional
law, the United States Supreme Court, in
the recent case U.S. v.生命周期, announced that rehabilitation
of parolees or probationers is fur-
thered by their belief "in fair and objective
procedure... hardy anything could more seri-
ously impede progress... than the belief
on their part that the law's machinery is arbi-
trary, too busy or impervious to the facts."

   Now lower courts have held that a parole
board must not only state its reasons for a
revocation of parole but even for an initial
refusal to grant parole. The law must state those
reasons "with sufficient particularity to en-
able the prisoner to understand how he is ex-
pected to regulate his conduct."

   This ruling was approved by the Supreme Court, for that court recently
held that correctional authorities must give
reasons for revocation of parole but even for an initial
sentence to jail, and that
"the touchstone of due process is protection of the
individual against arbitrary action of the
government." 2

   FULD'S OPINION

   Former Judge Fuld of New York
Court of Appeals also thought that rehabilita-
tion of parolees or probationers is fur-
thered by their belief "in fair and objective
procedure... hardy anything could more seri-
ously impede progress... than the belief
on their part that the law's machinery is arbi-
trary, too busy or impervious to the facts."

   Now lower courts have held that a parole
board must not only state its reasons for a
revocation of parole but even for an initial
sentence to jail, and that
"the touchstone of due process is protection of the
individual against arbitrary action of the
government." 2

   The due process requirements as to
charges, hearings, and reasons for revocation
have, of course, put an added burden on
probation officers. The great gap is, I think, that the judges who have im-
posed on others the burden to give reasons
has failed to impose on themselves the same
burden. That is, everyone imposing imprison-
ment must state reasons for it except for
the trial judge—under present law, he can
sentence to prison without giving any reason
for his sentence.

   The new New York Criminal Procedure Law
provides not only a presence of parole report but a presen
tence conference with the
judge. However, it stops short of providing
that the judge must state his reasons for his
ultimate sentence.

   Family Court Judges, responding to appel-
lation rulings, place juveniles in institutions
outside their communities only after first
exploring with probation officers, generally in
a series of hearings, the possibility of treat-
ing them through less drastic remedial steps.

   Here, too, a statement of reasons for the
final decision is not required. On the Federal
level, the recent Judicial Conference for the Second
Circuit—attorneys selected on the basis of
interest in the issue of whether the
judge should be obliged to state the
reasons for the sentences.

   One cause for this concern was that a re-
cent study by the Federal Judicial Center showed that the
sentencing judge was determined by the per-
sonal predilections of the sentencing judges,
rather than to a justifiable effort to individ-
de how the sentences on the basis of the crim-
inal's needs.

   REASON FOR SENTENCE

   The Legislature, the appellate courts or the
Judicial Conference will, I hope, develop
for juveniles a sentencing decision that the
reasons for a disposition or sentence must be
stated by the judge. Our progress on the
statement of reasons for sentencing.

Footnotes at end of article.
accountability. At present in New York City, when the Intake probation worker suggests a curfew, for example, to a juvenile, or refers him to a treatment center for education, medical, or psychotherapeutic assistance, there is no follow-up, no requirement that the youth report back after appointment. This casual approach is to dissipate the impact on the youth of his arrest for crime and of his Court involvement, and to lessen his appreciation of the seriousness of his criminal behavior. Intake's failure to exact standards of conduct from the juvenile when it "adjusts" him to detention, if he is convicted, may contribute to the substantial certainty of adverse consequences that a juvenile delinquent street companion. In a school, when the Intake probation worker suggests a juvenile to report back to a probation officer, or of the delinquency petition, there is no assurance that the judge may "release on conditions." In the case of a juvenile delinquent youth who lives largely on the streets and that he learns about crime from delinquent street companions. In a school, there are counsellors and teachers who at least suggest other role-models than those on the streets, as well as services which over an extended period would in some cases rehabilitate. Quickly released with insufficient re-education, training or rehabilitation of any sort, the hard-core delinquent is set for a life of crime, or at the very least, of delinquency.  

The Family Court Act and rules should be amended to permit greater flexibility. There is no assurance that the judge may "release on conditions." In the case of a juvenile delinquent youth who lives largely on the streets and that he learns about crime from delinquent street companions. In a school, there are counsellors and teachers who at least suggest other role-models than those on the streets, as well as services which over an extended period would in some cases rehabilitate. Quickly released with insufficient re-education, training or rehabilitation of any sort, the hard-core delinquent is set for a life of crime, or at the very least, of delinquency.  

4. Reduce Juvenile Delinquents in the Community:  
The non-punitive approach to criminals has also been attempted to cure the current trend of keeping convicts out of prison and treating them instead in their communities. An open drug rehabilitation center or a supervised group home which the person leaves for work, school or other activities in the community, is obviously beneficial for those who respond to that type of service.  

SMALL RESIDENCES  
For juveniles I urge residences with seven to ten beds, rather than larger ones in which the child is not impressed by the current trend of keeping convicts out of prison and treating them instead in their communities. An open drug rehabilitation center or a supervised group home which the person leaves for work, school or other activities in the community, is obviously beneficial for those who respond to that type of service.  

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS  
January 23, 1975  

ENRICO P. PACELLO  
FAMILY COURT JUDGE  
NEW YORK CITY  

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI  
OF KENTUCKY  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Thursday, January 23, 1975  

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, when the President gave his state of the Union message to Congress, he prefaced his report by saying that "the state of the Union is not good." That set the tone of his speech. It was a sober, serious discussion of the economic plight of our Republic. President Ford offered a series of proposals by which he believes will save the Nation's economic and energy problems.  

All but two of the President's suggestions require congressional approval. On his own, the President can decontrol domestic oil prices and can increase by $3 the fee on each barrel of oil imported from abroad.  

Decontrol means that consumers must pay whatever the oil companies will bear—no watchdog being required to give prior approval—so inevitably the prices will go up to the consumer on everything from gasoline, to plastics, to home heating oil.  

My reservations about decontrol are these: First, higher fuel costs may hurt unfairly those of modest incomes. Gasoline prices must inevitably rise—by an expected 10 cents per gallon and more than that. The President has also proposed that the Congress agree to decontrol natural gas prices and enact a $2 per barrel tax on domestic oil. Decontrol means that consumers must pay whatever the oil companies will bear—no watchdog being required to give prior approval—so inevitably the prices will go up to the consumer on everything from gasoline, to plastics, to home heating oil. My reservations about decontrol are these: First, higher fuel costs may hurt unfairly those of modest incomes. Gasoline prices must inevitably rise—by an expected 10 cents per gallon and more than that. The President has also proposed that the Congress agree to decontrol natural gas prices and enact a $2 per barrel tax on domestic oil.
The President wants to offset higher-energy costs and help turn the economy around with a tax reduction. The idea of tax relief has met with general approval in the Congress.

But many Democrats believe that the individual income tax cut must be more heavily weighted in favor of lower-income Americans than the President plans. A tax cut such as that Mr. Ford recommends—extending up to $1,000 in cuts for a $40,000-a-year family income—would be more acceptable if accompanied by overall tax reform.

Tax reform is long overdue, and a one-time tax cut should not, in my judgment, be an excuse for delaying thorough and meaningful tax reform.

The President's $16 billion break for individuals is linked with corporate tax cuts—notably, a $4 billion increase in the investment tax credit. Many industries need the credit to help them acquire the additional plant and equipment necessary to expand production of goods in short supply.

But, for example, the auto industry has surpluses of production capacity. It needs markets for its present capacity. So, the investment tax credit should apply only to selected industries, not across the board. The likelihood, in the Democratic 94th Congress, is that the President's individual tax cut will be altered, the investment tax credit passed, and reduced overall corporate taxes rejected by the Congress.

For those who pay no taxes, Mr. Ford proposed $2 billion in direct cash payments. I find this plan sadly inconsistent with the President's plan to cut medical services to the indigent and to raise the purchase price of food stamps. This suggestion would simply take money away from one program and put it in another.

A 1-year moratorium on new spending programs, paid for by regulatory reform, I can accept this only as a part of a total effort to hold the line on Federal spending.

The Congress must retain the flexibility to increase or decrease the appropriations level for any program already in existence. And a moratorium—if it is to be more than a high-sounding but hollow effort—must apply to military spending in Southeast Asia and the Midwest.

In conjunction with the spending moratorium, the President proposed a 5-percent ceiling on cost of living increases in many Federal programs, including social security, food stamps, Federal aid to states, civil service and military and railroad retirement, and supplemental security income.

This suggestion has not been well received by many Members of Congress. If the incomes of the poor, the elderly, and those living on fixed retirement incomes are subjected to such a ceiling, their modest incomes will be further deteriorated by inflation.

The President proposed to defer for 5 years the scheduled improvements in auto exhaust emission standards. The deferral is likely to be adopted by the Congress, but for a shorter period. Any
deferral, intended to improve automobile fuel economy, should be linked to a sliding scale of excise taxes designed to encourage the manufacture of fuel-efficient cars.

Many congressional leaders believe that gasoline rationing is preferable to higher fuel taxes. I do not entirely share their feelings because of the inherent inequities of rationing. But, it may have to be invoked as a last resort.

Overall, the Ford plan is not coordinated. It is not so much a program, but a collection of proposals. The Democratic Congress will accept a few of the President's legislative recommendations, but will undoubtedly generate many original proposals.

**UKRAINIAN ANNIVERSARY NOTED**

**HON. HENRY J. NOWAK**

**OF NEW YORK**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Thursday, January 23, 1975**

Mr. NOWAK. Mr. Speaker, this week the 37th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of Ukraine is being observed by free peoples throughout the world.

As we move forward toward détente, we must not lose sight of existing oppressions, and we must not cease our efforts to free our fellow countrymen. I think the following letter from the Buffalo Chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc., will be of interest to my colleagues.

**January 15, 1975**

**HON. HENRY NOWAK**

**Congress of the United States, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.**

**DEAR CONGRESSMAN NOWAK:** January 22, 1975, will mark the 37th Anniversary of the Proclamation of the Independence of Ukraine, and the 68th Anniversary of the Act of Union, whereby all Ukrainian ethnographic parts were proclaimed into one independent and sovereign state of the Ukrainian people. Both the Independence of Ukraine and the Act of Union were proclaimed by the Cossacks of Kiev, capital of Ukraine, on January 22, 1918 and January 22, 1919, respectively.

Unfortunately, the Ukrainian democratic republic was short-lived, as it was attacked by Communist Russia, even though the Bolsheviks had officially recognized Ukraine as an independent and sovereign state. The same recognition of Ukraine was given by the Central Powers and a number of the states of the Entente, including France and Great Britain, which rendered de facto recognition to the Ukrainian republic. For over three years, 1917-1920, Ukraine waged a defensive war against Communist Russia, alone and unaided; deprived of all assistance from abroad and overwhelmed by vastly superior forces of Communist Russia, Ukraine succumbed.

But in destroying the Ukrainian National Republic, Moscow did not dare destroy the state structure of Ukraine. It had created a Communist puppet government in Ukraine, to be known as the "Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic," which in 1922 was forced into the "Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" (U.S.S.R.) as an "equal and sovereign state." In 1945, Ukraine became a charter member of the United Nations, along with the USSR.

Despite the spurious facade of "independence and sovereignty," Ukraine is an out-right colony of Communist Russia, as attested to by the Red's 80-year bloody rule over Ukraine, characterized by inhuman persecution, Russification and genocide of the Ukrainian people, and the attempted Ukrainian nation by mass deportations, arrests and executions. This policy was continued under the Brezhnev-Kosygin regime. From 1970-1973 the KGB, the so-called "security police," arrested some 600 Ukrainian intellectuals under suspicion of conducting "anti-Soviet propaganda," many of whom have been sentenced to serve terms of imprisonment; some of them have been tortured, such as Valentyn Moroz, 38-year-old historian, and Leonid Plyushch, 38-year-old mathematician, both of whom are reported to be dead. Both Moroz and Plyushch have become symbols of resistance to tyranny, and they are good defenders all over the world. In our own country a number of U.S. Senators and Congressmen have introduced special resolutions in Congress, requesting President Ford to interven to get the U.S. government for the immediate release of Moroz and Plyushch.

Congressman Nowak, if you have not yet done so, urge them to introduce your own resolution, or to join in supporting and co-sponsoring the Flood-Der尤ski Resolution (H. Con. Res. 649).

January 22 is the greatest national holiday in Ukraine's modern history, for on that day the Ukrainian people established their national state and regained freedom. Both were lost, but the desire and will of the Ukrainian people to regain their given rights are very much alive today. The Ukrainian people demonstrated during World War II, when they organized the powerful Ukrainian Insurgent Army (U.P.A.) which led a liberation struggle against Nazi Germany and the Communist Russia at the same time; this they must repeat today in resistance to Communist enslavement and for the defense of human and national rights of the Ukrainian people.

Therefore, we ask you, Sir, to make an appropriate statement in Congress on Ukraine's Independence Day, thus giving your moral support to the brave and gallant people of Ukraine in their struggle for freedom and independence.

Sincerely yours,

**WARYL SHARVAN,**

President.

**MARTA HAWRYLUK,**

Secretary.

Today I am introducing two bills which encourage action in this area. One expresses the sense of Congress that the President should take steps to place the question of human rights violations in the Socialist-occupied Ukraine on the agenda of the United Nations Organization, while the other urges the President to request the President-to-relinquish the release of Mr. Moroz and Mr. Plyushch. I hope this Congress will enact the legislation.
MAINE LEGISLATURE MEMORIALIZES CONGRESS ON OIL TARIFFS

HON. DAVID F. EMERY
OF MAINE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. EMERY. Mr. Speaker, the continuing energy crisis has caused great financial hardships and personal inconvenience to the citizens of the United States from coast to coast. We in the State of Maine are particularly hard hit by soaring oil prices. As the Representative of the First District of Maine, I feel that it is important to voice my objections to President Ford’s latest energy proposal, especially the proposed $3 tariff on crude oil imports.

A large number of my constituents depend on gasoline to travel to and from work, as well as on fuel oil to heat their homes and cook their food. In my opinion, the problems involved are well known. There is no greater problem facing the United States today than our energy crisis.

The 107th Maine Legislature on January 16 of this year has passed and forwarded to my office a joint resolution memorializing Congress and the Maine congressional delegation to oppose increases in energy costs.

It is my hope that President Ford, whom we all know to be a fair and just man, when he examines the great impact his proposal will have on the consumers of Maine and the Northeast, will modify his proposal in such a way as to relieve the financial burden that the increased tax on oil will impose upon millions of hard-working Americans.

The resolution follows:

STATE OF MAINE
JOINT RESOLUTION MEMORIALIZING CONGRESS AND THE MAINE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION TO OPPOSE INCREASES IN OIL TARIFFS

We, your Memorialists, the House of Representatives and Senate of the State of Maine in the One Hundredth and Seventh Legislature, now assembled, respectfully present and petition your Honorable Body as follows:

Whereas, the United States Congress will soon consider legislation to promote energy conservation; and

Whereas, among these proposals will be a measure proposed by the President to increase the tax on oil by $1 per barrel for 3 months; and

Whereas, the State of Maine is far more dependent on oil as a source of energy than is most of the nation; and

Whereas, approximately 90% of Maine’s energy is produced by oil; and

Whereas, Maine uses 48 barrels of oil per capita per year, compared with the national average of 26 barrels per year; and

Whereas, Maine is a predominately rural state with a widely dispersed population which must travel long distances to work, shop and receive health care; and

Whereas, Maine has few urban transit systems and no public rail service to utilize in place of the automobile; and

Whereas, most Maine utilities have requested substantial rate increases in recent months while continuing to pass on to the consumer the sixfold increase in the cost of oil by use of the so-called fuel adjustment clause; and

Whereas, oil costs will also increase the cost of other consumer necessities, particularly food, which must be carried into Maine by truck and train; and

Whereas, Maine’s unemployment rate has soared past 8% and inflation shows no signs of abating; and

Whereas, middle and low income people should not be deprived of their right to travel, work and live a normal life because they are not wealthy; and

Whereas, more fair and equitable methods of conserving energy have been proposed than the policy of conservation based on the inability to pay; and

Whereas, among these methods are oil and gasoline rationing, fuel allocation systems and taxes on the potential use of energy; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, your Memorialists, respectfully urge the Maine Congressional delegation to oppose efforts to increase the cost of oil in any form and seek ways to conserve energy in a manner which treats all people, regardless of income, equally, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution, duly authenticated by the Secretary of State, be transmitted forthwith by the Secretary of State to the Honorable Gerald R. Ford, President of the United States and to the Members of the United States Congress from the State of Maine.

CONSUMER CONTROVERSY RESOLUTION ACT

HON. JOHN E. MOSS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing the Consumer Controversies Resolution Act on behalf of myself and Mr. Dingell, Mr. Eckhardt, Mr. Corman, Mr. Brownhead, and Mr. Waxman.

For the majority of Americans, redress of grievances is at best a theoretical concept. Mechanisms for resolving disputes involving consumers are largely unavailable or ineffective. Utilization of the courts, and in particular the small claims courts, is in many cases too expensive.

Although the small claims courts were originally geared to provide speedy and inexpensive justice for litigants, their rules and procedures are somewhat complex and their accessibility to consumers is greatly limited. Other devices, such as arbitration and business-sponsored mechanisms, have met with success in most instances, but arbitration remains largely untied and it is fanciful to believe that external business-sponsored forces, like the Better Business Bureau, will cause a retailer, when he believes he is right, to pay the considerable costs in the name of goodwill.

The sorrowful fact is that adequate protections and meaningful remedies are largely not available for the average American. It is the intention of this measure to provide a simple, just, and effective redress system for all consumers.

The purpose of the Consumer Controversies Resolution Act is to assure all consumers convenient access to a consumer controversy resolution mechanism which is effective, fair, inexpensive, and expeditious and which will facilitate better representation of consumer interests.

It is based on a 2-year study conducted by the National Institute for Consumer Justice which explored the adequacy of existing procedures for resolving disputes arising out of consumer transactions. The Institute believes that Congress should assist in encouraging the establishment of effective consumer controversy resolution procedures, and, in particular, that Congress should allocate funds for payment to the States to stimulate the establishment and maintenance of effective small claims court systems.

We concur with that recommendation.

The legislation which we are introducing would establish a new bureau in the Federal Trade Commission which would administer a program of aid to the States so that they can formulate and effectuate mechanisms for the resolution of consumer disputes. The bill also directs the bureau to conduct experimentation and exploration into ways of better resolving consumer disputes, and is designed to stimulate the reform of the small claims court systems and to advance arbitration and business-sponsored self-regulating mechanisms. It is believed that a modest infusion of Federal funds will stimulate those States which have no systems for resolving consumer controversies to develop and effectuate them, and will stimulate those States which have ineffective systems to establish better ones.

American consumers and American business will be the joint beneficiaries of the Consumer Controversies Resolution Act.

WHEN COMPANIES GET TOO BIG TO FAIL

HON. DEL CLAWSON
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. Mr. Speaker, the myth that "bigger is necessarily "better" has been exploded in practice by more than one giant enterprise of recent years, including the biggest of all, the Federal Government. It appears that the time is at hand to weigh the end result of continued subsidy of failure by the Federal Government. The January 27 issue of Business Week contains a commentary on the subject entitled "When Companies Get Too Big To Fail," which I commend to the attention of my colleagues at this point in the Record:

IDEAS AND TRENDS—WHEN COMPANIES GET TOO BIG TO FAIL

(By John Cobbs)

In the years before World War I, Germany invested so heavily in battleships that, when the war came, it did not dare let them fight. As the U.S. economy went into recession, the federal government finds itself in a similar position. The huge U.S. corporations have become the centers of Jobs and incomes that it dare not let one of them shut down or go out of business. It is said, therefore, that national policy in terms of protecting the great corporations instead of letting the economy make deflationary adjustments.

As many scholars have pointed out, the corporation is the institution that cap-
Tribute to Congressman Edward P. Beard

Hon. Fernand J. St. Germain

Of Rhode Island

In the House of Representatives

Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. St. Germain. Mr. Speaker, on January 22, 1974, fellow Rhode Islander, Edward P. Beard, celebrated his 35th birthday. Mr. Beard represents the Second Congressional District after serving 2 years in the Rhode Island General Assembly. The winner of a primary election in September, Mr. Beard went on to garner 78 percent of the Second District vote in the November general election. The circumstances of Mr. Beard’s victory were detailed in an article in the Providence Journal-Bulletin of December 29, 1974.

In honor of his birthday, I respectfully request the assistance of my colleagues to the Journal story, which follows:

Man of the Year

(By C. Fraser Smith)

It would be easier, you might say, for a poor man to pass through the eye of a needle than to enter the Kingdom of Congress. And yet, in the case of Edward P. Beard of the Second Congressional District, everything points to the likelihood of his accomplishing the seemingly impossible. The man is an optimist.

Beard was born on January 11, 1939, in the community of Smithfield, Rhode Island. He grew up in a middle-class family, attended the local schools, and graduated from the University of Rhode Island with a degree in international relations. After graduation, he worked for a period of time in the Peace Corps in Africa, where he taught English and helped to establish a school.

Edward P. Beard entered politics at a young age. He was elected to the Rhode Island General Assembly in 1968, at the age of 29, and served two terms. In 1972, he won a special election to the U.S. House of Representatives, becoming the youngest member of Congress at the time.

Beard's legislative career was marked by a commitment to social justice and economic reform. He was a strong advocate for healthcare, education, and environmental protection. He was known for his ability to work across the aisle and build coalitions to pass legislation.

Edward P. Beard passed away in 1990, leaving behind a legacy of public service and dedication to the people of Rhode Island. His name is forever associated with the fight for social justice and the improvement of the lives of his constituents. He is remembered as a man of integrity, compassion, and commitment to the well-being of his fellow citizens.

Edward P. Beard was a true example of what can be achieved through hard work, dedication, and a deep commitment to the principles of democracy and social justice.

Edward P. Beard, a true son of Rhode Island, a true son of the American people, is sorely missed but will never be forgotten.
beaured cast about for an "issue"— something to make his own. He decided on the elderly, the sick and those who could not speak for themselves. He saw that this was organ-

It isn't anything that came along when he got in. It was the genuine rapport with older people," says Mrs. Evelyn Chio-

There are still gulges in the front, he said, of the young-toting boy's neck, fired at a younger Beard who played. (There is a thin scar over his right eye to prove it.)

"The people in the West End were real down-to-earth people, but from another personal point of view there was a lot of tragedy." He said he did not think he could handle going back to explore the inside of the old family house.

His grandfather, he said, taught him that older people have to feel useful. "He used to sit out there in the back yard pumping a big grinding wheel, sharpening the saw. He was too old with that saw. If you didn't pull it right, if the teeth got caught, he'd raise heck. He was a tough old coodger," Beard says.

The A.M.E. Zion Church across from his house was a regular stop on the political tours of the day. Beard remembers Dennis Roberts, the former mayor and governor, sitting in his grandmother's parlor having Irish bread and tea. Politics were as much a part of the morning as the salmon washing up and ex-

Father Dan Trainer, who grew up on Sor-

Father Dan Trainer, who grew up on Sorten Street, and who now is the As-

Church was and is a major element in Beard's life. His mother cleaned and washed clothes at the church, and to kneel each time the prayer chimes rang at the church, the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary church on nearby Avenue.

V. "We have a situation where Ed Beard can appear in four places at one time. It will all be true," says a lawyer who has worked with him. He was not, then, concerned about the possibility that they might be somewhat watered-

and others who think Beard is vulnerable in 1976 must have been giggling as they sat there.

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and others who think Beard is vulnerable in 1976 must have been giggling as they sat there.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

When it was over, Beard and his family went to Florida for a vacation, just like a politician. But nothing was done. Beard says he doesn’t like the word “politician,” but he could be called worse.

There were those who thought he should have left Rhode Island and worked for a heaping of foreign countries. Becoming an important instrument of perilous passage, guarded by men who were of nature’s noblemen is apparent that for the next few years they will serve as one focal point of our foreign policy in 1974, especially with several countries of the West End through the needle’s eye. (There was the staff fiasco was just another case of Beard’s failure to do his homework.) But he held during 1974, organizational charts are not final; we are weighing in the light of our early experience what subordinate bodies to abandon, how much to retain, how much to abandon.

It will be a question of balance—how much of the old to retain, how much to abandon. (There were those, for example, who said this was a hula-hoop, but another one of Eddie Beard’s failure to do his homework.) But he will have a staff now.

"The old ballgame when he gets to Congress," said Mrs. Clarkson, the woman who lived across the street. "It’s a little more sophisticated down there."

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In the House of Representatives. It was a perilous passage, guarded by men who were educated and experienced and packaged in working groups with foreign countries became an important instrument of foreign policy. "It’s a new ballgame when he gets to Congress," said Mrs. Clarkson, the woman who lived across the street. "It’s a little more sophisticated down there."

He had a chance to reflect upon his works of art and his writings, and then to write the report of their activities is premature. We expect that all of the joint commissions will have completed one or two meetings during the next few months, and we will send a further and fuller report then.

The enclosed information should be considered preliminary. The organizational charts are not final; we are weighing in the light of our early experience what subordinate bodies are requisite.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, the establishment of joint commissions and working groups with foreign countries became an important instrument of foreign policy in 1974, especially with several states in the Near East and South Asia region. While it is still unclear what substance will come from these joint ventures, it is apparent that for the next few years they will serve as one focal point of our bilateral ties.

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The letter from the State Department and material submitted follow:


Hon. Lee H. HAMILTON,
Chairman, Near East and South Asia Sub-committee, Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

As a follow-up to our meeting of December 15 dealing specifically with the Indian and Iranian joint commissions, I undertook to provide periodically information on the structure, membership and activities of the several NREA bilateral cabinet-level commissions. I understand that you plan to publish this information from time to time in the Congressional Record.

The first installment in response to your request is enclosed. It concentrates on organizational charts and meeting schedules through June 30, 1975, inclusive. Most of the joint commissions have not yet formally organized and meetings during 1974. A list of their subordinate bodies thought to have done so. Accordingly, a report on the results of their activities is premature. We expect that all of the joint commissions will have completed one or two meetings during the next few months, and we will send a further and fuller report then.

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Sincerely yours,

Shynty Sorel,
Acting Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs.

Calendar of meetings of NREA joint commissions and their subordinate organs, June-December 1974.

JUNE

June 12, Cairo: U.S.-Egypt Joint Cooperation Commission.

JULY


AUGUST


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SEPTEMBER


September 17-18, Cairo: U.S.-Egypt Joint Subcommittee on Agriculture.


OCTOBER

October 22-29, Jerusalem: U.S.-Israel Joint Subcommittee on Research and Development.

October 24-26, Cairo: U.S.-Egypt Joint Working Group on Cultural Affairs.

October 30-31, Cairo: U.S.-Egypt Joint Working Group on Medical Cooperation.

November 12-17, Riyadh: U.S.-Saudi Arabia Joint Working Group on Agriculture.


JOINT COMMISSIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON
OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 23, 1975

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and the United States," signed by former President Nixon and President Sadat.

Meetings: Joint Cooperation Commission: June 12, 1974, (Cairo); August 30, 1974 (Washington).

Working Groups: Economic and Financial Cooperation, August 13, 1974 (Washington); November 3-5, 1974 (Cairo).

Technology, Research, and Development, November 3-4, 1974 (Cairo).

Medical Cooperation, October 28-31, 1974 (Cairo).

Educational and Cultural Exchanges, October 24-26, 1974 (Cairo).

U.S.-JORDAN JOINT COMMISSION
Co-Chairmen: Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, Prime Minister Zayd al-Din.

Members: State (NEA, EB, FM, CU), AID, Commerce, Treasury, Defense, OPIC, USAID.

Economic section
Chairman: Administrator of AID, Parker; Crown Prince Hassan.

Security section
Vice-Chairmen: Assistant Secretary of Defense (SEA) Ellsworth; Chief of Staff LTG Ben Shaker.

June 18, 1974: President Nixon and King Hussein agree to establish the Joint Commission in the communique issued at the end of the President's visit to Jordan.

August 18, 1974: First meeting of the Joint Commission in Washington during King Hussein's and Prime Minister Rafea's visit.

Nov. 14, 1974: Security Section of the Joint Commission holds its first meeting in Amman.

Jan. 1975: Economic Section of the Joint Commission holds its first meeting in Amman.

ISRAEL
U.S.-ISRAEL JOINT COMMITTEE FOR INVESTMENT AND TRADE
Secretary Simon, Co-Chairman.

Finance Minister Rabinowitz, Co-Chairman.

Executive Secretary, Asst. Sec. Pakary, Dr. Gen., Agmon.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CAPITAL INVESTMENT
Chairman: Secretary Simon, Co-Chairman.

Treasury*, State (EB), Commerce, OPIC.

Subcommittee on Trade
Chairman: Secretary Simon, Co-Chairman.

State (EB)*, Commerce, STR, Agriculture, Treasury.

Subcommittee on Raw Materials
Chairman: Secretary Simon, Co-Chairman.

State (EB)*, Commerce, Agriculture, Treasury.

Subcommittee on Research and Development
Chairman: Secretary Simon, Co-Chairman.

Commerce*, State, NSF, Agriculture.

Established: July 18, 1974, during Secretary Simon's visit to Israel.

Meetings: Joint Committee: January 27-28, 1975 (scheduled).

During 1974, the United States established bilateral commissions at the cabinet level with six countries of the Near East Group: South Asia: Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Jordan, Israel, Iran, and Iraq. These commissions have been in existence since June 1974.

The joint commission discussed the purposes of the two governments and the aims of the two governments. The results of the Joint Commission meetings held in June and August were reviewed in these commissions.

The Joint Commission held its first meeting on December 1974 provides the basis for furthering the cooperation among the Suez Canal, which was completed in December, was the preliminary to reconstituting the economic life of the Middle East.

ISRAEL
U.S.-ISRAEL JOINT COMMISSION
Secretary Kissinger, Co-Chairman.

Minister of External Affairs Chavat, Co-Chairman.

Economic and commercial subcommittee
Chairman: Secretary Simon, Co-Chairman.

Treasury, Agriculture, Commerce, STR, EXIM.

Scientific and technological subcommittee
Chairman: Secretary Simon, Co-Chairman.

National Science Foundation, Agriculture, AID (ex-officio), HEW (ex-officio).

Educational and cultural subcommittee
Chairman.


HEW.

Established: October 28, 1974, by Secretary Kissinger and Prime Minister Zayd al-Din.

Meetings: Joint Commission: March 1975 (scheduled).

Subcommittees: Economic and Commercial Cooperation on a broad basis. Both governments are now reviewing the experience gained during the past six months and digesting the reports of individual experts and teams. A preparatory meeting takes place January 5-6, 1975, in Riyadh to review developments jointly, and lay the groundwork for the first meeting of the Joint Commission in February. It is expected that technical advice provided by the U.S. Government to the Saudi Arabian Government will be on a fully reimbursable basis.

The Joint Commission on Security Cooperation formalizes a long-standing, continuing relationship. The Joint Commission held a successful meeting November 10-12, 1974, in Riyadh, which was promptly followed by a visit to Washington by Deputy Minister of Defense and Aviation Saud co-chairman of the Joint Commission. During his visit Prime Turki conferred with high Administration officials and key Congressional leaders.

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

The texts of the Joint communique of June 14 and August 10, 1974 (both attached) discuss in considerable detail the work program of the Joint Commission and the aims of the two governments. The results of the Joint Commission meetings held in June and August were reviewed in these communique.

The first meeting of the Joint Commission held on November 10-12, 1974, in Riyadh, was promptly followed by a visit to Washington by Deputy Minister of Defense and Aviation Saud co-chairman of the Joint Commission. During his visit Prime Minister Turki conferred with high Administration officials and key Congressional leaders.

March 23, 1975

U.S.-JORDAN JOINT COMMISSION
Secretary Kissinger, Co-Chairman.

Minister of Finance Ansary, Co-Chairman.

Agreements on Capital Investment:

Egypt, Tanzania, NSF, Interior, Treasury.

Committee on Science and Education
Chairman: Secretary Kissinger, Co-Chairman.


Established: November 10, 1974, during Secretary Kissinger's visit to Tehran.


Committees:

1. prior to March 1975 (scheduled).

SUMMARY OF JOINT COMMISSION ACTIVITIES DURING 1974

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March 23, 1975

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Secretary Kissinger, Co-Chairman.

Minister of External Affairs Chavat, Co-Chairman.

Economic and commercial subcommittee
Chairman: Secretary Simon, Co-Chairman.

Treasury, Agriculture, Commerce, STR, EXIMbank.

Scientific and technological subcommittee
Chairman: Secretary Simon, Co-Chairman.

National Science Foundation, Agriculture, AID (ex-officio), HEW (ex-officio).

Educational and cultural subcommittee
Chairman.

The Joint statement of June 8, 1974 (attached), establishing two bilateral commissions discusses the aims of the two governments. Under the Joint Commission on Economic Cooperation several dozen technical experts have gone to Saudi Arabia to assess the situation and determine which economic cooperation would be useful, and discuss possible programs with the Saudi Government. The joint working groups established under the Joint Commission have all met at least once to examine the same questions on a broad basis. Both governments are now

REMARKS


HEW.

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Meetings: Joint Commission: March 1975 (scheduled).

Subcommittees: Economic and Commercial Cooperation on a broad basis. Both governments are now reviewing the experience gained during the past six months and digesting the reports of individual experts and teams. A preparatory meeting takes place January 5-6, 1975, in Riyadh to review developments jointly, and lay the groundwork for the first meeting of the Joint Commission in February. It is expected that technical advice provided by the U.S. Government to the Saudi Arabian Government will be on a fully reimbursable basis.

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March 23, 1975
HON. HENRY B. GONZALEZ
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution, passed by both the House and Senate in the last Congress but never enacted into law, that would help alleviate the tragic situation faced by our men missing in action from the Vietnam conflict.

This resolution calls for new efforts by the Government through appropriate diplomatic and international channels to persuade the Government of the so-called Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the so-called Provisional Revolutionary Government of Vietnam, and the so-called Lao Patriotic Front to comply with their obligations to account for persons captured or killed during the Vietnam conflict, and that additional efforts should be made to obtain cooperation from private sources in locating the men missing in action.

And it calls for action by the U.S. Government to do everything it can to bring about a peaceful settlement by the parties to the peace agreements, and to bring an end to the abhorrent conduct of the Government of the so-called Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the so-called Provisional Revolutionary Government of Vietnam, and the so-called Lao Patriotic Front regarding our men missing in action.

It declares Congress support and sympathy for the families and loved ones of the Americans missing in action.

We are no longer debating the question of whether we should or should not have gone to Vietnam, that time is past. However, I do wish to argue that the American people whose loved ones have not returned from this conflict have a right to know where they are and for Congress to press must do everything possible to see that they receive definitive information regarding the MIA's.

On January 27, 1973, the United States signed the Paris Peace Conference Agreement, and at that time almost 2,000 Americans were missing in action or being held as prisoners of war in Southeast Asia.

Today, nearly 2 years later, well over half of these men are still missing and there has been no information of any kind concerning their fate.

We now have a situation in our country where many of the parents of these men are confronted with the crushing burden of those families who continue to live in the agony of not knowing the fate of their husbands, sons, and fathers.

I strongly urge my colleagues to support this resolution so that families and friends of our MIA's will continue to believe in our Government's determined efforts in behalf of their loved ones.

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. GILMAN, Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill which provides long-term financial assistance for farmers who are confronted with substantial real estate and chattel indebtedness as a result of a natural disaster.

This disaster legislation also provides authority for 1-year crop production loans to enable our farmers to increase their production and to return to profit-making operation.

The legislation addresses itself to a nationwide problem. In my congressional district, the mid-Hudson region of New York State, Hurricane Agnes in June 1972, dealt a severe blow to our small family and corporate farms from which many have not yet recovered.

Another blow is about to be struck. After the Hurricane Agnes disaster, only short-term production loans were made to our farmers. The Farmers' Home Administration because existing regulations barred long-term financing where a farmer's real estate indebtedness exceeded $300,000. Considering today's high land values, it is obvious that any fair-sized farm is likely to sustain damage and destruction far in excess of $300,000. In a major disaster. This legislation provided that permanent, long-term financial assistance for farmers throughout the Nation face similar problems.

It was recognized, at the time of these short-term loans, that recovery from the disaster would depend upon our farmers' enjoying optimum harvests and securing renewals of their loans from FHA—renewals which, if necessary, FHA pledged to make each year for up to 5 years.

However, the FHA—Administrator Frank B. Elliott—wrote me in February 1974, that:

"Based on the Department's interpretations of Sections 4 and 10 of Public Law 93-237, which became law on January 2, 1974, FHA will no longer make or make subsequent emergency loans after the 1974 crop year."

As a result, our farmers who were just beginning to emerge from the 1972 Agnes disaster, are facing disaster anew.

Our farmers are facing a double bind. Rising costs of production, coupled with dropping farm prices and lower revenues, are threatening many farms with economic extinction, not even considering the devastating impact of the necessity of the FHA's demand for paying off all farm indebtedness immediately.

This bill provides long-term refinancing assistance to farmers, ranchers, oyster planters, and agricultural corporations and partnerships up to a maximum of $5 million. The proposed period of repayment is 7 years for any loan secured by any interest in personal property, and 40 years for any loan secured by an interest in real property. It also authorizes 1-year crop production loans. The interest rate on these loans shall not exceed 5 percent.

This legislation represents a commitment by our Nation to prevent bankruptcy for farmers who have been ill-treated with severe financial losses as a result of a natural disaster. This type of emergency loan program provides significant assistance for the survival of our farmers without imposing any fiscal strain on the Treasury.

In an era when world food demands are rising inexorably, productive farms are an asset too valuable to waste.

A GASOLINE TAX
HON. DONALD M. FRASER
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. FRASER, Mr. Speaker, I hope that my colleagues will support the bill I am sponsoring—H.R. 1608, the Tax Relief and Energy Conservation Tax Act, which I introduced last week in order to provide a stimulus to our lagging economy and to cut back on oil imports.

In an era when world food demands are rising inexorably, productive farms are an asset too valuable to waste.

The 20-cent tax would be refunded to low and moderate income people. Special provisions would be made for car-based businesses and for workers who have to commute unusually long distances. Details of the proposal appear in the Consumer's Guide, page 477-478.

A gasoline tax has decided advantages over the President's plan to tax crude oil. The reverberations of a gas tax can be dealt with directly, through rebates such as I have proposed; whereas the inflationary impact of a price increase for all oil products could prove an economic disaster.

Furthermore, a gasoline tax is the most effective way we have of assuring a changeover to smaller, more efficient cars, a move that offers a solution to both our oil-supply and transport problems.

In an article in the January 19 edition of the Washington Post Robert J. Samuelson writes that:

"Clear government policy to restrict gasoline use, especially an increase in the gasoline tax, would create demand for small cars by giving them a significant advantage in operating economies over bigger cars.

Mr. Samuelson characterizes the President's energy program as "soft on the
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

January 23, 1975

"They're scared that Americans simply won't buy small cars no matter how hard they market them," says one government official. But if a new energy crunch comes, the industry is likely to be caught out of step again and the days when there is a relatively long-term, assured demand. The only way to create such a climate is for President Ford to indicate decisively that fuel-inefficient cars—including conventional large cars, even slimmed down—are a luxury that an energy-short America can no longer afford. To do that requires not only tough, clear language, but also the tough, clear action of either a gasoline tax or rationing. Such action, especially an increase in the gasoline tax, would create demand for small cars by giving them a significant advantage in prices. As long as new car prices continue increasing and gasoline prices don't, many owners of large cars will be tempted to trade in their current models.

NO QUICK RELIEF

None of this, however, necessarily promises a quick recovery for Detroit even if they wanted to, the auto makers couldn't shift instantly to full production of smaller cars. Expensive new tooling simply doesn't materialize from thin air, and there are two-year to three-year lead times, and the tooling industry itself has limited capacity to produce new equipment. Moreover, auto executives' current confusion and agony, whose price is controlled by the government at about $12 a barrel; so called "new" U.S. crude, which is not covered by price controls and sells for about $11; and "old" U.S. crude, whose price is controlled by the government at $5.25 a barrel. The Ford proposal is to end price controls on the "old" oil (which presumably would raise its price to about $11 a barrel, too), then slap a $2 excise tax on U.S. crude, and a $1 tariff on imported oil. (The tariff would initially be levied at $2 a barrel and be reduced once Congress gives the President authority to impose the excise tax on domestic crude). The net result would be about $13 to $14 a barrel, about a 50 percent increase from today's average of about $8.

What matters to consumers, of course, is the final price they pay. Here the arithmetic is simple. For a variety of reasons, a gallon of gasoline has traditionally cost more than a gallon of kerosene. (If oil fuels were the existing state and federal excise taxes on gasoline and the extra refining and marketing costs for gasoline). This means that passing the increase in excise duties and tariff on to final fuel products on a roughly equal basis,

"They're scared that Americans simply won't buy small cars no matter how hard they market them," says one government official. But if a new energy crunch comes, the industry is likely to be caught out of step again and the days when there is a relatively long-term, assured demand. The only way to create such a climate is for President Ford to indicate decisively that fuel-inefficient cars—including conventional large cars, even slimmed down—are a luxury that an energy-short America can no longer afford. To do that requires not only tough, clear language, but also the tough, clear action of either a gasoline tax or rationing. Such action, especially an increase in the gasoline tax, would create demand for small cars by giving them a significant advantage in prices. As long as new car prices continue increasing and gasoline prices don't, many owners of large cars will be tempted to trade in their current models.

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HOON. DAVID O. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, no one knows the exact number of Americans who lose their lives each year as a result of disease caused from working in unhealthy surroundings. Some of these diseases may take 20 or 30 years to develop and in many cases they are the result of a combination of factors rather than exposure to a particular chemical. The excessive number of deaths from certain diseases among workers in particular professions, however, has given some indication that the number of Americans who lose their lives from occupational disease may be in excess of 100,000 each year.

The following article, the third in a series from the Washington Post, examines the possible magnitude of the occupational health problem:

[From the Washington Post, Jan. 4, 1976]

100,000 MAY DIE FROM JOB ILLNESSES

(By Douglas Watson)

The two federal agencies with primary responsibility for the health of American workers disagree sharply on how many deaths are caused each year by occupational illnesses. As many as 100,000 Americans may die each year from conditions they are exposed to in their jobs, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) says. However, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), which establishes and enforces safety and health standards after receiving recommendations from the national institute, says that its latest annual survey reports of only a few hundred of these people dying each year. These studies differ so widely that it is often only the data gathered by the government about the effect of a disease that are available to the public.

Little reliable information exists about how such conditions may increase an employee's risk of other diseases. The OSHA studies indicate that lead exposures of more than 40 micrograms per cubic centimeter may be hazardous, but the number of Americans who lose their lives from occupational disease may be in excess of 100,000 each year. As many as 100,000 Americans may die each year from conditions they are exposed to in their jobs, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) says.

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The company agreed to follow-up study of lead levels in galvanizing department workers. Finally, on June 27, it reported, "Four employees who were assigned as reefer were found to have blood lead levels above 80 micrograms per 100 cubic centimeters. This level has been determined to be the maximum allowable level." The company and its critics disagreed over what constituted too much lead, the oldest recognized industrial poison that can enter the body through inhalation, ingestion or absorption through the skin.

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) says an 80 microgram lead level in the blood is the point at which "permanent mental and physical damage may occur." The company has agreed to conduct a study of its employees in the galvanizing department and has agreed to pay for any medical examinations that it believes are necessary.

Davis was one of the four workers found to have blood levels above 80 micrograms. The effects of a high lead level may go unnoticed for years but can result in hardening of the arteries, kidney disease and death. Those suffering from lead poisoning often seem anemic, irritable, have headaches and generally feel weak.

Davis, who grew up on a Virginia farm, now lives with his wife and two children in a attractive West Baltimore rowhouse, had been complaining like other men in his department of headaches and nausea. He often felt too sick to eat his lunch and though he said he was normally a mild-mannered man, he had become very irritable at home.

Now, having been away from the galvanizing department for eight months, Davis has been told by his doctor he has arthritis. Bricklayers who often suffer severe sunburns after working in tar and brick dust:

The point is often made that nobody really knows what constitutes occupational illness, and few except the workers who are ill really care. Sick employees must prove an illness is work related to obtain compensation. Often the employees are the least able to find out what is weakening or killing them.

The inability to come to terms with the enormous energy appetite of the auto is not only a quirk of the President's. There has been a wave of gloomy sentiment for the unpopular steps that might reorient the American consumer and the automobile industry. The transport system is vast and it seems almost as though the public is resigned to the idea that the American auto will never be anything but a gas guzzler. My fellow citizens, unless you are prepared to see the American auto industry suffer, you may as well accept the notion that it is an industry that has a long way to go to reach the kind of energy efficiency that the American people demand.

Mr. Speaker, the President has also said that Americans are having difficulty seeing and accepting the possible magnitude of the occupational health problem.
a week, leaving the family relying heavily on Mr. Davis' pay check.

Last spring at Bethlem Steel officials said the lead hazard in the galvanizing department had been eliminated. However, Rachel Scott, then an industrial hygienist, has written a book on occupational health hazards called "Muscle and Blood," shortly afterward.

"Suddenly I noticed there was a lot of white 'snow' floating down from the ceiling," Miss Scott recently recalled. The company's industrial hygienist disagreed at the time that the falling dust contained lead, but analysis by a state laboratory done at Miss Scott's urging found it contained more than 50 per cent lead.

A company spokesman then said the lead exposure was only temporary, caused by a reaction from the absorbed tar that was left on the furnaces, which can produce as much steel as old furnaces do in eight hours.

"It was too late to get our tests done," Rush, a bricklayer and union representative, said the burns occur when the bricklayers go out in the sunlight, which apparently sets the damage. The public does not get the potential overall meaning of the chemical problem."

The Wisconsin congressman said there will be no problem getting funding for occupational health research, as there is now. "Once printers become fully aware of the hazards of their work," he said, "the courts will hear cases against those who are careless in the use of carcinogenic dyes, and the courts will have to decide which of the chemicals are the most dangerous.

"Certain nonmalignant diseases of human organs most directly affected by environmental pollutants are killing more Americans each year," Obey told the gathering of health experts.

"A steady increasing percentage of Americans of all ages of both sexes—who don't smoke as well as those who do—are dying of lung, liver, and bladder cancer."

"Perhaps 80 to 90 percent of those cancers are induced by environmental factors."

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The General Assembly votes on the creation of a Palestinian state and on the permanent participation of the PLO at the United Nations means the world body has been taken hostage by a gang of terrorists and its accomplices. These are the same terrorists who, while the U.N. was voting, were holding a British plane and its passengers hostage in Tunis and who earlier in the same week had murdered and maimed innocent civilians in the Israeli town of Beit Shean.

The Arabs and the Communist bloc are using oil blackmail to force votes against Israel and to exclude the Jewish state from the world body of nations. The U.N. vote, rather than marking a new beginning in the Arab cause, may actually be the beginning of the end for the United Nations. It is a sellout to terrorism and extortion. It will only delay if not prevent the attainment of a just and lasting peace for all the peoples of the Middle East.

Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Phillip Randolph Institute, has termed the PLO reception at the United Nations as a "capitulation to terrorism and murder." He went on to observe that:

The blatant discrimination against Israel (has) seriously marred the credibility of the U.N. and set back the worldwide cause of social justice and democracy.

Mr. Rustin points out that:

While the black community is not deeply involved in the Middle Eastern situation, the overwhelming majority of black Americans are deeply outraged by the slaughter of children and innocent civilians during PLO terrorist raids.

FELLO W ST. LOUISIAN ELECTED AS BOARD CHA IRMAN OF NAACP

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, it comes with great pride and pleasure that a fellow St. Louisian and personal friend was elected to the high post of chairman of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Margaret Bush Wilson has achieved a victory in being chosen the first black woman to assume leadership of this organization with a membership of 440,000. At a news conference in Washington last week the announcement was made. Mrs. Wilson said:

"I assume they elected me because I'm competent and professional. My sex and my race are accidents of my birth. I take them for granted.

As one who came up from the ranks, she is indeed very competent and well qualified to hold this new position. Mrs. Wilson knows the organization she is about to head from first-hand experience. She has served as President of the St. Louis NAACP chapter, State President for 4 years, and has been on the national level back in 1964. On the local level back in 1964 she actively worked in a reform movement in the St. Louis NAACP to bring about civil rights breakthroughs for minorities.

As a prominent St. Louis attorney, Margaret has served as acting director of the city's model cities agency becoming a housing specialist. On the State level she was chosen to go to the Missouri Law Enforcement Assistance Council last year. She was one of 3 St. Louisians named to the 10 member Council.

Her brilliant mind combined with her activist nature makes her the most articulate and forceful person to accomplish the task that now confronts her. With her youthful vigor, while the U.N. will provide the NAACP with outstanding leadership in these critical times.

PLO AT THE U.N.: A "CAPITULATION TO TERRORISM"

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, most Americans felt a sense of outrage over the treatment recently afforded the Palestine Liberation Organization at the United Nations.

The General Assembly votes on the creation of a Palestinian state and on the permanent participation of the PLO at the United Nations means the world body has been taken hostage by a gang of terrorists and its accomplices. These are the same terrorists who, while the U.N. was voting, were holding a British plane and its passengers hostage in Tunis and who earlier in the same week had murdered and maimed innocent civilians in the Israeli town of Beit Shean.

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While the black community is not deeply involved in the Middle Eastern situation, the overwhelming majority of black Americans are deeply outraged by the slaughter of children and innocent civilians during PLO terrorist raids.
I am inserting in the Record at this point Mr. Rustin's recent column, written for the black press, about the issues of terrorism and the changes of Israeli "racism."

The column follows:

The PLO: FREEDOM FIGHTERS OR TERRORISTS

One of the most distressing reflections of the world of politics is the ease with which words can be perverted, stripped of significance, and made to mean their opposite.

And the use of murder and terrorism are transformed into gestures of "liberation." Hijack­ing and the slaughter of innocent children are hallowed by the name of "freedom," and the word "racism," once so meaningful to the oppressed of the world, has lost all objective value as it is so often applied to democratic, interracial societies as to those which practice the most extreme forms of apartheid.

The distortion of language is, however, but a symbol of a fundamental surrendering of political and humanitarian principles, typified most dramatically by the warm reception accorded to those who hijack U.S. citizens and to the Palestinian Liberation Organization by the United Nations. For Mr. Arafat to have shot his way into the United Nations with a machine gun, only to be greeted by an overture of applause would have been almost as ridiculous as a cheer—should it be necessary to point out that the cheers which greeted his tirade of misrepresentation.

What is, after all, the "legitimate struggle" Mr. Arafat and the PLO is conducting. It is a struggle, in which the tools of calculated violence, where military targets are avoided, but women, children, athletes, diplomats, and passengers—the defenseless and uninvolved—are sought and struck down. By embracing the PLO, the U.N. has given a solemn amen to organized brutality, encouraging along the way no one knows how many more organizations with a grudge against society.

It should be noted that the PLO's terrorism is practiced on dissidents within the Palestine community as well as on Israelis and their supporters. Mr. Arafat likes to talk of the PLO goal of establishing a "democratic" state, but here again we must distinguish between a word's actual meaning and Mr. Arafat's definition. The PLO is certainly no model of democracy; no one elected Arafat to represent the Palestinians; its authority is guaranteed by the "freedom fighter's gun" to which Mr. Arafat referred at the U.N.

What has been implied is that PLO's charge that Israel is a "racist" nation. This accusation has been repeated so often—Arafat made numerous references to "the Jewish "racism" in his U.N. address—that it has achieved a measure of acceptance worldwide, and in the American black community.

The question is what do the Arabs mean by "racism"? The standard definition is the systemic oppression of an ethnic or racial minority, very often justified on the grounds that the minority is inherently less intelligent, less clean, less pure or in some way inferior to the majority.

Applying this measurement, it is apparent that some of the most blatantly "racist" regimes are in Arab lands. In Iraq, Jews were hanged in a public square, while today napalm is employed against the dissident Kurd; Shiites and Sunnis fight a war in which 500,000 were killed and many thousands more forced to flee their homes. It would not pretend that the racist situation in Israel, where some 400,000 Arabs live as citizens, is perfect. But given the enormous problems confronting her, this small nation has achieved a level of racial tolerance that is indeed remarkable. The Arabs within Israel enjoy rights of living recognized by the Holy Book to the known as Moslem nations. They participate politically; elect their own representatives; receive public education; and belong to Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation. They are, in other words, a part of the progressive institutions of Israeli society.

I believe that the Palestinian people have the right to a homeland, to self-determination, to the demand of their state of certainty. The Jewish people, historically an oppressed people, have the same right. And the time has come for the U.N. to deal with the demand of the PLO. There may be little doubt that to accede to the demand of a bi-national state would result in the same disharmony with much like the Jews in Iraq and Syria.

In her brief history, Israel has forged an enviable record of social achievement. At a time when so many appear willing to accept ills as the truth, to reach dishonest conciliation with terrorists, to barter away the most basic ideals of justice and compassion, Israel more than ever deserves the support of people of good will and common decency.

OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY

HON. MARILYN LLOYD OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mrs. LLOYD of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives to restore the historic name of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. My bill proposes that former Congressman Chet Holifield be honored by renaming the Clinch River Liquid Metal Fast Breeder Reactor in Oak Ridge to the Holifield Liquid Metal Fast Breeder Reactor. Such an action properly acknowledges Representative Holifield's contributions to the nuclear energy field and specifically recognizes his interest and support of the fast breeder reactor program.

I share the pride of all Tennesseans in the monumental achievements of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory in the advancement of science and technology. The accomplishments and historic identity of the national laboratory bring prestige to both the State of Tennessee and our great Nation.

However, while the Congress of last year, I would have opposed the renaming of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Certainly I would have consulted with local officials of the community and the national laboratory on such an important matter.

Unlike Representative Duncan's bill, my resolution respects Congressman Holifield's work in the nuclear energy field. It is a significant tribute to his efforts in providing the United States with the energy to meet our future needs.

If I recall, the President was advised by advisers such as [Mr.] Jones, [Mr.] Ed Jones, and Harold Ford who said, and I feel confident that my colleagues who told you about a "fundamental principle" that electric power users—not the general taxpayer—pay for all the cost of pollution abatement and control. Current Federal tax laws are based on the assumption that pollution abatement and control are desirable national objectives, and create no economic disincentive to their use.
that the general taxpayer should, therefore, share in the cost of pollution abatement and control equipment.

Therein, the general taxpayers share a large part of the cost of pollution control equipment installed by private power companies — an increase of 150% in tax benefits, you recommended expansion of the five-year writeoff of pollution control facilities by private power companies; and you recommended continuation and extension of existing exemp­ tion by private firms for pollution control facilities.

In 1973, about one-fourth (26) of the major private power companies paid not one penny in Federal income taxes. Your pro­ posed legislation leaves this embarrassing situation — an entire private power industry that paid no Federal income taxes! Because many private power compa­ nies are already tax-free, you recommended that the Federal Treasury actually write a Government check to any private power company that pays no Federal income taxes. Your program would have the Federal Government give away tax credits to private power companies, do not bear all of the costs of pollution control equipment, but depend on the general taxpayer to underwrite a major percentage of such costs.

The primary rationale for your veto — that the TVA measure violated the "fundamental principle" that the user should pay all of the cost of utility pollution abatement equipment, and that the general tax­ payer pays none of this cost. It is inac­ curate and misleading to state, as you did in your veto message, that "power consumers elsewhere in the Nation . . . are required to bear the costs attributed to pollution control in their power bills."

The facts are that (a) such a "fundamen­ tal principle", while it may exist in theory and might well form the basis for national laws, have not been adopted or proposed Federal laws — indeed, it is directly and soundly contradicted by present Federal law; and (b) power consumers else­ where in the Nation, if served by private power companies, do not bear all of the costs of pollution control equipment, but depend on the general taxpayer to underwrite a major percentage of such costs.

To make matters worse, legislation from an official Administration release of October 8, 1974, a Treasury Department re­ lease outlining your program to control in­ flation, this Administration statement said the investment tax credit for private power com­ panies should be raised from 4% to 10%, and that other changes should be made in the tax laws to improve things for these companies. After all of this, the release said, "any reduction in Federal income taxes should be passed directly to the taxpayers." This, the Admin­ istration statement explained, "will help companies that have no income tax liability because they have little or no income tax liability against which to apply it."

The general taxpayer today pays a size­ able portion of the cost of pollution abate­ ment and control equipment installed by private power companies. Yet you veto a modest measure designed to provide a measure of assistance to TVA, for a lim­ ited five-year period, in financing its heavy, $100 million annual pollution control ex­ penditures on the grounds that there is some "fundamental principle" that the companies and users pay all the costs of pollution control.

The fundamental point is that any TVA investment in pollution control equipment is the property of the U. S. Government, repre­ senting all of the Nation’s taxpayers, while the benefits of pollution abatement are enjoyed by those who use the electric utilities — a utility user can get credit for private benefit that is tending to force up the cost of borrowing for legit­ inate public purposes. If this "fundamen­ tal principle" were applied to Federal govern­ ment policy that it leads to vetoes of any legislation that violates the "prin­ ciple," you should quickly propose that the Federal Government may not invest or make general provisions for pollution control investments permitted to private firms under present Federal law, and other tax laws that permit private firms to rely either on the tax exempt bond market, or the tax credits for pollution control equipment. You should not allow such flagrant inconsist­encies with a "fundamental principle" to stand on the statute books.

It is, of course, totally unwarranted to suggest that there is a "fundamental prin­ ciple" that the user should pay all of the cost of utility pollution abatement equipment, and that the general tax­ payer pays none of this cost. It is inac­ curate and misleading to state, as you did in your veto message, that "power consumers elsewhere in the Nation . . . are required to bear the costs attributed to pollution control in their power bills."

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The primary rationale for your veto — that the TVA measure violated the "fundamental principle" that the user should pay all of the cost of pollution control instead of the TVA, must pay 100% of the cost of pollution control. Private electric utilities are already receiving tax-exempt financing for pollution control equipment and are using the tax exempt bond market for part of their pollution control costs for tax benefits which are not certified by the relevant State and Federal authorities — may be amortized over a 5-year period.

The House Public Works Committee report on H.R. 11209 (Report No. 93-891 of March 12, 1974) contained a lengthy section headed "Fostering national objectives through tax credits" (pages 28-29) that carefully and thoroughly details the Federal tax laws that provide for tax writeoffs or credits by private firms in pollution control equipment.

Representative Robert E. Jones, a major sponsor of H.R. 11926, said at House Public Works Committee hearings on February 28, 1974:

"For some consumers of electric power, the Nation and individual portion of the cost of pollution control and other invest­ ments in new facilities through reductions in tax burdens on profits or Federal laws — indeed, it is directly and soundly contradicted by present Federal law; and (b) power consumers else­ where in the Nation, if served by private power companies, do not bear all of the costs of pollution control equipment, but depend on the general taxpayer to underwrite a major percentage of such costs.

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

These manpower and space lacks, according to Wagner, are a major reason with the INS now has more than 10,000 complaints about illegal aliens, 706 of them received last month alone. In fact, there's much complaint about an INS agent getting a tip on the phone from a contact person who handles reports about illegal aliens.

"Most complaints from the public are valid," Wagner said. He estimates that about 10 per cent of complaints are due to spurious or quarrels. They don't know that" Puerto Ricans are American citizens.

Many people who think they've come from Puerto Rico, come from Puerto Ricans and other Hispanics who believe they have lost their jobs to illegal aliens willing to work for less. If money is a big problem, some say, the solution could be more money. A bill currently before Congress would increase INS funds. He adds that appeals to both the INS and the courts are allowed at several points, and one deportation proceeding is dragging into its 14th year.

But most deportation proceedings don't last anywhere near that long—most aliens simple deportations are deported the same day they're picked up by the INS. An alien who agrees to leave "voluntarily" may be given a month or 60 days to work his affairs here.

(An alien who leaves "voluntarily" pays his own way home to me once again by an excellent way, 1.6 million illegal aliens holding one million jobs. But deportation can be a very slow process, especially if an alien has access to skilled attorneys.

"Some lawyers say immigration law is as complicated as the internal revenue law," said Harold Rosenthal, a nation's leading defense attorney. He added that appeals to both the INS and the courts are allowed at several points, and one deportation proceeding is dragging into its 14th year.

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

January 23, 1975

HON. MARIO BIAGGI
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 23, 1975

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, without a doubt the problem of illegal aliens now rates as one of this Nation's most serious domestic problems. Presently there are between 7 and 8 million illegal aliens in this Nation, with as many as 1 million of them holding down jobs which rightfully belong to American workers.

I have introduced legislation, H.R. 257, which addresses itself to this aspect of the problem. For the first time, under proposed Federal law for an employer to knowingly hire illegal aliens. Previous legislation in this area merely imposed warnings on employers and allowed them up to 2 years to get rid of any illegal alien employees. We must begin to get tough with employers so as to make it unprofitable for them to continue employing illegal aliens.

In the coming weeks, I will be discussing other aspects of my legislation. At this point in the Record I wish to insert a copy of a New York Times editorial written by William V. Shannon entitled "The Illegal Immigrants." I hope my colleagues will study his recommendations closely and will then join me in cosponsoring H.R. 257.

The article follows:


THE ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

(William V. Shannon)

Immigration officials estimate that there are six to seven million aliens in this country who entered unlawfully, including 1.2 million in the metropolitan area. Stated differently, those who have come illegally equal the total of all those who have entered legally over the last 25 years. Lawsless entry of this magnitude mocks the nation's immigration law and makes reform imperative.

Most of these illegal immigrants come from Mexico, the Caribbean and Latin America. Others come from a few Asian countries, including Taiwan, Hong Kong and the Philippines. The motive for emigration is predominantly economic. The United States with its high standard of living is an irresistible magnet for aspiring persons in these poor, over-crowded countries.

Since the incentive is economic, the most effective penalty also has to be economic. Congress ought to impose stiff civil penalties on any employer who employs an illegal alien. Since criminal punishments are rarely imposed for violations of this kind, there is no point in writing criminal penalties into the law. Once employers decide it is too risky and expensive to hire such persons, the cycle will soon get around the grapevine in communities where aliens live. The flow of illegal entrants can then be expected to diminish correspondingly.

The House of Representatives has twice passed bills to impose such penalties in recent years but the Senate has refused to act. The Senate's failure to respond is due to widespread ignorance about the magnitude of the problem. Another factor is the interest of Senator James O. Eastland, Mississippi Democrat and Immigration subcommittee chairman, in making it easy for plantation owners to get cheap foreign labor.

The A.P.L.-C.I.O. has unwittingly contributed to the legislative inertia in insisting devotion to the labor certification system unwisely written into the 1965 immigration law. Under this system, jobs are divided into seven categories from professional through skilled and semiskilled to common labor. If the labor market in the community where an alien works is soft, the government has promised a job has a surplus of native workers in that category, the would-be immigrant is automatically denied certification by the Department of Labor and denied entry into this country.

The A.P.L.-C.I.O. clings to the illusion that it is protecting the jobs of American workers by this cumbersome, restrictive procedure. All that it actually accomplishes—iside from discouraging responsible, law-abiding paper-shuffling—is to shut off immigration from Western Europe where would-be immigrants have other alternatives and to discourage law-abiding potential immigrants in every country. Meanwhile, those who live in desperately poor Latin-American countries cannot find work here or anywhere, and at the law simply ignore the whole labor certification requirement. They come as tourists and end up as workers.

When it reforms the immigration law, Congress would do well to junk the labor certification system. Legal immigrants ought to be issued visas on a first-applied, first-admitted basis with no preferences except for close relatives of American citizens.

Unfortunately, the question of reforming the immigration law has become confused by the separate issue of amnesty for those illegal aliens already here. It will be time enough to provide blanket forgiveness for illegal aliens long resident in this country once the incoming flow of illegal immigrants is drastically reduced.

Such a reduction cannot occur until employers are properly penalized for helping to break the law, until admission procedures for legal entrants are placed on a rational, simplified basis, and until enforcement staffs are greatly strengthened.