

H. Con. Res. 198. Concurrent resolution expressing the opposition of the Congress to any change in the present method of providing financial support for military commissaries through appropriations to meet their payroll costs; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. DERWINSKI (for himself, Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois, Mr. BROWN of Michigan, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. LENT, Mr. MACDONALD of Massachusetts, Mr. MURPHY of Illinois, and Mr. VIGORITO):

H. Con. Res. 199. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress concerning recognition by the European Security Conference of the Soviet Union's occupation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. PATTEN:

H. Con. Res. 200. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress concerning recognition by the European Security Conference of the Soviet Union's occupation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. RODINO:

H. Con. Res. 201. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress concerning recognition by the European Security Conference of the Soviet Union's occupation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. RUSSO:

H. Con. Res. 202. Concurrent resolution against social security ceiling; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROOKS (for himself, Mr. BLANCHARD, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. McCORMACK, Mr. MINETA, Mr. HAWKINS, and Ms. SPELLMAN):

H. Res. 370. Resolution directing the House Commission on Information and Facilities to provide for radio and television coverage of proceedings in the House Chamber during the first session of the 94th Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. BURKE of California, (for herself, Ms. ABZUG, Mrs. BOGGS, Ms. CHISHOLM, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mrs. FENWICK, Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts, Mrs. HOLT, Ms. HOLTZMAN, Ms. JORDAN, Ms. KEYS, Mrs. LLOYD of Tennessee, Mrs. MEYNER, Mrs. MINK, Ms. SCHROEDER, Mrs. SMITH of Ne-

braska, Mrs. SPELLMAN, and Mrs. SULLIVAN):

H. Res. 371. Resolution to send a congressional delegation to the International Women's Year Conference in Mexico City, June 19, 1975, to July 2, 1975; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. JOHN L. BURTON:

H. Res. 372. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to provide that the House may not consider any bill or other similar measure unless copies of the bill or other measure are available to Members at least 4 hours before such consideration; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. EILBERG:

H. Res. 373. Resolution in support of continued undiluted U.S. sovereignty and jurisdiction over the U.S.-owned Canal Zone on the Isthmus of Panama; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. MURPHY of Illinois (for himself, Mr. METCALF, Mr. MIKVA, and Mr. ST GERMAIN):

H. Res. 374. Resolution expressing the sense of the House that the provisions of title XII of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970, Public Law 91-452, creating a National Commission on Individual Rights, be immediately implemented; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEMP:

H. Res. 375. Resolution to amend clause 32(c) of rule XI of the House of Representatives to provide the minority party, upon request, with up to one-third of a committee's investigative staff funds; to the Committee on Rules.

## MEMORIALS

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

76. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands relative to membership of the trust territory in the Asian Development Bank; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

77. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana, relative to aid to dependent children; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BROWN of California:

H.R. 5647. A bill for the relief of Earl Gilbert Larry Collins, Vern C. Parton, Alexander L. Adams, and John Kimm; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURGNER:

H.R. 5648. A bill for the relief of Violetta Cebreros; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HICKS:

H.R. 5649. A bill for the relief of Terence Timothy Turner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUBBARD:

H.R. 5650. A bill for the relief of Dr. Kok Liong Tan and his wife, Gloria Siao Tan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEMP:

H.R. 5651. A bill for the relief of the estate of the late Richard Burton, SFC, U.S. Army (retired); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KOCH:

H.R. 5652. A bill for the relief of Estelle M. Fass; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LONG of Maryland:

H.R. 5653. A bill for the relief of the estate of Peter Boscas, deceased; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OTTINGER:

H.R. 5654. A bill for the relief of Arthur Dentz and Hedy Dentz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROUSSELOT:

H.R. 5655. A bill for the relief of Mark Charles Mier and Liane Maria Mier; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

66. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the student senate, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, relative to Chile; to the Committee on International Relations.

67. Also, petition of the city council, Erie, Pa., relative to the depletion allowance on natural gas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### VARIABLE IMPORT DUTY ON DAIRY PRODUCTS

#### HON. ALVIN BALDUS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. BALDUS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing with nine co-sponsors a bill to establish a variable import duty fee on dairy products. I think that this bill is especially significant because it would offer a measure of protection to the American dairy farmer without placing a burden on the taxpayers or consumers of the nation.

Last week the House narrowly defeated a provision which would have increased dairy support prices to 85 percent of parity. In light of that action, I feel that it is especially important that we now take some action to protect our farmers from the threat of unfair competition at

times when the domestic price of milk is below parity.

I want to emphasize the fact that while this bill uses the parity price as a frame of reference, it would in no way effect the price support level and would in no way require additional outlays by the Federal Government.

This amendment would insure that additional imports of dairy products can not be brought into the United States to depress domestic dairy farmers' prices so long as milk prices in the United States remain below parity.

This would be done by requiring that a variable import duty fee be paid on all imports of dairy products in excess of those provided for in import quotas that were in effect as of January 1, 1970. This is before the drastic importations authorized by former President Nixon occurred.

The amount of the variable duty would be calculated so as to raise the cost of imported dairy products to which the amendment would apply to a level mod-

erately above the current parity price. With the duty in effect, there would be no economic incentive for importers to buy foreign dairy products for sale in the United States so long as products produced from American milk are available at prices reflecting parity, or slightly more than parity.

While protecting domestic dairy farmers, this measure would also guarantee consumers of unrestricted access to world market supplies of dairy products under the regular or emergency procedures authorized under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933. The difference would be that American dairy farmers would not be injured or handicapped by violent price collapse, as happened under the Nixon procedure, from maintaining their capability to provide an abundant supply of milk and dairy products for Americans.

The measure proposed here to protect the American dairy industry is identical in principle to the program recently proposed by Secretary of State Henry Kis-

singer for oil and other energy suppliers. Secretary Kissinger proposed that the United States, and other petroleum-importing countries as well, establish a support price for oil substantially above the levels that prevailed in this country until the recent world price increases, and protect domestic producers of oil and other energy by use of a similar variable import duty to be applied if imported oils should be dumped on the world market at low prices.

It is every bit as important to protect our Nation's capability to produce the milk and dairy products that we need, as it is to protect and develop our ability to meet our own needs for energy.

There is a great deal of attention being given these days to the administration's recent promise that countervailing duties would be applied in the future to subsidized imports of dairy products.

This is a promise without substance. Even if countervailing duties are applied equal to the amount of any other country's export subsidy, it would not protect American dairy farmers from the price-depressing effect of non-subsidized imports from New Zealand, Australia, and any other country which does not use export subsidies or which might discontinue using export subsidies.

New Zealand and Australia have never subsidized their exports of dairy products into our market. Yet imports from those countries have many times in the past constituted a serious threat to our dairy farmers. Those countries have now recovered from the drought that kept them out of our market during the past few years. With the drastic collapse in cattle prices, these countries in all probability will turn to a vast increase in their dairy production for our market, if the administration's plans to eliminate quantitative limitations are carried out.

But the problem is even more immediate and direct than that. If the Europeans discontinue sales of dairy products to the United States because we have started applying countervailing duties, they will simply sell it someplace else. And when they do that, they will displace dairy products that have been furnished in those markets by Australia and New Zealand. When Australia and New Zealand lose those markets, they will turn to the United States for a market.

They will come without subsidies. And the countervailing duty that is being touted as the administration's protection for our dairy farmers will be an empty promise.

#### MISPLACING BLAME

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. HARRY F. BYRD, JR., Mr. President, the March 25 edition of the Richmond Times-Dispatch included an ex-

cellent editorial concerning criticism of conservative fiscal and economic policies.

The editorial points out that it is the liberal economics of deficit financing, excessive Government spending, and excessive Government controls over private enterprise which must bear the responsibility for the present economic plight of the United States. Liberal economics is the only economics that has been put into practice.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the editorial from the Richmond Times-Dispatch, "Misplacing Blame," be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

#### MISPLACING BLAME

Many political pundits believe that partly because of the nation's economic problems a conservative could not win the 1976 presidential election. In times of economic difficulty, these sages observe, the American people automatically place their faith in liberal leaders.

This thought was expressed in a question put to former California Gov. Ronald Reagan in a recent *Time* magazine interview. "Conservatives have never had much electoral appeal in times of economic stress," the magazine's correspondent said. "Can they have it now?"

Governor Reagan's answer:

"How can your philosophy be a failure if it hasn't been implemented? For 40 years or more this country has been following the lute song of the liberals. Suddenly, when they come undone with their planned economy, their deficit spending and their deliberately planned inflation, which they said would maintain prosperity, how the hell do the conservatives get blamed?"

How indeed! Those who hold conservatives responsible for the country's economic troubles are misplacing the blame. After all, the impetus for the nation's steady drift into statism has been provided by the liberals; and the failures of governmental policy have been primarily the failures of liberalism—not of conservatism. Deficit financing, excessive government spending and excessive government interference with private enterprise have resulted from liberal leadership and have helped to cause the nation's existing economic woes.

Blame the conservatives? No, they're not the culprits; and they do not deserve to be censured in 1976—or now—for the recession or for inflation. What they do deserve is a chance, a real chance, to apply their remedies to the nation's ailments, a chance to show what they can do. After listening to the "lute song of the liberals" for 40 years, the country should know what the liberals cannot do.

#### NORTHERN IRELAND

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues today a few of the many letters I have received urging the Congress to hold hearings on the situation in Northern Ireland.

Last December our distinguished colleague, BENJAMIN ROSENTHAL of New

York, who was chairman of the Subcommittee on Europe, agreed to hold hearings on the tragic situation in Northern Ireland. With the reorganization of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, recently renamed the Committee on International Relations, I was honored to be named chairman of the Subcommittee on Future Foreign Policy Research and Development.

With that subcommittee assignment, I also inherited Mr. ROSENTHAL's commitment to hold hearings on Northern Ireland.

The need for such hearings has been expressed to me by responsible men and women throughout our country, including private citizens, and representatives of Irish-American groups as well as Members of Congress.

I now submit for the RECORD letters I have received from two of our colleagues here in the House. The distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. OTTINGER) and the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STANTON). I would also like to recommend to the attention of the House a letter I received this week from Mr. Al DeBello, county executive of Westchester, N.Y., one of our Nation's largest and most progressive counties.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, D.C., February 21, 1975.

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF,

Rayburn House Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: It is my understanding that the Sub-committee on Future Foreign Policy Research and Development will be holding hearings on the situation in Northern Ireland and on British-Irish relations during the first week of April.

I would appreciate having the opportunity to testify before the Sub-committee. Please let me know when might be a convenient time for me to testify.

Best regards,

RICHARD L. OTTINGER,  
Member of Congress.

FEBRUARY 10, 1975.

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF,

Chairman, Policy Planning Subcommittee,  
Committee on Foreign Affairs, U.S. House  
of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR LESTER: You've already had my handshake and congratulations for landing the chairmanship of this important subcommittee. Now I'd like to ask you in all earnestness to accept the suggestion you've heard from so many of us to place the Irish question high on your agenda as this new session of Congress gets under way.

I'd be repeating myself here if I were to refer again in detail to the tragedy that has trapped the Irish people, how this has come about and how it all has culminated in violence and murder. You yourself have spoken with some eloquence about this situation and have shown yourself to be one of the most concerned Members of Congress.

But since our last conversation there has been a hopeful development—the truce that was proclaimed over the weekend. This might seem like a time to lay low, out of fear of upsetting things. I don't think so. On the contrary, I'm all the more convinced that we should act now, to keep momentum going for the cease-fire in the hope that this one, too, doesn't break down.

Specifically, I'm proposing that you hold hearings on the question which, hopefully, could generate some ideas looking toward a lasting solution. I think that the House



of Representatives showed during the impeachment inquiry last year that it certainly is capable of acting responsibly in sensitive situations. And we've already shown, in connection with Soviet emigration and the Cyprus war, that we are willing to step in and set policy for this nation in cases where the Executive has a record of inaction.

Should you decide to hold hearings, I'd appreciate timely notice so I could appear personally before the subcommittee to give a statement and answer questions. Perhaps we could have a few words about this.

Kindest personal regards,

JAMES V. STANTON,  
Member of Congress.

COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER,  
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE,  
White Plains, N.Y., March 20, 1975.

HON. LESTER WOLFF  
Rayburn Building  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR LESTER: As County Executive of Westchester, I have been asked by many constituents to bring to the attention of the "Foreign Policy Planning Sub-Committee on Irish Affairs" the convictions of many of the people in our County in regard to freedom for the Irish people.

It is our hope that your Sub-committee will conclude with a recommendation that supports the right of free self-determination for the Irish people. For many years, this right has been a fundamental principle of International Law. It is incumbent on the United States of America to support so clear a principle and apply it to the rights of the Irish people to choose their own government and their own governmental structure.

I trust that your Sub-committee will recommend that the Irish, like other nations, be granted exercise of the right to determine their own future.

Sincerely,

ALFRED B. DELBELLO,  
County Executive.

DR. WILLIAM J. HARGIS, JR. NEW  
CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON OCEANS AND ATMOSPHERE

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES  
Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. HARRY F. BYRD, JR. Mr. President, the President has named a distinguished Virginia marine scientist, Dr. William J. Hargis, Jr., to serve as Chairman of the National Advisory Committee on Oceans and Atmosphere.

Dr. Hargis is directed of the Virginia Institute of Marine Science at Gloucester Point, Va., a position he has held since 1959. He is also chairman of the Department of Marine Science at the University of Virginia and dean of the School of Marine Science at the College of William and Mary.

A graduate of the University of Richmond, he received his doctoral degree from Florida State University.

He has been a member of the National Advisory Committee since its establishment in August, 1971, and has served on numerous other State and Federal commissions involved in oceanography and allied fields.

Dr. Hargis is one of the most widely respected marine scientists in the United

States. Author of more than 60 research publications, he has provided the Congress with testimony over the years on many of the most important bills in the oceanographic field.

I congratulate the President on his selection of this distinguished scientist to head the National Advisory Committee, and I salute Dr. Hargis for his long service to marine science and to his countrymen.

#### MISSING IN ACTION

HON. ROBERT E. BAUMAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. BAUMAN. Mr. Speaker, recently members of the Maryland congressional delegation met with representatives of the National League of Families of American Prisoners of War Missing in Southeast Asia. We were fortunate to have the benefit of a wide-ranging discussion of the problem of POW-MIA's and pending legislation which seeks to solve the many difficulties faced by this group. Along with many other Members of Congress I feel that the Government must do more to obtain information about the status of these brave men who served our country so gallantly. I am particularly aware of the suffering of the families denied knowledge of the fate of their loved ones and at the same time receiving little help from the Government.

I insert at this point a resolution by the Maryland State Senate and an editorial from the Baltimore News American in the hope that this will spur the Government to take action in this serious matter:

#### THE MIAS

Unfortunately, a legislative resolution addressed to the federal government usually has little effect.

A resolution is pending in the state Senate which we hope will be an exception. It deals with a heart-rending problem that has long been begging for relief.

That is the problem of the MIAs—missing in action. For the families of servicemen still missing after the long, arduous war in Vietnam, patience has run out.

As the Senate resolution was introduced the other night, three women sat on the Senate floor attempting once more to determine what happened to their loved ones. They had received no answer from the enemy on whether their family members were still alive—and no answer from their own government, either.

Their hope was that the Senate resolution, which calls attention to the plight of those missing in action, would put a little more pressure on the federal government to get the Southeast Asian Communist forces to provide information on the men.

The plight of the families of the MIA's is a cruel one. We hope their expectations are justified, and that the Senate resolution—which is assured of final passage—will help.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 72

A Senate Resolution concerning the Missing in Action in Southeast Asia for the purpose of bringing to public attention the continuing plight of American men who fought in the war in Southeast Asia, and were listed missing in action, and the plight of their families and loved ones

Whereas, The efforts of American who have fought in their country's behalf with the hope that all men shall live in peace, should not ever be forgotten; and

Whereas, More than 1200 Americans who were captured or listed as missing in action at the time of the ceasefire in Southeast Asia have not yet been returned or even accounted for; and

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

Whereas, It has become increasingly clear that, because of the bitterness, divisiveness, and domestic unrest which characterized the Vietnam years, the American people would like to erase from their memories all traces of those agonizing years and this may have caused many of us to forget about these men, whose fates are still unknown; and

Whereas, It seems at times, that the United States Government has deemed it expedient to forget the fates of these men and their families, in the pursuit of larger foreign policy goals; and consequently little is being done to bring the anguish of all concerned to an end; and

Whereas, It would be tragic, not only for these men and their families, but for the self-esteem and moral standing of the United States as a nation, if these men are abandoned by our government and our people, since it is for the sake of those very things that these men fought; and

Whereas, The National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia has requested President Ford to name a Special Commission to develop and execute a plan to get an acceptable accounting for the missing in action; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of Maryland, That the members of this Body pay tribute to the men missing in action, and express their most profound sympathy for those families who still must live in the inconceivable agony of not knowing where their loved ones are, or whether they are dead or alive; and be it further

Resolved, That the Senate of Maryland express its concern that nothing has been done to bring this situation to some final conclusion, and its concern that the fate of these men might be forgotten, both by our government and by our people; and be it further

Resolved, That the Senate of Maryland request the President of the United States, Gerald Ford, to create a Special Commission to develop and execute a plan for an acceptable accounting for the missing in action; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this Resolution be sent to the President of the United States, Gerald Ford; Maryland Senators Charles Mathias and J. Glenn Beall; members of the Maryland Delegation to the U.S. House of Representatives; the U.S. Secretaries of State and Defense; the U.S. Representative to the United Nations; Col. John H. Madison, Jr., Chief of the U.S. Delegation, Four Power Joint Military Team; Charles S. Whitehouse, U.S. Ambassador to Laos; Governor Mandel; the Maryland Chapter, National League of Families of American Prisoners of War and Missing in Southeast Asia; and the national office of VIVA (Voices in Vital America).

#### THE RIGHT TO STRIKE FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES?

HON. JAKE GARN

OF UTAH

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES  
Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. GARN. Mr. President, there are presently some 14 million government

workers in the United States—3 million Federal employees and 11 million State, county, and municipal employees—and their number is growing at a prodigious rate. It is a fact that the public employment sector has grown faster than any other sector of the economy and that public employment unions are the fastest growing and best organized labor unions in the country. From 1951 to 1972, Government work forces grew by 151 percent, payrolls by 596 percent, union membership by 130 percent, and strikes by public employees by 1,000 percent.

How can we as citizens of the United States or as Members of Congress stand quietly in the sidelines as a major push is mounting for enactment of Federal laws that would regulate unionization of public sector employees at all levels of Government? Have the media and political commentators missed the significance of this dramatic political play being rehearsed on Capitol Hill? I, for one, am alarmed that such fundamental questions are being raised without more than a tittle-tattle of discussion.

The Honorable Calvin L. Rampton, the distinguished Governor of the State of Utah, should be commended for standing up to the Utah Public Employees Association with a warning that voluntary absences from work by State officers or employees, without authorization, would be considered as resignation from State employment.

I also applaud the editors of the Deseret News for their efforts to get the message through to the people of the overwhelming implications of Federal legislative proposals to interfere with the employment practices of State and local governments.

My experience as mayor of Salt Lake City and as first vice president of the National League of Cities made me very realistic about the outcome of such intervention by the Federal Government. I submit that it is time the American people awakened to what is being imposed upon them. If we want to have Government close to the people, if they want their local mayor and city council, county commissioners, Governors, and legislators able to be anything but local stooges for the Federal Government, then we cannot tolerate a further extension of the power of the Federal Government into the internal affairs of local and State governments. We cannot tolerate any bill that imposes mandatory collective bargaining and binding arbitration upon the cities and counties of this country.

I urge my colleagues to read "Still No Right To Strike Against Government Entity," a timely editorial printed in the Deseret News on March 14, 1975.

I ask unanimous consent that the following editorial be printed in the Record.

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

**STILL NO RIGHT TO STRIKE AGAINST GOVERNMENT ENTITY**

The right to organize unions among government employees is now widely recognized—provided the rights are safeguarded, for those who do not choose to join a union.

What has never been recognized, and

should not be, is any implied or actual right to strike against any segment of federal, state, or local government.

So Governor Calvin L. Rampton was correct this week when he warned the Utah Public Employees Association (UPEA) that any voluntary absence from work by a state officer or employee without authorization would be considered a resignation from state employment. In other words—fired.

Such clear wording is needed because the public employees' union recently voted to remove the "no strike" clause from its constitution. And that can have only one meaning: the union would not bar itself from striking if circumstances arose.

Strikes must be prohibited against government for several reasons. One is that governments exist to provide essential services for the people, and no union should be granted the power to put government out of business whenever it chooses, as happened in New York City a few years ago.

Because of the dependence of citizens on those services, it is not possible for government to go out of business or use all of the counterweapons that are available to private industry in a labor dispute. Thus governments are more vulnerable to the strike, at least in general, than is private industry.

In addition, unions should not be given the power to conduct raids on the public treasury at will. Government must be the servant of all, and not a source of money to be looted by special interests.

There are already movements in the 94th Congress to impose not only collective bargaining on all tax-supported units of government below the federal level, but to require compulsory union membership as well. At least bills are currently before Congress to achieve those objectives: H.R. 8679, the Clay bill, and two Senate bills, S3294 and S8295, supported by Harrison Williams (D-New Jersey).

The Clay bill, considered the toughest of the three, would obligate every "state, political subdivision, town, city, county, borough, district, school board, board of regents, public or quasi-public corporation, or any other entity which is tax supported," to abide by provisions of the bill and to obey the decisions of the National Public Employment Relations Commission.

Among those provisions are authorizing strikes of public school teachers, policemen, firemen, and other government employees as a part of the day-to-day routine, requiring funding of union bosses by unwilling employees, and granting monopoly status, through exclusive bargaining rights, to a union without secret ballot elections in most cases.

The mere fact that such a bill has been introduced is reason enough to be concerned about union activities among government employees. For as President Franklin D. Roosevelt declared many years ago:

"A strike of public employees manifests nothing less than an intent on their part to obstruct the operation of government until their demands are satisfied. Such action, looking toward the paralysis of government by those who have sworn to support it, is unthinkable and intolerable."

#### Salute to Byelorussian Independence

**HON. EDWIN B. FORSYTHE**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 25, 1975

Mr. FORSYTHE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with free men throughout the world to celebrate the 57th anni-

versary of Byelorussian Independence. On March 25, 1918, representatives of the Byelorussian people threw off the chains of Russian domination and, by declaring their independence, joined the world community as a free nation. They declared a nation of equality under law, religious toleration and cultural freedom; a nation like our own.

However, in December of 1918 the chains that had bound the Byelorussian people to Russian oppression were again forged as Russian Bolshevik armies invaded the young Republic. Today the Byelorussian people live under the yoke of Russian tyranny, which has not loosened in this era of détente. The Byelorussian people still struggle to maintain their cultural and national identity.

On three occasions since 1918 the Byelorussian people have risen to free their homeland from foreign rule.

Today on this 57th anniversary of Byelorussian independence, we, the American people, salute a nation that refuses to die in the hope that the future will bring new life to its freedom-loving people.

#### NO MORE MILITARY AID FOR INDOCHINA

**HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, it has been more than 2 years since the Paris Peace Accords were signed, but American dollars and machines continue to fuel death and devastation in both Cambodia and South Vietnam. After more than a decade of American military involvement in Indochina, President Ford's current request for an additional \$522 million in military assistance for Indochina demonstrates that this administration continues to believe in the possibility of military solutions and in the role of the United States as policeman of the world. Billions of dollars and thousands of American lives could not impose an American solution on Southeast Asian problems, and even the President has acknowledged that the \$522 million he has requested will have no decisive effect. Instead, he has proposed a multi-year and multibillion dollar program of military assistance which would continue to drain the people's tax dollars from desperately needed domestic assistance programs.

The Congress must not shovel still another \$522 million into the quicksand of Indochina. It is past time for the Congress to make President Ford realize that the American people have had enough of corrupt dictatorships in Indochina which the United States has created and protected. At a time when the real international danger is mass starvation throughout Africa, Asia, and Latin America, it would be unconscionable to send more military equipment to Indochina to destroy lives, not build and sustain them. When the American economy is on the verge of national collapse, it is especially absurd to spend millions more



in a futile effort to prop up governments which do not even enjoy the support of their own people. It was for these reasons that I recently appeared before the Subcommittee on Defense Appropriations to offer the following testimony in opposition to military assistance for Vietnam:

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN JOHN CONYERS, JR., BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS, MARCH 20, 1975

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I appreciate this opportunity to appear before you to oppose President Ford's supplemental appropriation request for military assistance to South Vietnam. I must admit, however, that I am sadly disappointed that these hearings are even taking place. The Congress has regularly received and approved proposals for military aid to South Vietnam ever since I first came to Washington in 1965. Had these hearings taken place then, or even five years ago, I would not have been surprised. But for the Congress to seriously consider wasting \$300 million more, on top of the billions which have already been spent, makes me wonder what, if anything, the Congress has learned during the last ten years.

There is no need for intricate arguments. My reasons for opposing these extra millions for South Vietnam are simple:

- We can't afford it.
- It won't do any good.
- Thieu doesn't deserve it.

No threat of impending disaster or promise of glorious success can make these simple truths disappear. I fail to see how any member of this committee or the Congress can support the President's request unless he can refute them.

Certainly no one here would have the temerity to argue that the economy of the United States and the welfare of its people are so strong and secure that we need not give a second thought to throwing away \$300 million. Let any Congressman who supports this request go down to the unemployment offices in his or her district and explain to the crowd already gathered there that \$300 million is a small price to pay in order to save President Thieu from joining the ranks of the jobless.

I have advocated that the federal government assume the role of employer of last resort for men and women unable to find work. Unfortunately, however, this Administration only seems interested in paying the salaries of the colonels and generals of South Vietnam who would not be able to continue the autocratic devastation of their own nation without American subsidies. Instead of employing Americans to re-build America, President Ford would have us employ South Vietnamese to continue to destroy South Vietnam. For the Congress to sanction such priorities would be unconscionable.

The American economy would have to be enjoying unprecedented prosperity before we could afford to send this \$300 million to South Vietnam because there can be no doubt that this aid would be as totally wasted as if we burned it instead. I doubt if there is anyone in Washington or Saigon who really knows precisely how many billions of dollars have been spent in support of the various South Vietnamese regimes. What we do know for certain is that this sum is astronomical, that it has seriously undermined the American economy and stimulated the spiraling inflation we continue to endure, and that it has brought only desolation and death to the land and people of Vietnam.

Even in this unpredictable world, we can be sure that sending \$300 million more to South Vietnam will have no perceptible effect on progress toward peace. Not even the most avid proponents of this aid actually assert that it could make the difference be-

tween war and peace. Instead, we hear the argument that this money must be appropriated or the government in South Vietnam will eventually collapse. It is beyond argument that the Thieu regime could not have survived this long without American backing, and that it will remain in power only so long as American subsidies continue. The real issue then becomes not this \$300 million request, but what will happen when those dollars are gone?

For too many years, the Congress and the American people have been told by one Administration after another that if we only pass one more appropriations bill or only send a few more thousand troops, that will finally be enough. But there will never be enough. Let us finally be honest enough to admit that the Saigon government will continue to require massive American support. If the President is sincerely unwilling to accept the fall of General Thieu, then he cannot stop with this \$300 million request; he will have to come back for more, again and again. If this is not his intention, then Thieu will fall soon after the money stops, and that might as well happen now as a few months and hundreds of millions of dollars from now.

These choices have been clear to the American people for years, and they have made it equally clear that they are unwilling to make an open-ended and endless commitment. This does not reflect a callous disregard for human life in Asia; instead, it demonstrates a national unwillingness to support further dictatorship and repression in South Vietnam. Even if the United States could afford it, and even if it would really make a difference, the Saigon regime does not deserve American support. From Diem to Thieu, the United States has exalted and sustained a series of petty tyrants, none of whom ever attempted the serious economic and political reforms which might have earned them the affection and support of the Vietnamese people. The Viet Cong and North Vietnamese have been able to fight so long and so successfully on what is supposed to be enemy ground because they have been fighting only the government, not the people, of South Vietnam.

For much too long, Thieu and his predecessors were supported by American lives. Now it is only American money and machinery which continue the devastation. But whether the triggers are pulled and the buttons pushed by American or South Vietnamese fingers makes absolutely no difference to the villagers who see their families killed and their homes destroyed.

There must come an end to this madness. It should never have begun but, once begun, it should have been stopped years ago. More lives are wasted each day. Let it finally end—here and now.

My opposition to more military aid for Cambodia and South Vietnam is shared by the overwhelming majority of the people of Detroit and by their elected representatives who serve on the Detroit City Council. The members of the city council recognize that a continuation of American militarism abroad is detrimental to Government efforts to relieve the depression which now engulfs Detroit and which is quickly spreading throughout the United States. Under the leadership of Councilman Clyde Cleveland and Councilwoman Maryann Mahaffey, the city council has adopted the following resolution calling for a total U.S. military withdrawal from Indochina and emphasizing that first priority must be given instead to creating jobs and recreating the cities of America:

#### RESOLUTION

By Council Members Mahaffey and Cleveland:

Whereas, The Nation, and Detroit in particular, faces serious problems, including shortage of money for services because of inflation and unemployment; and

Whereas, Our increased economic problems are traceable in part to the past governmental policy of high expenditure for both "guns and butter"; and

Whereas, The serious problems of inflation and unemployment call for re-examination of governmental budgets at every level in order to shift monies to restore hope and well-being; and

Whereas, On January 27, 1973, the United States Government, represented by the Secretary of State, signed the Paris Peace Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring the Peace in Vietnam; and

Whereas, There is no peace in Indochina and there is continued U.S. military aid which is not in agreement with the U.S. support of the Paris Peace Agreement; and

Whereas, The huge sums allocated to Indochina would best benefit American workers suffering from unemployment by providing jobs that will produce consumer products; Now therefore be it

Resolved, That the Detroit City Council calls upon the United States Government to live up to its pledge of complete withdrawal from Indochina; and be it further

Resolved, That the Detroit City Council supports all Congressional initiatives to cut U.S. military and economic aid not provided for in the Paris Peace Agreement; and be it further

Resolved, That the Clerk send copies of this resolution to President Gerald Ford, the Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger, the Michigan Senators and Representatives, the Liaison Office of the People's Republic of China and the Russian Embassy in Washington, D.C.; and be it further

Resolved, That the Paris Peace Agreement be immediately and fully implemented; and be it further

Resolved, That the Council supports January 27, 1975 as "Paris Peace Accords on Indochina Day".

Adopted as follows:

Yeas—Councilmen Browne, Cleveland, Eberhard, Hood, Kelley, Mahaffey, and President Levin—7.

Nays—Council Member Rogell—1.

#### PROPOSAL FOR A NATIONAL BOARD OF BICENTENNIAL HONOR PRESENTED BY THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL OF PASSAIC, N.J.

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker. As our people prepare for our Nation's Bicentennial observance to be celebrated during the coming year, 1976, I would like to call to your attention the preparatory program underway at the Collegiate School located in the city of Passaic, my Eighth Congressional District, State of New Jersey, which has impressed me with its potential for bringing into our Bicentennial activities wholesome team spirit and maximum participation of the schoolchildren, teachers, and academic community throughout our United States of America.

I first learned of the Collegiate School's program from the moderator and moving force behind this program for a National Board of Bicentennial Honor, the headmaster of the Collegiate School, Dr. James P. Kane. He has in-

vited the Governors of all of our States to send him and to the faculty and students at Collegiate School a Bicentennial letter of greeting or an official proclamation or special scroll to be placed on the Bicentennial display at Collegiate School. The teachers and children at Collegiate School are also exchanging greetings and handwritten notes sharing experiences that they have had with other faculty members and students throughout our country.

Mr. Speaker, the communion of people and free exchange of information and communication is one of the most symbolic expressions of America that we could portray during our Nation's Bicentennial Celebration and I am pleased and honored to join with the Collegiate School in this most significant exchange of goodwill for national and international understanding among all peoples of the world.

For a more detailed edification and clarification of the Collegiate Bicentennial Celebration activities, with your permission, I would like to insert at this point in our historic journal of Congress a recent article written by Dr. Kane for the Collegiate School newspaper together with a letter that Dr. Kane has forwarded to the superintendent of the Salt Lake City, Utah, public schools which could serve as a sample letter for those who wish to participate in this "national exchange of communications" project.

Dr. Kane's article is as follows:

HEADMASTER'S CORNER

(By James P. Kane)

"Give me a place to stand," said Archimedes, "and I will move the world." And this morning, members of Collegiate, I challenge us all to move America in some small way in the next year or so. As a nation, we are entering a period of celebration and perhaps, like Spring, it has come just in time. We are about to celebrate, all of us, our only country's 200th Birthday. We near our national Bicentennial.

I call upon all of you now to release some type of creative energy across this great land in the coming months in a Collegiate recognition of the Bicentennial. Do something individually, or in small groups, or from classes, or in Student Council, or from our teams, or as Home Rooms. Involve everyone. Reach out and create some positive things from Collegiate which will, in their collective results, move America. Already, for example, the lower school teachers and their classes are joining me in collecting from our younger students a variety of personal letters and pictures and the like which will by the time you read this have been sent to similarly aged classes in places such as Salt Lake, and Nome, and Hannibal, Missouri, and El Paso, Texas. In so doing we will attempt to share with young Americans elsewhere what it is like to live in these times, in our New Jersey, and in our Collegiate. We'll ask them to send back to us letters and things dealing with their way of life and possibly how they might be observing our national Bicentennial in their distant homes and schools. As a result, I hope we may become good friends in the next year and a half and the possibilities of exchange are without limit. It will bring us closer together as fellow Americans; and this is a noble and worthy goal for us all.

But this is only one example of what we might do from Collegiate. We are shackled only by our imagination. Some of us, for example, might do a series of paintings about

American history; another class might like to gather data and sink a time capsule out behind the school to be dug up in the year 2000, or 2076 which would tell Collegians then what Collegians today are like, and what is important to us now. One class might like to collect funds and plant another tree outside; another group could exchange a yearbook with a school group in South Carolina, or our Student Council might send a recording to a Student Council in Cody, Wyoming, asking for one back from them in return. Cheerleaders could exchange letters and make a collection of them here from around the country from cheerleaders in places like Maine, or Montana, or Illinois, or Alabama. For my part, I have written personally each state Governor requesting that each send a specific Bicentennial message of some kind to the men and women of Collegiate. We'll collect the results and make a growing display board for these in our library. It actually doesn't matter what we do but let's begin. Let's let it always be said that at a remarkable time in our nation's history, Collegiate again did its share. One school can make a difference. We'll not have this chance again.

America is special. And for all of her recent travail, she remains special. Remember this: two hundred years is a very long survival time indeed for a nation founded merely on ideals. The democratic city-states of ancient Greece turned into tyrannies. The republic of Rome fell into the hands of the Caesars before Christ was born. More recently in history, the French Revolution—based on ideals similar to ours—became Napoleon's personal empire inside of twenty years. In our own time, the Russian revolution which overthrew the autocratic czars was in the grip of an infinitely more autocratic Stalin in less than two decades. As a young nation, we have endured in sheer terms of a dedication to an ideal. And I call upon us all to help celebrate that previous ideal in the months just ahead. Archimedes would be proud.

Dr. Kane's letter to the school superintendent of Salt Lake City is as follows:

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

Passaic, N.J., January 15, 1975.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS,  
Salt Lake City Public Schools,  
Salt Lake City, Utah.

DEAR SIR: We are getting underway here at Collegiate School our Bicentennial celebration and I write this morning to ask that you join us in it. Our hope is to have Collegiate youngsters reach out across America and share some common experiences with similar classes in parts of our great land. And our Second Grade class has picked Salt Lake City to greet.

I wonder if you might send the enclosed letters from our Second Grade, along with the cover letter from Mrs. Diane Martyniuk—our Second Grade teacher—to a Second Grade somewhere in the Salt Lake system and ask that they respond to us in some similar manner. I think it will be a fine learning experience for the children as well as providing both classes with the chance to meet new friends, however distant. In fact, I see the project with on-going possibilities for them since there are so many things they might share in the coming Bicentennial months.

My warm thanks and best wishes.

Sincerely,

JAMES P. KANE, Ed.D.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to present this national board of Bicentennial honor program to our people. Hopefully, the enthusiasm transmitted by Dr. Kane will prompt as refreshing and contagious response as he has conveyed to me and that many, many other members of our Nation's academic

community will want to participate in this forum of communication and goodwill.

SAN ANTONIO TO FETE DR. JAMES P. HOLLERS

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, April 5, 1975, the city of San Antonio will fete Dr. James P. Hollers, a past president of the American Dental Association, by awarding him the annual Camellia Award, which will be another in his long list of outstanding achievements.

It has been my pleasure to have known Dr. Hollers over the past number of years, and I worked with him quite closely during the period of time he served as chairman of the board of trustees of the San Antonio Medical Foundation in the establishment of the VA hospital in that city.

The San Antonio Light and the San Antonio Express have both carried articles on Dr. Hollers which appeared in their editions of Sunday, March 16 and I am pleased to insert them at this point in the RECORD:

DR. HOLLERS TO RECEIVE CAMELLIA AWARD

(By Myrtle Oefinger)

[From the Express-News, Mar. 16, 1975]

"Believe it or not," wrote Bob Ripley in his world-circling cartoon in the 1930s, "there is a dentist in Texas named Dr. Hollers."

With today's painless dentistry, that pun would hardly stand up, but during the years of dental college and early practice, San Antonio's Jim Hollers took a lot of kidding about his name.

On Saturday, April 5, Dr. James P. Hollers, D.D.S., a past president of the American Dental Association, will receive Joske's annual Camellia Award, another in a long list of honors and achievements.

In making the announcement, William W. McCormick, Joske's president, said:

"Dr. Hollers has had a distinguished career of service in governmental work, in civic affairs and in his profession. We are very proud to honor him for his dedicated leadership in developing the South Texas Medical Center."

"This \$200 million facility, with an annual budget of over \$100 million, is a major center of education, research and patient care, and a major factor in the economy of San Antonio. It is our privilege to name him as the recipient of our 10th annual Camellia Award."

"BLACK TIE"

The "black tie" event will be held at the University of Texas Institute of Texan Cultures.

The Camellia Award is being sponsored for the sixth year by the Wives Club of the University of Texas Health Science Center, with proceeds to benefit the Medical and Dental Students Financial Assistance Fund. Mrs. George G. Meyer is president, and Mrs. James M. Childers is social chairman of the organization.

Reservations are \$35 per couple, 50 percent tax deductible. Formal invitations are in the mail.

Cocktails will be served at 7:30 p.m. on the veranda, weather permitting or in the foyer.



At 8:30 p.m. the party will move to the rotunda where a steak dinner (seated) will be served by candlelight.

After dinner, a fashion show salute to Dr. Hollers' many accomplishments will be presented by Joske's fashion coordinator Vicki Nichols. (Del, who will model in the show, is pictured above with Dr. Hollers against a partial view of the medical center).

Mr. McCormick will then present the Camellia Award, a painting by Clay F. McGaughy, Jr., commissioned for the occasion.

The award will precede by only three months another milestone in Dr. Hollers' career. On July 25, the \$27 million University of Texas Dental School will be dedicated at the South Texas Medical Center. It will be one of the largest and best-equipped dental schools in the country.

Ranked second last year among accredited dental schools, the U.T. facility is working to become first in the United States both in the physical plant and academic excellence.

#### CAREER

Dr. Hollers had much to do with bringing the dental school to San Antonio as well as other facilities in the vast South Texas Medical Center.

Since Methodist Hospital opened its doors there in 1963, some 20 institutions have been completed or are under construction. The University of Texas Nursing School will be dedicated on April 4.

From 1957 to 1970, Dr. Hollers served as chairman of the Board of Trustees of the San Antonio Medical Foundation. On Oct. 1, 1970 he retired from active dental practice to become executive director.

Since its inception in 1947, the foundation has overcome many obstacles to secure 683 acres of land and establish the ever-growing medical complex in the Oak Hills area. The foundation set out to attract institutions and facilities related to health education, research, patient care and service which would assure highest standards of achievement.

A milestone was reached in 1966 with groundbreaking ceremonies for the University of Texas Medical School and the Bexar County Teaching Hospital.

All applications for land in the medical complex are directed to Dr. Hollers.

Born in Canadian, Texas, April 17, 1889, Jim Hollers attended Southern Methodist University and Texas Dental College and received his DDS degree from Tulane University.

To list his many honors and achievements would require columns. Among the highlights are the presidency of the ADA, as well as presidency of the Texas Dental Association, 1959-60, and of the San Antonio District Dental Society, 1955.

He was president of the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce in 1956-57 and chairman of the San Antonio Board of Education.

Dr. Hollers served with the U.S. Expeditionary Forces in World War I and with the U.S. Army Dental Corps in World War II. He holds the rank of Brigadier General in the U.S. Air Force Reserves, and is a consultant to Brooke Army Medical Center and Lackland Hospital.

He has served as a civilian aide to the Secretary of the Army, and as a member of the Armed Forces Medical Policy Council Office and the special committee of the Hoover Commission.

He is a member of the Rotary Club, San Antonio Country Club, Masonic Order, American Legion and past state and national president of the Reserve Officers' Association.

#### LEISURE

Dr. Hollers and his wife, Elizabeth, are parents of one daughter, Mrs. Robert M. T. Jutson, and grandparents of Robert Jutson III, a student at Rice University, and Scott Jutson, a student at the University of California in Santa Barbara.

When asked how he manages to look years younger than his age, he mentioned "good health . . . and the wonderful world we live in . . ."

Then, with typical humor, quipped: "Why shouldn't a man of 49 look young?"

#### DR. JAMES P. HOLLERS TO RECEIVE CAMELLIA AWARD

(By Reneta Smith Byrne)

Dr. James P. Hollers, this year's Camellia Award honoree, is a robust blend of drive, energy and vitality, not tempered by time.

He is uncompromising when it comes to the future of the San Antonio Medical Foundation, giving up a distinguished dentistry practice to become executive director for the foundation in 1970.

Even with the magnificent medical facilities now available, Dr. Hollers says "There are still many things we need to make a complete medical center. The number one on my priority is a cancer hospital."

This, he hopes will come with Phase II. Phase I has included The University of Texas Medical School at San Antonio, The University of Texas Dental School at San Antonio, The University of Texas Clinical Nursing School at San Antonio, the Bexar County Teaching Hospital, Veteran's Hospital, Villa Rosa, Cerebral Palsy Treatment Center, Community Texas Cradle Society, Oak Hills Medical Building, San Antonio Community Hospital, and Ecumenical Center for Religion and Health.

The "pioneer" institution, Dr. Hollers said, was the progressive and now expanding Southwest Texas Methodist Hospital.

The plight of good health center first interested this year's Camellia Awardee in the Fifties.

"I was president of the Chamber of Commerce in 1956-57 at which time the San Antonio Medical Foundation that had been chartered in 1947 was reorganized. I became chairman of the board in 1957 and served as chairman of the board until 1970." He has been an ardent spokesman for the center ever since.

Honored with an award that has in the past saluted such notables as Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, U.S. Congressman Henry B. Gonzalez and Mayor Emeritus Walter McAllister, Dr. Hollers is also being honored for his outstanding career in governmental work and civic affairs.

"My whole life is my profession and my civic work," he said to the interviewer in his office atop the brand-new Physicians' Plaza with a commanding view of the medical complex.

In the dentistry profession 40 years which he says he enjoyed, Dr. Hollers considers the highlight of that career the year he was named the national president of the national Society of the Dental Association. That was in 1963-64. "I consider it the greatest honor that can be bestowed on anyone in the profession."

As for his military career, Dr. Hollers names serving as a member of the Armed Forces Medical Policy Council, under the office of the Secretary of Defense. He was named by the late Gen. George Marshall as one of four civilians to the council which also includes the Surgeon-Generals, of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. He also served as civilian aid to the Secretary of the Army and was on active duty in World War II. He presently holds the rank of brigadier general in the U.S. Air Force Reserves.

There is much to attest to Dr. Hollers' civic work. In 1937 he was appointed to the San Antonio School District Board of Trustees. A year later he became its president. "I guess the greatest accomplishment was the building of Alamo Stadium. It was a WPA Project, taking a rock quarry and making a stadium." There is a tribute plaque at

the stadium and a treasured replica in his office.

He has been a member of the Coordinating Board of the Texas Colleges and University System, and the recipient of the prestigious Golden Deeds Award from the Exchange Club.

Does all his activities leave him time for hobbies? "About the only hobby I have besides watching this complex grow is golf, but that is something that should not be mentioned in public!"

When Dr. Hollers leans back in his executive chair and sees the dedication of the Nurses' School unfold in April and the School of Dentistry dedication on July 25 of this year, the certain amount of friction from beginning obstacles "because of going out 'in the country' to buy land for a medical center" will seem very remote.

"Our concept was to get sufficient land for this medical center which we did, given to the foundation by a group known as Five Oaks Inc." However, the 200 acres didn't last long and the foundation found themselves needing more. "With the help of many philanthropists and many people involved, we acquired 483 additional acres." For Phase II 430 acres will be used.

He envisions the center as a continual development of institutions that will make San Antonio "One of the best balanced medical research treatment centers in America."

"We've gotten the basic requirements now. Each complements the other."

But Dr. Hollers says "This center is not a one-man undertaking. The San Antonio Medical Foundation and many of our citizens—too many to name—have contributed funds to make this possible." He also included the City of San Antonio along with the City Public Service Board and the City Water Board—the latter two supplying utilities for a city of 125,000.

#### THE INTERNATIONAL SYNDROME

#### HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, for several years I have seen a trend among American businesses to internationalize their image. Some have gone so far as to advocate dropping the familiar "Made in the U.S.A." trademark from their products in favor of one advertising "Made in the World."

Now this international syndrome appears to have infected areas of the Federal Government. I, for one, do not like it. It is particularly repugnant to me since we are on the verge of celebrating America's bicentennial anniversary.

Within the past few months, the U.S. Tariff Commission became the U.S. International Trade Commission. Now, the House Foreign Affairs Committee has changed its name to the International Relations Committee. How far will this trend go?

Since we have fed, financed, and defended a major part of the world for more than three decades, perhaps other House committees should consider their international image. The Agricultural Committee could become the International Breadbasket Committee; the Banking and Currency Committee the International Finance Committee and the Armed Services Committee the Inter-

national Military Intervention Committee.

Ultimately, if the trend continues, I expect someone will propose the Congress of the United States should henceforth be known as the International Assembly of North American States in the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. Speaker, I am not an international citizen and I want the world to know it. I am an American. I will stay an American, regardless of this current craze for an international image.

MR. PAUL D. EHRET HONORED

**HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure and honor that I bring to the attention of my colleagues a devoted public servant and active citizen from my district, Mr. Paul D. Ehret. He will be retiring this June after 27 years as superintendent of the San Lorenzo School District and deserves our recognition.

Mr. Ehret attended University High School in Oakland and went on to receive degrees in political science, English, and educational administration from the University of California at Berkeley.

After 5 years in the Navy, where he rose to the rank of lieutenant commander, Mr. Ehret became deputy county superintendent of schools for Alameda County. In 1948 he moved to San Lorenzo. Its school district was comprised of only six elementary schools.

A leader and a planner who has always kept the needs of his community in the forefront, Paul Ehret exemplifies the true public servant. With a minimum use of funds, but with great administrative capability, he is largely responsible for the creation of the present San Lorenzo Unified School District. It consists of 18 elementary schools, four junior high schools, three senior high schools, and a continuation high school.

The district is also the sponsoring agency for a three-district regional occupational program with over 2,000 vocational students and an adult education program with over 3,000 participants.

His devotion to effective educational programs for our youth led him to serve as a member of the State teachers retirement board, the advisory council of the American Association of School Administrators, and as chairman of the California City Superintendents. He coupled this involvement with long hours of work in community affairs. His active contributions to the Boy Scouts of America, his church, and other local organizations serve as an example of the total citizen—a leader and an involved member of the community.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent the San Lorenzo district and express its gratitude before my colleagues today for Paul's accomplishments and untold contributions to the community. I know

you join me in wishing him and his family good fortune in the years to come.

## THE COST OF ELECTRICITY

**HON. LARRY McDONALD**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. McDONALD of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the cost of electricity is of growing concern to almost everybody, as utility bills are beginning to approach rent or mortgage payments.

The cause of the big increase in electricity rates is mainly the increased cost of fuel needed to run electric generators. This in turn is the result of the energy crisis.

The energy crisis is the result of Government intervention into our economy and has been building-up for many years, as was demonstrated in an essay by Robert Anderson which appeared in *The Freeman* of August 1973 and which was reprinted in the March 21, 1975, *CONGRESSIONAL RECORD*, page 8289.

Many people in Georgia are extremely concerned about their electric bills. As bad as they are, however, they are far better than in many other areas of the country. For example, the price for 600 kilowatt hours of electricity produced by the Georgia Power Co. is \$19.59; the price in New York City is \$45.89; in Philadelphia it is \$32.66; in Washington, D.C. it is \$24.46; in Charlotte, N.C. it is \$20.13.

Nevertheless, it is still important to publicize the special problems and issues peculiar to electric utility companies, beyond their increased costs due to the energy crisis. An excellent summary of these issues is provided in the March 17, 1975, issue of *Research Reports*, published by the American Institute for Economic Research, Great Barrington, Mass.

## THE COST OF ELECTRICITY

During an upward trend of the general price level caused by inflating (the creation of excess purchasing media), the prices of all commodities do not necessarily increase at the same time. The prices of some items may at times increase markedly and at other times change little or even decrease. Consumer indignation and protests usually tend to focus on those specific items whose prices are increasing rapidly. Often implicit in these protests is the notion that the producers of such items are responsible for "inflation" (rising prices). Within recent memory, commodities such as oil, meat, building materials, sugar, grain, and even onions have received such attention.

The production and distribution of electric power probably is more closely linked to all forms of production and consumption than any other industry in the United States. The rates charged for electricity are reviewed by public officials. Such rates have increased by unprecedented amounts during recent months. Accordingly, many consumers have become indignant and angry not only with the organizations that supply electricity but also with the officials concerned. Because electricity is the product of a regulated industry, its price is determined by fiat rather than by competition. The purpose of this article is to place in historical perspective recent increases in the price of electricity to

consumers so that some of the issues involved may become clearer to the reader.

## REGULATED INDUSTRIES

Privately-owned but publicly regulated enterprises have existed for many centuries. An early tenet of the Common Law was that the services of certain facilities, such as ferries, inns, or warehouses, had to be made available to all comers on equal terms. This principle remains a goal of public regulation to this day, and the legally enforceable right to buyers to equal treatment by sellers has been extended to many industries over the years.

A second principle of regulated industries arose where private interests were encouraged to build and operate facilities such as bridges, wharves, or turnpikes. This practice reduced the demands on public funds, and where the inducement to the private interests included an exclusive franchise, which prevented competition, the authority that granted the franchise retained the right to prevent the entrepreneur from charging "what the market would bear."

The most important economic characteristic of a regulated industry usually is that the initial capital outlays are large relative to the outlays required for each unit of output. Also, the physical capital usually is such that its duplication (by a competitor, for example) would be a waste of resources.

Thus, privately owned but publicly-regulated enterprises have been seen as alternatives to state run enterprises. Also, the major purpose of price regulation has been to prevent officially-sanctioned monopolists from exacting the maximum revenue from consumers, either individually or as a group. In practice, the prices charged by regulated industries are set somewhat arbitrarily, because the usual market mechanisms are absent. In general, regulatory authorities must set prices high enough to ensure the solvency of the enterprises concerned. Occasionally, technological obsolescence, or restrictive rules or taxes, can result in a situation where no price will provide adequate revenue. In such instances, the regulated industry either ceases to function or continues as a state-operated and subsidized operation. Canals, streetcars, and some railroads are examples of this phenomenon.

## ASPECTS OF ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION

In the United States the production, sale, and distribution of electric power is one of several regulated, capital-intensive industries. However, there are many aspects of the electric utility industry that are unique, such as the ratio of capacity to actual production and the ownership of a portion of the industry by governments.

Of the total installed generating capacity in the United States, about three-quarters is owned by private companies engaged in the business of selling electricity; about one-fifth belongs to governments or government-sponsored co-operative enterprises; and about 5 percent belongs to enterprises that produce power for their own use (such as railroads, mines, and industrial establishments). Total annual production of electricity is roughly one-half of the installed capacity. This is not only because facilities must be shut down periodically for repairs and maintenance, but also, and more importantly, because the use of electricity varies substantially according to the time of day and the season of the year.

The residential use of electricity by consumers accounts for about one-third of the electricity sold in the United States. However, residential customers account for about 89 percent of all customers of the electric utility industry. The accompanying chart shows the average annual use per residential customer; the average annual bill per residential customer, in current dollars and in constant dollars as measured by the Consumer Price



Index (1935-1939=100); and the average price paid per kilowatt-hour, also in current dollars and in constant dollars, for the period 1945 to 1974.

#### THE EXPERIENCE OF RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMERS\*

Inspection of the chart reveals information that may surprise some readers. The average price paid per kilowatt-hour for residential service decreased substantially during most of the postwar period. The average price decreased from \$.0341 during 1945 to a low of \$.0209 during 1969. Since then, the average price paid by consumers per kilowatt-hour has increased. During 1973 that price averaged \$.0238, and the estimated average price for 1974, \$.0283, increased an unprecedented 19 percent from that during 1973. Nevertheless, the average price paid per unit of residential electric service during 1974 was less than that during 1950.

The average annual use of electricity by residential customers increased approximately 7 percent per year during the period 1945 to 1973. During 1974 such use decreased about 3 percent. No doubt the decreasing unit price of electricity during most of the postwar period encouraged the use of electricity by consumers. The extent to which the decrease in such usage during 1974 reflected voluntary conservation in response to public appeals to save energy rather than a response to increased prices is impossible to estimate. Both factors probably contributed to the decrease in the average use of electricity last year.

The average annual bill per residential customer increased steadily during the postwar period. Prior to 1970, the average price per unit of electricity decreased each year, and the average annual bill per residential customer increased less rapidly than the average annual use of electricity. Since 1970 the situation has been reversed.

#### HOW ARE RATES DETERMINED?

The state and Federal regulatory agencies that review the rates charged for electricity base their findings primarily on the costs involved. During most of the history of the industry, prices decreased because costs decreased. The two most important factors that served to reduce costs were improved technology and economies of scale.

Reportedly, Thomas A. Edison's first commercial power station used about 5 pounds of coal to produce a kilowatt-hour of electricity. By the 1960's, that ratio had decreased to less than 1 pound of coal, or equivalent fuel, for each kilowatt-hour produced. (Industry analysts do not expect any further cost savings from this source.) In addition, improved power transmission methods, primarily involving high-voltage techniques, have served to reduce the losses between the generating station and the user.

Increased use per customer leads to more efficient utilization of equipment, transmission lines, and personnel. These and other economies of scale are passed on to the consumer in the form of reduced rates, usually "volume discounts." In addition, some residential customers receive reduced rates for certain uses, such as water heating, at times of the day when idle generating capacity is available. These practices not only encourage use, but also reduce the average price of electricity sold to residential customers.

Another factor, which has served to diminish the rate of increase in electricity

prices rather than reduce them, is the practice of calculating the yearly charges for capital items on the basis of their historical costs. The costs of constructing a generating facility is spread over its useful life. Regulatory agencies look at the original cost of a power plant in determining the rates to be charged for its output, even though its actual economic value, in terms of what a replacement would cost, may be much larger. During the prolonged period of inflating of the past 4 decades, this practice has meant that the price of electricity has increased less rapidly than the cost of building power-generating and distribution facilities. Ironically, when the legal precedents were established for this practice, in the late 19th Century, the general price level had decreased. The litigation concerned the valuation of the assets of certain railroads and the decision to base rates on historical costs rather than replacement values were denounced at the time as unfavorable to consumers.

There is an unwarranted temptation to place undue emphasis on the various complex formulas (such as "return on investment") that regulatory bodies use to justify their price determination. As was noted above, the absence of competitive mechanisms renders all such determination arbitrary. Nevertheless, that recent price increases have not enriched investors in the securities of electric utility companies (as a glance at the trend of quotations for such securities will confirm) indicates that such investors have found the "rate of return" allowed by the officials to be inadequate.

#### RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

After a long period of relative stability, the cost of fuel used in the production of electricity began to increase several years ago. These increases began before the Arab oil embargo, but the large increases in oil prices that followed the recent Arab-Israeli war were reflected in markedly increased prices for all forms of fossil fuel during 1974. In addition, the decreased use of electricity then meant that the fixed and overhead costs were to be spread over fewer units of production.

#### "FUEL ADJUSTMENT"

Because the increase in fuel costs has been larger than increases in the other costs of producing electricity, the impact of increased prices has been largest for high-volume residential customers and others, such as "off peak" users, who had been favored with lower-than-average rates because they were more economical to service than low-volume customers. The fuel required per kilowatt-hour is about the same, regardless of the method of its distribution or its ultimate use. This is why the strongest protests concerning increased electricity prices often have occurred in relatively affluent suburbs, where many households use electrical appliances to perform functions that less well-to-do citizens perform manually or do without.

#### CONCLUSION

Among consumers, the impact of recent increases in the price of electricity has been proportionally larger on households whose use of electricity is larger than average. Often such households' patterns of consumption of electric power were established when the cost of fuel used to produce electricity was a significantly smaller proportion of the total cost of electricity production than it is at present. The rate differential between the unit price charged for above-average and below-average use has diminished with the marked increase in fuel costs. That differential reflects economies of scale in the use of fixed equipment and personnel needed to provide residential service. The prolonged trend of lower prices for residential electric service (which only ended in the present decade) probably fostered rapid increases in

the use of electricity by households. However, households that consume electricity in above-average amounts presumably own many electrical appliances and pieces of equipment that are indicative of above-average incomes.

Efforts of consumer groups to prevent rate increases by action before regulatory bodies would, if successful, reduce the revenues of the supplier of electrical power. Any rate adjustment that favored one class of customer, such as large-volume residential customers, would create a shortfall of revenue to the producers of electric power. That shortfall would have to be made up by increased charges to other customers such as commercial and industrial users, or by subsidies that in one form or another would be paid by taxpayers. Another possibility might be the suspension of the customers' historic right to service on demand (blackouts and brown-outs). That would tend to reduce the capital requirements of electricity production, but the effect on prices for electricity paid by consumers probably would be small.

#### FOR A RESPONSIBLE TAX CUT

HON. MARTIN A. RUSSO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. RUSSO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of the House the wise words of moderation and fiscal responsibility which appeared on the editorial page of yesterday's Chicago Tribune.

While the editorial is directed with immediate reference to present conference action on H.R. 2166, the Tax Reduction Act of 1975, its underlying endorsement of a balanced and measured approach to tax reform and reduction of Federal revenues, is something this House ought to have constantly in mind as we carry out the people's business in these difficult economic times.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I include the statement:

#### FOR A RESPONSIBLE TAX CUT

The House-Senate conference on the tax cut legislation has a twofold responsibility to the American people: The tax cut compromise the conferees will hammer out should be big and quick enough to help the economy move out of recession, but not so big as to rekindle the fires of inflation.

The \$33 billion measure approved by the Senate over the weekend is bound to be inflationary. Instead of serving as the deliberative and stabilizing body of Congress, the Senate has behaved like a child who is let loose in a candy store with unlimited money and buys everything in sight, without a thought to the possibility of a stomachache. How, for example, can a special childcare deduction for working parents help stimulate the economy?

We agree with Chairman Al Ullman of the House Ways and Means Committee that the conferees will have to curb the excesses of the Senate and present President Ford with a tax cut that does not exceed \$25 billion. Even this amount is a substantial increase from the \$16 billion recommended by the President and the \$20 billion voted by the House and, in the long run, may yet prove to be inflationary.

Perhaps what is most disturbing is the Senate's misuse of the emergency tax cut proposal as a vehicle for broad tax reforms. In its haste, the upper body has not given

\*The source of the data in this article is the Edison Electric Institute, 90 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10016. The absolute level of the data may not reflect the experience of some readers. Wide variation exists not only with respect to the annual use of electricity, but also with respect to price paid per kilowatt-hour. Nevertheless, the trends discussed in this article are broadly similar throughout the Nation.

adequate thought to what the long term effects of its actions might be on the economy. It is up to the House conferees to remove the more obnoxious and costly of the Christmas tree ornaments added by the Senate.

IN MEMORY OF THE LATE  
KEEVE M. SIEGEL

HON. MARVIN L. ESCH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Speaker, on March 13 while testifying before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, Prof. Keeve M. Siegel, chairman and chief executive officer of KMS Fusion, Ann Arbor, Mich., collapsed and passed away several hours later.

Mr. Siegel left us all with a unique heritage—that of a man who had the ability to look beyond the immediate future and the persistence and dedication to match his vision.

At his memorial service, Dr. Henry J. Gomberg, president of KMS Fusion, presented testimony that reflects the thoughts of all those who knew Kip Siegel.

At this point in the RECORD, I would like to include for the benefit of all Members, Dr. Gomberg's most moving tribute to Professor Siegel:

TO THE MEMORY OF KEEVE M. SIEGEL

I will carry a great burden, a great sorrow and a very great sense of honor for the years left to me. I was at Kip's side as we sat at the witness table in that Washington hearing room where some of the most powerful men in our government had gathered to speak of the nation's and world's greatest problems. In truth, they had come to hear what Keeve M. Siegel had to say. Others had spoken as we waited, and we were shown limited horizons, narrow views, cautious simpering, all heard many times before. But now, a room that had stood partially empty was full and an audience that had buzzed and whispered was silent and attentive because a man of known courage, of wide accomplishment and great foresight was to speak. Kip had come to tell them how by joining together in a new, and unconventional effort that would bring together the best of the country's resources of mind, spirit, and labor, from the government, from the universities, and above all from the greatest creative and courageous resources within our industries, we could free our world of a bondage that has had little parallel since biblical times.

In those early days, before mankind understood the earth and its riches, a few men of power and of greed controlled a simple substance and thereby dominated their world. They controlled salt.

But the Jews are a people who have always fought to break such bondage and slavery. The holy scriptures are replete with the stories of such struggles.

The greatest symbol of our breaking this bondage, of our right to walk in the paths of our ancestors is in our freedom here in the diaspora and in the spirit and existence of Israel. Kip, a man who explored all the worlds of the spirit, of the mind and, of man's affairs has returned here to Beth Israel when he was called home.

It has always been deep in our traditions that the greatest triumphs are those of the mind. When England was in peril in the first great war because a "salt" of war was denied it by blockade, it was a great Jewish

chemist, Chaim Weizmann who broke that strangle hold. The Balfour Declaration—an affirmation of the right of a place for our people to gather and exist in peace came from Weizmann's work. Today, standing in the midst of the threat of destruction to Israel is Efraim Kazier, a biophysicist who has taken on the burden of the Presidency of Israel.

But this threat to Israel is also a threat of enslavement for all of us, with little parallel since the biblical monopolies of salt.

Today our whole world can be free or chained depending of whether we have energy, to use wisely we hope, but even foolishly because we are human—but we must have that freedom. That freedom is in dire peril.

Today we honor and take our leave of one man, a scientist who above all others had the wisdom, the foresight, the courage and the heart to recognize the coming struggle and to act! He gave the alarm even as smaller minds could not understand; he fought when men of less courage turned away; he gave of his worldly goods to carry on the struggle against this enslavement—and he continued until the final glorious—and terrible—moment.

He often said—we must not have energy only for the rich—we could say we must keep free to create.

A great hero has been taken from us too soon. But even Moses, our greatest leader, did not live to enter the promised land. It is for us to show that we were worthy of having been allowed to join with Kip in his struggle—and—in his honor—finish it!

THE 25TH AMENDMENT SHOULD BE  
LEFT ALONE

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, as is fitting and proper the Congress has been reviewing the new 25th amendment to the Constitution to determine how it is working, and to see if there is new evidence to indicate a better way has been advanced for Presidential succession.

Long Island's "Newsday," on March 15, presented a brief commentary on this amendment, and urged it be left unaltered.

I often find myself in disagreement with this newspaper, but in this case I find their succinct arguments logical and well founded. I commend the editorial, which follows, for the consideration of my colleagues:

WHY CHANGE THE 25TH?

President Ford probably meant well when he suggested, some time ago, that Congress take another look at the procedure for Presidential succession. But changing the Constitution's 25th Amendment makes no sense at all.

Ford himself epitomizes the reasons why. Ratified eight years ago to cover the event of a disabled President, the 25th Amendment carried the nation through what one Constitutional authority describes as "a period of political turmoil unmatched in the nearly 200 years of its existence."

Rhode Island's Senator John Pastore now wants to require a special national election whenever an appointed Vice President becomes President with more than one year to serve in office—as happened with Ford last August. But this would only prolong the period of national leaderlessness.

The 25th Amendment was written by intelligent statesmen, it has been tested, and it worked. It should be left alone.

THE HOLOCAUST PLUS THIRTY  
YEARS

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, it is now 30 years since the "holocaust," more than 6,000,000 Jewish men, women and children were systematically hunted down and destroyed. The atrocities of Nazi Germany irreversibly affected our perceptions of mankind itself.

Indeed the words atrocity and murder are themselves feeble descriptions of a part of history that challenges all of our human presumptions.

I have continuous occasions to talk and work with people who survived that hell and I can testify that their lives and the lives of their children have been struck by an awesome trauma that lends them a level of human insight that those of us who were beyond Nazi Germany's grasp can hardly fathom.

Among these people is a particularly dear friend and noble gentleman, Alex Schlesinger, who now lives in Brooklyn. Alex told me that he made a vow in Auschwitz:

If God shall grant that I survive the death camp then I will devote myself to the cause of human dignity and religious freedom for all people.

In 1958 Alex initiated the efforts for freedom for Jews living behind the iron curtain under the ancient call "Let my people go". Indeed in November 1963 he organized and sponsored the first protest rally to dramatize the plight of Soviet Jewry. Alex's efforts began to draw world attention to the plight of Soviet Jewry and to Russia's denial of fundamental human rights to its inhabitants.

The intensity of his devotion to American freedom is clearly the result of the devastation he experienced in Hitler's concentration camps.

Alex, in his passion for a world where bestiality, torture, and murder will no longer be possible, recognizes our great country as the bearer of the hopes and aspirations of mankind—Jew and non-Jew in America, however, does not assure us Jew alike.

Alex Schlesinger's love and confidence that the lessons of the holocaust and its implications for every human being in this country, and indeed on this interdependent planet, have been learned.

I fear that we have not made the young people of this country—who will be responsible for the next chapter of American history and consequently, in significant measure, world history—aware of the incredible assault on humanity which ceased just 30 years ago.

Alex Schlesinger has a dream that proceeds from a nightmare. He dreams that America's youth in schools and colleges will be taught about the terror and torment that was methodically meted



out to Jews. Alex dreams that if the youth of this country are brought face to face with the "hell" that was finally crushed 30 years ago they, too, will share some measure of his abiding concern and they, too, will gain a new and critically important sense of the greatness of American freedom.

If we allow time to erase all memory of a unique hell in world history, I submit that history will not treat us benignly. George Santayana wrote:

Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it.

It is imperative that we give substance to Alex Schlesinger's dream, by urging schools and universities, libraries, and foundations to present the story of the human hell that has been termed the holocaust to the young people of America.

I will be developing a suggested program of education on the history of the horrors and atrocities stemming from the period of Nazi rule of occupied Europe which I hope to present to my colleagues and the people of America.

Alex Schlesinger and hundreds of thousands who shared his hell understand America's great heritage better than most of us do and we have a profound responsibility to America and to the world to see to it that the lesson of the holocaust is part and parcel of the consciousness of America and of mankind.

LOS ANGELES CITY COUNCILMAN  
ROBERT J. STEVENSON

### HON. GEORGE E. DANIELSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. DANIELSON. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sorrow but great respect that I speak of Robert J. Stevenson, Los Angeles City councilman and good personal friend who died in Los Angeles recently.

Mr. Stevenson was first elected to the city council of the 13th district of Los Angeles in 1969, and served until his death. I had worked with him on many occasions, as our constituencies overlapped. He served his district in a highly honorable manner, and represented his constituents well as chairman of the governmental efficiency committee, vice chairman of the personnel committee and member of the traffic and off-street parking and sister city committees. Before his service as councilman, Mr. Stevenson represented two city council districts as chief administrative assistant for 5 years.

Mr. Stevenson's passing on Tuesday, March 4, was a great loss to the 13th district of Los Angeles and to the entire community. My most sincere condolences are extended to his wife Peggy and his son Bruce, with my greatest respect for a fine public servant, citizen, and friend.

### DINGELL-LEGGETT-REUSS BILL WILL PROTECT ALL AREAS OF NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM BY PREVENTING THEIR TRANSFER FROM U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

### HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, on February 15, 1975, Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton announced that he has assigned management responsibility for three national wildlife ranges to the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management to be administered "exclusively" by the BLM.

This is like appointing the fox to guard the henhouse.

Each of these ranges is part of the National Wildlife Refuge System which Congress established in 1966. For years these areas have been managed for fish and wildlife purposes by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife—now the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service—while the BLM has managed grazing and mineral activities within these areas.

In the fifties the Eisenhower administration attempted to dispose of a number of wildlife refuges, declaring them to be surplus. This effort was blocked by the outcry of citizens across the country. Although the Congress then considered forbidding secretarial disposal of refuge lands without its prior approval, it shelved the idea when assurances were given that the giveaway would be dropped.

Again, in 1970, the Nixon administration tried to sell some 10 percent of our national wildlife refuge lands. This, too, was stopped by the public outcry which ensued.

Thwarted in recent attempts to dispose of wildlife refuges outright, the Ford administration has come up with a new, but most insidious, way of dismantling the refuge system. The program involves transfer of the three wildlife ranges to the Bureau of Land Management while keeping them as parts of the National Wildlife Refuge System. In this way, they are not disposed of but "merely assigned" to another agency for "management."

On March 18, 1975, Congressman HENRY S. REUSS and I wrote to Secretary Morton about this new effort to dismantle the National Wildlife Refuge System area-by-area. Our letter is printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 18, 1975, at pages 7325 to 7326. We pointed out that this effort was contrary to law and congressional understanding.

We also stated that the Interior Department had not prepared an environmental impact statement pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 before making this decision. Yet over a year ago—on February 19, 1974—the Department's Solicitor had admonished:

The action of transferring the administration of these three areas to BLM should

also be reviewed to determine if it would be a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment under the National Environmental Policy Act and the guidelines issued thereunder.

That admonition has gone unheeded; because 1 year later—on February 27, 1975—the Solicitor said:

Since no environmental assessment was prepared upon which to base an actual determination of the possible environmental consequences of this proposed action, it is difficult to speak categorically to the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act. If, as you indicated, no changes from present management practices will take place on the three ranges, in my view this action would not require the preparation of impact statements on the delegation.

However, the likelihood of a different result would increase in relation to the extent that there would be any departure from present management practices on these areas. If there is any proposal to modify existing management practices or any other proposed action which would have future management implications, an environmental assessment should be prepared for the purpose of determining whether that proposal is or is not a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment thereby requiring the preparation of an environmental impact statement.

As our March 18 letter to Secretary Morton observes, the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks believes that an EIS is required. Surely, he did not reach that conclusion without reason. Indeed, he believes and knows, as we do, that management by BLM will be "different" than that by the F&WS.

On March 5, 1975, Congressman LEGGETT, chairman of the Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment Subcommittee of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, also wrote to Secretary Morton concerning the transfers of these areas to the BLM. Interior's March 20 response to Chairman LEGGETT contends that such transfers were perfectly legal and cited the above Solicitor's opinions as supporting Interior's conclusion that no environmental impact statement is required. That is not true.

First, the Solicitor's February 27 memorandum pointed out that no environmental assessment had been prepared upon which to base an actual determination of the possible environmental consequences, and the Department's letter of March 20 to Chairman LEGGETT confirmed that "neither an EIS—environmental impact statement—or assessment has been prepared at this time."

Second, the Solicitor's February 27 memorandum stated that no EIS would be required if "no changes from present management practices will take place on the three ranges." But the Bureau of Land Management has already issued an "Instruction Memo No. 75-117" dated March 7, 1975, which includes an extensive document entitled "Game Range Policy and Management Criteria" containing directives on management practices which appear to be substantially different than those of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Thus, since the present management

practices are being changed, the predicate upon which the Solicitor's view is based is not present here and hence the Department errs in concluding that the Solicitor has ruled that no EIS is needed.

In essence, Mr. Speaker, the Interior Department is simply seeking to avoid the National Environmental Policy Act. Such action, as Congressman REUSS and I pointed out in our March 18 letter, lays the Department open to a lawsuit based on its noncompliance with NEPA. That is precisely what happened a few weeks ago when the Department was enjoined by the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia when the Department attempted to change the parking and road pattern on the Mall in Washington, D.C., without preparing an environmental impact statement.

Those who say that the Bureau of Land Management can do the job of protecting fish and wildlife just as well as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service are either naive, or ill-informed, or both! The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is our only Federal agency which has the primary mission of protecting wildlife habitat and managing it for the benefit of wildlife. While the BLM has secondary responsibilities for wildlife, it also has other conflicting missions, such as mining, logging, livestock grazing, and fossil fuel development.

When the Congress enacted the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966, it intended that wildlife refuges and ranges would be managed by the Fish and Wildlife Service, not by other agencies with these built-in conflicts. Secretary Morton's proposal is an obvious attempt to subvert this act.

If we let this proposed pattern of administrative nonresponsibility go unchallenged, no unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System or National Park System is safe from administrative transfer to another agency for "management". If this proposed transfer is left unchallenged, the intent and will of the Congress thus will be subverted or ignored.

Mr. Speaker, on March 18 Congressman REUSS and I asked Secretary Morton to reverse this bad decision. We hope he will. But we have not yet received a reply. Certainly, the response that Congressman LEGGETT has received is quite negative. If Secretary Morton does not reverse that decision, the Congress must do so. The bill we are today introducing will confirm the congressional understandings of 1966, that the National Wildlife Refuge System be administered through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

We consider this a major conservation issue of the 94th Congress, and we hope that this legislation will be cosponsored by many of our colleagues and supported overwhelmingly by the citizens of this country and by both Houses of Congress.

At this point I insert a copy of the bill and two articles on this subject:

H.R. 5512

A bill to amend the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first

sentence of section 4(a) of the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 927), as amended (16 U.S.C. 668dd(a)) is amended by striking the period at the end thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following words:

"and shall be administered by the Secretary through the United States Fish and Wildlife Service."

Sec. 2. Section 4(a) of the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 927), as amended (16 U.S.C. 668dd(a)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence:

"Each area designated by law, executive order, or Secretarial order as an area of the National Wildlife Refuge System and included in the System on January 1, 1975, or thereafter shall continue to be a part of the System until otherwise specified by Act of Congress, except that nothing in this sentence shall be construed as precluding the disposal of lands within such areas in accordance with the provisions of this section."

Sec. 3. The second sentence of section 4(a) of the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 927), as amended (16 U.S.C. 668dd(a)) is amended by striking the word "Nothing" and inserting in lieu thereof the following words "Subject to the provisions of this section, nothing".

[From the New York Times, Feb. 27, 1975]  
WHOSE PUBLIC LANDS?

Conservationists are rightly aroused by the Interior Department's decision to give exclusive control of three of the country's major wildlife ranges to the Bureau of Land Management. Their concern is warranted enough for Congress to step in if President Ford does not reverse Secretary Morton's deplorable action.

The issue is extremely simple. The Fish and Wildlife Service, which has had joint jurisdiction with the B.L.M. over these areas, has been conscientiously trying to fulfill its duty to protect the wild animal life of the Kofa Game Range in Arizona, the Charles Sheldon Antelope Range in Nevada and the Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Range in Montana. It has resisted overgrazing of the land and destructive mining claims.

The B.L.M., by contrast, has historically concentrated on protecting the interests of livestock grazers and mining interests; with only secondary concern for watershed, wildlife and recreational values. Inevitably the two agencies have been in conflict—notably on such matters as the bureau's plans to destroy the sagebrush of the antelope range by spraying it with herbicides and to confine livestock with extensive fencing, regardless of harm to the wildlife of the area.

The unnatural administrative yoking of the two agencies should no doubt be ended—but the Secretary wants to do that in precisely the wrong way. B.L.M. is already in control of the vast bulk of public lands, as it was intended to be.

But there is no justification for turning over to it the administration of ranges specifically established for the protection of animals that depend on undisturbed environments—among them the desert bighorn sheep, the pronghorn antelope and a variety of raptors. These ranges, which are their habitat, represent less than one-half of 1 per cent of the public lands. They should be assigned to Fish and Wildlife, to which a fourth game range, in Arizona, has in fact been transferred.

The only purpose in Mr. Morton's move is to accommodate the stock and mining interests which have already been overprotected by an indulgent government at the expense of the common heritage. Congress should say no.

[From the Sunday Oregonian, Feb. 23, 1975]

#### WILDLIFE LOSS, GAIN

The never-ending crusade to conserve and enhance wildlife resources of the nation has its high points and its low points. Federal agencies with jurisdiction over such resources sometimes demonstrate sincere recognition of their responsibilities. Sometimes, they don't.

Among the items of bad news is the decision of Secretary of Interior Rogers Morton removing jurisdiction over 2 million acres of wildlife habitat in Montana, Nevada and Arizona from the Fish and Wildlife Service and awarding it exclusively to the Bureau of Land Management, another Interior Department agency whose chief concerns are grazing, mining and oil and gas leasing. The affected areas are the Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Range, the Charles Sheldon Antelope Range and the Kofa Game Range. These have been jointly administered by Fish and Wildlife and BLM since they were established in the 1930s by order of President F. D. Roosevelt.

Twenty-three environmental organizations led by the Wilderness Society have urged President Ford to revoke Secretary Morton's order. Turning these wildlife ranges over to BLM, they said, "is absolutely unacceptable." BLM's own report that 83 per cent of the grazing land it administers is in fair, poor or bad condition is not reassuring as to its management of habitat set aside for wildlife.

On the bright side is a recent statement of fish habitat management policy for Region 6 (the Pacific Northwest) of the U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture. Outdoor protectionists have fought for years to prevent destruction of stream habitat by logging and roadbuilding, often with discouraging results.

The Region 6 policy statement fully recognizes the major contribution of the national forests in Oregon and Washington to fishery resources, "in (direct) terms of on-site fish habitat, and in (indirect) terms of supplying high quality water to fish habitat downstream."

Three goals in timber management are listed: To prevent massive soil failures which adversely affect water quality and fish habitat; to eliminate deficiencies in road construction and timber harvest; to correct and improve conditions resulting from past logging and road building that continue to harm water quality and fish habitat. Full partnership is pledged with state and federal agencies responsible for the fishery resource.

The statement promises highest priority for preservation of the fish habitat and flatly says: "If a proposed timber sale or road project cannot support management procedures which will prevent unacceptable water quality and fish habitat degradation, it will not be made. Short-run economics will not override quality land management."

The policy statement is detailed and precise in its instruction to national forest supervisors. This is an enlightened program which should not be overturned by higher authority. We cannot say the same for Secretary Morton's order delivering 2 million acres of wildlife habitat to the exclusive control of the Bureau of Land Management.

#### FOREGOING THE EASTER RECESS

HON. PETER A. PEYSER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. PEYSER. Mr. Speaker, I recognize the legitimate desire of all Members to take an Easter recess and be with



their families over the upcoming holidays. It would also give them the chance to meet with their constituents and discuss what this Congress has already done, and what it must do in the near future.

However, we cannot let ourselves be rushed into recessing. We must take the time to carefully consider the tax bill that is pending in conference, as well as manpower appropriations and several other major bills that must be quickly passed into law.

Therefore, I suggest that we be prepared to forego this recess. Our constituents are expecting us to respond to the economic problems confronting us. In my opinion, we should not take a recess until we have completed action on the emergency economic measures that are still pending.

#### BYELORUSSIAN INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

#### HON. ABNER J. MIKVA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 25, 1975

Mr. MIKVA. Mr. Speaker, on March 25, 1918, Byelorussia threw off two centuries of Russian rule and proclaimed her national independence. Although unfortunately she soon became one of the first victims of Soviet expansion, her people have periodically struggled to regain their freedom and have never forgotten their traditional dedication to democracy and tolerance.

Yesterday, Byelorussian Americans in a number of cities throughout the United States commemorated the 57th anniversary of the proclamation of their regained, but shortly lived freedom. As the United States approaches its own Bicentennial, Americans should recognize, congratulate, and note the achievements of those nations—such as Byelorussia—who are celebrating their own anniversaries of independence.

Byelorussia—then known as the Grand Duchy of Litva—once encompassed vast territories from the Baltic to the Black Sea and compiled a remarkable record of cultural and political achievements that were not matched by other states in Eastern Europe. While the rest of Europe was suffering from religious persecution and inquisition, life in Byelorussia was characterized by a tolerance of all ideas and an almost unlimited freedom of speech, conscience, and faith.

This atmosphere stimulated progressive and bold ideas, which were best reflected in the Byelorussian judicial code. This code, first printed in 1588, became one of the most authoritative judicial codes in Europe. Other Byelorussian achievements included the printing of the first Bible in Eastern Europe and one of the first in the world and the high level of the Byelorussian literary language, which played an international role in the diplomatic relations of Eastern Europe.

These achievements became the foundations for the democratic ideals that

have not diminished among the Byelorussian people to this day. Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend my congratulations to all Byelorussians and their descendants. Let us hope that as we Americans celebrate our 200th anniversary of independence, the Byelorussians can again gain their freedom.

#### KING GEORGE GRAND LODGE

#### HON. JOHN W. WYDLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. WYDLER. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Stanley Scott, a Special Assistant to President Ford, a former Dix Hills, N.Y., resident and accomplished journalist, recently addressed the King George Grand Lodge, Ltd., of the State of New York, on the occasion of its first annual dinner dance, which honored New York State Senator Owen Henry Johnson. The lodge is one of the more prominent black organizations of Long Island. It is a free masonry association comprised of some 1,800 members in the Greater Long Island area. I am pleased to read Mr. Scott's remarks into the RECORD, for the benefit of my colleagues. They follow:

ADDRESS

(By Stanley Scott)

Grand Master George Sparks, distinguished DAIS guests, members and friends of the King George Lodge, Democrats, Independents, and fellow Republicans who are courageous enough to identify themselves:

Before I go any further, let me take this opportunity to thank you for your kind invitation to be with this fine group of Americans. Just before coming into this room I was informed that President Ford is back in Washington addressing the Republican leadership conference. . . . I'm here with you. . . . So that's just great. Then again, Bob Strauss, the Democratic national chairman, has been spending more and more of his time talking to large groups . . . not audiences . . . Democrats candidates for President!

Seriously, I am delighted to be here in my adopted home town to join all of you in paying tribute to our friend Owen Henry Johnson. A man who, in 43 years, has accomplished what few of us accomplish in a life time. His official biography reads like some of those I have viewed of great statesmen on official White House or Washington visits.

A son of the town of Babylon, a graduate of Hofstra College who served in the United States Marine Corps in World War II. An insurance broker, a member and former councilman of the Cross of Christ Lutheran Church, chairman of the Babylon town unit of the Salvation Army, a member of the Board of Directors for the society of the Italian education fund, and many other civic, professional and community organizations. Let us not forget that—in this non-partisan gathering—Owen Johnson is a staunch Republican and a member of the Suffolk County Republican Committee for the 105th district. In other words, he is an involved American, and, of course, owes all of his success and good fortune to his wonderful wife, Christel. What I am talking about is citizenship—which really means being responsible citizens. We can take a page from the life of Owen Johnson . . . being involved citizens. Whatever the economic or energy problems, we can resolve these problems if we work together as responsible citizens. This is why President Ford has faith in the belief that

the Congress will ultimately respond to the will of the American people and serve national rather than narrow interests.

The President of the United States is performing as a responsible citizen. The President has presented to the Congress a comprehensive package of proposals to deal with our economic and energy problems. We are still waiting on some action from the Congress. When we talk about being good Americans . . . being responsible citizens . . . we are also talking about reaching out to help others.

I am frequently asked around the country, "Is the civil rights movement dead?" My consistent and persistent answer is a loud no. The emphasis of careful planning in and execution of economic programs is the order of the day. The era of confrontation in the 60's has been replaced with a far less dramatic, but I believe a more difficult but productive immediate and long range program.

Minorities have concentrated on the political approach. Greater emphasis on registration programs, defining political issues and approaching the voting booth in large numbers.

The sixties constituted an examination of the wrongs; the seventies an application of the remedies. Dealing with these questions requires scalpel and sutures, not the boiling cauldron of a few years ago.

This is the work that is now underway. It is the work that logically follows the symbolic and legislative gains made before. It is the payoff on those gains. While I think we must agree that progress has been made, I would add that there can never be enough progress until all Americans are assured of parity across the board.

Sometimes it's even hard for students of race relations to understand the civil rights movements because we are talking about new tactics in the 70's to resolve additional problems created by progress made during the past decade. Most of the symbolic, early gains stemming from civil confrontation are behind us. What remains is the less spectacular task of resolving the more complex and difficult issues ahead in the field of human rights as well as minority rights. It is, in my view, indeed a sign of maturity that in ten years civil rights enforcement has become a part of the basic fabric of American life.

In the 60's we were engaging in the process of freeing ourselves from the mental chains of slavery and second-class citizenship. Through blood, sweat and tears we pressed our bill of particulars before the American public with sit-ins, jail-ins and countless other forms of mass protest.

Now the tactics have changed. Most of the laws are now on the books. We have public accommodations and voting rights laws. We realized in the 60's that it's not enough to have access. We are now engaged in less dramatic involvement. We want to own some of those lunch counters, hotels and gain some of the government and private sector contracts. We are finally talking about becoming producers as opposed to age-old consumers in this great capitalistic democratic society. We are finally talking about gaining a real piece of the American pie. Now that we have made it inside the facility, we now want a piece of the action . . . and rightly so—this is what the American system is all about.

The momentum of the civil rights movement is continuing, expanding, and achieving greater concrete successes in both old and new areas of endeavor.

So where do we go from here to make equality a reality for all Americans? First, I think, we must acknowledge certain truths.

The black vote today is the least effective vote in America. We have earned the right to participate in the political arena—through blood, sweat and tears—in the sixties, but we have not learned to participate too wisely.

Here's the situation today—in September of 1974, a candidate can announce for office

and before he makes his first campaign speech—if he happens to be a Democrat—he knows that he has from 70 to 80 percent of the black vote in his hip pocket. How can an individual or a group of people gain commitments from politicians know that they have that individual or group's votes at the outset?

We, as a racial minority, have got to stop allowing ourselves to be taken for granted—by the Democrats, and those of us who count ourselves Republicans—must fight to make the GOP live up to its promise of being the "party of the open door."

An indication of how strongly I feel about the two-party system is simply this: if 70 to 80 percent of Black Americans were voting the Republican line today, I would switch to the Democratic Party.

Let me say something to you about a sure bet. President Ford intends to seek the nomination of the Republican Party as its candidate in 1976. He intends to run for President and he intends to win.

The President has laid before the Democratic-controlled Congress fully detailed programs to attack recession, to contain our recently raging inflation, and to start freeing us from the threat of oil blackmail.

Although the response was dead slow at first, a sense of greater urgency may now be arriving on Capitol Hill—and for that we can all be grateful.

Americans are demanding action. They are rightfully fearful that some people in Washington are so insulated that they don't know the desperation of being jobless or of living on an inadequate wage or pension that can't catch runaway prices.

The problems which the President's proposals seek to resolve have been with us for sometime. We ask the Congress: Where are the tough, coordinated and comprehensive programs which our urgent and interrelated problems demand? A piece here, a touch there, do not add up to an effective total program. Far from it.

Now it could be argued that, because our national problems are so serious, we should not be wasting time on the problems of our party—or any party.

Yet it is precisely because of our national problems that it is essential to look to our party and its revitalization everywhere.

I know what the polls show—as you do—and I tell you with all the force I can command:

The standing of this party has hit its lowest point, as far as I am concerned. It must climb from this point forward!

The cost of our failure to rebuild effectively will not be measured by the fate of the party itself.

It will be measured by the deprivation of a basic right of all Americans—a choice in politics. It will be measured by the death of the effective two-party system so vital to this Nation.

To carry out our determination to make sure that Republicans are on the rise, we are going to have to make some fundamental changes in our political thinking.

As a starter, we must discard the attitude of exclusiveness that has kept the Republican party's door closed too often while we give speeches about keeping it open.

We must discard the pettiness which, if continued, will leave the few remaining diehards of the struggle for power arguing over who gets possession of the corpse.

We must erect a tent that is big enough for all who care about this great country and believe in the Republican party enough to work through it for common goals.

We must be prepared to overcome the cynicism of voters with candidates of outstanding ability and rock-hard integrity. People like Sen. Owen Johnson.

As I am sure all of you know, the budget and the economic and energy programs the President sent to the Congress forecast months of problems still ahead. There has

been—and will be—no attempt to mislead anyone about the seriousness of our problems.

Yet, I am convinced that adversity can bring us together—not drive us farther apart. I am convinced that the spirit that built this Nation is neither dead nor diminished.

It must be aroused. For the goal we seek—a better country through better citizenship participation—will demand more of us than mere party service. It will demand hard work, high purpose, enthusiasm and unshakable faith that we will attain a goal that is in the best interest of this land.

To this goal, let us pledge ourselves tonight.

Thank you.

#### WCKT TELEVISION STATION RECEIVES AWARD

#### HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, WCKT Television of Miami, Fla., has just been awarded the coveted George Foster Peabody Award, presented by the board of regents of the university system of Georgia, for the second time in 14 years.

The award cited the station for its "superb investigative reporting" as shown in three news documentaries. The first of these, "Strike Force," placed a cameraman with the local organized crime bureau which was probing the connection between local political figures and known gamblers and underworld associates. Actual meetings between the suspects were secretly filmed and aired in a six-part series. The investigative reporter was John Camp and the program was produced by David Choate.

The second series, "Finders Keepers, Losers Weepers," tested the honesty of the south Florida police force. A station employee turned over a wallet containing \$12 and proper identification to various police personnel claiming that it had been found. The next day, the employee would call the police agency to see if the wallet had been turned in. Fortunately, in most cases, it had been, although there were instances where the money had been removed or it had not been returned at all. Brian Ross was the investigator reporter of this eight-part series and it was produced by Roger Burnham.

The third series, "Apathy or Fear," placed a trussed-up female employee of the station in a car, on a park bench or on the ground as though she had been mugged. A hidden camera recorded people's reactions as they passed the woman in distress. It was found that some people helped but the majority did not. The reporter then stopped the passers-by after they moved on and asked them why they had or had not helped the "victim." Carmel Cafiero was the investigative reporter and Roger Burnham also produced this nine-part series.

Gene Strul is the news director of WCKT, which is owned and operated by Sunbeam Television Corp. I know our colleagues will want to join me in extending our warmest congratulations on this fine achievement.

#### PROJECTING AMERICAN ART

#### HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, I insert in the RECORD the text of an editorial, "Projecting American Art," from the Washington Post of February 21, 1975.

I think both the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Dunlap Society are to be commended for this effort to provide a visual record of the most important buildings of the capital. The editorial follows.

#### PROJECTING AMERICAN ART

Modern American artists have become world leaders in painting, sculpture, music, dance and building. American "antiques" have become fashionable collectors' items. A growing number of museum exhibits and publications are devoted to all aspects of America's artistic development. Angry citizens everywhere rise to protect our architectural heritage from the wrecking balls and, in defeat, will at least rescue bits and pieces of old architectural ornaments from the ruins. Yet, as Dr. Bates Lowry, chairman of the art department of the University of Massachusetts has observed, "It is still easier for a teacher to show student views of Medieval churches in remote parts of Europe than to show them some of our own country's most significant buildings."

Dr. Lowry and a group of other notable scholars have therefore founded a new organization—the Dunlap Society—to change all this by developing new teaching aids, launching research into the history and development of various forms of American art and promoting its study throughout our education system, particularly in high schools. The new organization was named after William Dunlap, the first historian to take pride in and pay serious attention to American art when, in 1834, he published a two-volume book entitled "The Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in the United States." The teaching aids the Dunlap Society hopes to develop include micrographics, microfiche (which presents 90 slides on one sheet) and other visual and audio-visual devices which are inexpensive and are easily distributed. Initially the focus will be in aspects of American culture on which little research and documentation is now available, such as Black Art, Industrial Arts, Indian Art, Folk and Primitive Art, and the evolution of American building design and technology.

The first Dunlap Society project has just been funded by a \$50,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. It will develop a complete visual record of this city's most important buildings from the first architectural drawings through the various remodelings to their current appearance. Incredible as this may seem, a teacher today can present the story of the founding of our capital—including a discussion of the deliberations of Washington, Jefferson and Adams over the plan for the new city—only with great effort and at great expense. The original plan by L'Enfant is poorly reproduced. The sketches by Jefferson of what the White House and Capitol might look like are only little known. The drawings, prints and early photographs which show the changing design for the Capitol, Treasury, Mall, and White House are difficult for a teacher to acquire.

Dr. Lowry and the Dunlap Society's advisory council consider the visual documentation of the capital's history a model which they hope will inspire similar efforts elsewhere, and they are prepared to assist local



bicentennial committees record their own historic architecture and works of art. The hope is that the capital project will become the catalyst for a central archive of visual documentation of all aspects of American art for lively use in schools, museums and local art centers and on television.

We consider this program much needed and important. In fact, it is one of the most sensible and promising bicentennial projects we have heard of so far.

# A YOUNG CONSTITUENT'S VIEW OF THE COUNTRY'S PROBLEMS

**HON. JOHN F. SEIBERLING**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Speaker, during the last recess, I spent the week having meetings with constituents in my district, both private citizens and top officials in industry and labor unions, to obtain their views concerning the problems of our community, the tire industry, and the country as a whole.

One of the people whom I talked with was a young man named Stephen A. Walker, who had obviously done some very intensive thinking about many of the problems of our country and had some very constructive ideas about dealing with them. He had thought so deeply and had expressed himself so well that I suggested that he reduce his views to a written outline so that I could insert them into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Subsequently, Mr. Walker wrote me a letter in which he outlined his views on many of our problems. His letter speaks for itself and I hereby offer it for insertion in the RECORD:

CUYAHOGA FALLS, OHIO,  
February 14, 1975.

Congressman JOHN SEIBERLING,  
Fourth Floor Federal Building,  
Akron, Ohio.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN SEIBERLING: Yesterday I was in your office to see you and express my views on the economy and some possible solutions. You stated the fact that you were favorably impressed with my presentation and would like to have a copy to circulate among your colleagues. I promised to copy it and send it to you in a more readable form. Here it is and I most certainly hope that it may assist you and other legislators in solving some of the problems, inequities, and wrongs currently plaguing our country.

First, a short introduction is in order. My name is Steve Walker, I am 25, married, and employed as a conservationist with the Ohio Department of Natural Resources. I, as many others, am becoming more concerned daily about the apparent inability of our leaders to do anything about our current economic problems. The Administration's solutions are short-sighted, blame-fixation oriented, and economically and environmentally unsound. I propose the following solutions:

1. No more money to Southeast Asia.
2. Bring the troops home from Europe.
3. No more Turkish opium blackmail.
4. No more arms to Israel and the Arab nations.
5. End all foreign aid except disaster and food relief; and rearrange the priorities on these.
6. Highway funds should be diverted to

developing mass transit systems, and these should be built upon existing right-of-ways.

7. Comprehensive, environmentally sound, nationwide, land-use planning and zoning.

8. Clean up wasteful and useless Federal spending. For example—

(a) No more "tricycle investigations."

(b) Abolish wasteful, harmful programs such as the Army Corps of Engineers.

9. Less government and taxes, government should only serve to accomplish what the people cannot do for themselves.

10. No more tax-subsidized grain deals or merchant marine deals which benefit only the interests of "Big Labor and Big Business."

11. No more military overkill plans.

12. Revise outdated and restrictive Interstate Commerce Laws.

13. Alternate plans to the subsidies of Lockheed, Penn-Central, etc.

14. Put food and other commodities back on the free-market and end or restrict the subsidies.

15. Bottle and can deposit laws, and other laws or tax incentives to encourage the recycling of our resources.

16. Education of the American public on our future situation and realities. This must include the following points—

(a) Present known oil reserves and the present rate of consumption leave us with only enough oil to last the next 30 years.

(b) Alaskan reserves are minimal.

(c) Changing our lifestyle is a necessity, and can no longer be avoided.

(d) End our oil imports to force this. We did without Arab oil last year, we can continue to do so.

(e) End long store hours, advertisement lighting, many other frills.

These ideas should do two things—cut our deficit and pump money into the American economy. Also they could put a halt to our wasteful use of our resources. Our environment cannot be sacrificed for the economy. Our economic health now and in the future depends on our conservation practices and the wise use of our natural resources. It is short-sighted and selfish to look at our economy any other way. We must plan now for our future and to maintain the quality of life. To this goal and to provide jobs to the unemployed of varying degrees of skill, I offer the following suggestions:

1. No more dams and highways, instead we need—

(a) Tertiary sewage treatment facilities across the nation.

(b) Air pollution controls and incentives to industry for them.

(c) Low cost loans for inner-city home-steads, home repair, etc.

(d) Incentives and encouragement for inner-city industrial growth.

(e) Build, plan parks and recreation areas across the nation.

(f) Garbage incinerators to supply energy to cities.

(g) A public works program to clean up America and improve the environment.

(h) Mass transit systems, in and between population centers, in conjunction with city and land-use planning.

2. Do not mine shale oils until the environmental problems are solved.

3. Strong strip mine control laws.

4. Tax incentives or laws to pressure oil companies to research new sources of energy such as—fusion, solar, geothermal, tides. For example: Allow the oil companies to keep the oil depletion allowance only on the condition that this money is spent on researching ways to harness the above sources of energy.

There is much more than I could say on the problems of our economy and environment, but this should suffice as a summary. It is high time that our government started to pay attention to the problems of this country and ended its position as world

policeman and provider. We, the taxpayers, are sick and tired of pouring our hard-earned tax dollars down every foreign drain the Federal government can find. Let's get our own house in order first instead of trying to force our system down everyone else's throat. That sort of attitude makes us no better than the Russians. If ours is the best system, then let's get to work on making it work for us. As it is with the problems we have now, others look at us and wonder why they should change. The impetus and leadership must come from those elected to do the job. In talking to many people I find that the distrust and lack of confidence in our elected officials is greater than I have ever known. The only way to change this sad outlook is for our leaders to start making the gut decisions that need to be made and to tell the big money interests that their reign of power is over.

Thanks in advance from a concerned citizen.

Sincerely,

STEPHEN A. WALKER.

P.S.—I'll be glad to do what I can to help.

JOHN W. BYRNES

**HON. ROBERT J. CORNELL**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. CORNELL. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced legislation which would name the Federal building at 325 East Walnut Street in Green Bay, Wis., after a former Member of this House, the Honorable John W. Byrnes.

I am joined in the introduction of this bill by Mr. ZABLOCKI, Mr. REUSS, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. STEIGER, Mr. ASPIN, and Mr. KASTEN of the Wisconsin delegation.

As you know, John Byrnes served with distinction in this House for 28 years as the representative of my Eighth Congressional District of Wisconsin. For the last 10 years prior to his retirement, Mr. Byrnes was the ranking minority member on the Ways and Means Committee.

My Wisconsin colleagues and I feel that the naming of this Federal building in honor of Mr. Byrnes is a fitting tribute for his years of service in this body. May I point out the naming of a Federal building after a former Member of this House, even a sitting Member, is not without precedent. I approve of such a practice on rare occasions in due recognition of deserving individuals. Why should we wait until we entomb before we enshrine?

My sponsorship of this measure is not entirely altruistic. If it had not been for the popularity of John Byrnes, I would probably not be here today. As chairman of the Eighth Congressional District Democratic organization of Wisconsin, it was so difficult to get a suitable candidate to challenge Mr. Byrnes that I finally decided to have my name placed on the ballot. My presence here today 4 years later is a consequence of that decision of desperation.

Mr. Byrnes may not be of my political persuasion, but as those Members who were honored to serve with him know, he represents the type of dedicated public servant who has unsparingly contributed

his talents in behalf of his district, his State, and his country.

## VIETNAM DEBATE: THE REFUGEES

### HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, for the information of the Members, I would like to submit for the RECORD the following UPI dispatch from South Vietnam concerning the refugees who have been uprooted by the latest war developments. At the heart of the entire debate is the fate of these human beings and I believe this story from the March 23 Pittsburgh Press provides excellent information:

**VIETS FLOOD ESCAPE ROUTE TO DANANG—HUMAN WAVE RIDING "ANYTHING THAT ROLLS" TO FLEE RED ATTACK**

NAM O, VIETNAM.—As far as the eye can see Hue's human column of refugees—on foot and on everything that can roll—snakes its way from the Hai Van pass to this bridge hamlet.

The refugees from the proud imperial capital are trying to make the six more miles to Da Nang and the dubious refuge and comfort of a sports stadium, a jam-packed school building, or a quiet alley.

#### REDS FEARED

They say they have fled their homes, their roots, their graceful old city 50 miles north not because they fear war but because they fear the Communists.

They know both from the 1968 and 1972 offensives. Shells, bombs, bullets and death.

They fear and run from the thought of being marched out to dig a shallow grave which they will then fill, the fate of 3,000 Hue residents in the mass killing by Communists during the Tet offensive.

Militiamen Ba, pulling his battered wooden cart, has been on the road for two days. He is one of a quarter-million who have voted with their feet.

North of this sandy seaside hamlet the column gushes down from the mountainous Hai Van pass. South, past the bridge toward Da Nang and safety they are backed up in a six-mile traffic jam.

The incredible convoy moves on cars, Jeeps, trucks, buses, motorbikes, bicycles, pushcarts—anything that rolls. Everybody that walks moves along with the vehicles.

#### ALL BELONGINGS

Alternately walking and riding on Ba's wooden cart are Ba's mother, his wife, six children, half a dozen chickens. They carry what ever they can of the small treasures of a poor family. Ba said he hoped to find other relatives who fled Hue before and after his little group departed.

Another refugee family is squeezed with all their belongings atop a small truck of uncertain make and vintage. It took them 22 hours to reach Nam O from Hue.

Those lucky enough to find something to ride in are being charged \$135—about three months' salary for a middle-level bureaucrat.

An old man in the packed little truck inadvertently drops a lighted cigarette on an oily rag below his feet. Flames leap up.

A family hurls mattresses, clothing, pots and pans, a piece of bedroom furniture to the ground. Their prize pigs scream and run. Chickens and ducks scatter in all directions.

Across the highway on a hillock stands a gleaming 60-foot-high Buddha erected by grateful refugees from the 1968 Hue Tet offensive holocaust.

The Buddha smiles serenely on a quarter-million heartbreaks.

White rocks etched into the green lawn at the foot of the statue pick out the words of the final irony:

"Welcome travelers."

## FOOD DAY 1975

### HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, more than 40 of our colleagues have joined me in introducing House Joint Resolution 304 to declare April 17 National Food Day. This will be a day to focus national attention on the need for a meaningful food policy and dedication to the goal of insuring that everyone is well-fed.

Students and professors at colleges and universities are organizing teach-ins; poverty groups will be publicizing food stamps; consumer groups will be having conferences on food prices and monopolies; radio and television broadcasters are planning special programs.

The Food Day project has just released its Citizens' Food Policy, a statement of goals it advocates in domestic and international food policy.

Emphasizing corporate regulation, the Citizens' Food Policy calls for immediate antitrust actions against existing monopolies in the food industry; price supports to insure adequate income for the small farmer; the establishment of revolving credit funds to create food cooperatives from farm to store; and the imposition of a cooling-off period before former Government officials may join a regulated industry, such as the food industry.

The Food Day project also seeks economic incentives for poor countries to increase production and marketing of their own goods; the formation of a "world food security system," including international grain reserves; and the monitoring of American food aid to insure it is extended primarily to needy nations.

Mr. Speaker, I am inserting the Citizens' Food Policy in the RECORD at this point:

#### CITIZENS FOOD POLICY

The Citizens Food Policy places human need before corporate profit and recognizes that an adequate diet is a basic right of every individual.

#### I. NATIONAL POLICY

American food policy reflects disparate political pressures more than careful thought and planning. These pressures are usually wielded by multi-billion dollar, global corporations. Our current "food policy" consists of such elements as inadequate government control over giant food companies, a poorly publicized food stamp program, uncontrolled TV advertising that induces small children to buy foods that are bad for their health, and no nutrition education whatsoever. The Federal government must articulate a comprehensive national food policy, covering agricultural production, nutrition education, and aid to needy nations.

1. Every American should have a guaranteed adequate income to insure access to a nutritionally adequate diet. Until this is a

reality, all federal food assistance programs—such as food stamps, school lunch, school breakfast, food for day care centers, and meals for the elderly—should be fully funded and implemented.

2. High prices, low quality, and reduced variety are due in part to monopoly and oligopoly in the food industry. Immediate anti-trust actions should be taken by the Justice Department and Federal Trade Commission to end existing monopolies in the food industry. Future problems should be avoided by laws limiting the size of corporations and the percentage of the market that they control.

3. The family farmer should be protected by laws restricting corporate involvement in farming and by price support programs progressively structured to assure adequate income for small farmers, but not to allow undue benefits for large farmers.

4. A major nutrition education effort, making full use of TV, radio, and other media, should encourage the public to eat a balanced diet based to a large extent on whole grains, vegetables, nuts, low-fat dairy products, poultry, grass-fed beef, and fruit, and to reduce their intake of fat, sugar and cholesterol.

5. Nourishing food should be easily accessible, whether in a country grocery store, a city supermarket, a fast-food restaurant or a vending machine.

6. The potential for conflicts of interest in FDA, USDA, and other agencies that regulate food should be minimized by (1) forbidding employees to join a regulated industry after leaving the agency until a substantial period of time has elapsed; and (2) balancing former industry people in government agencies with persons who have worked with pro-consumer groups.

7. Agricultural research, particularly at land grant colleges, should develop technology to assist small-scale farmers and to breed more nutritious crops and livestock. The agricultural extension services should focus their efforts on disseminating the results of this research.

8. Energy conservation measures should be promoted throughout the food industry. Farmers should be judicious and frugal in their use of pesticides, herbicides, fertilizer and fuel. Regional markets should be emphasized to save on transportation costs.

9. Consumer interests should be equitably represented on state and federal boards that help determine production levels, quality standards and prices of certain foods.

10. The medical community should focus its efforts on implementing the findings of current nutrition research, which show strong connections between diet and obesity, heart disease, dental caries and other health problems.

11. Federal and State governments should have revolving credit funds earmarked for setting up food production, processing, distributing and retailing cooperatives.

#### II. INTERNATIONAL POLICY

Americans comprise only five percent of the world's population, but consume a disproportionate thirty percent of the world's resources. The following policy recognizes that any commitment to end poverty and hunger must reflect a desire to attain social justice. The present food crisis will not be eliminated solely by growing more food, controlling population, or using energy intensive agricultural methods throughout the world. No end to human misery is possible until political power and economic wealth are controlled not by the few, but by the majority.

1. The United States must commit itself to the elimination of world hunger. Because such a commitment should be based on an equitable distribution of the world's wealth, our government must take the following steps to insure that poor countries control their own resources:



(a) cease supporting those governments that keep their people from enjoying the benefits of their nation's resources.

(b) insure fairer trade measures for developing countries by guaranteeing economic incentives to poor countries for increased manufacture and marketing of their goods.

(c) prevent devaluation of the resources of poor countries by curbing inflation in the United States.

(d) regulate more strictly the overseas activities of American multinational corporations.

(e) encourage a change in the life-style of Americans from one of overconsumption to one of conservation.

2. Development assistance should be provided to nations to improve their own production, storage and distribution of food. Agricultural self-sufficiency should be encouraged by promoting decentralized, labor-intensive farming, land reform, farm cooperatives, and access to credit for small-scale farmers.

3. The United States should use its influence to encourage the establishment of a world food security system that includes a grain reserve to insure stable prices for producers and an adequate supply of grain for the world's needs.

4. Food assistance must be extended to the neediest nations. This aid should be closely monitored by Congress in order to certify that it is being used primarily for humanitarian rather than political purposes.

Mr. Speaker, the following organizations have endorsed the Citizens Food Policy: The Center for Science in the Public Interest, Consumer Federation of America, The Children's Foundation, Food Research and Action Center, National Consumer Congress and the National Consumers League.

**MR. EGON J. GERSON, OF NORTH-BROOK, TO RECEIVE THE RED CROSS CERTIFICATE OF MERIT**

**HON. ABNER J. MIKVA**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. MIKVA. Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate Mr. Egon J. Gerson of Northbrook, Ill. Mr. Gerson has been named to receive the Red Cross Certificate of Merit which is the highest award given by the American National Red Cross for saving a life by using the skills and knowledge learned in Red Cross training.

In December of 1973, Mr. Gerson was on ski patrol duty when a skier suffered a seizure and was brought to the patrol room. Mr. Gerson immediately administered mouth-to-mouth resuscitation to the unconscious victim, continuing until the young woman resumed breathing. Several times Mr. Gerson had to begin the treatment again as the victim stopped breathing. He continued until an ambulance arrived to transport the woman to a hospital, where she recovered completely. The attending physician stated that without doubt, Mr. Gerson's use of his skills and knowledge had saved the victim's life.

Mr. Gerson's ability to think quickly and calmly and to apply his Red Cross training to a critical situation reflect the

special qualities of a person who has readied himself to aid others whose lives are in danger. As the Red Cross said, his action "exemplifies the highest ideals of the concern of one human being for another who is in distress." Such is the stuff of real humanity, and I am proud to claim Mr. Gerson as a resident of the 10th District of Illinois.

**WILSON BOWERS CAN TAKE PRIDE IN OFFSPRING**

**HON. JOHN J. FLYNT, JR.**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Speaker, Johnny Brown, sports editor, has written an article for the Newnan Times Herald on the L. W. Bowers family of Moreland, Ga. This article is especially important to me because I have known this family for many years. Each member of the family has contributed significantly to his own community and to our country. I submit this article to my colleagues as a fine example of the strength that comes from working and living together as a family. The article follows:

**WILSON BOWERS CAN TAKE PRIDE IN OFFSPRING**

While covering the East Coweta girls' basketball team in Macon last Monday, I had the occasion to sit and talk a spell with Harley Bowers, Sports Editor of the Macon Telegraph. Harley is a native of Coweta county and is recognized as one of the top sports journalists in the state. He covers a wide area in the Middle Georgia mecca of Macon and plays a big part in the advancement of athletics for that entire region. When I returned home that night I started thinking of the Bowers boys and how very proud their parents must be after having raised three fine offspring.

I'm speaking of L. W. Bowers of Moreland. Wilson and his wife, I'm sure, made many sacrifices during their lifetime in raising their three boys. Like most parents they probably had their anxious moments and their frustrations. How wonderful it must be for them now to look back—then cast their eyes upward and say, "thank God they turned out the way they did and it was all worth it."

This is not meant to single out Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Bowers for they are like so many parents today—working hard for their children and wondering how it will all turn out. It's not easy to raise children today and even the best laid plans can go astray. The family unit is not as strong today as in past years—maybe it's the television tube or the hectic day to day struggle to survive. Anyhow, it's good to look back on the seeds planted and harvested by Mr. and Mrs. Bowers years ago and observe the fruits of their labor. Wilson, a man who laughs a lot and enjoys life, proudly tells you of the 11 grandchildren and one great-grandson that occupy front and center stage in their lives now.

As mentioned above, Harley is firmly established as a major sports journalist having served in Albany and now Macon. David has been with the FBI and will soon retire after 25 years service. He is in Washington. Larry is in Atlanta and heads up sales for a big heating and air conditioning firm. Back when it was difficult to send a child to college—all three of the Bowers children got all the education they wanted.

Their parents, I'm sure, found it difficult at times but today they must look back with

pride in their accomplishments. This paragraph has very little to do with sports but I hope you will spare me the few lines to congratulate a happy couple in Moreland—or is it Bexton, Georgia.

**SPOTLIGHT ON THE FLAG**

**HON. GERRY E. STUDDS**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, the Massachusetts State Senate and the Massachusetts House of Representatives have both approved a resolution urging every city and town hall and the Capitol of the Commonwealth to spotlight the American flag with a guiding light of hope for peace and unity, from dusk to dawn, as a symbol of our new national spirit for the bicentennial year of 1976. This idea was originated by Mr. Joseph Theodore of New Bedford, Mass., and has been strongly supported by American Legion posts throughout the State. I believe that the text of this resolution will be of great interest to my colleagues:

Resolutions relative to the illumination of the flag of the United States of America at the state house and city and town halls as a symbol of the new spirit for nineteen hundred and seventy-six

Whereas, Throughout the history of the United States, the Stars and Stripes has served as a unifying force for all Americans; and

Whereas, In 1812, "Old Glory" was then flying through the night—a sight that inspired Francis Scott Key to write the "Star-Spangled Banner"; and

Whereas, During World War I, requests were received from all over the country urging that the United States flag be flown continuously over our National Capitol, as it does now; and

Whereas, During the Vietnam War, our State Capitol was the first State Capitol in the nation to fly our state flag and American flag day and night as a special tribute to our fighting men who were then suffering untold pain and agony; and

Whereas, We believe that today the United States needs a symbolic action capable of uplifting and uniting all Americans; and

Whereas, This uniting up-lifting action should be a common act in every City Hall, Town Hall and our State Capitol with the illumination of our flag from dusk to dawn, with a perpetual light of hope for peace and unity; and

Whereas, This coast-to-coast and border-to-border ocean of light surrounding "Old Glory" shall be a heartwarming reminder to every American that the root of American integrity and American initiative grows deeper and stronger as we approach our nation's Two Hundredth Birthday; and

Whereas, Every American shall feel inspired to join this crusade of lighting up "Old Glory" as a sign of faith in the immortality of American honor and American greatness; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the General Court of Massachusetts endorses these resolutions and urges that every City and Town Hall and Capitol of the Commonwealth spotlight "Old Glory" with a guiding light of hope for peace and unity, from dusk to dawn; and be it further

Resolved, That this unique and inspiring example may be symbolic of our new spirit for nineteen hundred and seventy-six.

## ALL SAINTS CHAMPIONS AGAIN

## HON. BOB TRAXLER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. Speaker, for the second year in a row All Saints High School of Bay City, Mich., has captured the State Class C basketball championship. A school of only 672 students, the Cougars defeated Cassopolis 79 to 69 to win the title and put the finishing touch on their second straight 27-and-1 season.

Their two championships and near-perfect records for the last two seasons are particularly impressive because the Cougars regularly play much larger high schools that compete in the class A and B divisions.

Their consistent "David and Goliath" victories are the work of a 23-year veteran coach, a squad that lives to play basketball and a dedicated student body and fans who pack the Cougars fieldhouse for home games and follow their team across the State.

A great deal of the credit must go to their Coach Russell "Lefty" Franz, a man dedicated to teaching his players the true meaning of sportsmanship, who has lead the team to 340 victories against 122 losses in the 23 years he has coached basketball at the school.

Leading the team to its victory before a capacity crowd of 13,609 at the University of Michigan's Crisler Arena was senior Billy Harris, who pumped in 36 points to break a class C championship game scoring record he set in last year's championship game when he scored 33 points as the school won its first title ever.

Harris, a 6-2 all-State guard, led the Cougars to their victory only days after suffering a painful injury to his shooting hand in a quarterfinal game against White Cloud.

Harris, whose performance was called "superb" by a sports writer for the Bay City Times, consistently scored critical baskets, made crucial rebounds, and provided a settling influence on the Cougars to single-handedly rally them from an eight-point deficit in the first quarter, pulled them ahead by nine at the half, and never allowed Cassopolis to get closer than five points after that.

Wayne Sevilla was another vital factor as he came off the bench to score 14 points. Besides Harris and Sevilla, the game was the last for senior starters Gary Rasdorf, Ron Morse, Tim Trepkowski, and Joe Sasiela.

Aiding in the victory was a highly partisan Bay City crowd which has followed the Cougars across the State and packed the All Saints Fieldhouse for home games.

The team received a hero's welcome at the city limits after driving the 80 miles from Ann Arbor and a celebration was held for them at St. Joseph's gymnasium.

It is the kind of dedication by Coach Franz, the team and students, and ever-loyal fans which speaks well for the future of America.

All of Bay City is very proud of team-

players Gary Rasdorf, Tom Debo, Mark Holka, Mike Nutt, Tim Trepkowski, Craig Learman, Ron Morse, Jeff Szczepanski, Wayne Sevilla, Bill Harris, Jim Walsh, Joe Sasiela, Gary Socia, Greg Heme, Jim Dominowski, and Head Coach Russell "Lefty" Franz and Assistant Coach Jim Deming.

All Saints victory is an example that we, as Americans, can solve our problems and make America an even greater nation if we have the desire to work hard enough.

## TRADITIONS OF EDITIONS

## HON. ED JONES

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. JONES of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take the opportunity today to pay tribute to the Memphis, Tenn., Press-Scimitar, and to all of those who work daily to put out an outstanding newspaper.

The following article marks the occasion of the Press-Scimitar's annual party of its 25-year club. The club is made up of the Press-Scimitar employees who have at least 25 years of service with the paper. Ewing Johnson, chief editorial writer for the paper, received a pin denoting 40 years with the paper. Frank Reid, Joe C. Stamps, and Robert Steed received their 25-year pins and membership in the club.

The Press-Scimitar, in its 95th year of publication, is a Scripps-Howard newspaper. I have read the Press-Scimitar for many years, and appreciate the hard and tireless work of the many outstanding journalists who make a good newspaper possible.

At this time, I would like to insert in the RECORD, the text of the article, which appeared on March 24, 1975:

## TRADITIONS OF EDITIONS

More than 8,781 years of work for Memphis Publishing Co. was honored by members of the firm's 25-year club at the group's annual party held in the company's second floor auditorium.

For many of the employees, yesterday's gathering marked their first meeting with the publishing company's new business manager, Joseph R. Williams.

Williams assumed the position in February after W. Frank (Red) Aycock retired from the post.

Aycock, who initiated the 25-year club that now has 255 employees and retired workers as members, took the opportunity to introduce Williams to those in attendance.

Aycock said Williams was a third generation newspaperman. "His hands were smeared with printing ink at a very early age," he said.

Williams introduced 10 new members under his jurisdiction to the club and presented nine other workers with pins signifying a change of length of service brackets.

Charles H. Schneider, editor of The Press-Scimitar, introduced four member of this paper's staff joining the club.

They were Roy B. Hamilton, county-state reporter, and Frank H. Reid, Joe C. Stamps and Robert H. Steed, all in the composing room.

Schneider also cited three with long years

of service receiving new pins for completion of five additional years of work. Ewing Johnson, chief editorial writer for the paper, received a 40-year pin. Eldon F. Roark, Strolling columnist, and Luther W. Southworth, news editor, received 50-year pins.

"This is a joyous occasion and I'm glad to be part of it," Schneider said.

Other Memphis Publishing Co. employees to receive 25-year pins included Jessie Bradford, building; Artie G. Cox, circulation; Ernest Dunlap, transportation; Irene Gray, building; Richard E. Hall, circulation; Clifford Huffman, local advertising; Dallas J. Robinson, pressroom; Ernest H. Rolan, stereotype; Thomas E. Roseberry, mailroom, and Durwood Wilbourn, pressroom.

Gordon Hanna, editor of the Commercial Appeal, presented a 25-year pin and certificate to William B. Clark of the paper's composing room.

He also presented a 45-year pin to Eugene Rutland, director of the Newspaper in the Classroom program; a 30-year pin to Guy Northrup, editorial page editor of the Commercial Appeal. Other editorial department employees recognized for 25 years of service were Morris R. Cunningham, John Knott, John Wilbourn and Emmett Maum.

Nine other publishing company employees were honored for additional years of service, including Daniel Hanson, local advertising; J. T. King, L. T. Marbury, Louis F. Aeschlieman and O. D. Harrell, pressroom; H. G. Fleet Jr., job shop; O. Fletcher Leake Jr., circulation; Christine Shelton, advertising, and Theo Couch, who recently retired as office manager.

## PANAMA CANAL VITAL TO U.S. INTEREST

## HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, once again we are being told by the State Department that the United States will soon give up its rights and duties in the Panama Canal Zone. This includes, of course, the operation and ownership of the canal itself.

According to the February 28, 1975, edition of the Los Angeles Times, Assistant Secretary of State William D. Rogers has stated that the United States is prepared to recognize full Panamanian sovereignty over the canal.

If the United States does so, I believe we will be making a terrible and irrevocable mistake.

In recent years, some 70 percent of the tonnage passing through the canal has had its origin or its destination in the United States. Stated another way, 16 percent of our total imports and exports must pass through the canal.

Since the canal opened, the United States has maintained and operated it to the benefit of all seafaring nations. In fact, all nations which conduct any foreign commerce have benefited from the fair tolls and service the United States provides.

Any disruption of commerce through the canal would have disastrous effects upon our merchant marine and our international commerce.

Additionally, the canal has strategic military importance in the movement of our naval forces.



In order to operate and maintain the canal, the United States maintains a narrow strip of land on each of its banks. The Canal Zone is vital to the security and maintenance of the canal itself.

Certainly, Panama's feelings of injured sovereignty can be understood, since the country is—on paper, at least—divided by the zone. However, there are no restrictions on the movements of Panamanians through the zone.

Continued uninterrupted operation of the canal is vital to the interests of the United States, and to world commerce as well.

Our operation of the Panama Canal is not a case of U.S. colonialism, as some would have us believe.

Instead, it is a case of the United States protecting her own best interests, as well as those of a large part of the international community as well.

REMARKS OF HON. LOUIS FREY, JR.  
ON INTRODUCTION OF LICENSE  
RENEWAL LEGISLATION

**HON. LOUIS FREY, JR.**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. FREY. Mr. Speaker, despite the efforts of many Members of Congress, the broadcast license renewal problem has not yet been solved.

You will recall that the House spent months in the 93d Congress, under the most able leadership of our Communications Subcommittee Chairman TORBERT MACDONALD, developing a license renewal bill. Our committee efforts were overwhelmingly endorsed by the whole House, and the Senate also passed a license renewal bill, though it differed in some significant provisions with our legislation. Unfortunately, disputes among supporters of these bills and conferees made it impossible to hold a successful conference in the busy closing days of the session.

Our mandate to resolve this issue is still pressing. Inconsistent actions of the courts, the FCC, and others, over the past few years have confused the standards by which broadcasters are judged at renewal time. And the public still needs a license renewal process which provides, first, the stability broadcasters need to plan and invest in quality programming, second, the incentives to excel and, third, the freedom from the unneeded bureaucratic paperwork burdens now imposed by the Government on licensees.

I am introducing a license renewal bill today which can help us attain such objectives. This legislation lifts the Government paperwork burden from especially the smaller broadcaster, authorizes the FCC to institute "short form" renewal procedures for appropriate licensees, and clarifies the criterion used to judge the broadcaster at renewal time. In addition, my bill gives the FCC authority to extend the license term from 3 years to 5 years, if the Commission determines it is in the public interest to do so. The Commission also retains the authority to set different license term lengths—up to

5 years—and varying ascertainment procedures for radio and television and for different types of broadcasters. Finally, this legislation allows appeals from FCC decisions or orders to be brought in the U.S. court of appeals in the circuit where the broadcast station is located instead of only in the District of Columbia, U.S. Court of Appeals.

Such legislation can significantly improve our broadcast license renewal process, and can stimulate the vitally needed debate on this issue. I urge you all to give this bill and the problem it addresses your most careful attention.

TRADE UNIONISTS VICTIMS IN  
CHILE

**HON. DONALD M. FRASER**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, a March 1, 1975, news story from the Guardian has been brought to my attention.

Vanya Walker-Leigh reports from Geneva that "the Chilean junta has admitted that 33 trade unionists have been executed or killed since the 1973 coup and that another 60 are in prison."

The Guardian story reports some of the information gathered by a three-person commission of inquiry the International Labor Office sent to Chile in December 1974. The information is not encouraging to those who see a free trade union movement as critical to any free society. The junta's stifling of labor organizations is another clear sign that the junta's plans for Chile do not include liberty and freedom.

The news report follows:

CHILEAN JUNTA ADMITS KILLINGS

(By Vanya Walker-Leigh)

GENEVA, February 28.—The Chilean junta has admitted that 33 trade unionists have been executed or killed since the 1973 coup and that another 60 are in prison.

This information was supplied to a three-man commission of inquiry sent to Chile last December by the International Labour Office. The commission, led by a former President of Peru, Mr. Bustamante Rivero, obtained the figures after submission to the Chilean Government of a list of 110 trade unionists reported to have died and another 120 to have been arrested.

The commission's interim report states that these persons were executed or detained because they had taken part in armed clashes or constituted a threat to State security. But it goes on to emphasize that "a number of trade unionists who have been in custody for long periods, continue to be detained without trial and some are being released on condition that they leave the country. The lack of normal legal safeguards and procedures gives cause to fear that some trade unionists may have suffered abusive or unwarranted treatment or penalties. As a result, important sections of the movement have been crippled."

Apart from the dissolution of the single central organization of workers in September 1973, the Chilean Government admitted to the commission that trade union activity has been severely restricted by prohibiting meetings, elections of officers, the right to submit claims, to bargain collectively and to strike.

The commission noted substantial changes in the composition of executive committees of federations still existing, with the disappearance of organizations especially in agriculture and teaching.

Dismissals for "political activism" and "agitation" continue to take place in all sectors.

EEOC'S CHAIRMAN'S RESIGNATION

**HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Equal Opportunities, which has jurisdiction over the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and as one of the cosponsors of title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which created the EEOC, I am deeply concerned and interested in all matters affecting the effective operation of EEOC as a viable arm in equal employment efforts.

On March 18, 1975, Mr. John Powell, Chairman of the Commission, in a letter to President Ford resigned his chairmanship; he further indicated that effective April 30, 1975, he will resign as a Commissioner.

As a courtesy to the Members of Congress, I wish to share the following correspondence between Mr. Powell and the President relative to Mr. Powell's resignation:

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, D.C., March 19, 1975.

HON. JOHN H. POWELL, JR.,  
Chairman, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Washington, D.C.

DEAR JOHN: I have your letter dated March 18, and as you request, I accept your resignation as Chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, effective today, and your resignation as a Commissioner, effective April 30, 1975. I appreciate your willingness to stay on as a member of the Commission during the next month to assist in the orderly transfer of authority to the Acting Chairman and to provide a period of time in which a well-qualified nominee to replace you can be selected.

I want to take this opportunity to express my personal appreciation for your dedicated service to our Nation. Under your Chairmanship, the Commission has broken new ground, expanding the economic and social horizons of all our citizens. I know that this has been a particularly challenging time for the Commission, but your devotion to the goals of the Commission and to the present and future well-being of every American has not faltered. You have earned their thanks as well as my own.

As you depart the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, I want you to know that you take with you my very best wishes for every future happiness and success.

Sincerely,

GERALD R. FORD.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT  
OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION,  
Washington, D.C., March 18, 1975.

HON. GERALD R. FORD,

President,  
The White House,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: During the fifteen months that I have served as Chairman of this agency, it has been my privilege to participate in the ongoing effort to achieve equal employment opportunity for all Americans.

During this time substantial progress has been made in moving this Commission toward the efficiency, effectiveness and fairness that I know you want it to achieve. Unfortunately, this agency's problems have for too long been ignored. Despite this, recent commentary has focused upon superficialities. The underlying problems were addressed quite eloquently in a letter dated March 5, 1975, written by Clarence Mitchell to the Washington Post.

My interest in the problems falling within EEOC's mandate began long before December 28, 1973, the date upon which the commission designating me as chairman was executed. During the 1960's, for example, I served as Special Counsel to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and in 1963 I was one of many lobbying here in Washington for what eventually became the first comprehensive Civil Rights Act enacted during the Twentieth Century (the 1964 Civil Rights Act, as amended) of which Title VII is an integral part.

My colleagues on this Commission and the EEOC staff, many of whom have given outstanding support are justifiably proud of the many historic objectives achieved during my administration. These include the first industry-wide settlement obtained under Title VII.

As a result of these initiatives, there is a growing minority of thoughtful commentators who believe that EEOC has begun to show signs of becoming the effective law enforcement vehicle envisioned by Congress when Title VII was amended just a little less than three years ago.

Regrettably, this agency and particularly its present Chairman have become a focal point of controversy: controversy over the authority of this Office, controversy over whether progress such as that above-mentioned is, in fact, being made and controversy as to whether, in view of the continuing intense criticism, the public interest would be served by my continuing as the administrative head of this agency.

I recognize that the responsibility of this Office entails creating an atmosphere in which effective enforcement of Title VII can be achieved—a task involving striking a delicate balance between forcefulness and evenhandedness. I would like to continue to devote, in whatever way possible, my energies in the effort to strike that balance in an optimal fashion. I have, therefore, reluctantly decided to, and hereby tender my resignation as the Chairman of this Commission at your pleasure. In addition, I also hereby tender my resignation as a Member of this Commission, effective April 30, 1975.

I do this not because I agree with the intense criticism leveled against this Office and this agency. Rather, my resignation as Chairman is offered in the hope that the current controversy will cease. Attention must now be focused on the important job that remains before all of us.

As indicated above, I will in the few weeks remaining assist in providing the new head of this agency with whatever guidance I can to aid in giving this Commission the continuity of leadership it deserves. Moreover, you have my assurance that, as a Commissioner, I will continue to serve you, the Congress and the people to the best of my ability. You also have my commitment that the new Chairman will have my unqualified support in his or her effort to maintain the present momentum towards effective enforcement of Title VII.

Finally, Mr. President, I wish to again thank you for your many courtesies and for the generous support extended by you over the last several months. It has indeed been a privilege to serve in your Administration. In this regard, I am pleased that you share my concern that the efforts of this and other

agencies at the Federal, state and local level, will soon give rise to employment systems compatible with Title VII's mandate—that there be equal employment opportunity for all Americans.

Respectfully,

JOHN H. POWELL, JR.,  
Chairman.

# RESOLUTION TO DESIGNATE OCTOBER OF EACH YEAR AS NATIONAL FISH AND SEAFOOD MONTH

HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution to establish a national fish and seafood month.

The development of the fish and seafood industry in America parallels the development of this great Nation by the diverse people who came here to settle.

In view of this, what more appropriate time is there than now to salute our oldest industry and to take a sharp look at the requirements necessary to renew that industry to the benefit of our people, in particular, and to mankind, in general—a time when we seek to renew the spirit of the early days of our Nation through the celebration of our 200th anniversary.

As indicated, the fishing and processing industry in America long has provided a variety of assets to our Nation—to the economy through jobs and other fringe benefits and to the health of our people through a nutritious and enjoyable food source.

Quoting the National Marine Fisheries Service—NMFS:

Fish is a valuable and much enjoyed food in this country and throughout the world. Indeed, fish represents almost the ideal food for the U.S. dietary needs. It has an unusually high protein to calorie ratio, providing satisfaction and sound nutrition while contributing minimally to obesity, which is this country's major health problem. Its natural oil is high in polyunsaturates, and it is a useful source of several other important nutrients.

To illustrate the economic value of fishing and seafood processing, I turn again to quote from NMFS on commercial harvest and processing:

U.S. commercial fisheries are a vast and varied enterprise. In 1973, 2.33 billion pounds (1.06 million metric tons) of food fish, including shellfish, and 2.40 billion pounds (1.09 million metric tons) of industrial fish for fishmeal and petfood, etc., were landed by U.S. fishermen, for a total value of 907 million at dockside, approximately equivalent to \$2.81 billion on the retail market or 0.22 percent of the GNP . . .

Total employment including fishing, processing and wholesaling is more than 220,000, representing approximately 0.24 percent of the U.S. work force. This proportion is much higher in the many coastal towns . . .

In addition to the primary use of fish for human consumption, fish byproducts are utilized in the pet food industry and fish meal is used extensively as feed for poultry.

Despite these important contributions, fishing and its related industries in the United States have fallen on troubled times.

Ross Clouston, president of the National Fisheries Institute—NFI—recently noted:

There is no disputing the problem before us. The National Marine Fisheries Service recently has estimated that overfishing of herring, cod, flounder, mackerel, redfish, and tuna is evident in all five of the world's major fishing areas. To this list can be added the decline of stocks of haddock and halibut off our own coasts. On a world-wide basis, these over-fished stocks represent two-thirds of the total catch taken from the sea annually.

Thus, two points come clearly into focus: first, overfishing is worldwide; and second, the vast majority of the species we rely on as sources of protein are being affected.

In short, the fishing effort is too intensive and decimation of stocks is at hand. Man is currently taking a protein source which is infinitely renewable when properly managed, and making that renewability finite. If large, subsidized, foreign stern trawler fleets are allowed to persist up to 12 miles from our shores in fishing endeavors which are unmanaged by sound conservation and resource management principles, then the days of our domestic fishing industry, or indeed, of any fishery anywhere in the world so treated, are numbered.

The problem of overfished and decimated stocks cries out for a solution in the form of resource management.

Mr. Speaker, the committee which I have the honor to head—the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee—and our Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment now are taking a hard look at the various alternatives available to us in our attempt to solve this difficult problem for our oldest industry. We sincerely hope and trust that our efforts will be fruitful.

In addition, a number of other problems exist in the fishing and allied industries, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—NOAA—through NMFS is studying a variety of methods to help the industry. Late last year, NMFS drew up a kind of working paper or outline for the diverse elements of the Government, the industry, and the consuming public to review and help draw up a "National Fisheries Plan" for our Nation—a plan which is sorely needed.

As indicated in the resolution, the call for a "National Fisheries Plan" came from the President's Advisory Committee on Oceans and Atmosphere, which saw the need for urgent action in this area.

Our committee members are aware of all of these related problems and we propose to add our efforts toward a sound solution.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, we would like to say that we think the beginning of this concerted effort to assist our oldest industry in America is long past due, but we also are pleased to note that it comes at a time when the entire Nation seeks to renew the independence and the innovative spirit that made our Nation great—the time of our Bicentennial Celebration.



At this point, I insert a copy of the resolution in the RECORD:

#### JOINT RESOLUTION

To authorize and request the President to issue a proclamation designating the month of October 1975 and each succeeding October as "National Fish and Seafood Month."

Whereas, the fishing industry—and its related segments—is the oldest continuous industry in these 50 states; and

Whereas, fish and seafood provide a readily available protein resource for feeding Americans of all walks of life; and

Whereas, this rich protein resource could be a potent weapon in the war against world food problems; and

Whereas, the United States fishermen and their allies in the food industry produce more than five billion pounds of fish and shellfish annually to provide a major source of natural food to enrich each American's diet; and

Whereas, the total water resources surrounding and within the United States of America are capable of producing an even greater abundance of nutritious, wholesome seafood products; and

Whereas, the President's Advisory Committee on Oceans and Atmosphere—coincidentally with the nation's 200th birthday celebration—has recommended the launching of a National Fisheries Plan aimed at rehabilitating U.S. marine fisheries; and

Whereas, the nation's fishermen and seafood processors consist of a large group of independent businessmen who represent the best in the American tradition of individual endeavor in their goal of producing food for the American people and the world's hungry; and

Whereas, it is appropriate to honor the nation's oldest industry while saluting the 200th anniversary of this nation; be it

Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That the President is authorized to issue a proclamation designating the month of October, 1975, and each succeeding month of October following as "National Fish and Seafood Month" and calling upon the people of these United States and interested groups and organizations to observe such month with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

#### THE 57TH ANNIVERSARY OF BYELORUSSIAN INDEPENDENCE

#### HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 25, 1975

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take the time to remind my colleagues that yesterday marked the 57th anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the Byelorussian Democratic Republic. This was a proud and vibrant nation which now suffers under the yoke of tyranny of the Soviet Union.

It is very popular to speak of détente in this day and age. While we certainly must continue to seek an easing of international tensions, we must not forget that there are many in the world who do not enjoy the fruits of freedom and are not accorded the basic human freedoms.

I call upon my colleagues to join me in commemorating the Byelorussian proclamation of independence. Let us not forget these proud people.

#### IN MEMORIAM TO THE HONORABLE JOHN TROMMELEN, BELOVED MAYOR, DISTINGUISHED STATESMAN, AND GREAT AMERICAN

#### HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, March 4, 1975, the chief executive officer of the borough of Prospect Park, the Honorable John Trommelen, at the young age of 65 years, passed away, leaving behind a grief-stricken family and citizenry who loved him very dearly for his lifetime of unselfish devotion and dedication on their behalf. I know you will want to join with me in extending our most sincere condolences to his wife, the former Bertha Heerema; three sons, William and Ronald of Prospect Park, N.J. and Edward of Wayne, N.J.; two daughters, Mrs. Janet Scarso of North Haledon, N.J. and Mrs. Joyce Mautone of Haledon, N.J.; two sisters, Mrs. Marie De Ruiter of Haledon, N.J., and Mrs. Agnes Mable of California; three brothers, Walter of Belvidere, N.J., Marinus of Paterson, N.J., and Peter of Haledon, N.J. and five grandchildren.

Mayor Trommelen was one of the most outstanding town administrators in our Nation. For the past quarter of a century he was in the vanguard of government service in seeking the rebuilding of our cities and the preservation and enhancement of our country's resources as a member of the governing body of the borough of Prospect Park. He was elected councilman in 1950 and was first installed as mayor on January 1, 1969, for a 2-year term, followed by his reelection to a 4-year term in November 1974.

In our community he will always be remembered for his exemplary leadership and his energetic pursuit of optimum public service for all of the people in his quest for quality in the way of life for each and every citizen. Prior to joining the borough council, Mayor John served 13 years on the board of education. He was a member of the first department for 32 years and served with distinction and honor as fire chief for three terms. For 23 years he was secretary of the Prospect Park Firemen's Relief Association and 14 years as director of the civil defense agency.

Mr. Speaker, in tribute to the mayor's outstanding public service to our community I would like to insert at this point in our historic journal of Congress a copy of the resolution adopted by the governing body of the borough of Prospect Park memorializing his leadership efforts on behalf of the community. The formal resolution is as follows:

#### RESOLUTION OF THE BOROUGH OF PROSPECT PARK, N.J.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst our fellow citizen John Trommelen, and,

Whereas, he has faithfully and conscientiously served the Borough of Prospect Park for many years as its Mayor, and as a Councilman, and also as a member of the Volun-

teer Fire Department, and has given freely of his time and energy in all matters pertaining to the welfare of our Borough and community, and

Whereas, his passing is a great loss to all of us,

Now, therefore, be it resolved that this Board on behalf of all the citizens of the Borough of Prospect Park, make this public expression of its deep feeling of loss and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family of the late John Trommelen.

Be it further resolved that this resolution be spread in full on the minutes of this Board and a copy thereof be sent to the family of our late fellow citizen, John Trommelen.

Mr. Speaker, we can indeed honor John today for he has served our country and our people well with valor and sincerity of purpose as the mayor of this elected board of officials. His many, many accomplishments and good works during his lifetime have truly enriched our community, State and Nation. The world has been a better place because he made a difference when he walked here with us. By his deeds, he serves as an inspiration to all of us, young and adults alike; by his friendship, he has left a warmth of goodwill and brotherhood. It is my privilege and honor to have been numbered amongst his many, many friends.

I ask you and our colleagues here in the Congress to join with me now in silent prayer to the memory of a leader among men and a great American. May his wife Bertha and his family soon find abiding comfort in the faith that God has given them and in the knowledge that John is now under His eternal care. May he rest in peace.

#### FUNDING FOR EDUCATION PROGRAMS CONSOLIDATED UNDER PUBLIC LAW 93-380

#### HON. ALBERT H. QUIE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, approximately 20 small States are concerned about the reduced funding levels projected by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare under title IV of Public Law 93-380. This title consolidates library resources, institutional equipment, and guidance and counseling programs in one section and educational innovation and support of the dropout prevention, health and nutrition, and State education agencies in another section.

The chairman of the Education and Labor Committee and I agree that there was no intention to reduce small State allocations in the way which occurred under the new legislation. The problem arises primarily because the small State minimum contained in title III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act was not transferred to the new law.

The effect in fiscal year 1976 is not nearly as great as in fiscal year 1977. This is due to the fact that half of the funds will be allocated under the old formulas in fiscal year 1976.

Chairman PERKINS and I are interested in correcting this problem by possibly including an amendment in the bill amending the Vocational Education Act, but under the rules of the House, the amendment could not take effect until fiscal year 1977 at the earliest.

# FOREIGN POLICY AND THE AMERICAN CITIZEN

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of our colleagues a recent editorial from the highly respected Spanish language newspaper *Diario Las Americas* concerning the importance of citizen awareness in our system of government, especially in the realm of international relations. As a person closely involved in the reduction of citizen apathy in foreign affairs, the distinguished editor, Horacio Aguirre, makes important points on the role of popular input in the decisionmaking process.

The subject is not controversial, yet it is of central importance to the proper functioning of our democracy. The voice of the people which speaks in elections should be one which is well informed; and I believe that the interest and involvement of citizens based on the information they receive is the proper fulfillment of the principle of majority rule by the people in all aspects of our Government, foreign and domestic.

The editorial expands upon these ideas, and I urge our colleagues to consider its message.

Here follows "Foreign Policy and the American Citizen" from *Diario Las Americas*:

## FOREIGN POLICY AND THE AMERICAN CITIZEN

If democracy did not work in the United States of America, specially in matters of elections and referendums, it would not be so important that the American citizen be properly informed about what affects him from without. But as the United States is the first world power and here authorities are chosen in democratic elections, and public opinion exerts great influence on the national life, it is necessary that every citizen, in the measure possible in relation to his aptitude and activities, know what is happening in the rest of the world. And, above all, that he realize what is good and what is bad for his country.

Unfortunately, generally speaking, it can be said that although he possesses great resources of information, the American citizen does not have adequate formation, orientation, and knowledge on international policy and affairs in line with what he—as a citizen—in a way decides in his country.

If in the United States of America a governing elite were the one making all decisions on national and international policy, this lack of knowledge in the majority of the people would be less serious, perhaps even of little importance. But, precisely the contrary is what is true. Here, the majority of the people elects the legislators, the President of the Republic and, directly or indirectly, all the leaders of the nation's life. And that great majority of the people has to judge the behavior of its leaders in matters of international policy. That is why it

is necessary, for that judgment to be relatively correct, that there be a greater knowledge of what is taking place in the rest of the world, what the rest of the world thinks about the United States of America and, especially, what the enemies of this country, in one way or another, do against it.

It is all right, of course, that information on local problems, especially municipal ones, be as broad as it is. It is all right that the citizen be well informed of what is happening in the smallest jurisdiction where he lives. But, because of the reasons explained above, it is indispensable to broaden the international horizon of the citizens of this great country who, integrated into a Nation, hold on this historical times the responsibility of being the first power of the world.

## THE 154TH ANNIVERSARY OF GREEK INDEPENDENCE

HON. HERMAN BADILLO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. BADILLO. Mr. Speaker, on March 23, 1975, I presented the following speech to a convocation organized jointly by the Hellenic Universities Graduates' Association and the Hellenic University Club of New York. The affair was held at the Americana Hotel in New York City to commemorate the 154th anniversary of Greek independence:

The speech follows:

### SPEECH BY REPRESENTATIVE HERMAN BADILLO

March 25 is a day in the history of mankind synonymous with the victory of liberty and freedom over the forces of tyranny and oppression. In 1821, the bell tolled the defeat of the forces of destruction, pillage and slaughter. Greece liberated itself from the Ottoman yoke. The everlasting light of democracy shone once more in the land which created that philosophy of government that has inspired nations and leaders for over 2000 years.

And now again, the ugly monster of hate and destruction has reared its head in the very area where Aphrodite, the goddess of love and beauty was born. Cyprus, the once proud and independent republic is now a broken and shattered remnant of its former glory.

This agonizing situation began with the July 1974 genocidal invasion of Cyprus by 40,000 Turkish troops. The overwhelmingly outnumbered and outgunned forces of the Cyprus National Guard bravely fought against this savage onslaught, but the Turkish forces using every means of terror imaginable occupied 40% of the richest and most productive part of Cyprus.

200,000 Greek Cypriotes were forcibly expelled from the north and are still living as destitute exiles in refugee camps in the south. Those attempting to return have been brutally killed outright. Their land and homes have been taken over and occupied by the 40,000 troops of the invading Turkish army, the families of these Turkish soldiers along with ordinary citizens imported from Turkey, and 10,000 Turkish Cypriotes who formerly lived in southern Cyprus. These thousands of illegally transplanted intruders today hold new title deeds to thousands of Greek homes, businesses and acres of land to solidify the Turkish hold in Cyprus.

This unnatural and massive shift in population to make northern Cyprus predominantly Turkish, is for the deliberate purpose of dividing Cyprus into two regions and destroying the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus. And just recently, the Turkish Cypriotes proclaimed a

separate state in the Turkish-occupied north and made these thousands of imported Turkish citizens from the mainland Cypriote citizens.

Turkey's original goal in Cyprus has been and still is the annexation of the entire island. Turkish government statements and actions demonstrate that Turkey intends to 1) partition Cyprus into two separately administered zones within a federation, 2) set up a powerful military base, 3) take over the Turkish area of this federation, 4) establish a rump "federal" state on the rest of Cyprus, and finally 5) annex this rump state at the opportune moment. Already the first three parts have been carried out in Cyprus. Will the world allow the remaining two parts to be completed? Are Cyprus and the Greek islands in the Aegean Sea to be additions to an already too-long and infamous list of Turkish crimes, that include Armenia in 1915, Smyrna in 1922 and Alexandretta in 1939, among many, many others? Are these glorious civilizations only going to be remembered as insertions in future history books?

According to the Constitution of the United States, it is the responsibility of the U.S. Congress as the people's representative, to advocate a policy in accordance with American law and reflective of the deep convictions of the American people. And it is the administration's responsibility in its constitutional role, to execute the law. In this regard, the administration has miserably failed.

The Secretary of State, as the administration's representative, has stressed the break-off of military assistance to Turkey would undermine our national security. Has our weakened NATO position in the eastern Mediterranean enhanced or hurt our national security? The Secretary of State appealed for an "evenhanded" approach to the situation. Can it be termed "evenhanded" when the United States has unilaterally and unwisely stocked Turkey with weapons making it militarily much more powerful than Greece and Cyprus, separately or combined? During this crisis was it "evenhanded" for a naval vessel or the U.S. 6th Fleet to halt, board and search a Greek passenger ship in the open seas which was carrying relief supplies to Cyprus?

The Secretary of State in callous disregard of the law and inhuman disregard of the people of Cyprus, has worked unceasingly to continue and even increase military aid to Turkey, even though Turkey flagrantly violated Congressional foreign aid laws, by using American military equipment to invade and occupy Cyprus.

National security and morality can go hand-in-hand. It is not in our national interest to support militarily aggressive regimes. If we continue to do so we will be isolated in the world body of nations and our national security undermined.

Our legacy to the present and future generations of mankind must be dictated by moral and ethical principles, which by definition are in the national interest of all nations. The law of the jungle must not prevail where the militarily strong devour the defenseless. Sultan Abdul Hamid stated in 1915 at the start of the Armenian massacres, "The way to get rid of the Armenian Question is to get rid of the Armenians." Is the way to get rid of the Cyprus problem, to get rid of the Cypriotes? A history of force must not repeat itself or there will be no great civilizations to endure and no future mankind to create them.

Once again, the government of the United States must affirm the historic American tradition that America is a country which respects the law that governs all men to a policy put forward by just a few men. The United States Congress has taken a clear stand that we cut off military aid to Turkey. We urge each and every one of you to continue your pressure on the administration to insure that the will of Congress prevails.



# U.S. AID TO EDUCATION CARRIES "COERCIVE POWER" WITH IT

**HON. PHILIP M. CRANE**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, when proposals for Federal aid to education were first introduced in the Congress there were many who advanced the view that such financial assistance would inevitably lead to Federal control over what schools taught, whom they hired, and how they conducted their affairs.

At that time, the proponents of Federal aid to education rejected the possibility of Federal control following Federal money. Now, it is clear to all that the opponents of Federal aid were correct.

In a recent speech to the American Bar Foundation, Yale University President Kingman Brewster, Jr., declared that, "the coercive power of the Federal purse" is infringing the right of private educational institutions to set their own policies.

Mr. Brewster stated that—

The leverage of the Federal spending power is used indirectly to control private colleges in ways the Government could not use directly.

He indicated that private colleges and universities, increasingly dependent on Federal money, face across-the-board termination of grants if they violate a Federal guideline affecting only a single educational activity.

Discussing Mr. Brewster's speech, the Wall Street Journal stated that—

If we may be permitted to say so, this is... what a good many Americans not so long ago predicted would happen once the government involved itself deeply in education... those who warned that federal subsidy inevitably meant federal control had a more realistic understanding of the nature of government.

Mr. Brewster, in his speech, indicated that much of the responsibility rests with the Congress. The Wall Street Journal notes that educators themselves must bear some of the blame as well—

Educators themselves are to blame for having lobbied for ever more federal dollars, for having encouraged Congress to pour billions into education... and for having helped create a climate hostile to warnings that federal subsidy invites federal control.

I wish to share with my colleagues the editorial, "Thinking the Unthinkable," which appeared in the Wall Street Journal of March 14, 1975, and insert it into the Record at this time:

[From the Wall Street Journal, Friday, Mar. 14, 1975]

## THINKING THE UNTHINKABLE

In a recent speech to the American Bar Foundation, Yale University President Kingman Brewster, Jr. complained that the "leverage of the federal spending power" is being used indirectly to control private colleges in ways the government could not use directly. This coercive power, Mr. Brewster said, is infringing on the right of private educational institutions to establish their own policies. Yet because Yale, Harvard, Stanford and other liberal arts schools are at least one-third financed by the national

government, failure to go along with a "favored" government program would place any one of them at a hopeless competitive disadvantage.

If we may be permitted to say so, this is an excellent summary of what a good many wary Americans not so long ago predicted would happen once the government involved itself deeply in education. To be sure, some such warnings badly overstated the case by making it sound as though anyone or any institution that accepted a cent of government money would inexorably become a handmaiden of the state. On the other hand, politicians and the education lobby resolutely insisted that the specter of federal control was a strawman erected by those who would deprive deserving youngsters of a college education.

Obviously, both sides were guilty of oversimplification. But by and large those who warned that federal subsidy inevitably meant federal control had a more realistic understanding of the nature of government. They may not have won any plaudits for "compassion," but they understood the dynamics of political momentum.

As an example of that momentum, consider what sins are being committed in the name of education at—or more likely, to—the University of California. University officials and HEW's Office of Civil Rights have agreed on an "affirmative action" (i.e., quota) plan that calls for eventually replacing 178 of the positions now held by white males in a total staff of 1,489. The New York Times concluded this would mean replacing them with "97 women, 20 blacks, 42 Asians, 10 Chicanos, no native Americans [Indians] and nine others." University officials dispute those specific figures, explaining that the plan calls for only 96 women, two blacks and three Asians—as if that makes the concept any less grotesque. All that's missing is that the quotas extend across 30 years, rather than having a 1984 deadline.

Since the University of California is a public institution, Mr. Brewster's remarks don't apply exactly. Yet they are a good example of the sort of meddling that the federal government promotes under the guise of nondiscrimination. And the Yale educator is certainly right that Congress is to blame. But educators themselves are to blame for having lobbied for ever more federal dollars, for having encouraged Congress to pour billions into education on the pretext of national defense, and for having helped create a climate hostile to warnings that federal subsidy invites federal control.

Curiously enough, although some educators have awakened belatedly to the implications of large scale federal aid, few seem to have grasped that one solution—perhaps the only solution—would be to reduce or eliminate dependence on federal financing. Budgetary withdrawal is often painful, and being placed at a competitive disadvantage is an unenviable position to be in. But we can think of few positions potentially more destructive to education than for it to continue to invite the political regulation that necessarily accompanies federal subsidy.

## SLOVAK HERITAGE WEEKEND

**HON. JAMES J. BLANCHARD**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. BLANCHARD. Mr. Speaker, last Saturday and Sunday, March 22 and 23, 1975, the Detroit Slovak Community sponsored its second annual Slovak Heritage Weekend. This event coincided

with the celebration of Slovak Independence Commemoration Day.

The Slovakian heritage is rich reflecting centuries of traditions including folksongs, toolmaking, woodcarving, and metallic arts, just to name a few.

This weekend is one in a series of cultural experiences presented by Wayne State University in cooperation with the Southeast Michigan Regional Ethnic Heritage Studies Center and the International Institute of Metropolitan Detroit. These cultural weekends have been described as an "opportunity of sharing the cultural achievements and contributions of Detroit's ethnic groups with everyone in the metropolitan Detroit."

Since Congress was in session last weekend, it was not possible for me to attend this event. So I would like to take this opportunity to commend all of the participating groups for all of their hard work and effort. Events such as these provide all of us with a deeper understanding of our ethnic backgrounds and traditions, so that we can all become more aware of our rich and varied heritage.

## PARENTS HAVE ULTIMATE RESPONSIBILITY FOR EDUCATION

**HON. LARRY McDONALD**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. McDONALD of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, two fundamental issues lie at the base of the recent school textbook controversy in Kanawha County, W. Va.

The first is a moral-political issue: Who has ultimate responsibility, and thus control over, the education of a child—the parents or the State?

The second is an issue of educational philosophy: What is the purpose of education? What values should be taught or presented to a child?

The opponents of those who protested the textbooks have attacked the protestors on a number of grounds, but generally have evaded the basic issues at stake.

For example, instead of dealing with the issue of who should control education, the opponents often attack the protestors as advocates of censorship or "bookburners." This is patently false; censorship pertains to government action, and means that the government is attempting to restrict or control free expression. The protestors are not advocating a government ban on the publishing of the textbooks; they are simply protesting their use in their schools, at their expense, and to teach their children.

Clearly, however, some textbooks can be chosen for a given course of study and to advocate that those books be decent is not censorship. This point is well put by Phyllis Schlafly—the Phyllis Schlafly Report, January 1975:

"Bookburner" is an irrational epithet hurled at anyone who objects to vulgar, obscene, or immoral books. There are hundreds of thousands of available books for which a tiny selection must be made by someone for use in elementary and secondary schools. The real "bookburners" are those who choose

contemporary trash or trivia over books that inspire the young generation with the achievements of great men and women, and that impart the wisdom of past generations.

The ultimate responsibility for a child's education lies with the parents and it is this principle that the protestors are defending when they defend their right to choose the textbooks with which their children will be taught. To deny this would require advocating that the State has ultimate responsibility for a child's education, and apparently this the opponents of the protestors are not yet ready to do explicitly.

What textbooks should be chosen? Mrs. Schlafly continues:

U.S. Education Commissioner Terrel H. Bell made a remarkable speech in December 1974 calling on textbook publishers to print only "materials that do not insult the values of most parents." He specifically mentioned the Bible, McGuffey's Readers, and the Wizard of Oz as examples of books that both tell interesting stories and teach worthwhile values.

What was in the books that insulted the values of the West Virginia protestors? Again to quote Mrs. Schlafly:

The American public has been led to believe that the West Virginia controversy is between a group of rednecked fundamentalist preachers and forward-looking educators striving to drag a backward people into the 20th Century. Intelligent discussion of the pros and cons is badly handicapped by the fact that the American public really has no idea of what is in the textbooks being challenged. The magazine *Editor and Publisher* admitted that there isn't "any newspaper in general circulation that is prepared to print the stuff verbatim."

So that we here in Congress will have to operate under no such handicap, I am listing the following excerpts from the textbooks, as they appeared in Mrs. Schlafly's report:

#### WHAT'S IN THE WEST VIRGINIA TEXTBOOKS?

Listed below are actual excerpts from the textbooks used in Kenawha County, West Virginia, which have caused the controversy there. In order that the general public could know what the children are reading, the parents published these excerpts in a full-page ad in the *CHARLESTON GAZETTE* on November 14, 1974. We apologize for the language, but surely parents have a right to read what their children are reading. The books are published by well-known publishers and widely used in grade and high schools all across the United States.

#### WEBSTER/MCGRAW-HILL SERIES

##### *The art of narration: The short story*

Page 324—"You son of a bitch, and he and the fat wop went out through the tables.", "... looked sick as hell ..."

Page 322—"Sure is hell keeping it down, Joe."

Page 327—"... and you feel like swearing and goddamning worse and worse."

Page 328—"... and could have rode him instead of that son of a bitch."

##### *Themes in the act play*

Page 32—"He hasn't said a damn thing."

Page 34—"For Christ's sake. . .", "Damn it, . . ."

Page 37—"Damn it, . . ."

Page 39—"Listen, you yellow bastard, what the hell's the idea . . ."

Page 57—"He'll be glad to see me too—like hell", "What the hell . . ."

Page 60—"Well, I'll be damned!"

Page 61—"The damned son-of-gun", "Serve him damn right if I done it." "Aint that a

hell of a fine old man for yuh", "Ain't he a hell of a nice old man for a guy to have?"

Page 62—"Ain't he a hell of an old man to have?", "... not by a damned sight", "I ain't made to be no damned dirt-puncher—not me!"

Page 63—"Come on, pal. T'hell with supper."

Page 94—"I've never met a bastard like you before", "I'm the bastard." "Damn you!"

Page 122—"You damned right you don't."

Page 124—"Damn it . . ."

Page 128—"Hell, yes!"

Page 205—"Is there such a thing as a black human brain?", "Damn good riddance."

Page 204—"Oh, damn your mother's cups."

Page 212—"Dammit, I know what I said!"

Page 213—"Good God!"

Page 218—"Dammit, you unlocked the door, didn't you?"

Page 217—"What are you doing? (pause) Gilbert? Is that you (creaking springs)?

What are you . . . no, no . . . go back to your own bed and go to sleep. (pause, silence)

Gilbert? (pause, creaking springs) Gilbert we are old people . . . This is . . . you shall not, (pause) Please . . . please, Gilbert. (Gilbert grunts several times.) How dare you, dare you attempt this disgusting behavior!"

Page 248—"God damn it. Here's the son of a bitch!"

#### *African images*

Page 79—"Two deaths for a goddam nigger."

Page 132—"Where's the goddam pass?"

Page 133—"The blerry bastard." "Blerry black whore."

Page 134—"Law Bastards.", "Hell what you crying for?"

Page 135—"What the hell.", "They are wearing me down, goddammit!"

#### *Themes in science fiction*

Page 7—"You're all a bunch of bastards, damn your eyes."

Page 9—"What the hell's going on here?"

Page 40—"... well, hell man, what else can we do?"

Page 51—"the damn fools . . ."

Page 54—"Oh, go to hell."

Page 56—"... bastard culture . . ."

Page 57—"For Christ's sake!"

Page 124—"For God's sake!"

Page 302—"You sons of bitches," "You stupid damn wretch", "Time hell."

Page 303—"... and rotted with it as you and your goddamned friends have."

Page 310—"Damn you Myrion."

Page 311—"For Christ's sake, Myrion, lie down."

Page 318—"Hell, it's about time somebody told about my friend. . ."

Page 319—"Von Kleigstadt was in one hell of a state."

Page 320—"Dammit, Pat! Please marry me!"

Page 327—"Damn near shook me out of my seat!"

Page 328—"Tremor, hell!" "Trim charges, hell!"

Page 329—"Hell, it'll damp out by then!"

Page 346—"... other instruments knocked to hell . . ."

"What the hell! What ship is that?" "For godsake man stop talking nonsense . . ."

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It's not a girl, and it's not a boy.

It's Just A Newborn Baby!  
Wrap It Up In Tissue Paper  
Put It On The Elevator.  
One, Two, Three,  
And  
Out Goes She!

"I Was Standing On The Corner"  
I Was Standing On The Corner,  
Not Doing Any Harm.  
Along Came A Police Car  
And Took Me By The Arm.  
He Took Me Around The Corner,  
And He Rang A Little Bell.  
Along Came A Police Car  
And Took Me To My Cell.

#### OBJECTIONS TO GALAXY SERIES—SCOTT FORESMAN COMPANY

##### *Thrust*

The most depressing stories in the textbook adoption are found in the Galaxy Series. There is disregard for governmental authorities, stealing, beating, shooting, hate and lying.

Some stories suggest that it is best not to tell the truth as you might embarrass someone.

The article "God Bless This Child" suggests that money and independence can solve all problems.

##### *Focus*

"The Kitten" page 67 is a senseless story of cruelty, telling about the killing of a kitten.

"Spoil A Child" page 174. Tells of the mother being cruel to her son and his not knowing why she was cruel.

##### *Vanguard*

The language used in the dialogues contains much slang and vulgarity. Any time religion is mentioned in the text, it is depicted in a bad way.

There are 11 poems scattered throughout the book. None of them reflects anything but depressing and morbid thoughts. None of them show any beauty or depict the joy of living.

##### *Perspective*

The overall theme of this book is violence, hatred of different races, murder, dope, drinking, disrespect for parents and older people. Out of 600 pages, only 87 were used for teaching English.

The stories in this book were all sad, terrible stories. There were no happy thoughts at all. This is written more like a murder mystery than an English book.

##### *Accent*

"The Legend of Joe Lee." The main character, who is described as irresponsible, concerned with nothing but himself, his car, and his girlfriend, ends up the hero in the story.

"The Fate of The Hero". Comment: Violence seems to prevail. The hero is pointed out as being unthinking, dumb, and hated or resented by his fellow employees because of his desire to make good, his honesty, his willingness to work, and his safety-mindedness, giving rise to the thought that these traits are not to be desired.

##### *Compass*

There is excessive cursing and taking the name of God in vain. These are supposed to be multicultural stories, but do we have to subject our youth to the bad side of life? Don't children love their parents anymore? The morbid stories far outweighed the good stories in this book.

1. "On Saturday Afternoon" page 112. The story of a ten year old boy who was helping a man to hang himself.



MAN BY MCDUGAL, LITTELL & CO., 1970-71

*Man In the Fictional Mode 1*

- Page 6—"Use of God's name in vain.
- Page 62—"Use of God's name in vain.
- Page 69—"Goddamn, and What the hell.

*MAN In the Fictional Mode 4*

- Page 32—"for God works in mysterious, but inefficient ways, and He needs help."

*MAN In the Fictional Mode 6*

- Pages 1-17—"Damn, hell, God's sake, knock the Living Jesus out of you.
- Pages 20-39—"The bully speaks of doing God's dirty work.

*MAN In the Expository Mode 2*

- Page 99—"How the boy trembles and delights at the sight of white excrement of the bird!"

- Pages 75-81—"Hell, ass, whippin, dumb damn lld.

- Pages 1-16—"All praise to Allah that I went to Boston when I did. If I hadn't, I'd probably still be a brainwashed black Christian."

*MAN In the Dramatic Mode 2*

- Pages 1-19—"Hell, ass,

*MAN In the Dramatic Mode 5*

- Pages 14-15—"Refers to 'the preservation of the law in all its sick dignity."

*MAN In the Poetic Mode 4*

- Page 74—"Telling children that God is in heaven and all's right with the world is wrong."

*MAN In the Poetic Mode 5*

- Page 4—"God's No One."
- Page 48-11 (picture of Marilyn Monroe's face) "pondering of her perfect breasts"

*MAN In the Poetic Mode 6*

- Page 27—"Oh, all the laws!" "apples, perfect for window cracking."

AMERICA READS (SCOTT FORESMAN)

*Counterpoint in Literature*

- Page 51—"Damn fool"
- Page 74—"Where the hell you been?"
- Page 133—"stupid damn fool" "Oh God" "What the hell shall I do?"
- Page 114—"My God"
- Page 116—"damn good"
- Page 141—"Kill that damn thing."

*Outlooks Through Literature*

(Grade Nine Teacher's Research Book)

- Page 3—"From article Censorship and the Values of Fiction. 'There you have found such things as teenagers speaking profanities, the phrase 'fuck you' repeatedly and a schoolboys visit to a prostitute It must seem to you that I am being merely perverse when I say that such a book is really highly moral when read properly, yet I mean something quite real and concrete by this claim."

- Page 3—"those goddamn little bastards" "Christ, man.", "no shit", "he's a mean son-of-a-bitch", "they'll beat the shit out of me," "how the hell are you?"

*Exploring Life Through Literature*

- Page 20—"And then that damned tea's always filling himself up with."

- Page 23—"Peter's always so damnably resentful when anyone else..." "I'll be damned if this isn't the best thing you've hit on yet."

- Page 35—"You can be damn sure you won't lose by it."

- Page 35—"Still—damn it all—you must remember."

- Page 42—"I'm damned if I'll put up with that."

- Page 43—"It's disgraceful that these damn bureaucrats should be..."

- Page 44—"It'd be a damn nuisance if he did."

- Page 46—"Who the hell cares about danger." "You're always so damned frightened, Alaskan."

- Page 49—"But then damn it all..." "But damn it!"

- Page 64—"Well—to hell with it."
- Page 52—"They don't care a damn about the general good."

- Page 57—"My name's Peterson alright—But I'll be damned if..."

- Page 58—"the damnable solid majority..."

- Page 59—"No damn it—you've never had the courage."

- Page 65—"Well—to hell with it."
- Page 65—"... that damned expression—!"

- Page 66—"To hell with my practice!"
- Page 68—"Damn it." Ignorant, damnable mongrels that they are!"

- Page 70—"They both got away—damn them!" "No I'll be damned if we are Katherine..."

*Fictional Biography Two*

- Page 2—"bastards"
- Page "You old son of a bitch"
- Page—"There no telling what the fool white folks will do"

*Fictional Memoir One*

- Page 22—"bastard"
- Page 30—"Boy says poem to father 'Look up, look, down, look at my thumb, gee you're dumb.'"
- Page 41—"I could hear his Goddam eye blinking."

*Memoir*

- Page 31—"Damn grandmother's got it together."
- Page 34—"were bitching that their maids stole"
- Page 25—"Black as a nigger."

*Narrative poetry*

- Page 61—"Ballad of the Carpenter"—Mockery of Christ's life and death on the cross.
- Page 90—"Malcolm X"—"I hustler, I pimp, I unfulfilled black man."

*Communicate*

- Page 47—"The most dangerous threat in the modern world is based on the 'either-or' fallacy, namely; that we must choose between 'capitalism' and 'Communism.'"

*Scripts 2*

- Page 163—"Feel my old bag's tits"
- Page 173—"them sons-bitches too onery"
- Page 190—"Goddammit! All this crapping 'round and footsyng... Ass!"

*Scripts 3*

- Page 87—"That fat old bitch"
- Page 91—"God, he'll fix it. 'Hell, no."
- Page 92—"Damn thing" "Yes, by God."
- Page 99—"Goddam cards"

*Autobiography One*

- Page 10—"I beat the hell out of her."
- Page 11—"Pig-tailed bitch"
- Page 29—"I pissed in my pants"
- Page 32—"Get your ass over here"
- Page 77—"You bastard"

*Diaries*

- Page 38—"Goddam"
- Page 82—"bloody bastard"
- Page 87—"goddam"

*Fables*

- Page 13—"The True Christian"—sarcastic and cynical view of the Christian religion.
- Page 35—"HY P-TT"—Sacrilegious, blasphemous and intentionally offensive toward Christianity.

*Biography 2*

- "If the man in the store said he already had insurance, and if his attitude was bad—if he told me to get the hell out—then I'd go back that night and rob him. I never car-

ried a gun, never hurt anybody except the insurance companies and their bastardly thieves anyway. . . . There's only two ways to open a safe—you can beat the son of a bitch open or you can blow it."

VARIABLE IMPORT DUTY FEE ON DAIRY PRODUCTS

HON. ALVIN BALDUS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. BALDUS. Mrs. Speaker, today I am introducing with nine cosponsors a bill to establish a variable import duty fee on dairy products. I think that this bill is especially significant because it would offer a measure of protection to the American dairy farmer without placing a burden on the taxpayers or consumers of the Nation.

Last week the House narrowly defeated a provision which would have increased dairy support prices to 85 percent of parity. In light of that action, I feel that it is especially important that we now take some action to protect our farmers from the threat of unfair competition at times when the domestic price of milk is below parity.

I want to emphasize the fact that while this bill uses the parity price as a frame of reference, it would in no way effect the price support level and would in no way require additional outlays by the Federal Government.

This amendment would insure that additional imports of dairy products cannot be brought into the United States to depress domestic dairy farmers' prices so long as milk prices in the United States remain below parity.

This would be done by requiring that a variable import duty fee be paid on all imports of dairy products in excess of those provided for in import quotas that were in effect as of January 1, 1970. This is before the drastic importations authorized by former President Nixon occurred.

The amount of the variable duty would be calculated so as to raise the cost of imported dairy products to which the amendment would apply to a level moderately above the current parity price. With the duty in effect, there would be no economic incentive for importers to buy foreign dairy products for sale in the United States so long as products produced from American milk are available at prices reflecting parity, or slightly more than parity.

While protecting domestic dairy farmers, this measure would also guarantee consumers of unrestricted access to world market supplies of dairy products under the regular or emergency procedures authorized under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933. The difference would be that American dairy farmers would not be injured or handicapped by violent price collapse, as happened under the Nixon procedure, from maintaining their capability to provide an abundant supply of milk and dairy products for Americans.

The measure proposed here to protect the American dairy industry is identical in principle to the program recently proposed by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for oil and other energy suppliers. Secretary Kissinger proposed that the United States, and other petroleum-importing countries as well, establish a support price for oil substantially above the levels that prevailed in this country until the recent world price increases, and protect domestic producers of oil and other energy by use of a similar variable import duty to be applied if imported oils should be dumped on the world market at low prices.

It is every bit as important to protect our Nation's capability to produce the milk and dairy products that we need, as it is to protect and develop our ability to meet our own needs for energy.

There is a great deal of attention being given these days to the administration's recent promise that countervailing duties would be applied in the future to subsidized imports of dairy products.

This is a promise without substance. Even if countervailing duties are applied equal to the amount of any other country's export subsidy, it would not protect American dairy farmers from the price-depressing effect of nonsubsidized imports from New Zealand, Australia, and any other country which does not use export subsidies or which might discontinue using export subsidies.

New Zealand and Australia have never subsidized their exports of dairy products into our market. Yet imports from those countries have many times in the past constituted a serious threat to our dairy farmers. Those countries have now recovered from the drought that kept them out of our market during the past few years. With the drastic collapse in cattle prices, these countries in all probability will turn to a vast increase in their dairy production for our market, if the administration's plans to eliminate quantitative limitations are carried out.

But the problem is even more immediate and direct than that. If the Europeans discontinue sales of dairy products to the United States because we have started applying countervailing duties, they will simply sell it someplace else. And when they do that, they will displace dairy products that have been furnished in those markets by Australia and New Zealand. When Australia and New Zealand lose those markets, they will turn to the U.S.A. for a market.

They will come without subsidies. And the countervailing duty that is being touted as the administration's protection for our dairy farmers will be an empty promise.

#### GUNS: A TRAGIC TRADITION

### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, a recent article in the New York Times reports on the design of a special rifle to commemorate the Bicentennial. The rifle, to be produced in only 200 copies, will be

priced at \$5,800-\$7,250 each. The gun-maker stated:

The gun is not only a weapon, it's a tradition.

Tragically, he is right. The new "Spirit of 76" rifle symbolizes the needless deaths of tens of thousands of innocent Americans over the past two centuries from firearms. Accidents and murders from the barrels of guns have cost more American lives than the war in Southeast Asia. Children and teenagers find guns laying around their homes, play with them, and kill or maim themselves, their friends, and their families. One significant factor in the high rate of crime in this country is the presence of literally millions of guns, legal and illegal.

When the Colorado designer of the rifle, "Spirit of 76," says, "What we're trying to say is how for 200 years the gun was involved in this country," he has a history of senseless bloodshed to prove it.

#### THE NEED FOR PRIVACY LEGISLATION

### HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I have joined as a cosponsor of H.R. 4193 which would provide for the confidentiality of Federal income tax returns.

It is my belief that an individual's financial condition is a very personal thing. The individual who submits his or her income tax return has every right to believe that the return he or she signs will be held in strictest confidence. Unfortunately, our present law allows these returns to be considered in effect as public documents. If enacted, H.R. 4193 would consider tax returns as private records unless otherwise provided in the law.

There is a very important protection in this measure—it strictly limits the persons to whom income tax information can be divulged. These include only the following: The taxpayer concerned and his authorized representative; officers and employees of the Internal Revenue Service; the Justice Department, but only for the enforcement of the IRS Code; State tax officials, but only for the purpose of administering their tax systems; the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation; and the President, but only after certifying publicly in writing that he needs to inspect an individual return in the performance of his official duties. By this limitation, we will be enforcing the individual's right of privacy.

An excellent column on the problem of the invasion of privacy appeared recently in the Chicago Tribune, March 1, 1975. Bill Anderson in "News IRS Snooping in Bank Records" explains the real need for this type of legislation. I would like to enter this column in the RECORD:

#### NEW IRS SNOOPING IN BANK RECORDS

(By Bill Anderson)

WASHINGTON.—The second most popular sport and profession in Washington is snooping.

Almost everybody does it. Reporters and Russians. The Pentagon spies on the White

House, and the Central Intelligence Agency opens foreign mail.

Now the Supreme Court has made it easier for the Internal Revenue Service to snoop. A ruling last week could allow the IRS to approach any bank in the country and demand, "Give us all the records."

Experts say what the court has done is allow the IRS to fish without bait. Even the most innocent taxpayer can be dragged downtown to explain savings accounts and checks for more than \$100.

The nation's bankers call the action "a grave cause for concern." Dissenters on the court say it is a "sharp and dangerous detour." The IRS, as usual, says nothing.

Sen. Lowell Weicker (R., Conn.) says the decision cannot be allowed to stand. He introduced legislation this week "to halt government snooping thru bank records without notification."

Evils in the IRS had been charged by Weicker even before the agency got the new blank check. For example, when publication of the Pentagon Papers was considered a sin by the Nixon administration, the IRS leaned very heavily on the Unitarian Church.

Without telling the church, the IRS went to the New England Merchants Bank in Boston and asked for 16,000 of its financial records. The IRS even wanted to know who contributed to the church.

The real target, however, was Beacon Press, which happened to be church-owned. Beacon Press had published the Pentagon Papers—not the stolen papers, but the account from the public Senate record.

In the church case, Unitarian officials were tipped off by the bank. They went to court and threw the IRS out into the street.

The relatively tiny Commercial Bank of Middlesboro, Ky., has not been so lucky. What happened there began when the bank sent \$40,000 in mutilated \$100 bills to the Federal Reserve Board for credit.

There's nothing unusual in this action, because all 14,000 banks do it. Money not only inflates, but it wears out.

The Fed, however, like many other government agencies, suffers from paranoia. Just this week Fed Chairman Arthur F. Burns got the Federal Bureau of Investigation to snoop around to find out who "leaked" a news story to Consumer Reports magazine.

The Fed also tipped off the IRS about the crushed money. And, even tho it had no specific suspect for tax cheating, the IRS demanded that the Kentucky bank turn over (in effect) "all the records."

Bank officials balked in court action because of a steady erosion of consumer privacy. In days gone by, banks could notify depositors if the IRS wanted to look at individual records. The IRS had to be specific, and the individual could fight back.

The so-called Bank Secrecy Act of 1972 opened the door for the IRS. Now banks are required to keep copies of checks in excess of \$100 for seven years. All interest and dividends must be reported directly to the IRS.

"We do not want a government that sneaks around doing business in the dark," says Weicker. The American Banking Association agrees that the 7-2 court opinion is a further "invasion of privacy."

Postscript: Weicker's bill passed last year, but got shot down in the privacy of the House-Senate conference committee.

The most popular sport and profession in Washington is politics. Washington is not a typical American city.

#### THE HONEST AMERICANS

### HON. JAMES R. JONES

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. JONES of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, too often, the headlines in our news-



papers and the stories that are reported in the media reflect only the crime and violence in our society, and neglect the kindness and compassion which is our strength. I know that this has often been the case in reporting of life in the neighborhood of Capitol Hill.

My family and I live on Capitol Hill. Last night, as we were taking a walk, we stopped by a local restaurant where my billfold slipped out of my pocket. I know that all of my colleagues will appreciate how I felt at the loss of not only what money I carried, but my credit cards and identification as well.

I lost my billfold early in the evening. We returned home. At 10:30, Mr. Ed Fogle knocked on our door, and returned my billfold with everything intact.

This morning, I received a call from Mr. Joseph Longest. It was Mr. Longest who had found my billfold in the restaurant, and he was calling to make sure that everything had been safely returned.

I want to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues an incident which reaffirms my confidence in the basic honesty of Americans.

#### HUMAN RIGHTS AND PEACE

### HON. JOSEPH L. FISHER

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, Mr. William T. Griffin, a resident of Falls Church, Va., has been chosen a winner in the United Nations Association of the United States of America oratorical contest. The purpose of this annual contest is to encourage interest in international affairs and in the workings of the United Nations among high school students.

William is a member of the class of 1975, Denis J. O'Donnell High School, Arlington, Va. I am happy to bring to the attention of my colleagues the text of his excellent speech "Human Rights and Peace":

#### HUMAN RIGHTS AND PEACE

"We know that the question of peace and the question of human rights are closely related. Without recognition of human rights we shall never have peace, and it is only within the framework of peace that human rights can be fully developed."

These words of Dag Hammarskjöld, dealing with the relationship between human rights and peace, clearly emphasize the fact that one is very much dependent on the other. The exact relationship between human rights and peace as viewed by various countries may differ, but no country has denied the fact that if the basic rights of all humans are not recognized, then true peace can never be achieved.

In his history-making speech to the United Nations on October 4, 1965, Pope Paul stated, "Peace, as you know, is not built by means of politics, by the balance of forces and of interests. It is constructed with the mind, with ideas, with works of peace." The implication that Paul made concerning the methods of achieving peace went against the common belief demonstrated so often by men of all nations in the past that peace can be achieved only through force.

A question that people often ask concerning the absence of true peace in the world today is, "What can I, only one of the bil-

lions of people in the world today, do to promote world peace?" It's easy for us to say, "Let Henry Kissinger or Pope Paul worry about the condition of the world, I can't do anything about it anyway." This attitude, however, fails to take into consideration the fact that the rights that we have also carry with them responsibilities. As responsible citizens, we must realize that nothing is going to change unless we each do our part, whether on a community, state, country, or world-wide level. Although most of us can't do much for the human rights struggles in other parts of the world, we can promote peace in our own community through an awareness and respect of the rights of those around us.

The 1948 Declaration of Human Rights contained not only the traditional rights as recognized in many governments during the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries, but also many economic, social, and cultural rights, such as the right to life, freedom from slavery, freedom from arbitrary arrest or exile, the right to a nationality, the right to marry and found a family, freedom of thought, conscience, and religion, freedom of opinion and expression, freedom of association, the right to take part in government, the right to education, the right to self-determination, freedom from hunger, and the right to health.

The United Nations Commission on Human Rights has proved in the past to be virtually powerless in defending the rights of the individual. The commission and other U.N. bodies have formally condemned the various violations of human rights throughout the world, but their power to act against these violations has been almost nonexistent. This inability to enforce their 1948 Declaration of Human Rights has greatly minimized the effect of the declaration, and if the U.N. is not able to exert more influence with respect to the violators of this document, then its purpose will never be achieved and its contribution to mankind will never be experienced.

It is apparent that the solution to ending all wars and bringing about a lasting peace lies not in one particular religion, nor can it be found in one specific form of government. It is only through a recognition of the rights of his fellow man, as stated in the Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, that man will ever be able to establish worldwide peace, justice and brotherhood for all men.

DR. JOSEPH A. BUDA, "CITIZEN OF THE YEAR"

### HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, on April 12, the Fort Lee, N.J., Chapter of Unico National, will honor Dr. Joseph A. Buda, of Englewood, as its 1975 "Citizen of the Year," and I would like to take a few minutes to extend my best wishes to Dr. Buda on this occasion.

Dr. Buda is director of surgery at Presbyterian Hospital in New York and is one of the most widely respected medical professionals in the country. Through his ability and dedication to helping other people, he has made countless friends throughout his community and the Nation.

The selection of Dr. Buda as "Citizen of the Year" is a fitting tribute to a man who throughout his life has exemplified neighborliness, integrity, and charity, three of the principles to which Unico National is dedicated.

Mr. Speaker, I know that my colleagues from New Jersey and New York join me in congratulating Dr. Buda on this occasion and in extending him best wishes for continued success.

#### THE NEED FOR FAIRNESS IN STATE SOCIAL SERVICES

### HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, a serious problem that exists in Michigan has recently been brought to my attention by Detroit City Councilwoman Maryann Mahaffey. I am sure that the problem must exist in other States as well and illustrates the need for improved Federal legislation with regard to how the States administer social service and related programs within their borders. Specifically, the problem is one of discriminatory and inequitable practices on the part of State officials in the distribution of Federal appropriations for social service programs.

Wayne County, which includes Detroit, has 45 percent of the State's social service case load, yet it receives far less than 45 percent of the State's social service budget. This results in a federally sanctioned discrimination by the Michigan Department of Social Services against the residents of Wayne County. Since 80 percent of the total population of the country, including 75 percent of its elderly, live in Detroit, the adverse effects on the city of Detroit, which is already a depressed area, are obvious and deplorable.

Under current Federal laws, including both the Food Stamp Act and the Social Security Act, the individual States are left free to distribute the moneys which they receive in matching grants from the Federal Government in any way they see fit, so long as they include all the political subdivisions within their jurisdiction. Legally, therefore, the State Department of Social Services can distribute its resources in any discriminatory fashion it chooses so long as it gives Wayne County some amount, however small. Surely the Federal Government, which pays 50 percent of the administrative costs of the food stamp program and 75 percent of the administrative costs of the social service programs, did not intend for these services to be denied to those people who need them most while going in greater proportion to those whose need is less.

The denial of necessary services, equipment, personnel, and funds to those in legitimate need strikes me as fundamentally contrary to the equal protection guarantees of the Constitution. By committing or condoning such practices, the State directly and the Federal Government indirectly adds insult to injury by perpetuating the discrimination and the injustices that have already been heaped upon the least fortunate members of our society.

The city of Detroit must now use portions of its overtaxed budget to conduct the applicant screening processes for

local service programs; if the State were to assume these functions, it would get 50 percent of its money back from the Federal Government. At the same time, rather than allocate its resources more equitably, the State has simply hired 700 investigators whose sole function is to reduce overpayments and get more people off the rolls. Yet the State General Accounting Office admits that most of what is presumed to be "fraud" is simply "agency error."

I am working on legislation which will ameliorate these untenable practices in the administration of State social service programs by requiring the States to distribute the revenue and resources in matched-funding programs in proportion to the demonstrable needs of the localities within each State. Too many people are now being adversely affected for us not to resolve this deprivation of much needed social services at once.

The material follows:

STATEMENT BY COUNCILWOMAN  
MARYANN MAHAFFEY

"The Michigan Department of Social Services is discriminating against Wayne County citizens, including the newly unemployed, by giving proportionally fewer services through the Wayne County Department of Social Services, than in other parts of the state," Councilwoman Maryann Mahaffey charged today.

Wayne County has 45% of the State's social service case load, according to Ms. Mahaffey, but the State is allocating far less than 45% of the state-wide Social Service budget. The Michigan Department of Social Services is discriminating against Wayne County in several ways, Ms. Mahaffey claimed, including failure to provide sufficient clerical and other personnel, short-changing of equipment, and inadequate supervisory and administrative controls.

"This area is not only the hardest hit by unemployment, it is the most neglected by the State itself," Ms. Mahaffey declared. "Michigan has a responsibility equally to each and every citizen, and deprivation of vital social services from any segment of the population, whatever the reasons, is immoral, improper and illegal."

Examples of the State's discrimination were itemized by Ms. Mahaffey:

1. Wayne County had only 1/9 of the state computer terminal time; just recently it was increased to 40%.

2. Only 20% of the service clerks are in Wayne County and 33% of the service workers. The ratio of clerks to professional staff is recommended in the State Plan to be 1 to 3. In some districts in Wayne County the ratio is one clerk to twenty-five workers. This increases the error rate.

3. There is one supervisor for 12 workers, and therefore approximately three seconds of supervisory attention available per case week. Meaningful quality control is impossible and the error rate claims. Legislature set ratio at 1-10; Wayne County in some places has 1-13 or -14; and it is estimated to be 1-6 out-state.

4. Only about 25% of the state Department of Social Services file cabinets are in Wayne County, so case files are on the floors, chairs, desks and in the basement of Department offices. Thus cases are "lost" and duplication takes place, persons who are ineligible are kept on the rolls as well as persons who are eligible not receiving the services.

5. Positions stay vacant for as long as 6 weeks and can be filled only with the approval of the State Director's office. Therefore those cases just sit, and the error increases. Currently there are 1500 new intakes

in the Wayne County Food Stamp office each week.

6. The Wayne County Department is now using some administrators and supervisors to do intake, so the supervisory time and quality control they usually do is decreased.

"These examples of shortchanging on service and personnel and equipment demonstrate that Wayne County is getting far less than its fair share," Ms. Mahaffey said. "The Social Service system must be geared to human needs and not left to the bureaucracy. The present inequities and inadequacies demand immediate and full investigation."

Ms. Mahaffey revealed that the evidence of prejudice in the allocation of social service resources has been brought to the attention of the governor, state officials and Detroit legislators. "I have also requested the House and Senate to launch extensive inquiries into this situation and to bring the full facts and figures before the people," she stated. "I hope corrective steps will be taken to provide urgently needed service to Wayne County residents even before such investigations are started. Unless the principle of equality is maintained with every aspect of every State service, the rights of every citizen are in jeopardy."

#### LICENSE RENEWAL LEGISLATION

HON. LOUIS FREY, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. FREY. Mr. Speaker, despite the efforts of many Members of Congress, the broadcast license renewal problem has not yet been solved.

You will recall that the House spent months in the 93d Congress, under the most able leadership of our Communications Subcommittee Chairman TORBERT MACDONALD, developing a license renewal bill. Our committee efforts were overwhelmingly endorsed by the whole House, and the Senate also passed a license renewal bill, though it differed in some significant provisions with our legislation. Unfortunately, disputes among supporters of these bills and conferees made it impossible to hold a successful conference in the busy closing days of the session.

Our mandate to resolve this issue is still pressing. Inconsistent actions of the courts, the FCC, and others over the past few years have confused the standards by which broadcasters are judged at renewal time. And, the public still needs a license renewal process which provides: First, the stability broadcasters need to plan and invest in quality programming; second, the incentives to excel; and third, the freedom from the unneeded bureaucratic paperwork burdens now imposed by the Government on licensees.

I am introducing a license renewal bill today which can help us attain such objectives. This legislation lifts the Government paperwork burden from especially the smaller broadcaster, authorizes the FCC to institute "short form" renewal procedures for appropriate licensees, and clarifies the criterion used to judge the broadcaster at renewal time. In addition, my bill gives the FCC authority to extend the license term from 3 years to 5 years, if the Commission

determines it is in the public interest to do so. The Commission also retains the authority to set different license term lengths—up to 5 years—and varying ascertainment procedures for radio and television and for different types of broadcasters. Finally, this legislation allows appeals from FCC decisions or orders to be brought in the U.S. court of appeals in the circuit where the broadcast station is located instead of only in the District of Columbia U.S. Court of Appeals.

Such legislation can significantly improve our broadcast license renewal process, and can stimulate the vitally needed debate on this issue. I urge you all to give this bill and the problem it addresses your most careful attention.

#### REMARKS OF REPRESENTATIVE JOHN KREBS DURING INTRO- DUCTION OF LEGISLATION

HON. JOHN KREBS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. KREBS. Mr. Speaker, today it is my pleasure to reintroduce a bill designed to correct a long-standing inequity in our Nation's social security system.

The reintroduction of my bill today, which I first introduced on March 13, 1975, is to allow 13 additional distinguished colleagues to join me, bringing the total of cosponsors to more than 60, in this effort to correct a tragic injustice.

There is more than enough trauma among family members following the death of a relative, Mr. Speaker, without having the Federal Government adding to it, as is the case now.

It recently was brought to my attention by a constituent in Exeter, Calif., which is a small town within the 17th Congressional District of which I was elected to represent, that social security benefits must be returned for the month a recipient dies, no matter the date.

This is an inequity that we have allowed to go unchecked far too long, and today I propose, along with more than 60 of my colleagues, that the Congress of the United States take corrective steps in this problem which affects far more than just my constituent in Exeter, Calif. In fact, Mr. Speaker, that same situation could, or has touched each of us at one time or another.

As the Social Security Act now provides, Mr. Speaker, even if a person lives until the last day of the month, relatives must return the deceased recipient's benefit check to the Federal Government. In addition to the Federal Government adding to the bereaved family's trauma, the return of the check often places the relatives in dire financial straits.

It seems far more equitable to me, Mr. Speaker, for the benefit to be paid for that part of the month the recipient was living, in other words, prorate the benefit during the month of death.

After all, Mr. Speaker, we all agree, I am sure, that social security is something our citizens earned during their



working years and is a citizenship right which is supposed to be paid for the rest of a person's life.

The legislation I am proposing today will correct this grave problem.

Mr. Speaker, I urge prompt enactment of my bill to allow prorated benefits to social security recipients during the month of death in order to ease the burden under which families are now being placed by an inequitable regulation.

The bill follows:

H.R. 5520

A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a beneficiary shall (if otherwise qualified) be entitled to a prorated benefit for the month in which he (or the insured individual) dies

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 202 of the Social Security Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

**"Prorated Benefit for Month of Death**

"(x) (1) (A) Notwithstanding any provisions of subsection (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), or (h) of this section, subsection (a) of section 223, or subsection (a) of section 228 which (but for this paragraph) would terminate an individual's entitlement to benefits with the month preceding the month in which he (or the person on the basis of whose wages and self-employment income such benefits are payable) dies, any individual who is entitled to a monthly benefit under any such subsection for the month preceding the month in which he (or such person) dies shall (unless another event terminating his entitlement occurs after such preceding month and before such death) be entitled for the month in which he (or such person) dies to a benefit in an amount determined under subparagraph (B).

"(B) The monthly benefit to which an individual is entitled by reason of subparagraph (A) for the month in which he (or the person on the basis of whose wages and self-employment income such benefit is payable) dies shall be in an amount which bears the same ratio to the benefit to which he would have been entitled for such month if he (or such person) had died in the following month as the number of days in such month through the date of such death bears to the total number of days in such month.

"(2) Notwithstanding any provision of subsection (e), (f), (g), or (h) of this section, the monthly benefits to which an individual may be entitled under any such subsection for the month in which the person on the basis of whose wages and self-employment income such benefit is payable dies shall be in an amount which bears the same ratio to the benefit to which such individual would have been entitled for such month if such person had died in the preceding month as the number of days in such month after the date of such person's death bears to the total number of days in such month. This paragraph shall not apply to any individual with respect to any month if the person on the basis of whose wages and self-employment income such individual's benefits are payable is not entitled to a benefit for such month under paragraph (1)."

SEC. 2. Section 202(d) (2) of the Social Security Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this paragraph, such child's insurance benefit for the month in which such individual dies shall be equal to the sum of (A) one-half of the primary insurance amount of

such individual for such month multiplied by a fraction having for its numerator the number of days in such month through the date of such individual's death and for its denominator the total number of days in such month, and (B) three-fourths of the primary insurance amount of such individual multiplied by a fraction having for its numerator the number of days in such month after the date of such individual's death and for its denominator the total number of days in such month (except that if such individual is not entitled to a benefit for such month by reason of subsection (x) the preceding sentence shall apply as though such individual had died prior to such month)."

SEC. 3. The amendments made by this Act shall apply only in the case of deaths occurring after the month in which this Act is enacted.

SEC. 2. Section 202(d) (2) of the Social Security Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this paragraph, such child's insurance benefit for the month in which such individual dies shall be equal to the sum of (A) one-half of the primary insurance amount of such individual for such month multiplied by a fraction having for its numerator the number of days in such month through the date of such individual's death and for its denominator the total number of days in such month, and (B) three-fourths of the primary insurance amount of such individual multiplied by a fraction having for its numerator the number of days in such month after the date of such individual's death and for its denominator the total number of days in such month (except that if such individual is not entitled to a benefit for such month by reason of subsection (x) the preceding sentence shall apply as though such individual had died prior to such month)."

SEC. 3. The amendments made by this Act shall apply only in the case of deaths occurring after the month in which this Act is enacted.

**NATIONAL AGRICULTURE DAY**

**HON. GENE TAYLOR**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. TAYLOR of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take just a moment to reflect on the first day of this week, March 24, which has been designated as National Agriculture Day. A day that honors our men and women of the soil, who have given themselves over to the task of providing the food and fiber for our citizens as well as the hungry and needy of the world.

Mr. Speaker, no other nation in the world can match the efficiency of our farmers nor the abundance they produce. Neither is there a nation on the face of the Earth that is able to feed its population such good and nutritious food at such a low percentage of their income.

The production of food has always been one of the great strengths of this Nation for without it we would become the servants of the world instead of its leader.

Food is the primary commodity of life. Until this basic need is met, man can worry about little else. He can have no time to improve his life, educate

his children, or work toward better health and the everyday comforts taken for granted in this country.

We can live without cars or resist buying a new television, but there is no way to tighten our budgets to overcome the need for food.

Let us face it, agriculture, the growing, harvesting, marketing, and processing of food, is our most essential industry.

Mr. Speaker, too often the American consumers try to blame our farmers for the cost of their food. The fact is that about two-thirds of the grocery bill goes to pay for the cost of marketing.

Instead of condemning our farmers we should thank them for staying on the land through drought, hail, wind, and flood in order to keep America the best fed and best clothed Nation in the world.

**MODEL U.N. CONFERENCE AT CHICAGO STATE UNIVERSITY**

**HON. RALPH H. METCALFE**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. METCALFE. Mr. Speaker, on April 4, Chicago-area high school and community college students will participate in the second annual Chicago Model United Nations Conference. The conference will be held at Chicago State University, which is located in the First Congressional District of Illinois. With the growing complexity of international relations, it is important that our young people are made aware of how foreign policy is made and implemented. Chicago State University is to be highly commended for perceiving and acting upon this important educational need. The benefits to the students participating in the Model United Nations Conference are immeasurable. Dr. Robert J. Kovarik, coordinator of the conference and a professor of history at Chicago State University, has stated that—

Having been for the past decade involved in such Model UN activities at Chicago State, I have seen the impact upon the individual students. The results have been the development of basic abilities for organization, debate, and leadership; growth from narrow provincialism in attitudes and tastes towards becoming more cosmopolitan and sophisticated; and discovery of new professional opportunities: Business, Law, Broadcasting, Government, and graduate study in International Relations.

As is evident from Dr. Kovarik's statement, the Model United Nations Conference will be an invaluable educational experience for the participants.

The high schools which will be participating in the conference are: Academy of Our Lady, Argo Community, Austin, Calumet, Fenger, Foreman, Gage Park, Harvard-St. George, Hirsch, Ida Crown Jewish Academy, Kelly, Lindblom Technical, Morgan Park, Morton West, Parker, Rich Township, St. Rita, and Tinley Park. The participating community colleges are Kennedy-King College and Moraine Valley Community College. The theme of the conference will be "In-

ternational Terrorism and Global Hunger." These are two topics of immediate importance, and I am sure that the participants will have some interesting solutions.

#### THE FARMER PLEADS HIS OWN CASE

### HON. BILL ALEXANDER

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, in the 6 years I have been in Congress, I have often taken the floor to make speeches and pleas in behalf of the small farmer upon whose economic survival I believe the future of this Nation depends.

However, this time I am going to let the small farmer speak for himself. Reprinted below is a copy of a letter I received from Mr. Bovay Allen, of Strawberry, Ark. Thirty of his friends and neighbors joined in cosigning the letter. I ask you to read it and think about it as we continue to discuss agriculture, energy, and economic legislation:

MARCH 10, 1975.

DEAR SIR: I am a farmer, and I am very much concerned about the way farm prices are going. My two boys and I farm about 700 acres in Black River bottoms. We filed our income tax last week and found that our farm expenses for 1974 were more than doubled over 1973, and there is no way a farmer can grow soybeans for \$5.00 per bushel and survive with expenses like they are now, such as (repair and maintenance, fuel, fertilizer, and seed, not counting groceries and clothes).

I have got to where it burns me up to hear the news on TV. It seems that all that is going on in Washington is the Republicans and Democrats fighting each other to see which can get the best program to get oil prices higher (which is already cutting our throats, on low and middle income people) or forming a committee to investigate somebody. If anything is ever said about the farmer it is only Earl Butts trying to get the price of farm commodities lowered, or some town dude yelling about the farmer getting rich when he has already let some labor union price him out of a job.

Why can't the leaders of our country see that a depression cannot be avoided when the farmer goes broke? What are people going to do when the supply of cattle that is on hand now is gone? (Which won't be long if something isn't done about cattle prices soon.) The cattle grower is going in the hole everyday. Why is meat at the grocery almost as high as it was a few months ago when a cow would sell for twice as much as it will now? Why does a tractor that sold for \$12,000.00 three years ago sell for \$18,000.00 now? Why does a disc that sold for \$3,000.00 three years ago sell for \$5,500.00 now? Why does a car or pickup cost at least a \$1,000.00 more now than it did eighteen months ago? We could go on and on about such things because we all know the producer is having to sell his products cheap and pay too much for what he buys.

If we have enough farm products that they have to sell so cheap, why does President Ford and Earl Butts want to increase production? Soybeans would have to sell for at least \$7.00 per bushel now to be worth as much to the farmer as they were when we sold them for \$3.00 per bushel. High labor, costly transportation, and the middle man

are the causes of inflation (not high farm prices), and higher fuel sure isn't going to help any.

Getting back to the oil situation, it is my belief that anyone who wants to raise the price of fuel to reduce consumption is taking from the poor and giving to the rich. I know people that have to drive thirty miles to work, and their wages are cheap compared with big city labor. If gas goes 10¢ to 25¢ more per gallon I am sure some of them would have to quit their jobs. I know that the oil companies are supposed to be putting most of their profits into research, but don't we all know they are getting rich first? If half the gas that is wasted by young people, boat pullers, campers, and people that have enough money to just ride around in big cars was stopped, we would have a surplus instead of a shortage of fuel.

Consider the population now and what it was in 1930 and think about what would happen during a depression, and we will be in a depression (not a recession) if something isn't done quickly. I could write a book on this, but I am afraid a depression will have us swallowed up before you would have time to read it.

I am going to have some of my neighbors read this letter and sign it. We do hope you will read it personally and consider just what kind of shape our country is in and try to get something done about it.

I believe that some of the older congressmen and senators have been in office so long and have enough money to do them the rest of their lives, are very little concerned about the people of our country, judging this by the way they talk on TV.

Sincerely,

BOVAY ALLEN.

#### JONES URGES EXPANDED ROLE FOR BARTLESVILLE ENERGY RESEARCH CENTER

### HON. JAMES R. JONES

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. JONES of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, those of us in the House who are privileged to serve congressional districts located in our Southwestern States have long been aware of the vital energy research role carried on by the U.S. Bureau of Mines' Bartlesville, Okla., Center.

A recent progress report on the center's activities in field demonstrations and grants to universities for supporting research indicates that as our Government moves into a reorganization of our energy research effort, the Bartlesville Center is eminently qualified to accept a larger and expanded role in our Nation's quest for energy self-sufficiency.

Basic research into enhancement of oil and gas recovery methods is a primary goal of the new Energy Research and Development Administration. It is in this highly specialized and technical area of research that the Bartlesville Center has so long excelled. The center today stands ready to take the lead in our efforts to improve all phases of recovery methods.

Our Oklahoma congressional delegation has urged both Interior Secretary Morton and the new Administrator of ERDA, Dr. Robert Seamans, to allocate maximum responsibilities to this proven and highly competent research facility.

We believe under the leadership of its Director, John Ball, the Bartlesville Energy Research Center can make a valuable and lasting contribution to our improved energy research efforts. I congratulate John Ball and his staff on the outstanding job they have performed to date, and I feel confident we can be assured of their continued dedication and tireless efforts to improve our Nation's use and conservation of its fossil fuel resources.

#### RABBI MENACHEM M. SCHNEERSON: ADDRESS ON THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS LEADERSHIP

### HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, on January 22, 1975, the revered spiritual leader, Rabbi Menachem M. Schneerson, the Lubavitcher Rebbe, celebrated his 25th anniversary as leader of the worldwide Chabad-Lubavitch Movement. The date also marked the 25th anniversary of the passing of Rabbi Schneerson's saintly father-in-law, Rabbi Joseph I. Schneerson, the previous Lubavitcher Rebbe. This important occasion was marked by a large Hassidic gathering at the Lubavitcher Movement's headquarters in Brooklyn, N.Y. The gathering was broadcast live to followers of the Rebbe in such diverse places as Los Angeles, Paris, London, Melbourne, and Kfar Chabad in Israel.

One of Rabbi Schneerson's discourses on January 22 focused on the historical role of America as a haven for those suffering religious persecution. The Rebbe's remarks also dealt profoundly with the impact of spiritual values on our national life since Colonial times.

I wish to insert the English translation of this discourse in the RECORD, so that my colleagues and others will have the opportunity to read this message:

#### IN APPRECIATION

(Excerpts from address of the Lubavitcher Rebbe, Rabbi Menachem M. Schneerson, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of his leadership, January 22, 1975)

The Torah teaches us: "Seek the peace of the city whither I have caused you to be carried away, and pray unto God for it; for in the peace thereof shall you have peace." (Jer. 29:7).

We are also mindful of the Talmudic teaching that it is proper to speak in praise of the hospitality one enjoys. (Ber. 63b).

In light of the above, it is only right that we should gratefully recall on this solemn and festive occasion of the 25th anniversary (Yahrzeit) of my saintly predecessor, my father-in-law of blessed memory, the role which this country, the United States of America, and its great leaders, played in saving his life, not once but twice, under the most crucial and dire circumstances. As we know full well, the resolute intervention in his behalf by leading Americans and other world figures, played a decisive role in obtaining his liberty after his arrest in 1927, under a ruthless regime which was determined to put an end to his religious activities.

Again, thirteen years later, it was largely through American diplomatic intervention



that my saintly father-in-law was saved from the holocaust. Moreover, every courtesy and facility was extended to him and his family, and his entourage, to transfer the headquarters of the Chabad-Lubavitch movement to these shores. Here, in this blessed country of religious freedom, the movement has flourished with renewed vitality, with unprecedented national and global scope.

Truly, those great Americans were the emissaries of G-d to save not only his life alone; for it meant also a new lease on the expansion of the movement he headed. Indeed, this was his greatest cause for rejoicing, as he points out in his encyclical letter of the 12th of Tammuz, the anniversary of his liberation (coinciding with his birthday). He went even further to say that the event was relevant not only to his followers, but to every Jew, even one who had nothing more than his Jewish name; certainly to those for whom Judaism, Torah and Mitzvot are the very essence of life.

Recalling all this with sincere gratitude, we are confident that the said American tradition of active concern for religious freedom, and for those who are oppressed on racial or other grounds, will be zealously continued. Certainly those Americans who have been elected to public office, from the highest down, will surely consider it their privilege and duty to show what America and Americans stand for. To be sure, such action is not always universally popular; there may even be obstacles to overcome—but do not all deeds of virtue and duty require effort, as it is written, "Man unto toil is born" (Job 5:7). Certain it is that, inasmuch as these are responsibilities which Divine Providence places upon persons in positions of public office and trust, G-d provides them also with the necessary capacities to carry them out. All that is required is personal determination and courage and the proper approach, to make such a stand effective and productive of desired results.

A special word of thanks is due to the State and to the City of New York, to His Honor the Mayor, and to all City officials and administrators. For it was here, in this great Metropolis, that my saintly father-in-law landed and was officially welcomed, first as a distinguished visitor (1929-30) and, ten years later, as a refugee and resident.

In the hospitable and conducive atmosphere of this warmhearted City, he set up his headquarters in 1940, after the holocaust, and it soon became the hub from which the movement's far-reaching activities radiated throughout the United States and abroad.

We appreciate the kind tribute paid to our movement on this occasion, and in all humility trust that it was well earned. For, while our movement is engaged in a variety of activities to bring the light of the Torah, and the experience of the Mitzvot to every Jew it can reach, and has no proselytizing activity among non-Jews, it directly and indirectly promotes the ideals of morality and equity among men of all creeds. Our adherents and followers are particularly conscious of the obligation of all Jews, as Maimonides rules, to promote the so-called Seven Commandments, with all their ramifications, incumbent upon all mankind, which are indispensable to any human society, if it is to be governed by the principles of true morality and justice, law and order.

Since the sign of life is in growth, it is to be hoped that the City's, State's and Federal Government's aid and cooperation will likewise grow, for the benefit of many and the gratifying results and accomplishments of the past should only stimulate a greater ambition to accomplish even more.

#### OF THE SPIRITUAL AND MORAL CRISIS

A great deal is heard lately of the energy crisis, economic crisis, etc., and of ways and means to cope with them; but not enough about the spiritual and moral crisis.

American history tells us that this nation was founded on the inalienable rights of men. First and foremost among these rights is the right of religious freedom. As everybody knows, the Pilgrims came to America to be able to practice here their religion, free from persecution. The majority of the early settlers were religious refugees, who firmly believed in G-d and in His word, the Bible. They were determined to foster this belief and to protect their right to bring up their children in the belief in G-d. Parenthetically it may be added that all newborn nations and states, barring none, would do well to emulate the principles upon which the American nation was established.

The belief in G-d which brought the early Americans to these shores was not an abstract belief in a Supreme Being Whose Presence is confined to the Seventh Heaven. It was a belief that permeated every aspect of their everyday life, particularly the education of their children. It was this uncompromising belief that prompted and guided the Founding Fathers to formulate the Bill of Rights.

Times have changed, but the Truth never changes. Yet, through circumstances which need not be delved into here, the spirit and letter of the Constitution on religious freedom has come to mean to some—freedom from religion. We are witness to a sad phenomenon: Some well-meaning Americans, even some organizations, use the very same Bill of Rights in a way that is weakening and undermining the belief in G-d in American life. It has prevented financial aid, Federal, State, and local, to any educational institutions where children are taught to believe in G-d. Even the mere mention of a Supreme Being in a brief non-denominational prayer, to start the day off, has been proscribed.

There can be no doubt that the intent of the Founding Fathers was to preserve religious freedom, not to deny it; to preserve religious equality, not to wean the nation away from G-d, G-d forbid. Juvenile delinquency and crime have become so rampant as to pose a serious threat to society. Clearly, a child that is brought up without fear of G-d in his heart, will have no fear or respect for a police officer. There is no substitute for restraining the child unless he, or she, is brought up, from infancy and throughout the formative years, in the belief in the Supreme Being, Whose Providence extends to each and everyone individually, at all times, and in all places. Or, as the great Teacher and "Guide of the Perplexed" Maimonides expressed it: "The foundation of all foundations, and the pillar of all sciences, is to know that there is a Supreme Being, the Creator of all things that exist. . . ."

And taking a clue from the Divine "Constitution," the Ten Commandments, we have already had occasion to point out that the fulfillment of the commandments "Thou shalt not murder," "Thou shalt not steal," etc., can be assured and can withstand any temptation only if they are preceded by the knowledge that "I am the L-rd, thy G-d, Who brought thee out of the land of Egypt, from the house of bondage." The Pilgrims knew this when they fled from their "Egypt," and they wished to ensure for themselves and posterity the newly found freedom. We have also seen what happens to a society that has no fear of G-d, we have seen the Holocaust.

At the time when the Constitution was written, there was no need to worry about the preservation of the Belief in G-d. The need that was imperative then was to preclude the establishment of a state religion, or give priority to any religious denomination over another. Nowadays, however, the nation is faced with social disorders largely due to a lack of belief in G-d. Should not the Constitution be amended, or better still according to many be interpreted in a way to meet this national crisis?

The Constitution was enacted with provisions for amendments, and, in fact, was coupled from the start with a number of amendments, and many more were added in the course of time to meet national exigencies. There has not been a greater emergency than now.

Time is of essence, particularly in matters of education. Children grow up every day. They should not be subjected to substitutes of Faith in G-d, or to educational experiments, sometimes more harmful than good.

Again, we look to the President and Congress to lead the nation, not only out of an energy crisis and economic recession, but "also" out of the spiritual and moral crisis, upon which ultimately depends the future of this great nation under G-d, whose slogan is "In G-d We Trust!"

#### THE VOICE OF AMERICA

Of the many lessons that come to mind on this auspicious occasion, one is particularly instructive and relevant.

It has already been mentioned earlier that the United States played a decisive role in the liberation of my saintly predecessor, whose life and work we honor tonight, and in his emigration from behind the Iron Curtain. It was America in action—quietly, persuasively, firmly and effectively. It did so because it felt it was its duty to do a humanitarian act, and in doing so it demonstrated that this was American policy. It also proved that the voice of America, the voice of America's conscience, is heeded around the world. Just as America helped my saintly father-in-law to come out from behind the Iron Curtain, so it can today and tomorrow help many Jews to emigrate from there. We are certain that through quiet, but firm diplomacy, without publicity, a greater number of Jews are likely to be helped to emigrate from there.

Most important is also to do everything possible to alleviate the religious needs of those Jews who still have to, or choose to, remain there. They are entitled to the free exercise of their religion and to other basic human rights, rights which know of no geographical boundaries.

I am certain that I'm expressing the thought of thousands upon thousands, Jews and gentiles, in saying that we firmly hope and expect that the President of the United States and the U.S. Congress will use their good offices, consistently and in the fullest measure, in this great humanitarian endeavor.

If there is a world's conscience, America must be the voice that echoes it. It is not the time at all to underestimate its influence in the world. And certainly, the isolation policy in our jet era is impossible.

#### OF PEACE IN THE HOLY LAND

As mentioned earlier, the founders of the American nation were imbued with belief in G-d and with the spirit of the holy Bible. It is, therefore, understandable that there should be a special affinity between the American people and the People of the Book, the Jewish people. America has traditionally shown its empathy with the Jewish people, particularly in times of stress, and at present proudly hosts the largest Jewish community in the world. And American Jews have contributed to the best of their possibilities to the independence and prosperity of the United States, as is well known.

The traditional American affinity for the Jewish people has found its most eloquent expression in the moral, economic and military aid which it has consistently extended to the people of Israel in the Holy Land.

To be sure, America, as the leading democracy in the world, has its vested interests in that part of the world, which inevitably coincide with a viable, secure, and strong democratic Israel in that strategic crossroad region. But basically it is America's moral in-

tegrity, stemming from its own experience as a nation under G-d, and the recognition of its commitment to world peace, that prompts its policy.

Moreover, as a nation born, reared and nourished with a deep sense of reverence for the Bible and for the inalienable rights of all men, it recognizes the inalienable right of the Jewish people to its homeland, the land which is acknowledged by all nations of the world as the Holy Land. This right has its roots in the everlasting covenant between G-d and our Father Abraham, as is repeatedly reaffirmed in the Holy Scriptures. To quote but several familiar passages: "For, all the land that thou seest—I will give unto thee and unto thy seed for ever" (Gen. 13:15); "On that day G-d made a covenant with Abram, saying: Unto thy seed have I given this land" (ibid. 15:18); "I shall give unto thee, and unto thy seed after thee, the land of thy sojourn, all the land of Canaan, for an everlasting inheritance" (ibid. 17:8), and more in this vein.

In light of the above, there is no need to convince the American government and people of this commitment vis-a-vis the Jewish people in general, and the Land of Israel in particular.

Nor is there any need to justify American aid to Israel in order to ensure its security. Just as America's own military superiority is designed as a deterrent to aggression by any foreign power that might have designs on the U.S.A., so is the strength of the land of Israel a necessary deterrent in the face of its enemies. For this reason the magnitude of aid provided till now is not enough. If non-belligerence is to be achieved in that region, the land of Israel must have sufficient aid to resolutely discourage any attempt on its security. This is the way to dispel effectively the illusion about a "military solution" and to achieve a negotiated and lasting peace.

The Jewish people is the People of the Book, not a people of the sword. Its destiny is linked with the Torah, which was given by G-d in order to bring peace to the world, for "its ways are ways of pleasantness, and all its paths are peace" (Gitt. 59b; Prov. 3:17).

We hope and pray for the day when the world will be free from the fear of war, and the vast resources that now go into wasteful military arsenals will be applied in peaceful and productive channels for the material and spiritual wellbeing of all mankind, in accordance with the prophecy of the Prophet Isaiah: "And they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more" (Isa. 2:4).

#### CONSIDER THESE POINTS DURING EASTER VACATION

#### HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, the 94th Congress is on the verge of taking a 10-day recess without having acted upon the administration's request for aid to South Vietnam and Cambodia.

Meanwhile, cities continue to fall, and we are told that the Communists are purposely and indiscriminately firing into crowds of fleeing refugees. The bloodbath, which many of my colleagues deny will ever occur, has begun.

Smith Hempstone pointed out in a recent column:

The South Vietnamese government, which never had any illusions about Hanoi's good faith, signed the Paris Accords in exchange for an American commitment to provide the people of the South with the means to resist North Vietnamese aggression. Thus what is at stake here is not only the survival of the Thieu government but the worth of America's word.

Of course, those who make light of the bloodbath warnings also ridicule the idea that American honor and prestige would be adversely affected by our abandonment of Indochina allies. They cannot see how our treatment of South Vietnam and Cambodia could affect U.S. foreign relations in other parts of the world—notably the Mideast.

Yet, the New York Times news service reported just last week that Secretary of State Kissinger has found the Israelis "more cautious about accepting assurances from the United States" since Cambodia's fall has become imminent. The Times also reported that the President of Syria told Kissinger that he is not so worried about Israel now because Israel would lose American support in the next 4 years, just as Cambodia did.

Perhaps we should consider these points during our Easter vacation, Mr. Speaker.

#### BYELORUSSIA

SPEECH OF

#### HON. JAMES M. HANLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 25, 1975

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, every year on March 25, the people of Byelorussia celebrate the anniversary of their proclamation of the independent Byelorussian Democratic Republic. This year marks the 57th year since that independence was proclaimed. That independence was to be shortlived because Byelorussia was soon incorporated into the Soviet Russian State. From that moment on the Soviet State has taken part in an effort to dismantle the cultural heritage of the Byelorussian people and to rewrite their history. A rewriting that denies the true historical accomplishments of the Byelorussian State: During the 16th century a golden age of democratic life and religious tolerance unseen in the rest of Europe, a statutory law system dating back to the 1500's, a literary history that begins with the first Byelorussian printing in 1517, the Byelorussian language being the culturally dominant language for all Eastern Europe during the Renaissance, and a tradition as a strong and dynamic people in the exchange of European culture and commerce.

The repression of Byelorussia continues today but the Byelorussian people have remained strong in their effort to maintain the cultural history, identity, and the spirit of independence. We issue every support for their effort. We can only look back on our own history with shame because of the cultural repression of the Native Americans. We can never fully rectify our past mistakes, but we can work to assure that other peoples in America and around the world

do not suffer a similar fate. It is in this spirit, and in the spirit of freedom that I say that we must continue our support and use every avenue possible to aid the Byelorussian people in their struggle for independence.

#### BILL OF RIGHTS FOR NURSING HOME PATIENTS

#### HON. BELLA S. ABZUG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, I have become aware of an important and well-conceived bill of rights for nursing home patients which should be employed in all nursing home facilities. It has been published by the American Jewish Congress Committee on Poverty and Social Welfare, chaired by Albert C. Lasher. The bill of rights was prepared by Dr. Martin T. Hochbaum. For the benefit of my colleagues, I would like to present this document:

#### BILLS OF RIGHTS FOR NURSING HOME PATIENTS

##### I. CONTRACT

A. Upon admission to a nursing home, a contract shall be concluded between the patient or his representative and the institution.

B. This contract shall specify:

1. The services to which the patient is entitled during his stay;
2. The costs on a daily, weekly, monthly and annual basis, including those costs not covered by government programs;
3. The patient's right to receive an explanation of the cost of his bill regardless of the source of payment;
4. The regulations governing patient conduct and responsibilities;
5. The medical condition leading to the patient's placement in the nursing institution;
6. The conditions under which the patient may be transferred to another nursing institution;
7. The fact that the staff is governed by official rules, regulations and by-laws which establish professional standards;
8. The address and telephone number of the nearest Social Security office and the name of its administrator;
9. The names, addresses and telephone numbers, provided by the patient, of two persons to be called in an emergency.

C. A copy of the contract shall be given to the patient or to his surrogate.

D. The patient and any two persons he shall name shall be given a copy of the applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations regarding nursing home patients' rights.

##### II. LIMITATIONS IMPOSED BY PHYSICIANS

A. Any of the provisions contained in parts III and IV (A-H, J, M-P, R and S) of this bill of rights may be suspended if the patient and his physician conclude that such suspension is necessary for reasons of the patient's health.

B. The physician's approval of such suspension shall be in writing on the patient's chart and shall specify the reason that prompted it, unless the immediate situation makes this impractical. Where it is impractical to immediately secure written authorization, it shall be presented within twenty-four hours.

##### III. RIGHT OF ENTRY AND ACCESS TO PATIENTS

A. Public officials having jurisdiction or responsibility pertaining to nursing homes



shall have the right to see patients and inform them of their rights.

B. Prospective patients, families, relatives and friends of prospective patients shall have access to facilities during normal operating hours, except where such access would intrude upon the privacy of others.

C. Families, relatives and friends of patients shall have access to patients except where such access would intrude upon the privacy of others.

D. Private nonprofit groups concerned with providing assistance to the residents of nursing homes shall have the right of access during normal operating hours to see patients and to inform them of their rights.

E. A nursing home patient's lawyer shall have access to his client at a time that is mutually convenient to the lawyer and the patient. Counsel and client shall be provided with a private facility in which to confer.

#### IV. RIGHT TO PRIVACY

A. The patient shall be entitled to associate and communicate with persons of his choice.

B. The patient shall be entitled to receive visitors during convenient time periods. He shall also be entitled to refuse to receive visitors.

C. The patient shall be allowed to make use of his own clothing.

D. The patient shall be encouraged to keep his personal documents and papers in his room, including personal items of decoration, sentiment, etc.

E. A locked door shall be available on a patient's room if so desired. The key to this door shall be available to each room resident, as well as to appropriate staff members.

F. Staff members shall be required to knock on closed doors to patient's rooms before entering them.

G. The patient shall receive his personal mail unopened.

H. The patient shall be entitled, and be given opportunity, to handle his personal business affairs.

I. The nursing home shall treat with confidence all aspects of the patient's personal and medical affairs.

J. The patient shall be entitled to share a room with his/her spouse, if both are residents in the same institution, and to meet in private with his/her spouse if one of them is a patient.

K. The nursing home shall provide for the safekeeping of the patient's valuables and possessions.

L. 1. The patient shall be entitled to establish an account for funds deposited with the nursing home. These funds shall not be commingled but shall be maintained in a separate patient's account. Disbursements may be made only with the written permission of the patient.

2. On a monthly basis the facility shall provide the patient with a statement of his account.

3. Upon the patient's transfer, discharge or death, the account shall be closed within 30 days. All remaining moneys shall be returned to the patient, his surrogate or his estate.

M. 1. The patient shall have the right to make and receive telephone calls in private and to have a private telephone in his room, at a reasonable charge, with the approval of his roommates.

2. The patient shall be permitted to call the service departments and nursing stations within the facility.

N. At his own expense, the patient may consume a reasonable amount of alcoholic beverages.

O. The patient shall be entitled to meet in private with government officials or inspectors.

P. The patient shall be entitled to see his medical records and shall be informed by his physician of his medical status.

Q. No patient shall be subjected to any experimental treatment without his informed consent.

R. The patient shall have the right to retire and rise in accordance with his personal wishes, provided that he does not disturb others or posted meal schedules.

S. In so far as is possible, the patient shall have the right to flexible meal and snack schedules.

#### V. PATIENT ADVOCACY

A. Where organizations of relatives and friends of nursing home patients or other civic organizations engaged in assisting patients are in operation, patients and their representatives shall be informed of their existence. Patients shall not be discriminated against because they or their friends or relatives are members of, or active in, such organizations.

#### VI. STAFF

A. Staff members shall be informed of the provisions of the "Bill of Rights for Nursing Home Patients."

B. Staff members shall treat all patients with respect and dignity. They shall address them by their proper names unless otherwise informed by the patient. References such as "Mom" and "Pop" shall not be used unless specifically encouraged by the patient.

C. 1. The acceptance of gratuities by staff members shall be prohibited. This includes tips provided by the patient, the patient's family and the patient's friends.

2. The acceptance by staff member of a gratuity, other than a "reasonable gift," shall be considered a violation of his employment agreement.

D. Staff members shall be informed of their obligation to provide all patients who have the same needs with the same service.

E. Patients shall have the right to bring complaints regarding staff members to the attention of the institution's administrator and to public officials.

F. 1. The patient shall have the right to a competent, adequate staff.

2. Patient-Staff ratios shall be established by the State Department of Health with the advice of interested public and private groups. Separate ratios shall be established for accredited social workers and nurses.

G. In-service training programs, conforming to standards established by the State Department of Health, shall be undertaken for all staff members.

H. The patient shall have the right to know by name those members of the staff who are treating him.

#### VII. THERAPY

A. Medications shall not be administered as an alternative to other therapy programs unless medically indicated.

B. Threats to withhold or administer medications shall not be used as an incentive to get patients to comply with staff orders.

C. The patient shall be entitled to designate a relative or friend who shall be informed on request of medications being administered to the patient.

D. Incontinent patients shall be changed as the need arises, and not at the convenience of the staff.

#### VIII. PATIENT TRANSFER AND DISCHARGE

A. Within seven days after a new patient arrives in a home, the home shall establish a written discharge plan for the patient if discharge can reasonably be anticipated. This plan shall emphasize the patient's attainment of the maximum physical, social, intellectual and vocational condition of which he is capable.

B. Any competent patient shall be able to discharge himself from the facility. Where an incompetent patient seeks to discharge himself, his relatives, surrogate or friends shall be notified before he is released.

C. The nursing home shall be required to specify the conditions under which a patient may be discharged without his consent. These

conditions shall be subject to approval by the State Department of Health.

D. Patients shall be entitled to spend up to fifteen days a year on furlough with friends or relatives without losing either their nursing home beds or Medicare or Medicaid benefits.

E. Patients shall have the right to safe, rapid and appropriate transfer to a hospital or other health facility should their condition warrant it.

#### IX. PUBLICATIONS RECORDS

The State Health Department shall be required to publish on an annual basis:

A. An official report listing all nursing homes and the citations issued against them in the previous year. The nursing homes listed in this report shall be grouped according to counties.

B. The nursing homes listed in this report shall be placed in one of the three following categories, depending upon the nature of the violations uncovered:

1. Nursing homes that are in total compliance with existing standards;

2. Nursing homes that have violations of existing regulations that do not pose an imminent danger of physical or psychological harm to the residents of the institutions; and

3. Nursing homes that have violations that pose an imminent danger to the residents that could lead to serious physical or psychological harm, including death.

C. This report shall be distributed to the public and private agencies that refer patients to nursing institutions and shall be made available to the general public through local Social Security and social service centers and libraries.

D. Each nursing home shall be required to maintain three copies of this report on its premises for use by the public, including nursing home patients.

E. Physicians and other health professionals shall be obligated to report to the appropriate public authorities any instance of neglect or abuse of patients that they encounter in nursing homes.

#### X. RELIGIOUS PRACTICES

A. Whenever practical, patients shall have the right to observe the religious practice of their faith.

B. Upon request, the nursing home shall contact the clergyman of the patient's choice.

C. Whenever practical, patients shall be allowed to attend religious services within the neighboring community.

D. Whenever practical, patients shall be allowed to conduct religious services on the premises of the nursing home.

E. The nursing home shall be prohibited from requiring patients to participate in religious services and from discriminating against patients on the basis of their religion.

#### XI. PATIENT RESTRAINT

##### A. Physical restraint

1a. Except in case of emergency, physical restraint of a patient may be used only upon written authorization by a physician who has examined the patient. The physician must provide the reasons for ordering physical as opposed to chemical restraint, and must state that the restraint is necessary in order to protect the patient from harming himself or others with whom he is in contact.

1b. In case of emergency, physical restraint may be used upon telephone authorization by a physician. Within twenty-four hours, said physician must provide written authorization.

2. Such authorization may be effective only for one twenty-four hour period. It may be renewed in writing for another twenty-four hour period following the examination of the patient by a physician.

3. At least twice an hour any patient placed under physical restraint must be checked by

a member of the nursing staff and a written notation made on the patient's chart.

4. Special care shall be taken to ensure that the restrained patient receives a proper diet.

5. The restrained patient shall be allowed visitors unless visits are prohibited by a physician in writing.

#### B. Chemical restraint

1a. Except in cases of emergency, chemical restraint may be used only after authorization in writing by a physician.

1b. In an emergency, chemical restraint may be used upon telephone authorization by a physician. Within twenty-four hours, said physician must provide written authorization.

2. The authorization of chemical restraint by a physician shall specify the length of time for which it is to be used and the reasons why it is ordered. This period is not to exceed the maximum established by the State Department of Health.

3. Following the period for which chemical restraint is ordered, it may be renewed in writing after examination of the patient by a physician.

4. Special care shall be taken to ensure that the restrained patient receives a proper diet.

5. The restrained patient shall be allowed visitors unless visits are prohibited by a physician in writing.

#### XII. PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS

A. Patients' rooms shall be designed to provide barrier-free access and use.

B. Patients' rooms shall be equipped to meet the needs of the visually and auditorially handicapped as well as the physically weak and disabled. Suggested items shall include large-print and large-number calendars, signs and clocks.

C. Patients' rooms and bathrooms shall have doors, grab bars and call buttons accessible from bed, toilets and showers.

D. Hallways shall be equipped with grab bars.

E. Protected areas shall be made available outside of the nursing home so that patients may go out of doors.

#### MAKING MORE OF MIDWAY

### HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, one of the most unexcusable developments in air travel tolerated by the FAA and CAB is the complete underdeveloped utilization of Midway Airport by scheduled airlines. At a time when Chicago's O'Hare Airport is one of the most crowded in the country, to have a major facility at almost complete idleness shows an obvious disregard for safety as well as a disservice to their customers.

These points are very well made in an editorial by Chicago's radio station WBBM, broadcast on March 3, which I insert at this time:

#### MAKING MORE OF MIDWAY

Midway Airport, which used to be a thriving center of activity, is now little more than a wasteland. Nobody deplors that more than a lot of South Side residents who claim the dwindling number of Midway flights causes them inconvenience. They've got a good point. They have to spend a lot of time and use a lot of gas getting out to O'Hare when they've got an airport nearby. Other major cities support two airports.

Look at New York and Washington. We have two major airports, but one has 95 percent of the passengers and the other has only four percent. Something is wrong when planes are often backed up for hours over O'Hare and an average of only 32 a day came in and out of Midway during January. That imbalance is one of the reasons the Air Line Pilots' Association would like to see more flights rescheduled to Midway.

We have talked repeatedly about the need for a new area airport. We'd like to see one built out from the city with rapid transportation to the downtown area so visitors could be encouraged to spend time—and money—in Chicago. But we know that airport will be a long time coming. When it is built, the land where Midway sits could be turned into an industrial park or a recreational area.

But, in the meantime, we agree with the Citizens Committee for Midway Airport which is encouraging interested people to sign petitions urging the Federal Aviation Administration and Civil Aeronautics Board to require the airlines to use Midway to capacity with 727's or DC9's for flights terminating in Chicago. Your next long wait over O'Hare might very well convince you of the merit of their argument.

#### A BILL FOR TAX-EXEMPT STATUS FOR COOPERATIVE AND CONDOMINIUM HOUSING GROUPS

### HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to insert into the Record a bill I have introduced, H.R. 3415, to provide tax-exempt status for cooperative housing corporations and condominium housing associations. Under our current tax system, these homeowner associations do not qualify for tax exempt status as non-profit organizations, even though the funds they collect are used for maintenance and repair of commonly owned properties and not for any profit-making purposes. This measure is identical to one I introduced last session. The bill follows:

H.R. 3415

A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an exemption from income taxation for cooperative housing corporations and condominium housing associations

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to list of exempt organizations) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraphs:

"(20) (A) Cooperative housing corporations (as defined in section 216(b)(1)).

"(B) Any organization formed for the purpose of managing, operating, and maintaining the property within a condominium housing project which is owned in common by the owners of units within such condominium housing project, if—

"(i) membership in such organization is limited to the owners of units within such condominium housing project;

"(ii) no member of such organization is entitled (either conditionally or unconditionally) to receive any distribution from such organization except on a complete or partial liquidation of the organization; and

"(iii) 80 per centum or more of the gross income of such organization consists solely of amounts received from the owners of units within such condominium housing project.

"(C) For purposes of this paragraph, the term 'condominium housing project' means any condominium project substantially all the units of which are used by individuals as residences."

Sec. 2. The amendment made by the first section of this Act shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1974.

#### AUTHORIZATION FOR A NEW DENVER MINT

### HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill which will permit the construction of a new mint at Denver, Colo. I am happy to say that this measure is backed by the Department of the Treasury and that my colleagues from the State of Colorado (Mr. EVANS, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. WIRTH) and numerous members of the House Committee on Public Works and Transportation, to which the bill will be referred, are joining me in cosponsorship. Similar legislation is also being introduced in the Senate today by the Senators from Colorado, Mr. HASKELL and Mr. GARY W. HART.

The Denver Mint began minting coins for this Nation in 1906. It is a popular tourist attraction with about 4 million people a year visiting it. It produces 4.5 billion coins per year. It has also been declared a national historic landmark.

The increasing demand for coins—caused by a variety of factors such as vending machines, population growth, numismatics, and production of coins for other nations—is outstripping even the estimated demands met by the Nation's mint production at the three available mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Denver. We now have plans for the production of many Bicentennial coins honoring great events and people of our Nation's past. This creates an additional, although profitable, burden on coin output. The projections are that by 1980, Americans will need 18 billion new coins per year. Without the new Denver Mint, however, our production capabilities will be but half that figure.

Having established a new mint at Philadelphia in the 1960's, the Department of the Treasury has laid plans for a new facility at Denver. As opposed to the present facility—expanded to the hilt and causing congestion in mid-city Denver which was never envisioned in 1906 when the facility began production—a 35-acre site convenient both to the interstate highway and railroads has been chosen, and the General Services Administration has contracted for its purchase. The environmental impact statement has been filed, with the general finding that the new mint will improve the environment of the site. Being large, the site is capable of accommodating the latest manufacturing techniques.



It is planned, for example, that the new mint be constructed on one floor plan so that production from raw metal to finished coins can proceed on a smooth basis without the interruption of elevators. The Department of the Treasury has projected that this facility can produce three-fourths of our future coin requirements when completed. From the standpoint of my own constituents, the new facility will play an important part, economically and socially, in helping to stimulate and renew the core city of Denver—the sustaining element for the entire Denver Metropolitan area. It will also free up the beautiful old Denver Mint building for retirement and rebirth which I am sure will be beneficial to all of us.

Mr. Speaker, in these times of economic downturn and government deficits, it is well to note that the Bureau of the Mint operations are projected to bring over \$700 million during fiscal year 1976 into our Nation's treasury. The costs of the Bureau's business—even with projected outlays for initial construction of the new Denver Mint—are a fraction of this income: the \$41 million requested by the administration for the Bureau's budget. Not only does the Bureau of the Mint supply the coins to this Nation without which commerce would stand still, but it makes a handy amount of money in the process. It cannot, however, continue in its present course, or expand its revenue intakes, without congressional support for its projects. The return which the Bureau obtains on our money certainly points out its good business judgments. The new Denver Mint is crucial to its plans and the authorization bill for the new mint that I am today introducing is necessary to carry out the Bureau's plans for completion of the new facility by 1980.

Having visited the present Denver Mint on many occasions, I am consistently surprised at the productivity of its workers. I am very happy and grateful to say that so many of the mint's workers are represented by me in Congress. The production accomplished in this present historic site of a plant—crowded, outmoded, and improvised—is not in the best working conditions by any means. I look forward to seeing the mint workers in new surroundings where they can do their best without obstacles at every turn. Mr. Speaker, I urge that my colleagues on the House Committee on Public Works and in the whole House of Representatives work for early consideration and passage of the measure I am today introducing.

#### SUPPORT FOR 200-MILE FISHING LIMIT

**HON. GERRY E. STUDDS**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, the following is an article which was written by Rev. John F. Moore and published in the Anchor, the official newspaper of the Diocese of Fall River, Mass. Reverend Moore offers a strong and eloquent call for the quick passage of legislation to

extend the U.S. fisheries jurisdiction to 200 miles. I want to thank Mrs. Katharine Nowak of Marion, Mass. for bringing this article to my attention, and I believe that it will be of great interest to all of the Members of the House of Representatives:

#### SAVE THE FLEET

(By Rev. John F. Moore)

Outside the public library in New Bedford stands the famous whaler statue. Inscribed on the face of the monument is the phrase "a dead whale or a stoved boat." Whaling is a thing of the past and soon the men who go down to the sea in ships will experience the same fate if someone does not come to the aid of the fishing fleets not only of this area but of the entire United States. Today's fisherman has found that his boat has been stoved in not by the legend of a Moby Dick but by the whale-like appetite of foreign fishing vessels and the complete indifference of our own government.

It is a sad sight to see the small, rusting trawler and dragger leave our fishing ports knowing that in a few hours and a few short miles from our shores they will be outclassed, outnumbered and outproduced by the new giants of the sea that gobble up what was once one of our most productive food sources and industries.

How can our aged wooden-hulled 75 foot trawlers compete with a modern 300 to 500 foot floating processing plant flying the hammer and sickle of Russia? Day after day, brave men from this area leave port with archaic and outmoded equipment to face the most modern Soviet fishing fleet in history.

Not only must they compete against these odds to seek what remains of the once plentiful food sources of the sea but they also must do battle on the high seas as Russian ships destroy their gear and equipment. As a result fewer American boats are willing to leave port, the fishing industry is in decline and a necessary food source is being depleted.

#### FEW REALLY CARE

Yet the greatest tragedy of all in this battle of the seas is that so few really do care. For example, what has the federal government really done to help renew and develop, expand and refurbish the New England fishing fleet?

Very little indeed. In fact it seems to have more interest in protecting the Russian fleet than modernizing and updating our own fishing industry.

Outside of mere tokenism, the local elected officials have not used their political influence or energies in really supporting and renewing our fishing fleet that it may compete on an equal basis with the government-supported fleet of the Soviet Union.

If a few oil men from the south or some farmers in the midwest were in such a predicament the entire congress would be up in arms and rally to their cause. But when New England faces the extinction of one of its basic industries, who cares?

We all should care. One of our national basic food supplies is being severely threatened and may be destroyed by foreign invaders and overkill fishing.

Congress should be encouraged immediately to pass the 200 mile zone proposed for our national territorial waters and the necessary funds to enforce such a move. Nations like Peru are not afraid to take such a step and back it up with corresponding enforcement.

The national government also should support and encourage the total modernization of the American fishing industry that it may be an equal competitor in international fishing. In addition there must be a corresponding interest in research and conservation efforts of existing sea food sources.

This week the congress has proposed a 3.2 billion foreign aid bill. Why can't some of these monies be used to aid the hard-pressed and declining fishing industry? Each and

every citizen especially in this area of the nation should actively undertake and endorse every effort to save the American fishing fleet. Let's not have any more stoved boats.

#### A LOOK AT THE ENVIRONMENT

**HON. BILL ARCHER**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, efforts to preserve our environment have received much attention in recent years. All of us want to preserve a good environment and do our best to reduce and/or eliminate pollution. The more pessimistic members of the environmentalists are predicting that we are on the brink of an ecological crisis.

It is time that we add some common-sense to this whole debate. Extreme measures alleged to protect the environment may work to hurt the credibility of responsible environmentalists by impeding vital economic activities without commensurate salubrious effect on preserving a good environment. Some of these proposed remedies may create a whole series of new problems. Dr. John J. McKetta, a professor in the department of chemical engineering at the University of Texas at Austin and expert in the field of environmental studies, has declared that we are not on the brink of an ecological disaster. He has noted:

We cannot solve our real problems unless we attack them on the basis of what we know rather than what we don't know. Let us use our knowledge and not our fears to solve the real problems of our environment.

Professor McKetta does an expert job of exposing some of the myths that have been proposed in recent months. I would like to enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD his perceptive speech entitled "The Eight Surprises or Has the World Gone to Hell?"

THE EIGHT SURPRISES OR HAS THE WORLD GONE TO HELL??

(By John J. McKetta)

On March 27, 1973, I heard Garner Ted Armstrong say over the television:

"There is no way you can have any optimism for the continuation of life on this earth because of the pollution, overpopulation, and results of technological advances."

It bothers me that there are so many purveyors of gloom who talk about the hopelessness of our future.

There is an entire spectrum, from zero to infinity, of views and actions on almost any problem. Let's take the pollution problem, for example. We all know there are still some companies and cities who put toxic gases and liquids into our air and streams. It's almost unbelievable that many of our large cities still discharge raw sewage, or only partially treated sewage into our streams. Both industry and the cities should be stopped immediately from these flagrant violations. On the other extreme, we have those people who wish to have distilled water in the streams and zero particulates in the atmosphere. These are impossible concentrations and could not be attained even if we had no people on this earth. The answer, obviously, is somewhere between these two extremes. Just like most of you, I am a family man. My lovely wife and I have four wonderful children. It is my wish that they have

clean air to breathe and clean water to drink. Not distilled water nor absolutely pure air, but I do want them to have odorless, nontoxic, clean air, and clean water. I believe we still have a great deal of environmental work to do in the USA. I believe, however, that extremism is bad on either end.

We're all deeply concerned about reports of the destruction of our environment as a result of technological recklessness, overpopulation, and the lack of consideration to the preservation of nature. As Chairman of the National Air Quality Commission, I have to read great amounts of technical literature in this area, and I've turned up a lot of evidence that I'd like to share with you.

Some of the people, who are filled with gloom and believe we have no future, blame our apparent demise on the Judeo-Christian ethic that it is God's will that man exploit nature for his proper ends and that we have overdone it.

Others recommend that we return 2500 years and embrace the practices of druidism. Many, many people express a disdain for science and mistrust in technology in general.

They say our automobiles are no longer a wonderful method of freeing man from his immobility, but instead have become terrible polluters and ultimately piles of junk to desecrate the landscape. Electricity, which has been the most convenient form of energy ever available, has come into disrepute. The bad industry that produces electricity is looked upon as an evil organization of the establishment whose objective is to create new radiation hazards with nuclear power plants, cut down trees, stick poles into the ground and pump smoke into the air to poison all of us.

It's a gloomy picture indeed. But I've found out this outlook is not justified. This is what I'd like to talk to you about. I hope you'll understand that I'm speaking to you as one who understands elementary science and engineering and not as an emotional supporter of any particular "side" of ecology. Some of the facts I will mention will surprise many of you. I can assure you that my conclusions are supported by evidence that is difficult to interpret in any other way. They may be verified by anyone who wishes to do so. I'll leave a list of literature citations with the chairman of your group.

#### 1. WHY IS THE OXYGEN DISAPPEARING??

My first surprise concerns the air we breathe. You have been reading that we are seriously depleting the oxygen in the atmosphere and replacing it with toxic substances such as carbon monoxide.

Throughout my formal education I have always been taught that oxygen in our atmosphere is supplied by green plants using the process of photosynthesis. It is known that plants take in carbon dioxide and through activation by sunlight, combine  $\text{CO}_2$  with water to make starches and cellulose, and give off oxygen. In this way the whole chain of plant and animal life is sustained by energy from the sun. When the vegetable or animal materials thus produced are eaten, burned, or allowed to decay they combine with oxygen and return to the carbon dioxide and water from whence they came. We all know this. Then what is the surprise?

Surprise number one is that most of the oxygen in the atmosphere doesn't come from photosynthesis. The evidence is now overwhelming that photosynthesis is just inadequate to have produced the amount of oxygen that is present in our atmosphere. The reason is that the amount of oxygen produced by photosynthesis is just exactly enough to convert the plant tissue back to the carbon dioxide and water from which it came. In other words, the net gain in oxygen due to photosynthesis is extremely small. The oxygen in the atmosphere had to come from another source. The most likely possibility

involves the photodissociation of water vapor in the upper atmosphere by high energy rays from the sun and by cosmic rays. This process alone could have produced (over the history of the earth  $4.5 \times 10^9$  years) about 7 times the present mass of oxygen in the atmosphere, 2.11

The significance of this information is that the supply of oxygen in the atmosphere is virtually unlimited. It is not threatened by man's activities in any significant way. If all the organic material on earth were oxidized it would reduce the atmospheric concentration of oxygen by less than 1%. We can forget the depletion of oxygen in the atmosphere and get on with the solution of more serious problems.<sup>7</sup>

#### 2. CARBON MONOXIDE WILL KILL US ALL

As you know, the most toxic component of automobile exhaust is carbon monoxide. Each year man adds 270 million tons of carbon monoxide to the atmosphere. Most of this comes from automobiles. The scientists are concerned about the accumulation of this toxic material because they know that it has a life in dry air of about 3 years. For the past several years, monitoring stations on land and sea have been measuring the carbon monoxide content of the atmosphere. Since the ratio of automobiles in the northern and southern hemisphere is 9:1 respectively, it was expected that the northern hemisphere would have a much higher concentration of atmospheric carbon monoxide. The true measurements show, however, that there is no difference in CO amounts between the hemispheres and that the overall concentration in the air is not increasing at all. In fact, they've found higher concentrations of CO over the Atlantic and Pacific oceans than over land?????

Early in 1971, scientists at the Stanford Research Institute<sup>1,2</sup> in Palo Alto disclosed that they had done some experiments in smog chambers containing soil. They reported that carbon monoxide rapidly disappeared from the chamber. Next, they sterilized the soil and then found that now the carbon monoxide did not disappear. They quickly identified the organisms responsible for CO removal to be fungi of the aspergillus (bread mold and penicillin types). These organisms, on a world-wide basis, are using all of the 270 million tons of the CO made by man for their own metabolism, thus enriching the soils of the forest and the fields.<sup>1</sup>

This does not say carbon monoxide is any less toxic. It does say that, in spite of man's activities, carbon monoxide will never build up in the atmosphere to a dangerous level except on a localized basis. To put things in perspective, let me point out that the average concentration of CO in Austin, Texas is about 1.5 parts/million. In downtown Los Angeles it gets to be as high as 35 ppm. In parking garages and tunnels it is sometimes 50 ppm.<sup>3</sup>

Here lies surprise number two for you—you know that the CO content of cigarette smoke is 42,000 ppm. The CO concentration in practically any smoke filled room grossly exceeds the safety standards we allow in our laboratories. I don't mean to imply that 35 to 50 ppm CO should be ignored. I do mean that there are so many of us who subject ourselves to CO concentrations voluntarily (and involuntarily) that are greater than those of our worse polluted cities including Holland Tunnel in New York, without any catastrophic effects. It is not at all unusual for CO concentrations to reach 100-200 ppm range in poorly ventilated, smoke filled rooms. Incidentally, if a heavy smoker spends several hours without smoking in a highly polluted city air containing 35 ppm of CO concentration, the concentration of CO in his blood will actually decrease!<sup>10</sup> In the broad expanse

of our natural air, CO levels are totally safe for human beings.

Incidentally, 93% of the CO comes from trees and greeneries. (3.5 billion tons/yr.) Only 7% comes from man (270 million tons/yr.)

#### 3. OXIDES OF NITROGEN WILL CHOKO US

I have been extremely impressed by the various research efforts on the part of petroleum, automotive and chemical companies to remove oxides of nitrogen from the products of combustion in the tail pipe gas of our automobiles. I've read about the brilliant work of Dr. Haagen-Smit that showed that the oxides of nitrogen play a critical role in the chain reaction of photochemical smog formation in Los Angeles.<sup>4</sup> Oxides of nitrogen are definitely problems in places where temperature inversions trap the air.

But we've all known for many years that nature, in addition to man, also produced oxides of nitrogen. The number three surprise (and shock) is that most of the oxides of nitrogen come from nature. If we consider only nitric oxide and nitrogen dioxide the best estimates are 97% is natural and only 3% is man made. If we also consider nitrous oxide and amines, then it turns out that 99+% is natural and less than 1% is man made.<sup>5,6</sup>

Nature makes oxides of nitrogen in several ways. Biological action and organic decomposition produce most of the  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{NO}$ . In fact, the great saltpeter deposits of South America are a result of perpetual thunder storms over the Andes. Oxides of nitrogen in rain water react with minerals of the soil and end up as saltpeter when the water evaporates.

The great abundance of marine life between Antarctica and the tip of South America is also attributed to the nitrate run-off from the Andes which initiates plankton growth, thus setting off a whole chain of fishes which eat each other ending on the top with the blue whale.

The significance of this is that even if we are 100% successful in our removal of the oxides of nitrogen from combustion gases, we will still have more than 99% left in the atmosphere which is produced by nature. Sometimes I think nature laughs at us.

#### 4. THE DEATH OF LAKE ERIE

We've all read for some time that Lake Erie is dead. It's true that the beaches are no longer swimmable in the Cleveland area and the oxygen content at the bottom of the lake is decreasing. This is called eutrophication. The blame has been placed on phosphates as the cause of this situation. Housewives were urged to curb the use of phosphate detergents. In fact, for several years phosphate detergents were taken off the market. There's been a change in law since scientific evidence proved that the phosphate detergents were not the culprits and never should have been removed from the market in the first place.

Now, let's look at the scientific evidence that I've been able to find on the subject. The study shows that the cause of the eutrophication of Lake Erie has not been properly defined. This evidence suggests that if we totally stopped using phosphate detergents it would have no effect whatever on the eutrophication of Lake Erie. Many experiments have now been carried out that bring surprise number four—that it is the organic carbon content from sewage that is using up the oxygen in the lake and not the phosphates in the detergents.<sup>4,5</sup>

The reason that the Cleveland area beaches are not swimmable is that the coliform bacterial count is too high, not that there is too much detergent in the water.

Enlarged and improved sewage treatment facilities by Detroit, Toledo, Sandusky and Cleveland will be required to correct this situation. Our garbage disposal units do far more to pollute Lake Erie than do the phos-

Footnotes at end of article.



phate detergents. If we put in the proper sewage treatment facilities, the lake will sparkle blue again in a very few years.

Incidentally, we've all heard that Lake Superior is so much larger, cleaner and nicer than Lake Erie. It's kind of strange then to learn that in 1972 and 1973 more tons of commercial fish were taken from Lake Erie than were taken from Lake Superior.

Governor Gilligan of Ohio declared war on pollution in general and on thermal pollution in particular. Investigation of the thermal pollution problem reveals that, beyond any question of doubt, the sun is by far the greatest thermal polluter of Lake Erie. Governor Gilligan announced that he would "back legislation making it unlawful to increase the temperature of the water by more than one degree over the natural temperature." I don't know what he will do with the sun breaking the law, since as we all know, the natural temperatures of Lake Erie is changed by the sun more than 40°F every year between winter (33°F) and summer (75°F+). The natural life in the lake accommodates this change in great fashion, as it has for many thousands of years. According to my calculations, if we would store up all of the electricity produced in Ohio in a whole year and use it exclusively for heating Lake Erie all at one time, it would heat the entire lake less than 3/10th of 1°F.

In terms of localized heating we must remember that we already have hundreds of power plants pouring warm water into streams and lakes. Forty of these are nuclear power plants. Evaluation of the effect of these from an ecological point of view is that "thermal pollution" is a less descriptive and and less appropriate term than is "thermal enrichment". There are no species disappearing. No ecological catastrophes or problems have appeared. Some of the best fishing locations in the country are near the warm water outlets of these power plants.

#### 5. DDT IS THE WORST THING THAT EVER HAPPENED TO US

DDT and other chlorinated compounds are supposedly endangering the lives of mankind and eliminating some bird species by the thinning of the egg shells of birds. There is a big question mark as to whether or not this is true. From the readings that I have done, the experiments were conducted in such a manner that positive conclusions could not be drawn from them. Even if it is true, it's quite possible that the desirable properties of DDT so greatly outnumber the undesirable ones that it might prove to be a serious mistake to ban entirely this remarkable chemical.

Many of you heard of Dr. Norman E. Borlaug, the Nobel Peace Prize winner. He is opposed to the banning of DDT. Obviously, he is a competent scientist. He won the Nobel Prize because he was able to develop a new strain of wheat that can double the food production per acre anywhere in the world that it is grown.

Dr. Borlaug said "If DDT is banned by the United States, I have wasted my life's work. I have dedicated myself to finding better methods of feeding the world's starving population. Without DDT and other important agricultural chemicals, our goals are simply unattainable."

As I read into this matter I find that DDT has had a miraculous impact on arresting insect borne diseases and increasing grain production from fields once ravaged by insects. According to the World Health Organization, malaria fatalities alone dropped from 4 million a year in the 1930's to less than 1 million per year in 1968. Other insect borne diseases, such as encephalitis, yellow fever, and typhus fever showed similar declines. Surprise number five is that it has been estimated that 100 million human beings who would have died of these afflictions are alive today because of DDT. Inci-

dentally, recent tests indicate that the thinning of bird egg shells may have been caused by mercury compounds rather than DDT! Oh hum!

#### 6. WE'RE KILLING OFF TOO MANY SPECIES

Many people feel that mankind is responsible for the disappearance of the animal species. It is possible that in some instances man may hasten the disappearance of certain species. However, the abundance of that evidence indicates that he has very little to do with it. About 50 species are expected to disappear during this century. It is also true that 50 species became extinct last century and 50 species the century before that, and so on. Dr. T. H. Jukes, of the University of California, points out that about 100 million species of animal life have become extinct since life began on this planet, about 3 billion years ago. Animals come and animals disappear. This is the essence of evolution as Mr. Darwin pointed out many years ago. Mankind is a relatively recent visitor here. Surprise number six is that he has had nothing to do with the disappearance of millions of species that preceded him.

In fact, one of man's failures is that he has not been successful in eliminating a single insect species—in spite of his all-out war on certain undesirable ones in recent years.

#### 7. MAN IS THE REAL POLLUTER

Here's the seventh surprise! The late Dr. William Pecora has calculated that all of man's air pollution during his thousands of years of life on earth does not equal the amount of particulate and noxious gases from just three volcanoes, (Krakatoa, Java—1883; Mt. Katmai, Alaska—1912; Hekla, Iceland—1947).

Dr. Pecora pointed out that nature's pure water is not so pure after all. Here are a few of his examples:

1. The natural springs feeding the Arkansas and Red Rivers carry approximately 17 tons of salt per minute.

The Lemonade Springs in New Mexico carry approximately 900 pounds of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> per million pounds of water. (This is more than ten times the acid concentration in coal mine discharges.)

3. The Mississippi River carries over 2 million tons of natural sediment into the Gulf of Mexico each day.

4. The Paria River of Arizona makes the Mississippi look like a trout stream. It carries 500 times more natural sediment than the Mississippi River—yes—1 billion tons of sediment per day.

#### Let's go back to the good old days

Don't believe the trash about the happy lives that people once had before all this nasty industrialization came along. There was no such thing. One of my 19 year old students once asked me "What has all these 2000 years of development of industry and civilization done for us? Wouldn't we have been happier in 100 B.C.?" I said "No, chances are 97 out of 100 that, if you were not a poor slave, you'd be a poor farmer, living at bare subsistence level".

When people think of ancient times, they think of themselves as members of aristocracy. They are sitting in the Agora in Athens listening to Socrates, in the Senate House in Rome debating Cicero, riding on horses as knights of Charlemagne's time. They are never slaves, never peasants, BUT that's what most of them would be.

My wife once said to me "If we lived a hundred years ago we'd have no trouble getting servants". I said, "If we'd lived 150 years ago we'd be the servants".

Let's consider what life was really like in America just 150 years ago. For one thing, we didn't have to worry about pollution very long—because life was very brief. Life expectancy of males was about 38 years of age. It was a gruelling 38 years. The work week

was 72 hours. The women's lot was even worse. They worked 98 hours a week scrubbing floors, making clothes by hand, bringing in fire wood, cooking in heavy iron pots, fighting off insects without pesticides. Most of the clothes were rags by present day standards. There were no fresh vegetables in winter. Vitamin deficiency diseases were prevalent. Homes were cold in winter and sweltering in the summer.

Epidemics were expected yearly and chances were high that they would carry off some member of the immediate family. If you think the water pollution is bad now, it was deadly then. In 1793, one person in every five in the city of Philadelphia died in a single epidemic of typhoid as a result of polluted water. Many people of that time never heard a symphony orchestra, or traveled more than 20 miles from their birth place during their entire life time. Many informed people do not want to return to the "paradise" of 150 years ago. Perhaps the simple life was not so simple.

#### We are practicing witchcraft

In every age we have people practicing witchcraft in one form or another. I used to think that the people of New England were irrational in accusing certain women of being witches without evidence to prove it. Suppose someone accused you of being a witch? How could you prove you were not? It is impossible to prove unless you can give evidence. It is precisely this same witchcraft practice that is being used to deter the construction of nuclear power plants. The opponents are saying that these plants are witches and it is up to the builders and owners to prove that they are not. The scientific evidence is that the nuclear power plants, constructed to date, are the cleanest and least polluting devices for generating electricity so far developed by man. We need electricity to maintain the standard of living we have reached but to the extreme environmentalists we are witches. We should be burned at the stake.

We hear the same accusations about lead compounds from the gasoline engine. Our Environmental Protection Agency has no evidence that there has ever been a single case of death, or even illness from lead in the air coming from burning of gasoline, but they still insist that we must remove the lead from the gasoline. To the EPA we are witches—they have no evidence—no proof—we are pronounced guilty! And yet you know that gasoline needs some additives to prevent engine knocks. If we don't use tetraethyllead we'll have to use aromatic compounds. Some aromatics are carcinogenic. We know that! The use of unleaded gasoline also uses up to 20% more crude oil. (Incidentally, the real reason for removing lead from gasoline was because it was suspected that lead poisoned the catalyst in the emission control unit. Now we have good evidence that it isn't the lead but ethylene bromide which is the poisoner.)

From what we read and hear it would seem that we are on the edge of impending doom. A scientific evaluation of the evidence does not support this conclusion. Of course, we have some undesirable problems attributed to technological activities. The solution of these problems will require a technical understanding of their nature not through emotion. They cannot be solved unless properly identified, which will require more technically trained people—not less.

I agree, as Thomas Jefferson did, that if the public is properly informed, the people will make wise decisions. The public has not been getting all of the facts on matters relating to ecology. This is the reason why I am speaking out on this subject today—as a technical man and as a citizen. Some of the things you have heard today are contrary to your beliefs, but I'm willing to support my conclusions on evidence good enough for me to stake my reputation on it.

## 8. THE LAST SURPRISE—NO. 8—WE'RE GOING TO LIVE

In summary, let me state that we are not on the brink of an ecological disaster. Our  $O_2$  is not disappearing. There will be no build up of poisonous  $CO_2$ . The waters can be made pure again by adequate sewage treatment plants. The disappearance of species is natural. A large percentage of pollution is natural pollution and would be here whether or not man was on this earth. We cannot solve our real problems unless we attack them on the basis of what we know rather than what we don't know. Let us use our knowledge and not our fears to solve the real problems of our environment.

There is a moral to the effect that those who misrepresent facts are not believed when they speak the truth. We've heard many cries of "wolf" with DDT, the oxides of nitrogen, phosphates in the lakes, thermal pollution, radiation effects from nuclear power plants, lead in gasoline, mercury in fish, filth in our streams, to name a few. For the most part, these cries of wolf have not been malicious, but have been based largely on fear, ignorance, or misinformation. The people have listened to these cries and have come running to the rescue, but when they got there they didn't find the wolves.

Let's not cry "wolf" until we are reasonably certain that we have done enough homework to know what a wolf looks like. Otherwise we may undermine our credibility and not be believed by the people when we warn them of the real wolves that do exist.

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## HEALTH MANPOWER ACT OF 1975

## HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, today, I and 12 members of the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment, Mr. PREYER, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. WIRTH, Mr. CARTER, Mr. BROYHILL, Mr. HASTINGS, and Mr. HEINZ, introduced H.R. 5546, the Health Manpower Act of 1975, which would revise

and extend authorities for Federal assistance to schools and students of the health professions.

This measure is a clean subcommittee bill as reported by the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. I am hopeful that this bill will be favorably considered by the full committee during the month of April.

## IS BUDGET REFORM WORKING?

## HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I am constrained to express my disappointment that the distinguished Budget Committee failed to oppose House Resolution 352, the rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 4222, the National School Lunch Act Amendments.

House Resolution 352 was the latest of two recent instances in which the Rules Committee cleared to the House floor a measure which had not been examined and passed upon by the Budget Committee as provided for by the Budget Reform Act.

Like most Members, I have written letters to hundreds of anxious taxpayers saying in effect: "Just wait until the new Budget Committee gets going. Then you'll really see how carefully Congress will handle your tax dollars. We will only approve those spending bills which survive a rigorous budget process. And, back-door spending will be tightly controlled."

But, Mr. Speaker, my words ring hollow.

Because, for the second time within days, the Budget Committee was unwilling to "go to the mat" to preserve its oversight prerogatives on spending measures.

I voted against House Resolution 352, Mr. Speaker. But, it carried with room to spare. Nevertheless, I believe the membership of the House would have supported the Budget Committee had it chosen to oppose this rule.

All the House needed was a sign that the Budget Committee wanted this "end around" play to be halted dead in its tracks. But, the sign never came.

The earlier waiver of the congressional budgetary process came in the rule providing for the consideration on March 21 of the Emergency Middle Income Housing Act of 1975. An emergency in the housing industry, demanding immediate House attention, was given as the reason for dispensing with the time-consuming Budget Committee process.

But, in the case of the school lunch amendments, there was not the hint or suggestion of emergency.

Mr. Speaker, beyond the technical and parliamentary side of this, I am troubled by the unfortunate signal which the House, by its action in waiving the established budgetary process, has sent out to the American people.

The message is loud and clear: the Congress is still not prepared to come to grips with the nettlesome problems involved in managing Federal revenues and Federal expenditures.

The decisions required of the Congress under the Budget Reform Act are painful. But, a specific goal of the Budget Reform Act was to make all Federal money decisions painful. Pain is an excellent teacher.

In sum, Mr. Speaker, if Congress is ever to harness the Federal budget and realign our national priorities, it cannot do so by ignoring the very process which forces the legislative branch—through its Budget Committees—to examine and pass upon each spending proposal.

We should have stood firm on House Resolution 352. I hope we stand firm in the future.

## MILITARY AID

## HON. RICHARD F. VANDER VEEN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. VANDER VEEN. Mr. Speaker, the cause of democracy is served when the representatives of the people in the Senate and the House debate in words that clarify and sharpen issues so that the votes taken and reported in the media are readily understood by the people. The cause of democracy is frustrated when Senators and Representatives speak in phrases and invocations that obscure the issue.

The beclouding of public issues is increasingly evident in the statements of administration spokesmen on Pennsylvania Avenue and Capitol Hill who blame the failure of the Executive on the Congress. A current instance is their attribution of the failure of Congress to act on additional military aid for Cambodia and South Vietnam to the fact that Congress is going into recess.

There is no acknowledgement in these pronouncements that Senate and House subcommittees have indicated a willingness to compromise with the administration on aid for Southeast Asia if the administration undertakes to negotiate a settlement of the fighting in Cambodia and to recognize June 30 as a cutoff date for further military aid for this area.

Instead the administration and its spokesmen seek to obscure the issue by ascribing the reticence of the Senate and House to provide foreign aid to the selfish desire of Members of Congress to have a vacation in celebration of Easter. This is a misleading substitution of one issue for another.

Let the administration and its spokesmen in the Congress clearly identify their purposes and their programs so that the voters may judge who better expresses the will of the people, the administration or the Congress.

Let the administration explain why it seeks congressional approval of more military aid when it appears possible through bookkeeping errors and other bureaucratic sleights of hand to provide an additional \$21.5 million for am-



munition for Cambodia as announced by the State Department on March 1.

Mr. Speaker, I do not mean to imply by these words that I support additional military aid to Southeast Asia. I do not. I believe the provision of additional weapons and ammunition will only serve to increase the number of Southeast Asian deaths financed by the American taxpayer while at best postponing an outcome which appears inevitable. In taking this position I wish to respectfully acknowledge the stand of my colleague, Representative McCloskey, who presented on March 14 a powerful argument for military aid until the onset of the monsoon, or June 30, in congressional terms. This argument is factually documented and well worth the attention of all who seek to understand what is happening in Cambodia and South Vietnam.

Let me make it clear that while I oppose the U.S. provision of any more instruments of death to the Indo-Chinese people, I subscribe wholeheartedly to the provision of humanitarian relief, be it foods or medicines to the peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia. And I would gladly spend days and nights in this Chamber to accomplish this end whether the administration sought it or not.

#### ANNIVERSARY OF BYELORUSSIAN INDEPENDENCE

#### HON. EDWARD J. PATTEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 25, 1975

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, March 25 marks a date of great importance for individuals of Byelorussian descent because it is the date that the Byelorussian people proclaimed their independence in the year 1918.

To look at the whole situation historically we must go back to the end of the First World War in March 1918 when the Czarist Russian Empire collapsed. It was at this point that Byelorussia, along with the other captive nations, restored its national sovereignty. With great excitement the First All-Byelorussian Congress assembled on December 14, 1917. The members of the Congress were elected democratically and covered the ethnographic Byelorussian lands.

On March 25, 1918 independence was proclaimed for the Byelorussian Democratic Republic. Ultimately, however, and brutally, the Byelorussians were defeated and annexed with the other captive nations into the U.S.S.R.

This history is quite brief, but I want to mention a few things about the whole of the historical events. We in this country fought a revolution, which we are getting ready to celebrate, so that we could call ourselves a democracy. We are extremely proud of our freedom and although there have been threats to many of our freedoms from people who have abused power from time to time, we have used our system of checks and balances to preserve the freedoms and stop the abuses.

Let us consider for a moment what

it would be like to live in a country where we could not discuss our heritage or our ethnic identity, because we were not allowed to acknowledge having either. Let us suppose that we disagreed with the government, but if we opened our mouths and expressed the disagreement, we would be arrested. It is hard for us to conceive of this happening, and yet this is what the Byelorussian people have had to endure. They felt freedom for such a short period of time, and then it was lost. It is for this reason—for the reason that these people wanted and fought for freedom so very hard—that we must celebrate and give thought to the Byelorussian Independence Day.

#### INTRODUCTION OF MEDICAL DEVICES BILL

#### HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, today, I and 12 members of the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment, Mr. PREYER, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. WIRTH, Mr. CARTER, Mr. BROYHILL, Mr. HASTINGS, and Mr. HEINZ, are introducing H.R. 5545, the Medical Device Amendments of 1975, a bill which would amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide the Food and Drug Administration with authority to assure the safety and effectiveness of medical devices. These products, which range from thermometers to pacemakers, from crutches to kidney dialysis machines, are subject to minimal controls under present law, despite the enormous potential for injury from inadequate testing or poor design.

The inadequacy of present Federal authority to regulate medical devices has been recognized for several years. Calls for device legislation go back to the Kennedy administration. Years of thoughtful consideration have produced a broad consensus for the need for device legislation among the Congress, the administration, health professional groups, consumer representatives, and industry.

The Food and Drug Administration has already established a Bureau of Medical Devices and Diagnostic Products to exercise the limited authority it now has under the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and has undertaken a number of tasks with respect to medical devices, principally the classification of devices into appropriate regulatory categories. These activities will facilitate implementation of the proposed legislation.

The principal features of the bill my colleagues and I are introducing today are as follows:

First, the bill establishes a formal classification system for medical devices. This system will build upon the one already initiated by the Food and Drug Administration. It would require classification of medical devices into three categories: Class I, general controls;

Class II, performance standards; and Class III, premarket approval. All medical devices would be classified by the FDA upon the advice of expert panels, thus involving the scientific community in FDA's decisionmaking processes. Consumer interests and industry interests would each have a nonvoting member on the classification panels.

Second, the bill authorizes the establishment of performance standards for medical devices classified in class II. Provision is made for adoption of suitable existing standards, and for development of standards by expert governmental and private entities.

Third, the bill requires premarket approval for devices classified in class III. Premarket approval requirements would apply to devices already on the market on a gradual priority basis and any device classified as class III which was not on the market prior to date of enactment of the bill would be required to obtain premarket approval prior to its introduction into commerce. If a device is subject to premarket approval, its sponsor must satisfy the FDA, through the submission of test results, that it is safe and effective. In order to encourage continued research and medical progress an exemption is provided for the development of devices under investigational use. Also, the bill authorizes an alternative procedure to the premarket approval approach: devices may be tested and developed under a product development protocol, whereby the FDA may approve testing protocols in early stages of the development process, and if the protocols are followed, completion of the protocol may be substituted for the premarket approval process through submission of a notice of completion after the device has been developed.

Fourth, existing remedies under the act—seizure, injunction, and prosecution—are supplemented by new provisions for notification and repair, replacement, or refund for defective devices.

Fifth, the bill includes requirements that manufacturers and distributors maintain records and make reports as needed to assure that medical devices comply with the act.

Other features of the bill include an exemption from standards and premarket approval for certain custom devices; provisions protecting trade secrets; explicit statutory authority to require, where appropriate, that devices be dispensed only upon prescription; good manufacturing practice requirements; provisions insuring uniformity of State and local requirements; a revision of the definition of "device"; records inspection authority; controls over prescription device advertising; registration of manufacturers; and authority to temporarily detain devices in violation of the act.

The bill is designed to assure the public that medical devices do not present unreasonable hazards and that they are effective. By providing regulatory controls which are suited to the particular risks involved, the bill avoids imposing unnecessary and burdensome regulatory requirements on the medical device in-

dustry. I believe this bill reflects a sensitivity to the need to avoid imposing excessive costs to industry, particularly small, innovative companies who have made great contributions to medical progress through development of new devices and at the same time insures protection of the public health.

I intend to schedule hearings on this important piece of legislation in the near future.

#### THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND ITS PUBLIC RELATIONS NETWORK

**HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI**  
OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I welcome the responsibility of participate in this exchange of views of the fiscal problems of our Government. Fiscal problems often seem dry to the man on the street, and indeed they are in the sense that when we deal with them we must make the books balance, which is a most irksome discipline indeed. Yet when all the political speeches have faded away, the hard fact remains that even in order to do good in this world we must have money at some point—even volunteers for good works have to be supported by someone. And most of our domestic programs for the poor and handicapped certainly require money, and a great deal of it indeed. And when the time comes to appropriate money for programs old and new, I am afraid there will always be some of us around who will have the interests of the taxpayer at heart, and who will ask: How is all this to be financed? Certainly that is a question which needs to be asked about the fiscal 1976 budget with insistent urgency.

However, Mr. Speaker, I would like to dwell in these brief remarks on a more limited subject; namely, the public relations budgets of Government agencies. Many of us remember the CBS television documentary of a few years ago called "The Selling of the Pentagon," in which all sorts of horrors were attributed to the effectiveness of the Department of Defense's public relations organization. One may certainly question the efficacy of that effort. Edward Luttwak, writing in a very recent issue of *Commentary*, cites chapter and verse on the dramatic decline of our Military Establishment over the last few years, as compared both with Soviet expenditures and U.S. expenditures on programs for human needs, and then adds:

It is a curious reflection on the supposedly pervasive and skillful propaganda of the Pentagon that the vast majority of the public continue to believe that military expenditures have been steadily increasing relative to everything.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, this is curious indeed, especially when the truth is exactly the opposite.

But the Pentagon is hardly the only Federal department with a large public relations budget. In its recent study of

the Federal budget entitled "An Other Budget," the Heritage Foundation of Washington, D.C., comments that—

The welfare bureaucracies are evidently persuaded that welfare provides a superior form of existence, and expend considerably sums to advertise through the mass media the benefits to which potential clients are entitled under the law. . . . It is bad enough to lace our society with immense welfare programs without advertising them as a positive good . . .

To be sure, it is not always easy to discover what the public relations budget is for an agency even when one reads the huge appendix to the budget, but certainly every agency of any size has a public relations office to deal with citizens with inquiries, and many do request money for what one might call "outreach" efforts through the mass media. One such sum visible in the fiscal 1976 budget request, for example, is better than \$1.4 million for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. A good deal of this money goes, I imagine, for such things as radio and television spots which inform potential welfare clients of some benefits of which they might never have dreamed, or which put across some political or philosophical position which the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is pushing at the moment.

My point here is not to argue over whether the program or position in question at a particular moment is good or bad. The real point is that all these public relations efforts added up—and anyone who watches television much in the Nation's Capital knows that there are many more such television spots than there used to be—amount to a gigantic ministry of propaganda for the Government. Americans have always associated ministries of propaganda with totalitarian states, and rightly so, in my judgment. Such PR efforts naturally depict at least Government domestic policies as unexceptionable and indeed almost inevitable. Little by little, sometimes without noticing, we come to think of ourselves as clients of the State. Welfare is a "right," and everyone should hasten to get his. Government is already so huge that it is difficult enough to halt its growth without such things, but when in addition the Government employs tax moneys to propagandize for itself, the task becomes that much harder.

Mr. Speaker, I do not object to modest budgets for public relations and public information and the distribution of useful publications. But I think we do need to take a close look at governmental advertising through the mass media for the purpose, really, of extolling Government's achievements and encouraging more and more giveaway programs. Little of this indeed should be allowed to be funded. If we cut off these funds, not only will we reduce the fairly substantial sums needed for those programs directly, but we will probably find that the expenditures for the programs advertised will probably decline as well. Let us have no ministry of propaganda in this country.

#### ALCOHOL IS THE NO. 1 DRUG PROBLEM

**HON. GEORGE MILLER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a recent article from the *Post-Dispatch* in Pittsburgh, Calif. The subject of this piece is alcoholism—one disease the public does not want to talk about. I feel Mrs. Sargent, of Contra Costa County, has some very important personal observations to offer on alcoholism.

The article follows:

#### ALCOHOL IS THE NUMBER ONE DRUG PROBLEM

"Alcohol is the most dangerous drug in America with barbiturates taking second place and heroin—that big horrible substance—is number seven," Mrs. Peggy Sargent told members of the Soroptimist Club last week at a meeting held at the Copper Skillet.

Mrs. Sargent quickly pointed out she wasn't advocating the use of heroin, but wanted to emphasize that the use of alcohol is more widespread than people realize and it is the number one drug problem in this country.

Accurate figures are not available, but it is estimated some 20 million Americans are alcohol addicts. "Each alcoholic effects eight people in his life and when an alcoholic is treated, all eight people must be treated too, because all are ill."

No one really knows what causes a person to become an alcoholic. The problem of alcoholism is further complicated by the social traditions and mental habits of the alcoholic and the social group he lives in.

As examples, Mrs. Sargent pointed out that people of the Jewish faith where wine is used in religious ceremonies and alcoholic beverages are an accepted social fixture have the lowest incidence of alcoholism in this country. She also cited France and Italy, adjacent countries, where France has the highest rate of alcoholism in Europe because it condones it and Italy one of the lowest because it does not.

Alcoholism—an abnormal and persistent desire to drink excessive amounts of ethyl alcohol—can happen to anyone. As "one who has been there" (she is an admitted recovered alcoholic) Mrs. Sargent has helped many people since she began working in the field of alcohol addiction eight years ago. Currently, she is the director of the East County Detoxification Center in Pittsburg.

At 27, she was the stereotype of what a woman was taught to be. "I was a lady, a wife and a mother. My husband was well on his way to a successful career and we lived in a beautiful home. But no one prepared me for what happens when you acquire that American Dream, that's why I'm now a feminist."

Her drinking problem began when she and other women in the neighborhood started to meet every afternoon for socials. The house work was done, the children at school and it was a pleasant way to pass the time. She claimed she was not bored.

Naturally, drinks were served at the gatherings. "I didn't know that I was the one in every 10 persons who would become an alcoholic."

It wasn't long that she had the usual symptoms of an addict—such as shakes and sweating. "What I didn't know was that the others were not experiencing the same problem. Most alcoholics are not aware of this until they begin to communicate with others."



Alcoholism is the one disease the general public doesn't want to talk about, Mrs. Sargent noted. Alcoholic women are protected by husbands who don't want their neighbors, friends and business associates to know.

It is with good reason that families protect alcoholics because there is so much condemnation, and what is even worse, alcoholics are the subject of humor—tragic humor.

"There is nothing funny about a drunk. Although, many jokes are told about male alcoholics, you never hear a joke about women drunks. No one wants to admit that some 'mothers' are alcoholics.

"Being an alcoholic is a nightmare. Addicts are ridiculed, called names and being a woman is worse. The stigma is unbelievable.

"Contrary to popular belief, only three per cent of alcoholics end up in skid row. Forty nine per cent of addicts are professional people—doctors, lawyers and businessmen. Those long lunch hours have lead many people to alcoholism."

Mrs. Sargent, who was educated in a Catholic School, noted many priests and even nuns are alcohol addicts.

There is an alarming increase of alcoholism among children and the situation will get worse if parents don't take preventive steps, Mrs. Sargent said. Wine commercials, for example, are geared to children. She cited the advertisement where there usually is a family picnic—and everyone is drinking wine and having a good time.

"Grown-ups," Mrs. Sargent said, "don't buy those cheap wines advertised—children do. Children also learn to drink by watching their parents."

The youngest addict she has met was 10 years old. "Alcoholism is common among teens—in fact, that's when most alcoholics begin to drink, she said.

"The problem of alcoholism should be a concern of everyone. Just think about it. Alcoholics are making laws in congress which effect your life, alcoholics are packing the food you eat and alcoholics are processing the medicine you take.

"In the past, addicts were treated as if they were insane. They were given shock treatments, tied down and even acupuncture. They are not mentally ill, in fact some are the sharpest manipulators around.

"Treating an alcoholic is not simple, even doctors fail to understand. They will tell a patient she is nervous and prescribe barbiturates—compounding the problem.

"Things are improving, especially in Contra Costa County where there are many forward thinking people who are doing something to solve the problem. Locking the alcoholic in jail doesn't work."

The county operates small social model units located in Pittsburg, Richmond and Martinez. Soon a fourth center will be opened in Concord.

"These centers have highly trained personnel who know what they are doing. The program is an on-going one which continues to assist the alcoholic after he undergoes withdrawal. The withdrawal process takes about 72 hours and is dangerous."

The centers are proving to be a good investment. It costs about \$100 a day to keep the alcoholic in the hospital compared to \$22 a day at the center.

"Alcoholism can't be cured, it's a terminal disease that can only be arrested so the alcoholic needs constant assistance."

There are many agencies which help the addicts—such as Alcoholic Anonymous. "You too can help. Lots of women are in bad trouble. They need your help and you can do this by not offering them any liquor."

Mrs. Sargent expressed concern that the legal definition of being drunk might be changed. A person is legally drunk when his blood contains 1.8 per cent alcohol. There is a rumor that this will be lowered. It's interesting to note that recently, three state

legislators were arrested for drunk driving, she added.

Mrs. Sargent attended the University of Nevada, University of Utah School of Alcoholic Studies, University of Nevada School of Alcoholic Studies, San Francisco State School of Alcohol Drug and Related Dependencies and the National Institute of Alcohol Addiction, Washington, D.C. She also was program coordinator of Bi-Belt Corp. (Women's Recovery Home) in Concord.

#### ENFORCEMENT AND OMBUDSMAN/ OMBUDSWOMAN NEEDED FOR REFORMS AIMED AT NURSING HOME ABUSES

HON. BELLA S. ABZUG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Nursing Home Regulation Enforcement Amendments of 1975, which are intended to guarantee that the greatly needed reforms in nursing homes are effectively carried out. The bill also creates an ombudsman/woman system to represent the elderly and the ill, whose scandalous mistreatment in many nursing homes has been exposed in recent months by congressional hearings and State investigations, particularly in New York.

I have cosponsored the package of nursing home reform bills introduced recently in the Congress and have also introduced H.R. 4735, which requires any nursing home receiving medicaid payments to submit a report of costs and a certified financial statement to the State agency that administers the medicaid program. This bill is essential if we are to prevent the continuation of the financial abuses and profiteering that have been exposed in the management of many nursing homes.

More important than this or any of the other proposals introduced so far, which deal with additional regulations for nursing homes, is the problem of enforcement of regulations. Even if we should enact a model code of regulations dealing with every conceivable abuse in the nursing home industry, it would be worthless unless it could be enforced.

Thus, the bill I am introducing today provides that medicaid payments will not be made to a State for nursing homes unless:

Unified inspection procedures conducted on a single visit, no-warning basis are made for purposes of determining compliance with standards for sanitation, environment, medical care, patient care, diet, and fire safety under medicaid.

A single State or local agency is made responsible for the regulation of nursing homes, and for determining their compliance with standards.

Inspections are conducted and regulations enforced jointly by this single State or local agency and the appropriate Federal officials.

Simplified inspection forms are made available to the public indicating the Fed-

eral, State, and local code and regulation requirements that are applicable to the nursing facilities involved.

An effective procedure is developed for the mandatory reporting by inspectors, physicians, personnel of long-term care facilities, and by consumer representatives of any neglect—physical or social—abuse, or unsafe or unsanitary conditions in nursing homes.

An ombudsman/woman system is created to receive and consider complaints and reports concerning nursing home operations. The system would also establish accreditation standards, and procedures for nursing homes, and create safeguards to assure that all patients, personnel, inspectors, and consumers can make complaints or reports without fear of reprisal or penalty.

Provide for those long term facilities which fail to comply with standards above, that trustees be appointed to manage these facilities and such trustees be responsible for putting into effect immediate and necessary changes to insure proper standards of care as an alternative to any action that would otherwise be taken under section 1904.

I recognize that this bill, if enacted, would require constant oversight by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Congress, but I believe we must make it clear that Congress is interested not only in writing new regulations, but in seeing that they are enforced.

Only in this way can the elderly and the ill in need of long-term care be assured of humane treatment in the facilities which the Federal Government underwrites with our tax dollars.

The text of my bill follows:

H.R. 5547

A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to require the States to regulate nursing homes more effectively under their medicaid programs and to improve the enforcement of such regulation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 1902(a) of the Social Security Act is amended—

(1) by striking out "and" at the end of paragraph (35);

(2) by striking out the period at the end of paragraph (36) and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon; and

(3) by inserting immediately after paragraph (36) the following new paragraphs: "(37) provide—

"(A) that inspections of nursing facilities for purposes of determining compliance with sanitation, environmental, patient care, medical care, dietary and fire safety standards under the plan will be made in accordance with unified inspection procedures under which inspections for all such purposes are made, without advance notice, in a single visit,

"(B) that a single State or local agency shall be designated as responsible for the regulation of such facilities and for determining compliance with such standards.

"(C) that the conduct of such inspections and the enforcement of such regulation and standards will be the joint responsibility of such single State or local agency and appropriate Federal officials, acting in accordance with arrangements entered into between such agency and the Secretary for this purpose, and

"(D) that simplified inspection forms, indicating the Federal, State, and local code and regulation requirements which are applicable to the nursing facilities involved will be furnished and made available to the public;

"(38) provide an effective procedure for the mandatory reporting by inspectors (including consumer representatives), physicians and personnel of long-term care facilities under the plan, to the appropriate authorities and to the general public, of any neglect (physical or social), abuse, or unsafe or unsanitary condition which may be found to exist in any such facility;

"(39) provide for the creation of an ombudsman-ombudswoman system to receive and consider complaints and reports concerning the operation of long-term care facilities under the plan and to establish meaningful accreditation standards and procedures for such facilities; and for the creation of such procedures and safeguards as may be necessary to assure to all patients, patient representatives, personnel, and inspectors (including consumer representatives) of such facilities that they will be able to make complaints or reports to ombudsmen and ombudswomen under that system, or to Federal employees or officials, without fear of penalty or reprisal; and

"(40) Provide, for those long-term care facilities which fall to comply with sanitation, environmental, patient care, medical care, dietary and fire safety standards, that

"(A) Trustees be appointed under the plan to manage such facilities, and

"(B) Such trustees be responsible for putting into effect immediate and necessary changes to insure proper standards of care as an alternative to any action which would otherwise be taken under section 1904."

SEC. 2. The amendments made by the first section of this Act shall take effect on the first day of the first calendar quarter beginning on or after October 1, 1975.

OLIVER J. SEMMES, JR.

## HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to take this opportunity to call to the attention of my colleagues the accomplishments of Mr. Oliver J. Semmes, Jr., who truly was an institution and legend in Pensacola, Fla. For almost half a century, he served the city of Pensacola in many capacities. During the 14 years he was city manager of Pensacola, progress was made in all departments of city government. Under his leadership, a number of programs which greatly improved personnel practices and morale and which contributed to the efficiency of the city's operations were initiated.

These included adoption of a 40-hour week, time-and-a-half overtime pay, adoption and enforcement of leave regulations, a system of hospital and surgical insurance with major medical benefits, an aggressive safety program, a system of electronic data processing for the finance department. A funding scheme for street pavement that is now used nationwide was developed under Mr. Semmes' leadership.

During his administration a number of new public buildings were erected and community recreation facilities, includ-

ing a baseball stadium and golf course, were provided. An outstanding achievement was a deep-water terminal of modern design.

When Mr. Semmes retired from his job as city manager in 1961, he had held the post longer than any other city manager in any city of the State of Florida. On his retirement, the Pensacola News-Journal stated:

Semmes inspired and financed progress which has been phenomenal and achieved this with little additional taxation.

Although Mr. Semmes retired from the position of city manager, Pensacola and the area continued to benefit from his professional engineering and management assistance.

I submit these remarks about Oliver J. Semmes, Jr. to enrich our records with the deeds of this fine public servant. Today, when each of us is challenged with the serious problems of a great country, I feel it appropriate to recognize the accomplishments of a man who, for almost half a century, responsibly met such challenges and contributed much to his community.

## LEGISLATION NEEDED TO GUARANTEE EMPLOYED INVENTORS REWARDS FOR INVENTIONS

### HON. JOHN E. MOSS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, I am reintroducing legislation today to regulate the relationship of employed inventors to the fruits of their labor and creativity.

Legislation of the type which I am introducing today is critical if our technological society is to continue to be preeminent in the world. A look at the Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent Office, though continuing to bulge with new inventions, indicates that these inventions are more and more the product of foreign innovators. Today over a third of the filings which this document records are for inventions from foreign countries. I submit, Mr. Speaker, that in light of the importance of high technology exports in our balance of trade, we must reverse this trend.

In our country today, most inventions are the product of employed inventors, inventors who are required as a condition of employment to assign in advance their rights to the fruits of their labor and creativity. This has led a number of commentators to conclude that our falling creativity is a function of this lack of full remuneration for creative achievement. I concur with this view.

I have therefore, authored this act to speak to this need. In summary, this legislation creates a structure within which the interests of employers and employee-inventors are given appropriate protection. Section 414 guarantees that an employed inventor is "entitled to adequate compensation for his service invention." "Adequate" compensation is to "repre-

sent the fair market value of the employer's exclusive right to the invention adjusted to reflect the following factors: First, the position and duties of the employee, and second, the degree to which the operations of the employer contributed to the making of the invention." This legislation further provides in section 435 for the creation of a mediation board in the Patent Office to settle disputes over the application of these standards. Section 436 makes available judicial review to the parties in the event that mediation has proved inadequate but only after exhaustion of the administrative remedy.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I wish to say again that this is needed and timely legislation. It is traditional good sense that a man will only produce if he is guaranteed the fruits of his own labor. In a technical society like our own we must insure that those who forward out technology are adequately compensated for their unique contributions.

## ERTS PUTS THE WHOLE EARTH UNDER A MICROSCOPE

### HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, Fortune magazine in its February issue, explores the contributions being made by the Earth resources technology satellite program. Over \$2 million worth of satellite images, the article by Gene Bylinsky points out, have been sold to commercial users. Yet the full potential of Earth resource surveys remains to be tapped. ERTS-B currently in operation, now renamed Landsat-B, will be replaced in 1977 by Landsat-C with increased capability. This definitive article on the NASA Earth resources program again demonstrates how space program derived technology and space base system, are contributing directly to the quality of our lives and our economic well-being. I commend this important article to my colleagues and the general public:

## ERTS PUTS THE WHOLE EARTH UNDER A MICROSCOPE

(By Gene Bylinsky)

(NASA's first resources satellite is opening great vistas in mineral prospecting, agriculture, map making, and other fields.)

One of the strangest and most forbidding places on earth is a huge salt desert called the Great Kavir, which lies between the populous northern and southern parts of Iran. It is covered with treacherous salt swamps and deep depressions hidden by a brittle salt crust that can collapse beneath the footfall of a man. Underground water unpredictably swells the spongy land, setting off streams of brine. In the past, only occasional camel caravans ventured into this desolate scene, and some are said to have vanished without a trace. For centuries, prudent travelers have chosen to go 500 miles out of their way rather than cross the dangerous desert.

Shortly after rocketing from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California two and a half years ago, the Earth Resources Technology Satellite began crossing the Great Kavir



once every eighteen days, taking pictures of the land below. At the U.S. Geological Survey's headquarters in Reston, Virginia, Daniel Krinsley, a geologist, studied the images. He was able for the first time to determine the extent of the hazardous areas and to trace a route for an all-weather road through the Great Kavir. He then flew to Iran and explored the salt desert by helicopter to confirm the route. Thanks to the satellite's pictures and Krinsley's work, the Iranians are studying the possibility of spanning the great salt desert with a six-lane highway.

#### "NOW WE SEE THE ELEPHANT"

Because of the desert's vast size, discovering its secrets by conventional aerial photography would have been prohibitively time-consuming and expensive. The achievement typifies the remarkable contributions of the Earth Resources Technology Satellite, better known as ERTS-1. Launched by NASA to determine just how effectively the earth's resources could be surveyed from space, it makes great sweeps from pole to pole, viewing every section of the earth except small areas near the poles themselves. Before it was launched, U.S. scientists thought the satellite would provide experimental data useful mainly to federal agencies, such as the Interior and Agriculture departments. But the satellite's sterling performance and the wide applications that have been found for its data have surprised and delighted its designers.

ERTS is opening up great new vistas in map making, geology, and mineral exploration. It is proving helpful in assessing the condition of crops, timberlands, water supplies, and many other resources. Some scientists liken the satellite's contribution to the invention of the microscope. This time, the whole earth is under a microscope. Sam M. Pickering Jr., Georgia's state geologist who has worked extensively with the satellite's data, says: "Before ERTS-1, we were crawling over an elephant's skin with a magnifying glass. Now we see the elephant."

In terms of potential economic payoff, ERTS may be the most important spacecraft ever launched. It is the first harbinger of those long-talked-about but elusive benefits of space research. More than 110 countries, including the Soviet Union and Communist China, have purchased ERTS pictures, and hundreds of scientists from corporations, universities, and government agencies have taken courses on how to use the data. Canada and Brazil have built their own multi-million-dollar receiving stations and get images from the satellite at little cost to them. Italy is building a station, Iran and Zaire are each planning one, and many other countries, including West Germany and Japan, are interested in the idea.

#### A MAGIC MIRROR IN ORBIT

In large measure, the satellite owes its success to the four remarkable "eyes" of its electro-optical imaging system. This is the "multispectral scanner," which consists of a mirror that oscillates inside a telescope and is connected by glass fibers to light detectors. (A more conventional video system had to be turned off early in the flight because of a circuit failure.) As the satellite passes over the earth, the mirror faces a continuous strip of land 115 miles wide. When light reflected by objects below hits the mirror, it is conducted by the glass fibers through four color filters to the photoelectric detectors. Each filter lets through only a narrow band of the light spectrum. The detectors thus see the image simultaneously in different wavelengths.

Scientists chose to record images in two visible and two infrared bands just beyond what the human eye can see. They selected these bands in order to make various classes of objects more visible. Vegetation, for instance, stands out especially well in infra-

red, while rocks are more visible in other spectral regions.

The system can even distinguish among different kinds of vegetation. Wheat, for example, reflects light differently than corn. Each class of objects on earth possesses its own distinctive fingerprint, or "spectral signature," determined by its atomic and molecular structure. The multispectral scanner picks up these signatures as electronic signals—voltage variations in its light detectors. The signals are then transformed into a digital format aboard the satellite and telemetered to earth, where they are recorded on magnetic tape.

#### BETTER THAN THE BEST CAMERAS

Technicians at NASA can then construct a photograph-like negative from the electronic signals in each spectral band. They may assign colors to the negatives and produce "false color" prints highlighting the different types of objects shown. In addition, the magnetic tapes can be manipulated by computers—without the need to print a picture first. For instance, using the different electronic signatures registered on tape, a computer program can print out the total acreage of, say, wheat, corn, or coniferous or deciduous trees. As many as thirteen different types of vegetation and soil have been classified by computers in a single area. General Electric, builder of ERTS-1, has a system that extracts data from computerized images in seconds and displays them on a TV-like screen and on paper with printers and plotters. As NASA Administrator James C. Fletcher puts it: "We see things from the ERTS perspective that we've never seen before with the best cameras or the sharpest eyes."

This novel approach to processing pictorial information electronically hints at one of the great powers of the system. When fully developed, ERTS could provide nothing less than a continuing, automated inventory of many of the world's resources. It has the sharpest eyesight of any civilian satellite launched so far. Enlargements of its images can show objects as small as 200 feet on a side, say, a big building or a pond slightly larger than an acre. To be sure, this is far below the capability of spy satellites, whose cameras can make out numbers on an automobile license plate. At this point, however, a resource-surveying satellite does not need a spy satellite's fine vision. Users would be hopelessly swamped with data they couldn't process.

The most obvious application of the satellite's pictures is in map making. Aiden P. Colvocoresses, a cartographer with the U.S. Geological Survey, says that before ERTS was launched, many map makers were skeptical about the ability of an untested contraption—"a little mirror in space"—to produce images with the demanding fidelity and geometric precision required for map making. To the cartographers' delight, however, the scanner reproduced scenes on earth without the distortions present in aerial photographs taken from relatively low levels.

From 567 miles above the earth, the satellite can depict an area about the size of Maryland on a 1:1,000,000 scale (one inch equals about sixteen miles) in its true shape as if it were a plane. "The resulting image," says Colvocoresses, "is for practical purposes orthographic [i.e., an observer sees each point as if he were directly above it] and can be readily turned into a usable map."

#### RE-EXPLORING ANTARCTICA

ERTS images 115 miles on a side can easily be put together to form maps of whole countries and continents. A mosaic of the U.S. that would have required 100,000 aerial photographs was constructed with fewer than 600 images. Cartographers have found the images suitable for accurate mapping up to the 1:250,000 scale (one inch equals four miles)—a worldwide standard for medium-scale maps. For larger-scale maps, aerial pho-

tography still holds an advantage because of its finer resolution. But even large-scale maps of wilderness areas have been revised from data revealed by ERTS.

Using satellite imagery, the Bolivian government has prepared the most accurate map ever made of the country, including some previously uncharted lakes. Brazilians afflicted with land-speculating fever buy and sell hunks of their country's little-explored interior on the basis of satellite pictures. In Antarctica, where the U.S. has spent years and millions of dollars mapping the huge continent with aerial photography, ERTS has discovered whole mountain ranges and has indicated the need to redraw maps covering about 1,200 miles of the coast. Even in a state as well known as Massachusetts, the satellite has detected striking inaccuracies on conventional small-scale maps of the coastline.

As one map maker puts it, ERTS does away with "scissor cartography"—maps compiled from secondhand reports and clippings from older maps. The satellite also introduces the revolutionary concept of mapping the earth automatically, in days instead of the years consumed by conventional techniques. Even now, maps can be made from ERTS images rapidly and inexpensively. In Bangladesh, for example one map maker took a slide made from an ERTS picture, projected it on a huge piece of paper hung on a wall, and in sixteen hours, with colored pencils, produced a land-use map of a portion of the country....

#### BERKLEY BEARS ARE STILL CHAMPS

#### HON. JAMES J. BLANCHARD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. BLANCHARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the outstanding feats of a group of young men in the 18th Congressional District. These young men, better known as the Berkley Bears, have brought about a resurgence of interest and pride in the school system and the community of Berkley, Mich. The achievements and spirit of these young men is illustrated by the fact that they won 25 straight basketball games and finished the season with a distinguished 25 to 1 record.

The people in my district are proud of Berkley Senior High School and proud of the fine young men who "gave their all". The coach of this fine team is Steve Rhoads. He has assembled a well-disciplined, well-drilled, and talented team.

The team is led by its All-American 6-foot, 8½-inch center, Bruce Flowers, who has captured the hearts and appreciation of thousands of fans who have flocked to see Bruce and his teammates play this past season.

Of course, basketball is not a one-man sport. The city of Berkley was proud also to be ably represented on the court by the following players: Dan Baran, Pat Davenport, Alan Davis, Mark Duckett, Tom Halbrook, Chris Izzi, Ed Kondrat, Ross Potter, Mike Scully, Jim Steffen, John Waring, Phil Watts, and Mike Williamson.

I cannot let the efforts of these true sportsmen go unnoticed. We are all proud of their achievements and in my eyes, the Berkley Bears are still champs.

PRESERVATION AND REHABILITATION OF URBAN HOUSING

HON. FREDERICK W. RICHMOND

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. RICHMOND. Mr. Speaker, New York City now has an estimated 3 million residents living in substandard dwellings and it has become clear that the preservation, maintenance and rehabilitation of our dwindling housing stock must receive our highest priority during the second half of the 1970's.

If we are to stem the rising tide of housing deterioration and abandonment, we must begin to develop programs that will generate strong, community based housing rehabilitation agencies so that residents with the greatest knowledge of local neighborhood problems can begin to take a more meaningful role in planning and developing their own futures within a growing city.

While the language contained in the new Housing and Community Development Act and the city's application for first year community development funds does recognize this fact, I do not believe that the City Planning Commission's draft proposal goes far enough in these areas.

Within the area which I represent there are several neighborhoods that are facing an epidemic of housing abandonment.

Community groups have organized to prevent deterioration and to work together to develop plans to improve their own neighborhood but in many cases this draft proposal will not provide the assistance so vital for the long term survival of their efforts.

The Los Sures Project which seeks to stem the tide of deterioration of Williamsburg's Southside is one of these projects.

Here we see a community based group with intimate knowledge of their neighborhood fighting against time to save their community.

The Los Sures Project has not been included in the City's Community Development Application.

Without a formal and definite commitment by the city to fund Los Sures out of Capital Budget funds—Line HD-78—which has not been forthcoming, it is essential that Los Sures be included in the city's application.

If Los Sures is not funded this year the abandoned housing which can now be speedily converted to decent housing will disappear beneath either the wrecker's ball or will become so deteriorated that hundreds of thousands of additional funds will be needed to accomplish what can now be done relatively inexpensively.

At the other end of Williamsburg, the St. Nicholas Housing Association is attempting to overcome the problems of red-lining and disinvestment in the community.

The association is actively seeking to coordinate the various financial, insurance and governmental forces that effect their neighborhood and is working hard

toward the preservation, maintenance, and improvement of their community's housing stock. The city should approve the application of the St. Nicholas Housing Association for first year development funds for \$150,000 as part of other mini-preservation programs which rely on community intervention and the management of abandoned property.

The Williamsburg community has been conspicuously absent as recipients of housing funds in the past. It is high time that housing rehabilitation funds be made available to this ethnically heterogeneous area whose vitality and viability few communities in New York can match.

It is essential for the future of the Williamsburg community that both Los Sures and the St. Nicholas Housing Association be assigned funding this year.

Two other neighborhoods should be given prime consideration for funding under the Community Development Act.

The Greenpoint-Northside Community has been promised additional infill housing along the lines of the successful housing built as a result of the Northside dispute last year.

The City Planning Commission itself recommend the development of new infill housing in its Greenpoint study released last year.

The city's application contains no funding requests for infill housing for this community contending that no specific sites were put forward by the community.

However, sites were mentioned in the study produced by this Planning Commission. These were the same sites along the southern rim of McCarren Park which were recommended by the Northside Community Development Council.

Since it is clear that both the city and the community know exactly which sites should be developed in this area for infill housing the city has an obligation to live up to its community contained in the Greenpoint study.

Fort Greene is the second neighborhood which the city has not included in its application because of the absence of specific sites.

The city planning commission's block grant application states that although the Fort Green community is suitable for rehabilitation no sites were presented and, therefore, funding will not be made available to the Fort Greene Community Corp.

The overriding fact is that the city has acknowledged the need for rehabilitation. It is also obvious that the city knows which buildings within the community are locally or federally owned and which buildings when rehabilitated could be offered for sale to low- and moderate-income families.

I urge that moneys be set aside for the Fort Greene community to begin to develop plans for rehabilitation in this area.

Finally, I would like to recommend that community block grants for housing assistance payments be made available for the conversion of single room occupancy hotels in Brooklyn Heights into decent housing for the elderly with supportive services provided as part of the housing package.

Brooklyn Heights has seven such hotels which are under severe social and financial pressure.

Increasing economic pressure is forcing some owners to convert to other uses. As a result, long-term elderly tenants are being forced out of their homes.

As everyone knows, housing at rents these poor elderly tenants can afford, is practically nonexistent. Many of these tenants exist solely on social security or SSI which seldom totals more than \$200 per month.

Although the city's application recommends demonstration SRO projects through section 107 of the Housing and Community Development Act, there are many SRO's in the city which should be preserved as housing for its present occupants through moderate or substantial rehabilitation and which could be upgraded through community development funds and housing assistance payments. I urge that such funds be made available to community sponsors and private developers for the upgrading of these facilities.

Beyond these specifics, I share the concern expressed by the Pratt Conference Coalition about the lack of programs to rehabilitate the thousands of deteriorated and abandoned one- to four-family dwellings in New York City.

It is well known that one abandoned home can have devastating effects upon formerly good and stable blocks.

I am in full agreement with the Pratt Conference and support their program which calls for the creation of a revolving loan fund for low-interest rehabilitation loans for the refurbishing of this type of property. Funds should be allocated in the amounts of a million dollars for a construction loan fund and 2.5 million for rehabilitation and acquisition purposes.

I think the most vital long-term proposal made by the Pratt Conference is their request that community development funds be made available to train community groups as sponsors, managers, and developers of abandoned housing units. This investment in the native resources and skills of our local neighborhoods will have a long-term beneficial effect and the acquisition and renovation of abandoned property will be accelerated.

Lastly, I strongly disagree with the city's intention not to fund the emergency repair program through Federal community development moneys. This program was once funded through Model City's appropriations. Although, emergency repair is only a palliative action, thousands of poor New Yorkers depend on this program when they have no heat or hot water due to boiler breakdown or the lack of oil. Emergency repair steps in and will repair a boiler or deliver oil when the owner refuses or is financially unable to assume his responsibility in this regard.

Delivered were 2.6 million gallons of oil under this program between July and January, double the year before. These figures clearly show the need for continuing this program.

A building in trouble may be the result of a slumlord operation or that of



a responsible owner feeling the brunt of poor economic climate including high operating and maintenance costs and a controlled rent base too low to meet his expenses; the city steps in in either case.

The emergency repair program is the only program that tenants of buildings in trouble can turn to and, although another solution may be needed to quickly identify problem buildings and to effectively enforce needed repairs to a given unit by its owner, the emergency repair program should be there to make the needed repairs whenever a landlord is unwilling or unable to do so.

Tenants who face the prospect of no heat or hot water on a blustery winter's day, or have a cracked ceiling or inoperative toilet that has not received attention in months, deserve the assurance that the emergency repair program will be there to make the necessary repairs. I therefore urge that the emergency program be funded to the full extent that it was during past Model Cities program.

#### SURFACE MINING CONTROL AND RECLAMATION ACT

**HON. THOMAS N. DOWNING**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. DOWNING. Mr. Speaker, last week in his regular report to his constituents, my colleague, the Honorable DAN DANIEL, set forth his position on the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act. It is a position to which a number of us adhered. While feeling the need for controls, we could not in good conscience vote to increase the cost of energy in these times of national economic distress.

I am pleased to place his remarks in the RECORD:

#### SURFACE MINING CONTROL AND RECLAMATION ACT

This week the House passed, again, the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act. The Senate has already acted on similar legislation, and the measure will soon go to the President.

Hopefully, he will again, as he did last year, veto the measure.

No one argues that some sort of change is needed in this regard. But ample evidence exists that this bill is *not* what we need.

Billions of tons of coal—coal desperately needed in this day of high petroleum prices and high electric rates—lies just beneath the surface in the United States, and it must be dug to literally keep our country going.

If this legislation becomes law, most of that coal will remain just where it is today, and where it has been for millions of years.

It should be recognized that the major use of surface-mined coal is to produce electricity. I need not tell you what has happened to costs in that area already, and there is no justification for raising the price of this necessity, when it is already too high.

This bill will force the price of coal higher. The result will be higher electric bills—higher heating costs, and high production cost.

Just as important, however—and perhaps of greater importance, given the possibility of reimposition of an oil embargo at the

whim of oil exporters—is the damaging effect this bill will have on the raw material for energy production.

For if this bill becomes law, it will cost the economy millions of tons of coal production each year.

Given the current aggressiveness of the extreme environmentalists and the potential for mischief written into this law, you can reasonably assume the losses will be exceptional.

How does this loss translate into terms of the economy?

It means the loss of thousands of jobs.

It means that billions of dollars in purchasing power will be lost from the Gross National Product.

It means that additional oil must be imported daily, and at present prices, that represents an enormous addition to the steadily growing deficit in our balance of payments.

Aside from these losses, which our nation can ill afford, there are other portions of this bill which fly in the face of reason. On the one hand, Members of Congress are calling daily for abolishment or restriction by regulatory agencies, and then they pass this bill which builds a new bureaucracy with outrageous regulatory authority.

The bill by-passes the rights and responsibilities of the states to control these operations within their borders, imposing federal requirements.

Already 32 States have laws regarding strip mining, yet the Congress in its wisdom has decided that Washington can do it better—a statement not borne out by past experience.

Further, once a mine operator has complied with all the regulations—assuming this is possible—and has obtained the necessary permits to mine coal, he still remains vulnerable to citizen suits.

If ever legislation was devised with the intent and purpose of choking off an industry, the Surface Mining Act is it.

The question now is, though, what do we do now?

If there is one thing we have learned in the past two years, it is that ours is an energy economy.

Nothing moves without power to move it. Yet, the extreme environmentalists and ecologists—well-meaning though some of them may be—are rapidly destroying or impeding most energy development.

They do not like hydro-electric dams, because of damage to the ecology.

They do not like nuclear energy plants, because they may at some time be hazardous. They do not like off-shore drilling for oil and gas.

They do not like refineries for petroleum products.

And if someone ever devises a feasible system for large-scale use of windmills, you have the feeling they won't like that, either.

The only advantage to be derived from the direction we are now headed for is that if they have their way, there will soon be no more print or electronic media capable of carrying their caterwauling.

We may all take comfort from the thought as we starve and freeze in the dark.

#### GEOTHERMAL ENERGY PRICE DOUBLES

**HON. ANDREW MAGUIRE**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. MAGUIRE. Mr. Speaker, one of the central issues we face as we deal

with the energy problem is the windfall profits for the oil industry that result from allowing the OPEC cartel to set the price of domestic oil. There seems to be widespread agreement in this body that these windfall profits must be curbed, either through a windfall profits tax, as the administration proposes, or through a price rollback like the one Congress passed last year.

One issue that has not received as much attention is the effect of OPEC pricing on the prices of nonoil fuels such as coal. If the monopoly price that OPEC sets for imported oil artificially raises the price of domestic oil, it also artificially raises the price of fuel substitutes—coal, uncontrolled natural gas, and now geothermal energy. This creates windfall profits for the owners of those resources, often the same giant oil companies that reap windfall profits from OPEC pricing of petroleum production.

The following article by Stuart Auerbach of the Washington Post describes how Union Oil has doubled the price of steam sold to Pacific Gas & Electric in San Francisco. Union Oil does not even pretend that the price hike is justified by increased costs; Union's contract with P.G. & E. simply ties the price of geothermal energy to the price of oil. When OPEC raises oil prices, Union raises the price of steam.

I am inserting this article in the RECORD for the information of my colleagues:

#### GEOTHERMAL ENERGY PRICE DOUBLES (By Stuart Auerbach)

SAN FRANCISCO.—Union Oil Co. doubled the price this year for the steam it extracts from deep within the earth to help heat and light San Francisco.

But the oil company acknowledged that the sharp price increase has nothing to do with any increases in the cost of getting the steam from a vast field of underground steam known as the Geysers 90 miles north of here.

Instead, under a 16-year-old contract that Union Oil has with Pacific Gas and Electric Co., the cost of the steam is pegged to the price of gas and oil, which has more than quadrupled in the last year.

"The doubled price of geothermal was due solely to the escalator clause (in the contract). In 1974 the cost of oil and gas rose dramatically," said Harold Sipe, a staff member with the California Public Utilities Commission.

"They base the cost of steam to us on what we pay for fossil fuel" said Larry McDonnell, a PG&E spokesman.

This pricing pattern has national significance since steam trapped in pools beneath the earth—known as geothermal energy—is considered as an alternate, environmentally clean, and possibly less expensive form of energy than oil or gas.

The Joint Economic Committee of Congress, in a December, 1973, staff report, estimated that geothermal energy could supply the total electric needs of the nation for as long as 1,000 years. Moreover, the committee said, "geothermal energy is the lowest cost [way] of any known method of producing electricity."

So far, San Francisco is the only city in the nation to get any portion of its heat and light from geothermal energy. The portion is small—PG&E figures it amounts to about 5 per cent of the power used by the city—but it could grow as more turbines are added near the Geysers to take advantage of added wells now being drilled. Moreover, other

areas are looking to geothermal steam to supply some of their energy needs.

By late this spring, said Carol Otte, vice president and general manager of Union Oil's geothermal division, the Geysers should produce enough steam to supply electrical needs of a city of 500,000. San Francisco has a population of about 700,000.

Union Oil and PG&E officials defended their pricing practice for geothermal energy as the only logical way, considering that when the original contract was signed in 1958 there was no way of knowing whether the steam beneath the Geysers could be used to produce electricity.

Tying the price of the steam to the cost of developing the Geyser fields and drilling the first wells would have been so expensive "that PG&E might not have stood still for the costs," said John Robinson of Union Oil.

He called the price of steam "a hell of a bargain" for PG&E. But he declined to give cost and profit figures that could show how much Union Oil is making on the deal.

"We won't reveal the economic breakdown of any division of the company. As a matter of policy, we won't do that," Robinson said.

Sipe of the utilities commission said the oil company's pricing pattern for geothermal energy "irks us."

"There isn't any government control over prices that the producers can charge. It just doesn't exist. We think that lack of government intervention is a bad thing."

Nevertheless, Sipe said, neither state legislators nor utility commissioners—most of whom were appointed by former Gov. Ronald Reagan, a conservative Republican—have moved toward regulation of the companies that supply raw energy material, such as geothermal energy, to utility companies.

"That seems to be a taboo subject," Sipe said.

Blunting any possible drive to regulate the price of geothermal steam is the fact that it is one of the cheapest sources of energy for PG&E. The utility company this year pays 7 mills (a mill is one-tenth of a cent) for a kilowatt hour of electricity produced by geothermal steam—up from 3.73 mills last year and 3.15 mills in 1973.

Gas and oil, however, are more than twice as expensive as geothermal energy—15 mills per kilowatt hour.

## THE COALITION OF LABOR UNION WOMEN

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, today it is my pleasure to make a statement for the RECORD about the Coalition of Labor Union Women which was organized last March. I have been advised that the founding conference drew 3,200 trade union women from all parts of the country and about 60 international unions. The main purpose of the organization is to urge, educate, and encourage women trade unionists to work within the framework of their unions to achieve their goals.

The organization has advised me that it is aiming for a greater voice in the organizing and collective bargaining programs of unions, and in their policies. Of course, equal pay for equal work and wiping out discrimination are primary goals.

CLUW has almost 3,000 members in 24 chapters around the country in many of our large cities—New York, Washington, and San Francisco are a few. Women have to be members or retirees of labor unions to be eligible for membership.

The organization has just published its first newsletter and Ms. Yetta Riesel, research and information associate, was kind enough to send me a copy. For the information of other Members of Congress and general public I hereby submit the first newsletter for inclusion in the RECORD:

### STRENGTH IN UNITY

(By Olga Madar)

Despite the enthusiastic cheering atmosphere at the CLUW founding conference, the women present were cognizant of the inflationary spiral and the growing unemployment statistics.

There was fear of another depression similar to that of the '30s and there were women present who had personal recollections of that bitter period in our nation's history.

The depression is now a reality and there is no question that the impact of unemployment and lay-offs on women and minorities is severe. But they are not the only groups who are without employment. In non-unionized work places the older workers, even with years of job seniority, are summarily being dismissed, while the young are not exactly being welcomed at the hiring hall.

We are not going to solve the unemployment problems of these groups—all of them minorities at the work place—on an individual basis. We need immediate massive federal, state and municipal programs to provide jobs for all the unemployed, coupled with financial incentives to increase the spending power of low- and middle-income individuals and families. To date, the program of the President would direct the help to the wrong places. It would provide too little for the "have-nots" and too much for the affluent. The cutbacks in school lunches, the increased cost of food stamps and the hold-back in Social Security increases accentuate the suffering of the old, the poor and the disabled minorities.

At a time when the loss of jobs highlights the need for legislation guaranteeing health security coverage for individuals and families, the Administration calls for delaying enactment of national health security legislation.

While the President continues to cater to the same interests as his predecessor, the Democrats sing solo. It is incomprehensible after a smashing victory for a Democratic majority at the polls last November that Democratic members of Congress would go it alone.

Organized labor cannot make the same mistake. The cost in human misery and suffering will be too great.

Already there is agreement among unions on several of the economic and employment proposals. George Meany, President of the AFL-CIO, stated in a message to Leonard Woodcock, President of the United Auto Workers, "We share not only a common concern about the problem (unemployment), but a common economic and tax program..."

Now, if ever, is the time to join ranks in coalition—the AFL-CIO and all affiliates, the IBT, the UAW, the UMW, and the various independent unions.

The members of CLUW come from a variety of unions and collective bargaining units and are in a unique position to accelerate the development of and strengthen the effectiveness of such a coalition. I call upon all CLUW members to urge the leadership of their unions on a local state and national level

to join together, close ranks and organize a legislative communications network so that all elected officials, at every level of government, in their home districts and in the legislative halls, will hear the message loudly and clearly—we want action, we need a program now.

The strength of organized labor stems from its unity, from the force of many people speaking with one voice. Now, as never before, we must marshal our strength and work for the adoption of an action program to put America back to work.

## THE MALIGN COLLABORATION

**HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, the Ford administration's policy of restricting demand for foreign oil by placing a tariff on imported oil is both short sighted as a national policy and unduly discriminatory to New England.

There are alternatives. The February 15 issue of the Nation carried an article by Louis B. Schwartz, Benjamin Franklin professor of law and economics at the University of Pennsylvania, outlining an alternative approach.

I commend this article to my fellow Members.

The text follows:

### OPEC AND BIG OIL—THE MALIGN COLLABORATION

(By Louis B. Schwartz)

The Ford Administration has come up with an amazing remedy for the "energy crisis." The cure advocated for the Arab-dictated extortionate price of petroleum is to raise prices still higher. It is proposed to tax imported crude at the rate of \$3 per barrel, this to be added to the current international price of \$11 with a pass-through of the new tax to the consumer. At the same time, it is proposed to drop price controls on domestic crude oil and gas. These steps, according to the President, will have the gratifying result that people will simply be forced to buy less gasoline and fuel oil. Accordingly, demand will decline, or at least "stabilize," and thus we shall have countered the cartel power of OPEC.

This Alice-in-Wonderland solution of the energy crisis is so divorced from economic reality that it must be regarded as disingenuous. The purpose of the proposal is not to restrict the use of oil, but to provide revenue to balance the politically attractive income tax cuts concurrently proposed. An additional purpose is to gratify all the interests in the United States that have for generations used the government to support artificially high prices for domestic oil, gas and competitive fuels. The recent quadrupling of the price of oil with no substantial "voluntary" curtailment of consumption, sufficiently demonstrates that oil consumption is relatively unresponsive to price change. Accordingly, further increases in price cannot be expected to cut demand significantly. They will, however, significantly contribute to inflation, and will cut the demand for other goods.

A real cut in demand for oil, and a real contribution to conservation, can be achieved only by rationing and, preferably for the long run, by tax or other legislation favoring the manufacture of small cars. A graduated tax based on horsepower would change car-buying habits in a manner that would not



interfere seriously with travel, would reduce air pollution (in contrast to President Ford's proposal to relax clean-air standards) and would offset higher gas prices with increased miles per gallon. Along with this conservation effort should go a drive to break the OPEC cartel, thus reducing the price of imported, hence all, petroleum.

Real, as distinguished from phony, solutions of the oil crisis must respond to basic facts and rest on moral and economic principles. The central facts are that OPEC is controlling a price for crude oil that is approximately forty times the cost of production, that the multinational oil companies, which have been our "agents" to procure foreign oil and to negotiate with the sheiks, have failed us and that the U.S. Government's recent policy has been aimed at "collaboration" rather than "confrontation" with OPEC. Collaboration is Kissinger's program to bring the consumer states together with OPEC to "stabilize" the situation at current fantastic, cost-disregarding prices. Confrontation would aim at breaking the cartel, especially by concerting the U.S. buying power to make favorable bilateral deals with those suppliers who would reduce prices.

Prices should, in general, reflect costs. That is a principle of morals and economics. To the extent that prices reflect costs (including fair compensation to labor and a capital return sufficient to attract the necessary investment), a given expenditure of human effort will produce a maximum of human satisfaction. Putting it another way, price-cost parity allocates resources most efficiently. If oil that can be produced at 25¢ a barrel in the Middle East is sold at forty times that price, two misallocations follow: (1) The energy users, forced to divert enormous resources to pay this non-cost-justified price, will have less with which to buy meat, clothing, capital goods and services. The world is thus forced to forgo production for which it is ready to pay cost, in order to pay much more than cost for a monopolized resource; (2) the non-cost-justified rise in oil prices leads to an enormous and wasteful diversion of resources into finding alternatives to the monopolized resource. The difficult, expensive and dangerous development of nuclear energy, of oil production from the sea depths, of new means of extraction and transportation, absorb billions that would otherwise be spent for human needs other than fuel.

An even more dangerous misallocation of resources is occurring. The oil billions are being used to buy arms; and the build-up of Arab military power will evoke a countervailing build-up of Israel's military power. Such a perversion of the world's productive resources to weapons of mutual destruction is, at a time when millions of human beings face death by starvation, not only reckless but disgusting. War is being brought closer to the Middle East, not merely war between the Arabs and the Israelis but war between their Big Power sponsors, and even war among the Arab states. In the chaos of expanding armaments each Arab state will see a deterioration of its relative military position vis-a-vis its neighbors, or much to be gained by putting to hideous use the new instruments being provided by the West (including Russia). The immorality of OPEC's extortion of monopoly prices for petroleum inheres therefore both in the excessive returns and in the use to which those returns are put.

This immoral and dangerous redistribution of wealth is the result of an agreement or conspiracy among the OPEC countries to limit production and to exact an arbitrary monopolistic price from the rest of the world. Cartel agreements of this type are illegal and even criminal under the laws of the Western nations when engaged in by private companies, for the reason, among others, that charging a monopoly price is equivalent

to levying a tax on consumers. When interests inside or outside our country levy taxes upon us other than through our own political processes, the issue of "taxation without representation" arises. As in the case of the American Revolution, that issue can lead to violence. To say that the oil "belongs to them" is no answer to the charge of immoral and uneconomic exaction. Ownership, when dispersed among numerous proprietors, does not carry with it the power to exact prices above cost: competition among proprietors would usually divert trade to the low-cost producers. The power of OPEC nations to overcharge results from the agreement among them to consolidate their bargaining position, not from their individual "ownership."

OPEC is, of course, not the only cartel in the international oil market. The giant multinational oil firms functioned as a private cartel long before OPEC appeared on the scene. They collectively maintained the price of oil far above the cost of production, thus denying energy to some who could have paid a reasonable competitive price and misallocating resources toward production of more costly fuels. They maintained their united front not by an overt comprehensive cartel agreement, like OPEC, but by a complex network of interrelationships, including partnerships to develop new fields or markets, multiple contracts for exchange of oil and petroleum products among themselves and, above all, unspoken understandings—typical of oligopolies—not to challenge one another commercially but to "follow the leader" in pricing for particular markets. By this means, for example, Middle East oil was for decades sold in the Mediterranean on the basis of Gulf Coast prices, i.e., as if it had been produced at high cost in the United States and transported thousands instead of hundreds of miles. Moreover, there is little reason to doubt complaints of OPEC members that the private cartel exploited their weak, unorganized suppliers as well as their weak, unorganized customers, exercising monopoly power on one side as well as monopoly power on the other.

There is small comfort for the rest of us in the "countervailing power" seemingly provided by the private oil cartels confronting OPEC. The great multinational petroleum companies do not represent us. They certainly cannot be identified with any single national interest, e.g., of the United Kingdom, or the United States, or Holland or France. The obvious solution to tensions between superpowers—as Kenneth Galbraith observed in "American Capitalism: The Concept of Countervailing Power"—is a treaty of alliance, i.e., power sharing at the expense of the unorganized. It takes little imagination to envision the course of negotiations between OPEC and the cartels. OPEC wants the highest price extractable from the industrial consumer nations. The oil companies' position is not inherently antagonistic to that desire, since any increase in the total revenues enlarges the companies' potential income (if the sheiks are not too greedy). Also, the value of the companies' reserves in the United States and elsewhere rises by breath-taking billions with each rise in the current price called for by the Saudis.

What will most preoccupy the companies is that the price increases be so handled as to avoid three undesirable responses: (1) A genuine rapid search for alternative energy sources which would reduce the demand for oil; (2) nationalization, excess profit taxation, or other adverse political responses in the "home" country; (3) any undermining of OPEC control, either through covert violation by a member, or by rapid development of non-OPEC oil fields, since an uncontrolled oil source would lead to price cutting and upset the balance of power among the oil companies in favor of whichever one found the new source. Arabia will be most under-

standing of the companies' apprehensions on each of these scores.

OPEC member countries have begun to buy or confiscate interests in the oil companies' transportation, refining and marketing operations—activities outside the boundaries of the producing country. The private organization is retained on a profitable basis to carry on the activities for the new owner. This progressive integration of the companies into the OPEC cartel tends to consolidate both the governmental and the private cartels. The main sources of supply become permanently tied to the main outlets to the market. The probability that a new refiner or marketer will come on the scene to serve consumers independently is reduced. The chance that a new oil discovery will find its way to consumers by a route other than through the cartelized marketers is slim. There is talk already that the consumer nations need to engage in a little "counternationalization" of Arab interest in non-Arab petroleum operations.

The grim picture is oversimplified—unavoidably so in a brief analysis. Company policies are not perfectly aligned, if for no other reason than that they are differentially dependent on OPEC oil. They are rivals for sources and markets as well as collaborators. Some of them are responsive to public opinion and to political pressures in the home country. But these moderating influences are inadequate to qualify the companies to represent the national interests of consumer countries. The underlying conflict of interests is too plain, and the history of the companies' commercial policies too dubious.

An American reaction to the situation was recently embodied in a bill, tentatively approved by a Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. This "Foreign Oil Contracts Act of 1974" purportedly is intended to increase the political accountability of the international oil companies. It would require registration of all contracts for procurement of substantial quantities of crude or refined petroleum; forbid any "United States business entity" to enter into such contract without approval of the Federal Energy Administrator (but a contract is deemed approved if not disapproved within twenty days of registration); authorize the Administrator to inspect records of companies submitting contracts for approval; and make public all registered contracts, except to the extent that publication would "seriously interfere with the national interest in obtaining secure supplies" of petroleum products. In exercising his authority to approve, the Administrator would consider "any threat to the economic well-being of the United States or of other importing nations," the availability of other lower-priced oil, the tendency of the contract to concentrate access to any oil production "in the hands of one or a small number of corporations" and "the degree to which the Administrator was consulted during negotiation of the contract."

The bill is a travesty. It is confined to contracts and ignores structural integration, e.g., mergers and takeovers. It adopts a contract-by-contract approach instead of appraising the entire skein of relationships. It does not apply to contracts made prior to enactment. It does not authorize the Administrator to withdraw approval once given. It does not assure him a continuous flow of information on changing conditions that affect the desirability of the contract. Perhaps the most interesting feature is the hint that the Administrator should involve himself in negotiating the contracts. Considering that the Administrator is given only twenty days to pass upon registered contracts, it would be reassuring to believe that his agents would be scurrying about the world to influence contract formation. But that would be an illusion; the manpower would

be lacking and that other participants in the negotiations would obstruct intrusions by outsiders. At best, a nominal participation by the Administrator would serve to justify swift formal approval of *faits accomplis*. The most revealing comment on this bill was its characterization by one "insider" as "a more feasible alternative to establishing a direct purchasing agency of the U.S. Government which would deal directly with OPEC nations and then allocate purchased oil among U.S. oil companies."\* The bill in short is a political gesture masquerading as effective governmental intervention—a triumph for the oil companies, for OPEC and for the highly placed officials in the government of the United States who favor "collaboration, not confrontation" with OPEC.

These forces find a governmental purchasing agency "less feasible" because it would expose and highlight the political confrontation between the importing governments and OPEC. But there is every reason for the industrialized democratic governments to press boldly for solutions grounded on economic justice and morality and to put away pseudo-solutions—including the one so often advanced these days, that we borrow back from the sheiks the billions which they are extorting from us.

The strangest and most frightening element in the whole situation is that the government of the United States seems committed, not merely to pseudo-solutions but actually to maintaining the monopolistic price levels dictated by OPEC. Secretary Kissinger, to the wrath of the French, the Japanese and others, is trying to organize a consumer nation "common front" which will, in negotiations with OPEC, settle for "stability" at or about current high prices. The sop to participating consumer nations would be some kind of insurance against Arab boycotts of individual nations, through an agreed sharing of supplies. The "gain" for the United States would be a putative (and wholly unreliable) enhancement of political influence with the sheiks, plus solidification of the U.S. world financial hegemony through the channeling of Arab billions back into U.S. investments and banks.

Behind these current manifestations of oil's power in Washington is a long, dark history of the betrayal of national interests by successive national governments. The people in government who are providing the current leaden life preserver are the ones who "promoted national security" with a suicidal national oil policy. That policy excluded oil imports in the decades when we could have had all we wanted at minimal cost, while stockpiling our own higher cost reserves for emergencies like the present; maintained a high price for domestic petroleum by encouraging state systems for manipulating production and prices in the facilitated oligopolistic pricing in the domestic oil business; subsidized the oil barons interests of the least efficient producers; through arbitrary tax credits, without requiring the exploration which those subsidies were supposed to finance; perpetuated a giant leak in the natural gas regulating system by allowing huge quantities of gas to escape federal regulation; and drove us into multibillion expenditures for high cost and dangerous alternate sources of energy, e.g., nuclear power.

The forces that have generated these economic irrationalities were reviewed by Prof. M. A. Adelman in *The World Petroleum Market* (1972). They are the "protectionist," autarchic influences that operate everywhere. In England, the National Coal Board and the Gas Council derive a perverse comfort from artificially high oil prices. In this

country, operators of marginal oil wells, numerous and politically influential, enjoy the bonanza of government-sponsored inflation of oil prices. In France, expensive North African exploration and inefficient state-operated refining and marketing bureaucracies are masked by the extortionate OPEC prices. The huge vested interests in nuclear energy everywhere prosper under the umbrella of the cartel.

What, then, is it reasonable to expect of the American Government in the oil crisis? Very little. Its natural and traditional tendency is to make common cause with those who would exact the highest price for oil. But if the question is what should informed citizens demand in the way of a national oil policy, an answer is available:

A genuine attempt should be made to reduce needless petroleum consumption. This implies rationing and a shift to smaller cars.

A National Oil Resources Agency (NORA) should be created, and given exclusive right to import petroleum and to allocate imports among domestic refiners and marketers. The bargaining power of this consolidated buying agency, vis-a-vis OPEC and other suppliers, would be enormous. It might well be able to crack the cartel by playing members against one another.

NORA should be empowered to spend sums equivalent to the subsidies of the nuclear energy program or space exploration program to develop alternate energy supplies, e.g., from shale or geothermal sources. Investments like these would pay off in several ways. The threat would be efficacious in moderating the demands of OPEC and other suppliers. Low-cost additions to the energy supply would be fed into our energy system at cost, displacing higher cost oil. This contrasts with existing arrangements under which the oil companies themselves "diversify" into geothermal energy, for example, and market it at prices tied to the rigged international oil price. High-cost energy coming out of NORA's development program would be fed into our energy system at a calculated normalized price. The taxpayers would absorb the excess cost. That is surely preferable to the staggering increase in all petroleum prices which has been allowed to follow from the higher price of OPEC's oil, which is after all only a marginal part of America's total supply.

All oil company "secrets," at least in the international sphere, should by law be made accessible to NORA, which would exercise an inquisitorial power comparable to that of national bank examiners.

The Secretary of State should cease trying to organize a consumer nation cartel to engage in collective bargaining with the producer nation cartel on a basis that legitimates cartelization on both sides and freezes into the international trade system the current fantastic, cost-disregarding prices. A firm entente among the consumer nations is so unlikely, given their different situations and interests (political as well as economic), as to make doubtful the good faith of the attempt, which so far has served only to sidetrack a real solution. That solution lies, rather, in bilateral arrangements between particular suppliers and their customers. Iran or Venezuela may be willing to make concessions to country X that Libya would not consider. In this way, the solidarity of the cartel might begin to be undermined.

The OPEC nations are entitled to fair returns through conventional taxation and to royalties to the extent that each has legitimate property interests in the land. Some of them have, as underdeveloped states, moral claims upon us for constructive aid. They do not, any more than does the private cartel, have a right to dictate prices unrelated to costs, to bully us into supplying arms with which to threaten the peace of the world, to create a new crop of unearning billionaires, or to disrupt our fiscal and

industrial order. A failure of nerve on the part of the Western democracies, an evasion of the challenge, can have only catastrophic consequences.

#### GLEANERS INTERNATIONAL OF EUREKA COLLEGE TURNING IDEALS INTO ACTION

#### HON. TIM L. HALL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, in August of 1974, Eureka College, a small college in Illinois by congressional district, established an intracampus program called GLEANers International. The purpose of the project is to do something to respond to the tragedy of world hunger at a local level.

GLEANers assumed their names from the biblical tradition of the gleaning of fields by those in need. In the autumn of 1974, college students, Girl Scouts, 4-H Club members, and others spent most of their weekends in the cornfields near Eureka College harvesting the field for hungry people.

Mr. Speaker, Illinois is one of the leading States in agricultural production and the leading State in agricultural exports. Illinois farmers can be very proud of their achievements in helping to feed the world.

The GLEANers are following the advice of George Washington when he wrote:

I know of no pursuit in which more real and important services can be rendered to any country than by improving its agriculture, its breed of useful animals and other branches of husbandman's cares.

I want to share with my colleagues in the House a statement of purpose written by the GLEANers at Eureka. Those participating in the program are to be commended for their fine work. They carry on a long tradition at Eureka College with its students and faculty committed to the goal of helping others to help themselves.

Mr. Speaker, the GLEANers statement follows:

#### GLEANERS INTERNATIONAL OF EUREKA COLLEGE TURNING IDEALS INTO ACTION

As Americans are becoming increasingly concerned about the crises in world hunger, students at Eureka College in Eureka, Illinois are converting concern into action.

In West Bengal fifteen million are now starving. In Africa's Sahel, twenty-five million are still in danger of serious malnutrition or death. Three million African nomads have lost their entire herds of livestock. They are left destitute and need help to reestablish their productivity and pride. Many experts are predicting five hundred million people will perish in famine by the year 2000. Tayed A. Marei, Secretary General of the Rome Conference, has estimated that today four hundred sixty million people have been left "permanently hungry."

GLEANers International is providing the rallying point for "students" of all ages to participate in a many faceted program that responds to both the short range relief and long range development to help hungry people. GLEANers is an acronym for GROUPS LEADING in the EDUCATION of AGRICUL-

\* Antitrust and Trade Regulation Reports, No. 679 September 10, 1974, p. A-16, quoting a Subcommittee staff member.



**TURAL NEEDS.** It was initiated by students on the Eureka College campus in August of 1974 as an intracampus program. However, because students on other campuses were calling for relevant programs of national scope to actively express their concern, GLEANers moved beyond the Eureka campus. The State of Illinois has now been divided into seventeen districts to carry on grassroots programs. Projects in other states throughout the Midwest and South are in the initial stages of development.

GLEANers first assumed its name from the Hebrew tradition of the gleaning of fields by those in need. The Bible has gleaning as a feature of the romance of Ruth and Boaz. Gleaning provided the first project for the volunteers. It was discovered that in a small county where Eureka College is located, over 500,000 bushels of corn are left in the fields by the combine to rot each year, in the autumn of 1974 this was worth over \$1.5 million. Extension officers from the University of Illinois informed GLEANers that approximately five per cent of the United States corn crop is left in the fields. College students, Girl Scouts, 4-H Club members and others responded to the challenge by spending their weekends in the cornfields harvesting for hungry people. This productive response to world hunger exemplifies the philosophy of GLEANers. Whereas many philanthropic organizations concerned with overseas relief ask for gifts of money, GLEANers asks for volunteer labor—a giving of a part of oneself—to save American agricultural produce which would otherwise be wasted.

Concern for the well-being of American's productive capacity is another part of the GLEANers organizational purposes. Therefore, in carrying out projects, GLEANers avoids taking away from the domestic economy more money or commodities than it adds.

Heifer Project International asked GLEANers to help save calves tagged for destruction as unprofitable. The College students brought five such calves from Wisconsin to the Eureka campus in Central Illinois and cared for them until they could be moved to Honduras. Two members of GLEANers, Glenn Miller and Myrla Marshall, accompanied 100 head of cattle flown to Honduras and brought back eye-witness reports of the distribution of the cattle to farm families who lost 500,000 head of cattle in Hurricane Fifi in 1974. An unique part of the program is the requirement that the first calves of the donated helpers must be given by the farmers to neighbors in need who did not receive a U.S. heifer. GLEANers commitment to the preservation of the family farm extends worldwide.

GLEANers urged National Farmer Organization farmers in the Cobden, Illinois, area to co-operate with the students in averting further calf slaughter.

"We understand the stress of high costs and low farm prices which prompts you to get rid of unprofitable livestock," the students told the farmers. "But there is a better solution than the waste of calf slaughter—that is giving the calves to Honduran farm families now in distress. We want to help you do this." National Farmer Organization members in the Cobden area have said they will co-operate.

Education of people at home and abroad is an ongoing concern of this new "student" organization. In the United States, GLEANers is working with the Overseas Development Council, the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, CARE, and CROP in providing programs and information to help Americans understand the crisis that confronts three-quarters of the world's population. Hunger is a domestic problem too, and to confront this challenge in our own backyard requires education in regard to

nutrition and available programs for hungry citizens. In the developing world, GLEANers is working through fellow college organizations, UNESCO, USAID, and many others in establishing schools and systems to educate people to better help themselves. Education is a primary requirement in the development of a peaceful and prosperous world. As the charter of UNESCO states, "since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed."

To avert the horrors of war, GLEANers is co-operating with the aforesaid diverse consortium of agencies in an attack on war's deadly brother—starvation. Philip Palin, the nineteen-year-old Executive Director of GLEANers International, announced his organization's objectives in January, at an address at the University of Illinois:

"We seek a three front war on Hunger—in the areas of protein, population, and politics. Action is demanded. Protein means food and the world needs food immediately. This is an emergency situation. Three to five million people will die of starvation during the next six months no matter what we do."

"The problem of world hunger will not be solved in the next six months, nor in the next six years, nor very possibly in this century. However, the ultimate solution must be initiated within our lifetime if indeed any life is to follow us. If we are to provide some ultimate solution in the distant future, we must begin today, or if we are not moved to respond to the needless deaths of millions of people today, we will not discover how to save the millions who come after them."

"Population growth has less urgency but certainly is of no less importance. The Earth's population must eventually be stabilized. Our food resources are not infinite. We have the knowledge to avoid the 'Malthusian' horrors if we have the will. Developing people can progress economically and socially given educational opportunities, and economic and social progress is the surest path to long term population control."

"Finally, the political structure must be established which is sensitive to food crises and will 1) provide the necessary immediate help and 2) allow for continuous and long term responses to food shortages. In the United States this means encouraging discussion and decisions on the part of the people and the people and the Congress. Overseas this requires encouraging governments to respond in an intelligent and constructive manner to their starving citizens. Developing nations usually need advice and technical assistance to achieve constructive solutions. Many times Americans tend to blame themselves exclusively (certainly we could be doing more) but we should also realize that political decisions on the part of recipient nations are vital to the effectiveness of any aid."

From the gleaning of corn to the planting of thousands of sunflowers, a dynamic symbol of challenge to face the crises in world hunger has evolved from a small 12' x 15' office on a campus of 500 students. GLEANers is showing us that Americans are not nearly as cynical or selfish as we sometimes allow ourselves to believe and that Americans are wanting to do more than just donate a few dollars. GLEANers have accomplished all these things with less than a thousand dollars, relying on the response of friends as funds or supplies were needed.

In the future more funds will be required, but GLEANers have learned a lesson valuable for many Americans—that concern, dedication, practical planning, and hard work perform the miracles that a million dollar program would be expected to produce. In the beginning six college students dedicated themselves to an unselfish objective and their dream has caught the imagination of a nation.

## THE SECRET TAX THAT HURTS US—INFLATION

HON. DEL CLAWSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. Mr. Speaker, "tax reduction" as a legislative label has an affirmative ring assured of broad-based appeal in these days when average Americans have rightfully assumed a protective, defensive attitude toward the purchasing power of their hard-won dollars. But tax cuts which ignore the most rapacious tax of all, inflation, with its steadily increasing drain on the dollar, will soon be evaluated by the people as little more than window dressing. A discussion in the March issue of *Readers Digest* stated the problem in such objective terms that I obtained permission to insert it in the *RECORD* to assure it wider distribution. The article follows:

THE "SECRET TAX" AMERICA CAN'T AFFORD

Ever wonder why you feel poorer even though you're probably making more money than your father ever dreamed of? You finally bought that house. You drive a nice car. Maybe you're making payments on that boat you always wanted. But why did that new tile in the kitchen cost so much more than you expected? Why did the bill for that washing-machine service call take your breath away? Why do expenses now seem to exceed income?

There is an easy one-word answer to all these questions—inflation. But do we really understand what inflation is, and why this "secret tax" keeps chipping away at our paychecks?

Many factors have exacerbated this dollar-dissolving inflation—the energy crisis, crop prices, excessive and ill-advised government regulation, wages outrunning productivity. But the basic cause of inflation is one that most Americans seem largely unaware of: *spending money that hasn't been earned yet.*

In short, inflation is the creature of debt, and the most inflationary kind of debt is the one we—under our democratic system—are the most responsible for: the public debt. The officials we elect run up this debt to provide the loans, goods, services and programs that we have come to believe should be "paid for by government."

We forget, of course, that "paid for by government" means paid for by us. Government may *print* money, but this is only the symbol of wealth. Real wealth is the value of the goods and services produced by working men and women. It is their pay for making cars, houses, clothes, books, furniture and all the other myriad things we are accustomed to. Government depends upon this wealth that we create, and takes from each of us a portion of it through taxes and other revenues.

Last year we paid out \$255.4 billion in federal taxes. Unfortunately, the government not only spent all this money; it kept right on spending, doling out \$3.5 billion more than we gave it. And it has generally done the same for years—spending \$66.8 billion more than income in the five years 1970 through 1974 alone.

That is where the trouble starts—when we, as electors, allow government, often for individually persuasive reasons, to spend dollars it doesn't have. It goes into debt.

But government and the average citizen go into debt under different rules. Government is the dominant borrower in the market, both from individuals (mainly through selling savings bonds) and by depositing

IOUs with banks, then writing checks against them. Result: We taxpayers have to pay various banks and other lenders some \$29 billion in yearly interest on the public debt.

And that's why we are in trouble. We pay all the government's bills, and we bear the burden of those bills government incurs after our tax money has run out. We pay by shelling out that secret tax that adds ten cents to a pound of bacon, \$5 to a pair of shoes, \$20 to an electric stove.

Now this is the part of inflation that most of us don't fully understand: How the government's indebtedness pushes up the prices of the things we buy.

It works this way: We can't print money to cover our own debts. The federal government, however, can; through a complex procedure called "monetary policy," the Federal Reserve creates dollars and transfers them to banks. The banks make loans from these new "assets." Thus, money is "pumped into the economy"—money that was originally nothing more than the figures on a Federal Reserve check; soon more currency has to be printed to cover the new dollars. Many of these dollars originate through bank loans of various kinds. They find their way into the economy through various commercial transactions. But who has established the need for these new dollars in the first place? We have—through the many things we ask government to "do" for us; through loans and grants to businesses, schools, research groups; through "aid" programs of all kinds. Remember, most of the deficit dollars have not been earned by producing anything. They merely compete with our paycheck dollars for whatever goods and services we and others have produced. Result: The oldest of economic laws takes effect. With more money around than available goods, prices rise—and inflation is upon us.

Okay. Everybody talks about it. Almost everybody feels it. But what can we do about it?

Certainly, increased productivity—each of us producing more for the dollars we earn—is one of the most effective counters to inflation. Many businesses and dedicated workers have performed amazing feats of productivity, enabling them to increase their wages and profits while cutting the price of their products to remain competitive.

But productivity increases cannot indefinitely make up for the steady cheapening of the dollar brought on by the government indulging legislative whims with more "thin air" money. It's time for some tough decisions in Washington. Decisions that will not be made unless citizens—businessmen, farmers, workers, housewives, pensioners—demand them and are willing to accept the sacrifices that must be made.

Particularly in times such as these, no one would deny the use of federal resources to take care of the truly needy. And to alleviate the rigors of recession, job programs and other relief may well be essential. But with additional costs, it is even more imperative that the rest of the budget be kept under control so we do not wind up compounding the inflation which brought about the recession in the first place.

If we expect government to cut spending, however, we must all cut our expectations of government. Businessmen seeking special treatment to pull them out of a hole dug by their own inefficiency must make do with their own resourcefulness. Special-interest groups must stop and consider the overall effects of their requests upon government, and thus upon inflation. Citizens must realize that government installations may close in their area. Because the money is not available, certain non-essential programs may have to be delayed or even discarded.

We, all of us, are trying to hold the line on spending at home, and we should expect government to do the same. We only fool

ourselves if we think real progress can be made without getting the government's fiscal engine back in tune.

And remember, we are the government. That's why we can do something about inflation—if we have the sense to discipline ourselves and the ingenuity to get more out of the considerable human and material resources we already have.

## CHURCHES UNDER FIRE IN TITO'S YUGOSLAVIA

### HON. TRENT LOTT

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. LOTT. Mr. Speaker, on February 27, 1975, my distinguished colleague from Ohio (Mr. ASHBROOK) showed remarkable prescience in his comments on Rhodesia, Yugoslavia and the Old Double Standard.

On March 4, the New York Times confirmed his remarks on Tito by writing:

The Yugoslav leader served the Soviet Union directly for a quarter century, initially as a soldier in the Red Army and subsequently as an agent of the Comintern. Despite the subsequent differences he had with Moscow, President Tito remains a product of Soviet political indoctrination.

Our colleague should also be commended for inviting the attention of the Congress to the substantial religious movement within Yugoslavia. The cooperation evident in Yugoslavia between the predominantly Roman Catholic Croats and the predominantly Eastern Orthodox Serbs is deserving of every support from the United States. For the first time the Communists are unable to play off Serbs and Croats against each other, as their common Christian principles offer the solution for the ending of national antagonism between Serbia and Croatia should these two nations in the future elect to retain some form of Yugoslavia or an amicable separation.

The comments in the article "Churches Under Fire in Tito's Yugoslavia" as printed in the February 1975 issue of the Orthodox Church were neglected by the mass media. I would like to correct that oversight by bringing them to the attention of my colleagues in the Congress.

[From the Orthodox Church, February 1975]  
CHURCHES UNDER FIRE IN TITO'S YUGOSLAVIA  
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—Church-state relations in Yugoslavia continue to deteriorate, experts in the East European affairs say.

They report increased anti-religious propaganda in the government-controlled press, and legal measures against the Catholic press and clergy. Both the Roman Catholic and the Serbian Orthodox Churches have been accused of engaging in "nationalistic propaganda" and of trying to create centers of "political clericalism."

It is also asserted by observers in the West that the Yugoslav government may be attempting to limit the Churches' social and educational activities and restrict them to the sole performance of religious duties.

Religious activities within the Serbian Orthodox Church have also come under sharp

attack. Last year the regular sessions of the Holy Synod of this Church expressed its concern over difficulties hindering religious education because it was not possible to obtain authorization and sites for the construction of new churches, and because of the "hostile and negative" reporting on church activities in some Yugoslav press organs.

## TAXPAYERS CAN'T RELY ON IRS FOR ACCURATE ADVICE

### HON. DAVID W. EVANS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. EVANS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, the Indiana Public Interest Research Group, Inc.—INPIRG—conducted a study recently on the advice given to taxpayers by the Internal Revenue Service on their tax returns. The study was similar to one conducted last year on a nationwide scale by the Tax Reform Research Group.

The results of the Indiana study are appalling. INPIRG found that the widespread pattern of inconsistency in tax advice given by IRS continues.

INPIRG consulted IRS offices in six Indiana cities with an identical tax problem. In one city, Muncie, the IRS office did not help compute the tax. In Terre Haute, the office did provide INPIRG investigators with advice, but did not help compute the tax. In Bloomington, the office did not know how to compute the tax!

In the three cities which did offer this service, South Bend, Indianapolis, and Richmond, the IRS results varied from a refund of \$186.40 to a refund of \$596.05, a spread of over \$400.

As INPIRG concluded, it seems that taxpayers have three not very good choices. They can try to figure out the tax code on their own, take their chances with IRS advice and hope they won't be subsequently audited and perhaps fined, or last, they can pay an outside expert to compute their tax for them.

A tax expert is usually the route taken by the wealthy, who consider it more of an investment than a fee. But for the average family, who is simply looking for accurate tax advice so that it can comply with the law, and not tax shelters, the costs of consulting a tax expert becomes a tax on a tax.

What is even more unfair is that IRS can and will fine a taxpayer if his return, based on IRS advice, is incorrect.

I believe we have three choices. Either we train IRS personnel in the intricacies of the tax laws so they are able to give accurate advice, or we force IRS to stand by the advice it gives, or we simplify the tax code so that it is understandable to the average person.

When the Ways and Means Committee begins its consideration of tax reform, I urge it to take a close look at the present inequitable situation, and provide the taxpayers with a solution.

I am inserting below for the attention of my colleagues a letter I received from INPIRG on this, and the press release



INPIRG issued on the results of its investigation:

**INPIRG.**

Indianapolis, Ind., March 20, 1975.

Hon. DAVID EVANS,  
U.S. House of Representatives,  
Indianapolis, Ind.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE EVANS: Enclosed along with this letter you will find a copy of a press release on a recent study of ours on the kind of advice given to taxpayers by the Internal Revenue Service. As you may be aware, a similar study was conducted on a nationwide basis last year by the Tax Reform Research Group—unfortunately, the picture does not seem to have changed much in the intervening year.

Our brief study (results are summarized on the last page of the press release) shows that the IRS still does not do a very reliable job of assisting taxpayers in the preparation of their income taxes, and that in many cases, the IRS employees themselves do not fully understand the tax code.

The real import of this study is to confirm something that many of us have suspected for a long time: current IRS regulations are just too complex for the average citizen—and since the IRS will not even stand by its own advice, but reserves the right to audit you and fine you even if the mistakes have been made by their own employees, the would-be law-abiding citizen has three very poor choices confronting him or her when he or she is preparing their tax return. They can:

1. Try to understand the maze of regulations on their own, or
2. Take their chances with the IRS advice and hope that they will not subsequently be audited, or
3. Pay a fee to an outside expert to compute their tax. While this is a fairly acceptable alternative for people in upper income tax brackets, it really is an unacceptable "added tax" on persons in the low and middle income brackets.

We urge you to seek legislation which would assist in this problem area. We frankly do not know what the best solution would be, but feel that two possibilities immediately suggest themselves:

1. Real tax reform that comprehensively changes the existing system and, at the same time, simplifies the tax computation process, or
2. Legislation requiring the IRS to stand by the advice of its own employees.

Sincerely yours,

FRITZ WIECKING,  
Executive Director.

**STUDY SHOWS WIDESPREAD ERRORS IN GOVERNMENT HELP TO TAXPAYERS**

Statewide testing of the advice that the Internal Revenue Service and the Indiana State Department of Revenue give people on their tax returns has revealed a widespread pattern of government mistakes and inconsistencies, the Indiana Public Interest Research Group (InPIRG) announced today.

The test, conducted in six cities around the state, showed that the government advice can "help" increase taxes unfairly for some, while it lets others pay less than they owe. It further revealed a widespread lack of consistency in the amount of help that the government gives taxpayers coming in for the publicized aid.

"In fact," said Marybeth Kleiser, project coordinator, "you can go to three or four different IRS or State Revenue offices, looking for help, and never get the same answer twice. How are honest taxpayers, who are trying to obey the law, supposed to know how much they really owe?"

"Furthermore," she said, "the IRS and the State Revenue service will not stand behind

the advice that their employees give. Even if they prepared a return for you, they may decide to audit you later and tell you that you owe more money. They make it very clear that they won't back up their own work. Those whose taxes are underestimated may well get an additional tax bill—with interest added."

The tests were conducted by InPIRG chapters in Indianapolis, South Bend, Bloomington, Terre Haute, Muncie and Richmond.

Investigators took the same income tax question to at least one IRS office and one Indiana Department of Revenue Office in each city. They asked for help in filling out an itemized, joint return for a married couple with one child. The return included fairly routine deductions for maintaining an office in the home, business travel, payments for child care, state and local tax withheld, interest on savings account, medical insurance and donations to charity. In addition, the state tax included the new "renters" deduction.

Equally as surprising as the actual variation in taxes computed, was the difference in the amount of advice and the sophistication of advice received in the different offices. While some offices actually helped the researchers fill out the forms, in other offices the investigators didn't even know how to compute the deductions. In Bloomington, for the second year in a row, the taxpayer was simply given a booklet and told to figure it out for herself. In other offices, while the tax people did not actually help fill out the form, they were helpful in telling people what information they would need to document certain deductions.

There are only about 1,800 permanent, full-time employees in the IRS taxpayer services, out of a total IRS staff of over 75,000. These "taxpayer service representatives are GS-7 or less and receive less training than the people in the enforcement divisions—the collection and audit branches—two-thirds of which are GS-9's to 13's. And they alone cannot begin to handle the 11 million people who pour into IRS offices during the tax season. Therefore, between January and April, the IRS sends thousands of temporary employees—GS-3's and 4's, none with more than a few weeks training—out into its offices to augment the permanent staff.

"What this test shows, is that average taxpayers are still faced with three poor choices if they want to comply with the law," said Kleiser. "They can face the complexities of their tax return alone, they can pay commercial tax preparers, or they can take their chances with IRS assistance. No wonder taxpayers paid over \$600 million dollars last year to companies like H&R Block. This amounts to an added tax—a tax to help you honestly comply with the income tax. Taxpayers cannot afford this."

"If the government expects taxpayers to obey the law, and penalizes their mistakes, then it is only fair that they give them whatever help that is necessary in order to comply with the rules."

**CITY, IRS RESULTS, STATE REVENUE SERVICE RESULTS**

South Bend: \$186.40 refund; no tax figured; did explain how to do it.

Indianapolis: \$585.06 refund; \$66.35 refund.

Terre Haute: Did not compute tax, did give advice; no advice; uncooperative.

Muncie: Didn't help compute; \$67.66 refund.

Richmond: \$596.05 refund; no state office found.

Bloomington: Didn't know how to compute; did not assist.

**SUPREME COURT STRIKES DOWN PROVISION OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT AS UNCONSTITUTIONAL**

**HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, those of us who have been concerned about the equality of women under the law were heartened by the Supreme Court's voiding of an outdated, discriminatory provision of the Social Security Act. The law stated that a widower could not collect from his wife's social security unless he could prove that she was supporting him by at least half of their total income, whereas a widow could receive benefits from her husband's contributions irrespective of her own income. The reversal of this law is another step toward greater respect for the workingwoman, whose pay, taxes, and benefits should be determined without regard to sex. I recommend to my colleagues the following editorial from the Washington Post:

Almost every time the Supreme Court gets its hands on a case involving equal rights for women, the logic that has led so many women to work hard for the Equal Rights Amendment becomes clearer. Last week, for example, the Court struck down as unconstitutional a provision of the Social Security Act because it provided less protection for the survivors of female wage earners than for the survivors of male wage earners. That discrimination, the Court said, was based on the "archaic and overbroad" generalization that the money a man earns is always vital to the support of his family while the money a woman earns never is. Because Social Security benefits depend significantly upon an individual's participation in the work force, the Court said, those benefits cannot be distributed on classifications based solely on sex.

As is usual in cases of this kind, the facts explain the situation better than generalizations. In this case, Paula Wisenfeld had provided most of the support for her family and paid Social Security taxes before her death in 1972. Under the Social Security Act, her child was entitled to benefits until maturity but her spouse, because he was male, was entitled to nothing. If, however, the situation had been reversed—if he had been a wage earner and had died—his spouse, because she was female, would have been entitled to benefits under certain conditions until the child grew up. In other words, the taxes Mrs. Wisenfeld paid provided substantially less protection for her survivors than did precisely the same taxes paid by the man working along side her.

This kind of discrimination against working women was once rampant in the Social Security system, as well as elsewhere. At one time, for example, the children of parents who both worked to support the family could never receive benefits if the mother died but got them automatically if the father died. While this provision and several others based on the same premise have now been changed, there are still parts of the system which rest on the rationale that husbands support families and wives work for some reason other than family support. Although this is a rationale completely out of step with the real world, it lives on far more than it ought to in law and government policy. Some women, like some men, work because they have to.

The fact that some workers are male and others are female ought to be irrelevant to what they are paid, how they are taxed and what benefits they receive.

A general awareness of the unfairness toward women of so much law and policy has been growing rapidly in recent years. It was just four years ago, for example, that a high level commission told Congress there was nothing wrong with the very provision of the Social Security system the Court struck down last week. We doubt that the same commission would have made the same recommendation this year. The drive for the Equal Rights Amendment, and for women's rights in general, has forced many people to re-examine the logic behind such parts of the law as this. And examination such as the Court gave the particular section of the law involved in this case often reveals the lack of logic, not to mention the lack of basic fairness, behind many such laws and policies. Indeed, if the country had been as sensitive to these claims in the past as it is now becoming, the need for the Equal Rights Amendment would not be so great. But it was not, and it is cases like this that demonstrate the need for ratification of that Amendment to settle these issues once and for all.

#### BULGARIAN INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

### HON. DAWSON MATHIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. MATHIS. Mr. Speaker, on March 3 thousands of Bulgarian-Americans celebrated the anniversary of the independence of their ancestral land, Bulgaria, in 1878. In that same year the Bulgarians adopted their Tmovo Constitution which represented a very advanced attempt in the Balkans of the time to attain rational representative government. Of course, today, Bulgaria is ruled by a foreign-installed Communist dictatorship, but the Bulgarian people await the day when their national motto, Bog I Bulgaria—God and Bulgaria—will again be the official motto of their nation and the alien Communist ideology will cease to be in position to exploit the hard-working, honest, and devout Bulgarian population.

Bulgaria's efforts to obtain its freedom and national independence from the Ottoman Empire were given tremendous impetus by a great Bulgarian national and religious hero of the 18th century, Saint Paisii. This outstanding monk was not only a hero to the Bulgarian people, but an inspiring example to Bulgaria's Romanian, Serbian, Greek, Croatian, and Hungarian neighbors in their struggle for freedom.

Because the symbol of Saint Paisii represents the true history and feelings of the Bulgarian people today, I would like to acquaint my colleagues in the Congress with the following information on this remarkable man:

PAISII KHELENDARSKI, FOUNDER OF BULGARIAN RENAISSANCE

(By Assen Nicoloff)

Two hundred years ago, while the American colonies were preparing to proclaim their independence from England, the Bulgarians—descendants of a people which had known

better days in the 9th, 10th, 12th, and 13th centuries (the periods of the First and Second Bulgarian Kingdoms)—were in danger of extinction. Bulgarians of wealth and education solemnly pronounced themselves to be Greeks and faithful subjects of the Turkish sultan, because of that particular moment for over three centuries politically the country was a part of the Ottoman Empire and spiritually under the authority of the Greek patriarch in Constantinople. Only the vast majority of uneducated Bulgarian peasants, who cultivated the farms of their Turkish landlords, refused to accept the grim reality of national extinction. They went on as usual with their chores and on Sundays and holidays attended church where mass was conducted in Greek, a language utterly unintelligible to the common people both in village and town communities. But at home these commoners continued to communicate with each other by speaking Bulgarian. The new generations, born in simple Bulgarian homes, were raised in Bulgarian traditions and folklore. Mothers spoke to their children in Bulgarian and taught them to sing Bulgarian folk songs. Isolated churches and monasteries were the only places where Bulgarian manuscripts were kept.

It was during these times that Paisii was born in 1722 in the diocese of Samokov. Very little is known of the life of the founder of Bulgarian renaissance. In 1745, at the age of twenty-three, he visited his brother Lavrentii at Mt. Athos, not far from Salonika, and remained as a monk at the monastery of Khilendar. There he had an opportunity to participate in discussions where questions of political and historical significance were debated and opinions on matters pertaining to religion were expressed. Greek, Russian, and Serbian monks at Mt. Athos mocked their Bulgarian brethren and stated that the latter belonged to a race of soil-tillers and shepherds. Therefore such simple folks had no history even worth mentioning. These rash and untrue statements provoked Father Paisii to busy himself collecting and organizing information on Bulgarian history. In spite of ill health he was able to systematize the collected material and in 1762, when he was forty years of age, to put the finishing touches to his *Slavono-Bulgarian History*. Thus he proved to his adversaries that the Bulgarians had a glorious past.

He proudly declared that he wrote his book for all Bulgarians who loved their country and people, and who wanted to know about their own race and language.

On the other hand, turning to all Hellenized Bulgarians he castigated them in the following terms:

"O thou foolish and degenerate man, why art thou ashamed to call thyself a Bulgarian? Have not the Bulgarians had a Kingdom and Empire of their own? Why shouldst thou, O imprudent man, be ashamed of thy nation and shouldst labor in a foreign tongue?"—Quoted from Clarence A. Manning and Roman Smal-Stocki, *The History of Modern Bulgarian Literature*, p. 51.

Then he went on to explain:

"There was a time when the Bulgarians were famous throughout the world; many times they have imposed tribute upon the strong Romans and the wise Greeks; . . . of all the Slavonic peoples the Bulgarians have been the most illustrious. They were the first to receive baptism, the first to have a patriarch, the ones who made most conquests, the first Slavonic saints were of the Bulgarian race."—Quoted from L.S. Stavrianos, *The Balkans Since 1453*, p. 370.

Paisii's work was not an objective history, but its emotional appeal fired the imagination of his countrymen. It aroused the dormant patriotism of the Bulgarian people and created a modern miracle—this book saved a nation which was on the verge of extinction.

Paisii's patriotism did not stop with his writing. He went about the country urging

his audiences to study Bulgaria's illustrious past and have a greater respect for their heritage and be proud of their nationality.

The first handwritten copy was produced from the original manuscript of *Slavono-Bulgarian History* in 1765 by Stoiko Vladislavov, a young priest who later became Bishop Sofronii of Vratsa. Of the great number of handwritten copies of Paisii's history there are over fifty extant manuscripts existing today. Another eighty years elapsed before this book was printed. A schoolteacher made a revised version of the *Slavono-Bulgarian History* and published it in Buda (Hungary) in 1844 without mentioning (Book of Kings) and was used as a history textbook in Bulgarian schools over a hundred years ago.

Paisii's pioneer work bore fruit. In a little over a century the Bulgarians won their national church (in 1870). Later, as a result of the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-1878, their country was set up as a tributary principality—the prelude to complete political independence proclaimed in 1908.

Father Paisii's dreams of Bulgarian heritage in the second half of the eighteenth century became a reality for his fellow Bulgarians a century later.

#### PASS THE GRAVY, MOTHER

### HON. SAM STEIGER

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. STEIGER of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues an editorial which appeared in the March 19 Tucson Daily Citizen written by Editor Paul A. McKalip.

Every time mention is made of the national debt, the estimates on its size seem to grow larger. President Ford's proposed budget anticipated a \$54 billion deficit. Treasury Secretary Simon has stated it may go up to \$80 billion. I would venture to say that even that horrible figure is an optimistic estimate.

Mr. McKalip's editorial raises an important point regarding public reaction to the deplorable situation our economy is in in terms of this enormous and continually mounting national debt. As crucial as it has become to the very future of our country, the debt just does not make big headlines. As Mr. McKalip points out, people are more interested in reading about Federal handouts than in finding out where the money to pay for those handouts is going to come from.

Mr. McKalip's editorial follows:

#### PASS THE GRAVY, MOTHER

Of an evening it is my habit to sit down in an easy chair and read the home-delivered edition of the Tucson Daily Citizen even as you and thousands of other regular readers do.

No one of us involved with editing and producing the newspaper each day could possibly read all of it in the process. Hence, at night I become an avid reader of the finished product.

Night before last I settled down with the newsy Monday edition. Some of what was on page 1 I had seen or been aware of during that morning. But as my eyes scanned the whole front page they fell upon the smallest headline atop the tiniest story on the page—one paragraph, 10 lines.



The headline read: "Deficit may go to \$80 billion."

The story reported that Treasury Secretary William E. Simon told Congress that the federal budget deficit might hit \$80 billion in the coming fiscal year beginning July 1. That would represent a doubling of the deficit estimated by President Ford when he sent his 1975-76 budget to Congress less than two months ago in Feb. 3.

I don't know how many other readers saw the headline, or seeing it stopped to read the 10-line story, or reading the story froze in their chairs as I did to stare at the headline grew in mind's eye to enormous size equal to the shattering import of the news.

I do know that I sat a while, dazed as by a physical blow, while memory served up a torrent of information that we had been publishing day by day and week after week. I recalled reading about the things that were being done, or were going to be done, for us with all that wonderful stuff from Washington known as "federal funds."

Just think of all the sewers, arterial streets, housing, education programs, transit buses, economic opportunity program, hospital facilities, water, academic research, medical research, crime fighting, jobs, even some television programs that come to us with the massive outlays of "federal funds."

People long since have stopped wondering where that money's all coming from. They only say, "If we don't take it someone else will." So, pass the gravy, mother. There must be more in the kitchen.

People like to read the "good news" about the "gravy" ladled out for all those good works and good things we want. Only from time to time does a treasury secretary have to tell Congress that the government is piling up something called a deficit.

In your household and mine, we would be looking at "deficits" with the stark, scary realization that we were going broke.

Oh, well, it can't be serious for Washington because now we're going to receive money directly in almost everyone's pocket as soon as our benevolent benefactors agree on how and how much.

Then comes first an income tax rebate, money handed back to us that we thought was long gone, and second comes an income tax cut that means we won't have to send as much money this year as we thought we would.

Nevertheless, while big headlines proclaim such happy tidings, that little headline Monday appeared like a dark cloud no bigger than a man's hand on the Kansas horizon. Weatherwise farmers know that presages a gathering tornado.

Are you guessing by now that I'm going to second-guess our news editors because they didn't banner that deficit "storm warning" across the top of the front page? Wrong. I think they assessed it correctly.

However large that story had been "played," or featured, on page 1 Monday, it would have attracted scant notice and limited response. Who's worrying about federal deficits? On with those tax rebates and hooray for that tax cut.

Anyway, what's wrong with deficits? We've had deficits ever since good old FDR taught us "we only owe it to ourselves." Well, for one thing Ourselves isn't really all of us in America. The government does borrow its money, like you and I do, from Somebody not from Ourselves. And the government has to pay, like you and I do.

At some point, if economic history means anything, government has to come to terms with its debt just as you and I do. Just when that storm cloud will become the tornado we fear is something I can't predict.

I will predict that this newspaper, and I hope the press in general, is going to pay

more attention to the subject of government deficits because it is indeed Ourselves who have the most to lose, which could be everything.

In the coming decade, coming fast, that story could be the Big Story and everyone will be reading it then.—PAUL A. MCKALIP.

#### PACIFIC LEGAL FOUNDATION ENGAGED IN LAND-USE PLANNING ISSUES

HON. STEVEN D. SYMMS

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. SYMMS. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Donald Pach has made a brilliant analysis of the problems of downzoning, the "taking" issue and recompensation which the proponents of land-use planning fail to face. The following testimony which he presented before the Subcommittee on Energy and Environment addresses this point and I commend it to my colleagues:

TESTIMONY OF DONALD M. PACH, PACIFIC LEGAL FOUNDATION

The Pacific Legal Foundation is a public interest legal foundation established for the purpose of engaging in litigation to protect the public interest. It has been deeply involved in a number of cases on the trial and appellate levels involving current land use issues which are surfacing as new and innovative land planning and regulatory controls are implemented. Such cases involve, for example, time sequential controls, open space and environmental regulations, downzoning, clear air regulations, etc.

A growing number of instances are being brought to our attention where severe financial hardship has occurred due to the regional planning and regulatory activities of California's Coastal Zone Commission, the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, and even local agencies which have adopted state mandated open space zoning laws. If the Committee wishes, we could supply case histories upon request.

The Pacific Legal Foundation considers this bill (H.R. 3510) to be of special significance in that it involves yet another level of governmental involvement in the ever increasing proliferation of land use regulations for environmentally sensitive areas. Our experiences indicate that unless compensation provisions are contained in this bill, the guidelines and regulations in decisions effecting matters of more than local concern will indiscriminately limit the use of private properties without carefully weighing the consequences to both the individual and society as a whole. Absent such a compensation mechanism, necessary accountability will be lost in the broad application of the police power.

The interests of the Pacific Legal Foundation in this bill are not to aid those committed to land speculation or private gain. Nor are we solely committed to environmental enhancement over all other considerations. We do speak to protect the citizen-taxpayer, the consumer, the worker, the non-worker seeking employment, and those in search of adequate housing; in short, the person who usually is expected to pick up the tab for governmental programs.

Omitting provisions for compensation does not make the regulatory program any less costly. It only makes it less costly to the government and more costly to the individuals who are its victims. We are not unmindful of the provision in this bill which requires the

State program to give: "consideration of the impacts of the State land use program on the rights of private property owners."

The proposed legislation would leave it to the courts to determine if the regulation is proper under the police power or violates federal and state constitutional principles, i.e., constitutes "a taking." Unfortunately, no fixed formula has been established to test the distinction between police power and eminent domain, and because the courts have elected to treat the problem on a case-by-case basis, there is a good deal of uncertainty and unpredictability in the law. The courts have largely centered their discussions around the question of whether or not a property right exists. A few of the better decisions have forthrightly recognized the social and policy implications by deciding the appropriateness of compensation first and then establishing that there is or is not a property right.<sup>1</sup> In essence, such decisions have recognized whether there is a property right or not is really the question to be answered.

Professor Arvo Van Alstyne in a University of Southern California Law Review article stated the inadequacy of our judicial handling of the problem as follows:

"Judicial efforts to chart a usable test for determining when police power measures impose constitutionally compensable losses have, on the whole, been notably unsuccessful. With some exceptions, the decisional law is largely characterized by confusing and incompatible results, often explained in conclusory terminology, circular reasoning, and empty rhetoric. Even the modicum of predictability which might otherwise inhere in the pattern of judicial precedents is impaired by the frequently reiterated judicial declaration that each case must be decided on its own facts. In part, this state of affairs may be attributed to the amorphous nature of the legal dilemma posed by the need to balance the interest in social control against the interest in distributive justice. But, in part at least, it also reflects the absence of a generally accepted theoretical rationale for circumscribing the boundaries of the police power, as well as the persistent reluctance of legislatures to provide statutory guidelines or criteria for the resolution of the issues thus posed."<sup>2</sup>

Professor Van Alstyne then went on to urge that legislators stop experimenting with harsh land use regulations, leaving it up to the courts to bail out the property owner. It was his suggestion that statutes set forth compensation provisions.

The thesis for compensable regulation (with varying degrees of support) has received the overwhelming concurrence by respected and recognized legal authorities in the field of land use law.

There have been demands by some for stronger dosages of broad application of the police power. In the Rockefeller Task Force report "The Use of Land" it recommended that courts should rule that individual landowners should bear the effects of "tough new restrictions" without payment by government.<sup>3</sup>

This proposition assumes that it is socially desirable to force individuals to absorb the losses which will occur in the quest for a better environment through land use controls.

We oppose this proposition. The law is well established that the Fifth Amendment guarantee against confiscation of private property was designed to prohibit government from "forcing some people alone to bear public burdens which in all fairness and justice, should be borne by the public as a whole. . . ." Since it is the public which will benefit, it is only fair that the public fund it.

Footnotes at end of article.

Even if the courts would tolerate it, it still may not be the best policy to sacrifice the individual for broad public resource enhancement. Relocation assistance and highway beautification are but two examples of governmental decisions to pay, even though the constitution may not require it.

During the hearings in 1965 concerning the decision of whether scenic easements along freeways should be purchased or the same objective achieved through uncompensated zoning, Senator Edward S. Muskie of Maine stated, "It has been my belief, developed out of these hearings, that whenever an individual suffers loss because of some broad public benefit or broad public interest, that the public interest also requires that that loss be compensated for. If we can't sustain that kind of concept in the public interest, then I would say the public interest ought to be reviewed."

Some have argued that society cannot afford to pay for strong conservation controls. In answer to this proposition, we ask whether society can afford to have a system under which it is unwilling to finance governmental programs under conditions of full compensation?

The suggestion for a legislative mechanism for providing payment for the harsh effects of regulatory controls is not a unique proposal. Under the proposition that it is fair to acquire and pay for a development right, the British system has long operated under its Town and Country Planning Act which provides for compensation. Although California has not passed a state land use planning act, at least one of the bills introduced last year contained provisions for compensation.

While it is fair to protect individuals from severe losses, it is also fair to prevent windfall profits to others as a result of such regulations. However, the two concepts are not interdependent and should be treated separately. It would also be unfair to deny compensation for the reason that insufficient recoupment of windfalls has failed to fund the source.

There are a number of strong policy reasons for a legislative criteria for compensation due to regulations which implement the purposes of this bill. These include the following:

(1) *Fairness*—As we have seen, environmental regulations having as their objective the establishment of legitimate public conservation enhancement should be evenly funded by the community that benefits from the program. Such programs should not be treated any differently from other legitimate public goals whether it be the acquisition of scenic easements, parks or other community projects and services.

(2) *Predictability in the Economy*—The adverse effect of stringent land control regulations is not limited to losses to individual property owners but includes the dislocations in the economy. Environmental land use restrictions have created unnecessary delay, confusion, expense and uncertainty in land development and has seriously affected those industries directly dependent upon it. The dislocations include, for example, hardships on the consumer who seeks housing in an already overpriced and understocked market.

The increasing risks incident to property ownership have the potential to make investment in land less attractive, with the ultimate result of higher development costs and higher prices imposed by those who have assumed such risks. Professor Donald G. Hagman, noted authority on zoning in California, and Professor Dean Mischynski, University of California research economist, have written of the effects of market disequilibrium caused by the morass of Federal controls already imposed with regard

to land use.<sup>1</sup> They state that in the long run, those who must bear the uncertainty of market disequilibrium must be paid their dues. The risk is ultimately passed on to consumers whether it be the retailer seeking commercial space in a shopping center, his customer or the individual in search of housing.

It is the interests of the public at large who must contend with market disequilibrium which we speak to by this testimony. Those interests are substantial.

(3) *Certainty in the Law*—Definite legislative criteria upon established principles is needed to clarify case law that has developed in this area. This is as important to public agencies who find themselves as defendants in inverse condemnation actions as well as the individuals who are oppressed by the regulations. Moreover, the Legislature is better equipped to deal with such matters from a comprehensive point of view rather than the case by case methodology of the courts.

(4) *Perspective*—By attaching fiscal responsibility for the public cost of environmental objectives, such objectives can be consciously evaluated with other priorities in governmental programs. Education, public services, welfare, employment, and other governmental goals should be balanced in their order of priorities along with needed conservation programs.

If a clearly defined procedure for acquisition of development rights or conservation easements were contained in land use laws, it would add a degree of fiscal responsibility and accountability to decisions relating to land use and conservation. The legislative rationale for compensation should be carefully analyzed to provide fairness in the distribution of costs of economic public programs to benefit many.

It is suggested that a statutory test could be established that would provide for relief where:

(1) The purpose of the regulation is to create, protect or preserve wildlife, plant life, aesthetics or public recreation; or

(2) The owner has been denied all practical or reasonably economic use (other than nuisance effects) of his property; or

(3) There has been a substantial decrease in property value due to a change in the law that the owner has reasonably relied on to his detriment; or

(4) A proposed use would not substantially detract from the statutory objectives and would not severely damage public property nor create a nuisance effect upon the public health and safety.

We therefore submit that if these principles were included in this bill before this committee, it would solve many of the unsettled questions and forestall the seemingly unending litigation which is currently in the courts today.

It has been an honor to be here and we thank you for this privilege of being able to speak before this committee on this bill relating to the important subject of land use planning.

#### FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup> *United States v. Willow River Power Co.*, 324 U.S. 499, 502-503 (1945).

<sup>2</sup> Van Alstyne, *Taking or Damaging by Police Power: The Search for Inverse Condemnation Criteria*, 44 So. Cal. L. Rev. 1 (1971).

<sup>3</sup> *The Use of Land: A Citizen's Policy Guide to Urban Growth*, The Rockefeller Brothers Fund (1973) at 145-146.

<sup>4</sup> *Armstrong v. United States*, 364 U.S. 40 at 49 (1960).

<sup>5</sup> AB 2144 (Burke, R-Huntington Beach, 1973).

<sup>6</sup> Hagman and Mischynski, *The Quiet Federalization of Land Use Controls*, XV(4) California Real Estate Magazine 14, 16 (1975).

## CAPITAL FORMATION AND INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM

HON. ROBERT E. BAUMAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. BAUMAN. Mr. Speaker, the Congress of the United States has been almost totally unwilling to discuss the true economic problems facing our Nation. Content to gloss over the basic causes, they have ignored the difficult solutions which are necessary.

In the headlong dash to spend money, thereby creating the possibility of a \$100 billion deficit in the coming fiscal year, the administration and Congress is seriously crippling the ability of the private sector to grow, expand, and provide jobs.

One of the best assessments of the acute need for capital formation is contained in a speech by Willard C. Butcher, president of the Chase Manhattan Corp. His speech was given before the Economic Club of Chicago on February 20, 1975, and I commend it to those who are truly interested in addressing the basic economic problems of America:

I'm very disturbed about what I see taking place in this country. I am disturbed about the economy—not so much that we are in a recession as some of the senseless ways we try to get out of it. Not so much by inflation as by the fact we try to counteract and make up for it, rather than cure it.

I am disturbed by the fact that people aren't being told enough about the essential nature of our economy and our economic problems. I am distressed by the media, and by what seems to be either their failure to understand what makes our economy work, or their inability or unwillingness to communicate that knowledge.

I am disturbed by the kind of politics-as-usual in Washington that puts less emphasis on solving our problems than on who will get the credit if they are solved, or the blame if they are not. And I'm disappointed in much of the nation's business community, which is either too indifferent, too resigned, or too frightened to communicate forcefully with the people.

I am troubled by the erosion of personal freedom that has taken place and continues to take place, and by the complacency with which many Americans surrender their rights to make choices, to render judgments, and to exercise control over their own lives and destinies.

Fundamentally, I am concerned over the way we are giving up, bit by bit, what America really stands for. And before this evening is over, I hope to have transmitted to you some of my sense of unease and alarm.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT HAS NOT BEEN ENOUGH

My subject today is capital formation and economic policy, which takes in a lot of territory. So let's look at where we stand, where we want to go, and what we need to get there.

To start with, our total private capital plant today amounts to some \$3.2 trillion, of which \$1.8 trillion represents our industrial capacity. Almost two-thirds of that amount—or \$1.1 trillion—was developed and invested in just the past ten years.

It was a tremendous achievement. But it was not enough. We did not meet some of our country's basic needs.

It was not enough because our industrial plant today is deficient. It is estimated that it is fully two years older than that of Europe and Japan, and there is a fundamental cor-



relation between modern plant and productivity. A tabulation of growth rates by the OECD of twenty advanced economies for the 1960-1970 decade put the United States pretty close to the bottom—in eighteenth place, with average annual growth of only 4%. Japan headed the list with an 11% growth rate.

It's significant that in this period Japan was putting about a third of its GNP into investment spending, while we put less than a sixth of ours to work as capital. To catch up and to stay caught up can cost as much as \$225 billion over the next ten years.

Our capital investment has not been enough because we fell behind our needs in financing the search for more sources of energy. For energy self-sufficiency alone, it is estimated that we in this country will have to provide about \$850 billion over the next ten years, which equals about 80% of our total industrial investment in the past ten years.

It was not enough because we have fallen short of meeting our transportation needs—for mass transportation of people and more energy-efficient transport of goods, which means mainly by rail. That could require a ten-year investment of another \$225 billion.

Then there is the matter of our employment needs. There is no better—indeed no other—way to create new jobs than by supplying capital to provide the tools, the supplies, and the materials that jobs require. Economists tell us that it takes on the average anywhere from \$20,000 to \$30,000 in capital investment to back up every worker in American industry.

All in all, to meet these needs over the next ten years will require more than twice as much capital as the last ten. How have we arrived at that figure? Considerable economic analysis indicates that from today until early 1985, investment spending of 2.5 trillion constant dollars is projected, on the assumption that we will see a continuation of our relatively slow growth rate of 4% a year. Add in inflation, at a presumed rate of approximately 5% a year, and that comes to 3.6 trillion current dollars. If inflation were to be 6% or 7%, the figure would be somewhat higher. But, for illustrative purposes tonight, I will use 5%.

#### INDUSTRY ALONE MAY NEED \$4.1 TRILLION

However, in terms of what we really need for industry alone—not including housing—for energy, for bringing our industrial plant up to date, for the higher quality of life we are demanding, the overall figure could go up to \$4.1 trillion. In other words, we have to build considerably more industrial America in the next ten years than we've got standing out there now.

There are obviously many challenges facing our country now: inflation, energy, employment, production. But, to my mind, the single greatest challenge is in finding ways to provide such unprecedented amounts of capital in such a short span of time.

So where is all that money—\$4.1 trillion—going to come from? The simplest—and most simplistic—way to answer is to look at where investment capital has come from over the past ten years and to project it out over the next ten, as best we can.

In doing that, I will take a banker's liberty and use the words *capital* and *credit* interchangeably. To the user, both credit and capital represent resources for productive capacity, and the difference is only one of classification, not of function. To the supplier, the ability to extend credit is, in the final analysis, predicated on a capital base.

The banks, especially major money center banks, are the ones that have come through in the credit pinches. I don't know how much longer we can continue to do that. In the short range, the ability of the banks to further make funds available to the economy will depend, for the first time in my memory, not so much on monetary ease and growth in

the money supply, but rather on the adequacy of the banking industry's own capital and its ability to attract sizable portions of the capital generated by others.

In other words, although credit can be efficiently channeled through banks, that is not where capital really comes from. The real sources of capital and credit in this country are individuals and corporations—the savings of people like you and me and the cash flow, made up of retained earnings and depreciation reserves, of corporations and businesses like yours and mine.

Over the last ten years these sources provided \$1.6 trillion, of which less than a third was in personal savings, less than a sixth in corporate retained earnings, and more than half in depreciation allowances. On the basis of the same projection of growth and inflation rates that were used for investment spending, the total for the next ten years should go up to \$3.8 trillion.

We are estimating that \$1.2 trillion will come from personal savings, \$600 billion from retained earnings and \$2 trillion from depreciation allowances.

#### WE WILL BE UNDERINVESTING \$400 MILLION EVERY DAY

Now, \$3.8 trillion is a lot of money. But from that we must first deduct \$1 trillion that will be needed—and almost certainly provided—for housing. Then we have to take out whatever will be required for ten years of government deficits and negative balances of payments with the rest of the world. Considering the start being made with the projected federal deficits in the first two years of the decade, we may be lucky if there is as much as \$2.6 trillion left for building and rebuilding our industrial capacity. Set against the needs of \$4.1 trillion, we have a shortfall of \$1.5 trillion. This means we will be underinvesting \$400 million every day—every day—for the next ten years.

This state of affairs, I submit, is unacceptable. Moreover, there are far too many signs that tell us that even \$2.6 trillion will not be available for productive investment. For one thing, the motivation for personal savings in this country seems to grow weaker all the time. For another, in spite of significant changes that have been made, the provisions for depreciation allowances by American business are considerably less than that of other nations with which we compete. And finally, profits as a percentage of total income have been seriously declining since the mid-1960's. Indeed, the share of profits as a percentage of gross national product has been moving down since the Second World War, and the present period represents its lowest level ever—with the exception of the 1930's, hardly a period of economic progress to which appropriate levels of investment should be compared.

Let me talk for a minute about profits. To my mind, there are three functions that profits perform. First, they provide a return on capital. Second, profits are an indication of how well a business has managed its resources. And third—and of overriding importance—profits are a source of capital for a business or a nation.

#### EXCESS PROFITS—EXCESS OVER WHAT?

I winced whenever I hear the expression, "excess profits." I don't know what it means. Excess over what? What is excessive?

We have been given some insight about profit trends by George Terborgh, the economist of the Machinery and Allied Products Institute. Extrapolating from his figures, we find that after-tax profits of the nation's non-financial corporations, after adjusting for the increases in cost of equipment and inventory to their replacement levels, dropped from \$36 billion in 1965 to an estimated \$24 billion in 1974—and down to 16 billion in constant dollars. And retained earnings, which should be a major source of capital, were insufficient to finance any ad-

ditional productive capacity. In fact, the Treasury Department has estimated this shortfall at \$10 billion.

I hardly consider that excessive, but the point really is that there is no such thing as excess profits for a company that needs capital.

As if the grim consequences of capital shortage were not enough, we are now confronted with the specter of new government policy and action that could cripple our capital markets even further.

Among the more mindless measures now before, but as of this afternoon temporarily tabled by, the House Banking Committee is a bill to allocate credit toward those purposes that it deems to be useful—such as low- and middle-income housing, loans to state and local governments, small business and agriculture, working capital for established businesses, and loans for such other purposes as the government considers useful and proper.

#### DO WE WANT A CREDIT POLICE STATE?

Now, you might logically expect that my chief concern over mandatory credit allocation would be with its effect on the banking industry. Wrong. Certainly if we can survive gyrating monetary policy in this country, massive shifts in the flow of funds around the world, and the great damage done to capital and money markets, we in the banking community can survive credit allocation. What really concerns me is whether the national economy can survive it, and whether the people should be forced to submit to what Treasury Secretary William Simon properly characterized as a police state.

After all, it is not such a long step from the constraints written into the act itself to having the government say, "You can finance a condominium in Florida but not a summer home on Lake Michigan." Or, "You can finance the government deficit, but not the needs of a private company."

I submit that the Solomon who's going to allocate credit in this country will possess more power than a bad man should have or a good man would want. I would be hard put to improve on Secretary Simon's testimony on this bill before the House Banking Committee, so I will just quote some of the things he said:

"Control would extend to every loan made by every creditor in the country. Every family that wanted to buy a home or a car, every man or woman who needed a personal loan, every farmer who wanted to buy new equipment on credit, every employee who wanted to borrow from his local credit union, every small businessman who needed a loan, every corporation that wanted to enter the capital markets, every city or state that wanted to float a bond, every school board that needed money to build new schools—each and every one of us, in fact, would find that our financial plans were totally under the control of the Federal Government. In effect, this bill would establish a national credit police state."

On this point, most European countries that have tried credit controls have found them to be very efficient methods of raising interest rates, not lowering them.

Admittedly, all government spending amounts to resource allocation. It removes funds from the mainstream of the economy and assigns them to many worthy, but mostly non-productive, purposes. It seems to me that after various levels of government have disposed of an ever-increasing share of our resources—in fact, double its share of 25 years ago—the American people and their free enterprise system ought to have the right to allocate in their own way whatever is left over.

It has been said, and rightly so, that there wouldn't be any credit at all if somebody didn't allocate it. Some say that it's the

banks that allocate credit. In a sense, that's true. But, unlike government, we are no monolith. There are 14,000 banks in the country, and thousands of other lenders who make the credit decisions. More importantly, our role is that of an intermediary in the real market which, after all, is nothing but the desires and demands of 200 million people, the true allocators of credit and resources in a free society.

**OUR MOST TROUBLED INDUSTRIES ARE AMONG THE MOST REGULATED**

We are all familiar with the nature and the normal course of development of government regulation. As the American people know from much unhappy experience, we are quickly bogged down in a web of inelastic and unchangeable rules. Isn't it interesting that our most troubled industries today—railroads, airlines, utilities—are among the most regulated?

Consider the experience of the energy industry. In 1954 the Federal Power Commission ruled that natural gas shipped across state boundaries could not exceed a base price, and this price was held to unrealistically low levels for twenty years, during which the price of almost everything else kept going up. Of course this brought distortions to the market place. Gas was used extravagantly, rather than in the more sparing manner it would have been consumed in a free market. Coal-burning equipment was dismantled. Exploratory drilling rigs were transported overseas, where drillers found it more worthwhile to seek out new deposits.

And it was not until our cheap imported oil disappeared that there was a recognition of the fact that inadequate incentives had resulted in insufficient reserves of gas.

I see still another parallel, in terms of timely warning. It was no great secret that our energy consumption was growing and our sources becoming less reliable back in the years when we still had time to do something about it. Oil companies kept telling the nation and the government about it. So did others, including Chase Manhattan.

As far back as 1952, we published a study warning against government disincentives to the continuing search for natural gas. We raised more caution flags in 1956, 1957, and 1961 about the industry's ability to continue "to deliver low-cost petroleum energy." And seven years ago we said, "The United States cannot afford actions . . . that jeopardize the future supply of any form of energy and thereby increase the nation's vulnerability."

There were those at the time who accused us of crying "wolf." We were simply facing hard facts, and stating those facts.

**ECONOMY'S HIGHEST PRIORITY MUST BE CAPITAL FORMATION**

The situation is not much different today. We face an equally hard set of facts regarding the level of capital formation and mounting capital needs—for energy, for jobs, for the economy, for all of us. We are crying "wolf" and we mean it. What we are saying is that a continuation of present policies, let alone an escalation of those policies, will lead us—in ten or fifteen years, or perhaps sooner—to a situation of far greater peril than that we face today.

In essence, our great need is not one of finding ways to shift, assign, or allocate capital and credit, but of moving toward a much more favorable atmosphere for its creation. The highest priority of our economy today should lie in nurturing and stimulating capital formation, because everything else we want grows out of that.

What we need for the long term is an ever-growing base of personal savings, so that more people will have a larger and larger stake in our total economy, and in the stability of our currency. Capital formation must become everybody's business.

Given the needs for capital in our future, what must then be the implication for sane economic policy? Simply this: We must have a policy that places the highest priority on developing a growing pool of capital, and on using that capital for productive purposes. The implementation of this policy in legislation and regulation should stress incentives and the removal of disincentives to that process. In this vein, I would like to suggest some specific areas where positive action could contribute toward this end.

**SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR POSITIVE ACTION**

High on the list would be more realistic methods of determining depreciation allowances for plant, equipment, and inventory, to reflect more fully their current costs, rather than historical costs.

Second, I would like to see some method of preferential tax treatment for retained corporate earnings used for investment purposes—whether this were to be brought about by uniformly applied investment tax credits, a lower tax rate for profits specifically earmarked for investment, or some other method. In this connection, I would commend President Ford's excellent suggestion that preferred stock dividends be treated as a business expense.

Third, there is a pressing need to ameliorate the relatively harsh treatment of capital gains, as compared with that of most other countries.

Fourth, we need stability in monetary policy. Changes, when they are deemed necessary, should be subtle and gradual, so that they do not dislocate any sector of the economy. I am not arguing against moderate use of monetary policy, but this does not mean that the violence of rate changes should be a continuing source of amazement to all of us.

And finally, we need every possible measure that would make for a freer market economy, including the removal of regulations that have outlasted their time and the dismantling of agencies that have outlived their purpose. This would include rejection of controls, most notably wage and price controls, which inevitably hamper the interplay of natural forces in a free economy.

I hope many of you will join me in actively calling for policies of this kind, regardless of what ranks first and what second on your own schedule of priorities.

I believe the American people are ready to listen and to understand. But, to be effective, we must be ready to speak in their terms. Economic systems, capital requirements, and money flows are terms we, as businessmen, use every day. Jobs, paychecks, and freedom of choice as consumers are things every American understands. It is in those terms that we must speak to the American public.

**LABOR AND MANAGEMENT CAN BE ALLIES**

There are many signs on the horizon that our message is becoming more acceptable. Last month we heard Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Auto Workers, say that auto manufacturers couldn't cut prices because they had to build up their "paper thin" profits in order to boost employment. Certainly that ought to suggest to all of us in both labor and management that we can be allies in this battle for a free and prosperous America. Recently, it was Senator Proxmire who voiced concern about the expansion of federal activity: "The economy may be on the verge of a permanent economic straight-jacket if the will of an apparent majority of the electorate and of the leadership of the House and Senate prevails."

I believe that perhaps one can be more hopeful than Senator Proxmire about Congress. Obviously, this Congress is young and eager to make changes. Its members appear to be intelligent and educated, and may not be too easily stampeded. But, like any Congress, it is a sensitive barometer of its various constituencies, a measure of what the

American people really feel and think. That's why our fellow countrymen are the audience we must reach with the facts about the everyday economics of their lives.

Business has been told many times that it needs to sell itself to America. I disagree. Business must sell America to America—its strengths, its greatness, its potential for creating the most humane and prosperous society on earth—in short, ladies and gentlemen, we must sell America on the value of its liberties and individual freedoms.

**REPRESENTATIVE LENT LAUDS  
WOODWARD CENTER**

**HON. NORMAN F. LENT**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, at a time when many Americans are deeply concerned with the enormous and chilling problem of mental illness, I am happy to report the dramatic accomplishments of the Woodward Mental Health Center for the Emotionally Disturbed in Freeport, N.Y.

Hundreds of thousands of children and young adults have been and are still being excluded from public education, considered untrainable because of emotional instability. Thanks to the innovative, creative and compassionate programs at the Woodward Mental Health Center, under the inspiration and directorship of Gertrude K. Berman, some of these unfortunate young people are now self-reliant adults, working at jobs within the community. Were it not for the Woodward program, these same young people might have spent the rest of their lives isolated from family and friends, receiving custodial care in state hospitals or in penal institutions.

Woodward's early childhood development program, designed for disturbed or multiple handicapped children between the ages of 2 and 6, encourages the young child to develop socially, emotionally and physically. The program includes diagnostic services, language and speech therapy, physical development and early childhood education.

Woodward's education division provides specialized treatment and education of emotionally disturbed children at various age, cognitive and functioning levels. The program is based on the concept of assessing the child's strengths and pathology and then designing a goal directed and developmental plan to fit the individual child's needs. The treatment plan is designed as a therapeutic day and includes working with family.

Through its rehabilitation division, the Woodward Mental Health Center offers what is often a last chance for young adults, aged 16 to 21, who have been unsuccessful even in cooperative education programs. Rejected by society, these young people have histories of severe emotional disturbance, violence, withdrawal, drug and alcohol-related problems.

In the therapeutic work setting of the rehabilitation division, these young people receive vocational evaluation and training along with encouragement to



reestablish positive identities and to improve their self image. A job placement counselor finds employment in the community for "graduates" of the program. Followup counseling continues after job placement. The aim of the program is to make each person a productive and accepted member of society. More than 60 percent of the young adults in Woodward's rehabilitation program have become independent, functioning members of the community.

The Woodward Mental Health Center began more than 18 years ago because Getrude Berman, a young teacher, dared to dream. Leaving her job as a New York City schoolteacher, she single-handedly created one of the country's first day schools for emotionally disturbed children. The Berman School was housed in her own basement and backyard and served six youngsters the public schools had refused to teach. Five years later, with an increasing number of "forgotten children," several teachers and a staff psychologist squeezed into her home quarters. Mrs. Berman obtained an old low-priced frame house, overrun with weeds and in total disrepair, but it meant space to expand her program and the ability to reach out to more youngsters in need of help.

There have been great changes over the years. Mrs. Berman gained more and more acceptance for her theory that with the proper special education, emotionally disturbed youngsters can be taught and trained vocationally. In 1963, the name was changed to the Luther E. Woodward School for Emotionally Disturbed Children in honor of the man who had contributed so much to the school's growth. Last year, the inadequate facilities of the past were exchanged for a new, modern 22,000 square foot, \$2 million facility. The center now helps 100 children and young adults on a full-time basis, offering counseling for many more.

Unfortunately, there is no preventive measure for mental illness in children. There is, however, a cure for the sickness it creates in society. A sickness that has allowed us to accept the dehumanization of these children in State mental institutions; that allows that they be deprived of their right to an education; that attaches stigma and shame to them and their families.

I think we should all be grateful to Gertrude Berman and the Woodward Mental Health Center for its dedication to the belief that the mentally disturbed are trainable. I hope you will join me in commending the center for the miraculous help it has provided these youngsters, leading them to productive lives as accepted and contributing members of society.

#### FLEEING REFUGEES IN VIETNAM

### HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, I commend this article from the Wall Street Journal and its message to my colleagues.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Mar. 26, 1975]

#### WHICH WAY DO THE REFUGEES FLEE?

As the battlefield reports from Vietnam grow increasingly gloomy, one looks for something, anything, the U.S. might salvage from its own agony in Indochina. Perhaps, though even this scrap is by no means assured, the U.S. could learn a few things about itself.

The most poignant testimony to what needs to be learned is the flood of refugees pouring out of the areas falling to the Communists. At times the Communists let the refugees pass unhampered; at times they open fire on the columns. The news-magazines capture the refugees' plight in cover photos of bloodied babies.

The same pictures, only a few years ago, would have been assumed to portray the latest atrocity wrought not by the Communists but by the Americans. In envisioning the current streams of refugees, one must also remember all the arguments, so hotly urged by some Americans and in fact still portrayed by today's filmmakers, that the Vietcong was a popular movement, that Ho Chi Minh would win any election, that the corrupt and dictatorial regime in Saigon could not win the hearts and minds of the people.

Well, the people are voting with their feet. The refugees are not merely fleeing the fighting; indeed, their movement is not away from the battle but toward areas still likely to be fought over. The only explanation for their desperate flight is that they prefer any chance, however slim, of living under Saigon to the certainty of living under Hanoi.

There is, after all, a world of difference between the two regimes. Hanoi is one of the most repressive regimes in the world, and in all likelihood the most demanding regime in the world in the sacrifices it is willing to impose on its citizens. One can debate the size of the bloodbath likely in South Vietnam after Hanoi's victory, but it is a simple fact of history that nowhere has a Communist revolution been consolidated without substantial numbers of executions.

Saigon is of course capable of its own oppressions and cruelties, but there are differences that are meaningful to the Vietnamese if not to Capitol Hill democratic theoreticians. Saigon may not have freedom of the press, for example, but at least freedom of the press is an issue. More significantly, though you seldom hear about it in American conversations, since 1968 South Vietnam has carried out a land reform program that has allowed five of every six rural families to farm their own land. And even as the war raged, material prosperity grew.

The lesson of the refugee's choice, we note, is beginning to take hold in some quarters of American opinion. Our colleagues at both The Washington Post and The New York Times have editorialized against any abrupt termination of American aid to Saigon. They propose to phase out aid over a given time-period, papering over mere postponement with the polite fiction that in the meantime a political settlement might be reached with Hanoi. But at least they recognize that the United States owes something to the South Vietnamese.

Congress may not go even that far; it seems on the verge of an immediate cut-off. Even a temporary extension would be preferable, if only because a new Congress could take another look. This may be academic, of course, if it turns out that Congress has already closed the question by the aid reductions that helped provoke Saigon's withdrawals. For all that, there is a certain virtue in an abrupt aid cutoff—at least it openly declares responsibility. We, the United States of America, will foreclose that last hope for which all those refugees flee.

There is something to be said for getting the proposition out in the open, so that we can decide whether that is the kind of nation we want to be. Perhaps we do. But perhaps

out of facing that question squarely would come a recognition of the real lesson of refugees from Communist areas, whether ballet dancers from Leningrad or peasants from the Central Highlands.

To wit, in the world today America stands for things—a measure of personal freedom, a degree of material prosperity—that ordinary people of the world value very highly indeed. And however much American foreign policy needs to separate possible purposes from impossible ones, there is no need whatever for it to be crippled by doubt about its ultimate purposes.

#### MISS NORMA MILAM—VA'S OUTSTANDING HANDICAPPED EMPLOYEE

### HON. M. CALDWELL BUTLER

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. Speaker, we in Roanoke and Virginia are very proud that Miss Norma Milam, Vocational Rehabilitation Specialist at the Veterans' Administration Hospital in Salem will receive one of the Outstanding Handicapped Federal Employee of the Year Awards to be presented by Vice President ROCKEFELLER on April 3.

Miss Milam is a most courageous young lady and I want to dedicate this moment to her. Listen please to her story.

As a result of multiple congenital birth defects, Miss Milam has no arms and one withered leg, 8 inches shorter than the other. Yet, with her feet and toes, she takes dictation, answers the phone, writes in beautiful script, types, plays the organ and is an artist. She also has a magnificent singing voice.

She works successfully at the VA Hospital as a co-therapist to a group of alcoholics undergoing treatment. With the help of an electric wheelchair Miss Milam has complete mobility around the hospital where she has earned the greatest respect of the veteran patients and the staff members. She is a cheerful and highly motivated person whose enthusiasm has a positive impact on others—particularly wheelchair patients and the psychiatrically depressed veteran.

Until recently, Miss Milam's world was largely limited to the mobility of her wheelchair, then inmates at the Virginia State Prison in Richmond made an impossible dream come true. As reported by the Associated Press, the penitentiary Jaycee chapter presented Miss Milam with a specially equipped van which she is able to enter and operate by herself. Now she comes and goes at will and travel has become a hobby.

More than 4,500 man-hours of labor went into the Jaycee's effort to raise the cost of the van—nearly \$10,000. At the presentation, Norma was carried onto the athletic field of the prison. A sign over an arch proclaimed, "We Love You Norma," and inmates carried matching placards.

What makes this lady so special? Perhaps it is her total commitment to the well-being of her community, for example: she is a soloist in her church choir, part-time Sunday School teacher with young adults and she frequently appears

as a soloist before community groups. For the past 2 years she also has performed for the Mayor's Committee for Employment of the Handicapped at meetings attended by all the community service organizations.

Miss Milam was a member of the National Honor Society at Jefferson High School in Roanoke, and was graduated with a B.A. degree from Emory and Henry College in 1971. She is now working for a master's degree.

Recently Miss Milam was presented one of VA's highest honor awards, the Administrator's commendation, in recognition of her daily contributions at the VA Hospital in Salem, Va., where "she has ably demonstrated her ability to overcome limiting physical factors and meet the highest standards of a Federal Civil Servant." Administrator Roudebush said that her achievements have brought great honor to herself and to the Veterans' Administration.

Indeed, this is true.

#### THE POLITICAL BROADCASTING ACT OF 1975

### HON. TORBERT H. MACDONALD

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. MACDONALD of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing the Political Broadcasting Act of 1975. In summary, this legislation, if enacted, would—

First, repeal the so-called equal opportunity provision of section 315 of the Communications Act with respect to candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

Second, provide for an additional exception to the "equal opportunity" provision of section 315 for regularly scheduled programs in which legally qualified candidates for public office present their views on current issues of public importance, if the content, format and participants of the program are determined by the broadcasting station or network presenting the program and it is not intended to promote the candidacy of any person, and

Third, expand the equal opportunities requirements of section 315 to provide that if a broadcasting station or network permits the President to use the broadcast media for the purpose of making a partisan political statement it must grant equal opportunity in the use of the media to a spokesman for the other major political party.

Mr. Speaker, the astute student and practitioner of television broadcasting, Fred W. Friendly, describing that medium as used by our Presidents, has stated:

No mighty king, no ambitious emperor, no pope, or prophet ever dreamt of such an awesome pulpit, so potent a magic wand.

I am certain that every Member of this Congress and anyone else acquainted with the use of television for political purposes, would agree with Mr. Friendly's

description. But, the problem with which the Congress is faced is how the broadcast media can best be utilized in our political processes, and particularly in the election of our Presidents. Mr. Friendly's statement is taken from the foreword which he wrote for "Presidential Television, A Twentieth Century Fund Report" authored by Newton N. Minow, John B. Martin, and Lee M. Mitchell. That report written in 1973, provides the best available insight into the use of broadcasting as a device of the Presidency. Nonetheless, the bill which I am introducing today takes a somewhat different approach than the voters' time and right of response legislation proposed in the Twentieth Century Fund Report.

My purpose in introducing the legislation at this time is to permit it to be thoroughly analyzed before hearings on political broadcasting are commenced by the House Communications Subcommittee. Although convinced that the public interest requires further amendment of section 315, I am introducing the Political Broadcasting Act of 1975 today only as a first step in that process. It is my hope that the bill will serve as a stimulus for other proposals to better utilize the broadcast media as a part of our political processes.

I offer the following section-by-section statement on the legislation in order to provide further background for the provisions of the bill:

#### SECTION 1—REPEAL OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY REQUIREMENTS WITH RESPECT TO CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

Section 1 of the bill amends the first sentence of section 315(a) of the Communications Act which presently provides that if a broadcast licensee permits any legally qualified candidate for public office to use his station, he must afford equal opportunities in the use of his station to all other candidates for the same office. The amendment makes this requirement inapplicable to use of a station by any legally qualified candidate for President or Vice President in a general election.

Since the Communications Act was first passed in 1934, the equal opportunities provisions of section 315 have been suspended once, for the Presidential and Vice Presidential campaign of 1960 by Public Law 86-677. Since that time, several attempts have been made to suspend or repeal the equal opportunities requirements of section 315 with regard to candidates for President and Vice President. Each such effort has failed to achieve enactment into law.

The suspension of the equal opportunity requirements for the Presidential and Vice Presidential campaign made possible the "Great Debates" between John F. Kennedy and Richard M. Nixon. The four debates were viewed or heard by over 115 million Americans, the largest audience ever to view two men contending for our Presidency. This adaptation of the broadcast media face-to-face confrontations between Presidential candidates has been characterized as the greatest experiment in direct democracy ever attempted in this country.

That experiment was a success. No more effective way has been developed

for informing the American electorate of the significant candidates for President and Vice President, and of the issues involved in their election, than through the presentation of those candidates on television. Repealing of the equal opportunities provisions of section 315 with respect to candidates for President and Vice President will facilitate the presentation of significant candidates for President and Vice President on television by avoiding the necessity of affording equal coverage of those candidates of minor and splinter parties.

I assume that if this legislation is enacted the national broadcast networks will donate substantial periods of broadcast time to the candidates for President of the significant political parties as they did during the 1960 campaign.

In addition, by repealing the equal opportunities provisions as contrasted with suspending those provisions as was done in 1960, the Congress will be spared a major legislative effort every 4 years which can be frustrated by partisan political considerations.

It should be noted that the "fairness doctrine" would apply with respect to broadcast statements of candidates for the offices of President and Vice President to which the equal opportunities requirements are made inapplicable by this legislation. The fairness doctrine, of course, requires that when one side of a controversial issue of public importance is broadcast, reasonable opportunity must be afforded for the presentation of contrasting views. Also, the "equal opportunities" provisions of section 315 would continue to apply with respect to candidates seeking their party's nomination as candidate for President and Vice President.

#### SECTION 2—ADDITIONAL EXCEPTION FROM THE EQUAL OPPORTUNITY REQUIREMENT

At present section 315(a) of the Communications Act contains four exceptions to its equal opportunities requirement. These exceptions apply to appearances by legally qualified candidates on bona fide newscasts, news interviews, news documentaries, and on-the-spot coverage of bona fide news events. They were inserted in section 315 by an amendment made in 1959 as a result of an opinion of the FCC rendered in the *Lar Daly* case which would have had the effect of making the equal opportunity requirements applicable to appearances in newscasts of legally qualified candidates for public office.

By-and-large these exceptions have worked well. An additional exception to the equal opportunity requirement has been proposed by Henry Geller, for many years general counsel of the FCC and now a research specialist for the Rand Corporation. As I understand it, Mr. Geller proposed his added exception as an alternative to repeal of the equal opportunities requirements.

In my bill the Geller proposal is coupled with partial repeal of section 315. To my way of thinking the Geller proposal adds more flexibility to the provisions of section 315. If enacted together with repeal of the equal opportunities requirements with respect to candidates for President and Vice Presi-



dent—as proposed by section 1 of the bill—it would permit greater exposure of candidates seeking their parties' nomination for President and Vice President, and also of candidates in congressional and State and local election campaigns.

This added exception would permit legally qualified candidates for public office to be presented in regularly scheduled programs of a news or journalistic character without the necessity of affording equal time to other candidates for the same office if the broadcasting station or network presenting the program retained full editorial control over the program and it was devoted to exploring contrasting views on current issues of public importance in a manner not designed to benefit any candidate for public office.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that this proposal has much to commend it and I look forward to receiving the views of others with respect to it in the course of our hearings.

#### SECTION 3—RIGHT OF REPLY TO CERTAIN PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENTS

The third proposal contained in my bill, Mr. Speaker, is addressed to the imbalance which has been created among the branches of the Federal Government as a result of the almost automatic access to the medium of television by the President of the United States. Section 3 is legislation which I introduced in the 93d Congress as H.R. 7562.

Although slightly different in approach than the right of response legislation proposed by Minow, Martin and Mitchell in their excellent study, "Presidential Television," I think that it effectively responds to the need which they so thoroughly document in their study—the need for access to television by spokesmen of the other major political party to respond to partisan political statements of the President.

I would like to make clear, Mr. Speaker, that this proposal is not advanced in any spirit of partisanship. Rather it is submitted in recognition of the fact that presidential use of television has put opposition parties and viewpoints at a serious disadvantage in reaching the public and influencing public opinion. If there is to be a healthy dialog in the formulation of our national policy it seems to me to be essential that spokesmen in the Congress from the party of which the President is not a member must have equal access to the broadcast media in order to respond to partisan policy statements of the President. This would be achieved by section 3 of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, the text of the Political Broadcasting Act of 1975 reads as follows:

H.R. 5600

A bill to amend section 315 of the Communications Act of 1934 to repeal the equal-opportunities requirement for candidates for President and Vice President, to provide for an additional exception from the equal opportunities requirement, and to provide for the right of response to certain broadcast statements of the President

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### REPEAL OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY REQUIREMENTS WITH RESPECT TO CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

SECTION 1. (a) The first sentence of section 315(a) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 315(a)) is amended by inserting before the colon the following: "except that the foregoing requirement shall not apply to the use of a broadcasting station by a legally qualified candidate for the office of President or Vice President of the United States in a general election".

(b) The second sentence of such section is amended by striking out "any such candidate" and inserting in lieu thereof "any legally qualified candidate for public office".

#### ADDITIONAL EXCEPTION FROM EQUAL OPPORTUNITY REQUIREMENT

SEC. 2. The third sentence of section 315(a) of the Communications Act of 1934, is amended by striking out "or" at the end of clause (3), inserting "or" at the end of clause (4), and (3) inserting after clause (4) the following—

"(5) regularly scheduled program (A) with respect to which the content, format, and participants are determined by a licensee or a radio or television network, and (B) which is devoted to exploring contrasting views on current issues of public importance in a manner not designed to benefit any candidate for public office,"

#### RIGHT OF REPLY TO CERTAIN PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENTS

SEC. 3. (a) Section 315 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 315) is amended by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively, and by inserting immediately after subsection (b) the following new subsection:

"(c) If a licensee permits the President of the United States to use a broadcasting station for purposes of taking a partisan position on a controversial issue of public importance and the President is not at that time a legally qualified candidate for the office of President, the licensee shall afford equal opportunities in the use of such broadcasting station to a spokesman of the other major political party. For purposes of this subsection, the term 'other major political party' means the political party, excluding the political party of which the President is a member, which has the greatest number of members who are United States Senators or Representatives."

(b) The section heading for such section 315 is amended to read as follows:

#### "POLITICAL BROADCASTING"

#### SHORT TITLE

SEC. 4. This Act may be cited as the "Political Broadcasting Act of 1975".

#### THE IMPERATIVE OF CONGRESSIONAL REFORM

#### HON. ROBERT W. KASTEN, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. KASTEN. Mr. Speaker, not since the 1910 "revolt" against the autocratic rule of Speaker Joseph Cannon has the House seen so much change. The list of reforms adopted in recent years is staggering. Several are worth noting:

In 1970, Congress enacted an omnibus legislative reorganization act which strengthened its research capacity and helped eliminate secrecy in congressional procedures.

During the closing weeks of the last session, the House adopted a committee reform resolution—House Resolution 988—albeit in watered-down form, which made certain areas of the committee system more rational.

The 93d Congress enacted landmark budgetary reform, the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act (P.L. 93-344), which should enable Congress to better control budget outlays and receipt totals.

A war powers measure was enacted in 1973 which limits the President's power to commit troops to combat without congressional consent.

In 1972, Congress created an Office of Technology Assessment to aid it in understanding the technical implications of measures.

Beginning in 1971, both parties in the House have significantly modified the seniority system.

Truly, Congress has adopted a remarkable set of reforms. Reforms, of course, do not guarantee good results. Nor do they guarantee that creative legislation will be drafted to resolve the Nation's ills. Nevertheless, the removal of numerous procedural obstacles and the strengthening of Congress' research capacity creates, at least, the conditions that should facilitate the development of sound legislation.

Much more needs to be done, however. Numerous changes made behind closed doors in 1974-75 by the Democratic Caucus are, in fact, antireform. Instead of progress, the House has retrogressed in certain areas. Under its rules, the caucus can bind Democrats to follow the party line on the House floor. This is not only unacceptable to the minority party, in that it potentially renders their contribution a nullity, but it is undemocratic. Through secret meetings and secret votes, "King Caucus" has invoked its "unit rule" to bind members to negate reforms adopted the previous year. The caucus can also instruct Democratic members on committees to report legislation, even if it is contrary to their views. This means that as few as 74 Democrats—a bare majority of a quorum—can dictate what should come to the floor.

As a result, Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a resolution which would prohibit party caucuses from binding members on committees or on the House floor. To permit a small group in the caucus to dictate how members should vote is contrary to the intent of the framers and a denigration of our republican form of government.

I am also dismayed, Mr. Speaker, by the reinstitution of proxy voting. Last year, on October 8, 1974, the House voted overwhelmingly to ban proxy voting in committees and subcommittees. But the caucus decided that it should be reinstituted, and it is now back in the rules of the House. Proxy voting should be abolished permanently, Mr. Speaker, and I am introducing a resolution to do just that. Proxies are subject to abuse, and weaken public confidence in the legislative process. Moreover, committees constitute the heart of the legislative process.

ess. That being the case, it is imperative that each member participate actively in his committee work and not transfer that responsibility to another member.

As an instrument of the majority party, the caucus also promulgates the rules of the House. And that, perhaps, is how it should be. But the minority party should not be completely excluded from participating in that process, as it is today. When new rules—House Resolution 5—were adopted for the 94th Congress, copies did not become available until shortly before debate began. And the new rules were considered under a "closed" rule procedure, meaning that no amendments could be offered to perfect them. It is a tenet of parliamentary law that rules should protect the minority from the arbitrary and capricious exercise of power by the majority. In this case, however, the minority party had no say whatsoever. This is grossly unfair and undemocratic. To remedy this, Mr. Speaker, I am proposing that at the beginning of each new Congress, there shall be 10 hours of debate on the rules, equally divided between the majority and minority, and that amendments to the rules shall be permitted.

Several other reforms are vitally needed to improve the functioning of the House and to restore public confidence in our deliberations. The public's business should be conducted in open session. While the House in recent years has made progress in this area, there is ample room for improvement. For example, committee meetings, including markups, may still be closed by majority vote. What I am proposing is that all committee sessions, including those of subcommittees and joint and select committees, be open to the public, with very few exceptions—national security or invasion of privacy for example. Put differently, none of the public's business should be shrouded in secrecy except for compelling reasons. And should a closed session be required, then a record vote would be required in each instance where this is done.

I also support open conference sessions, Mr. Speaker. The new rule the House adopted permits either a majority of House or Senate conferees to close a conference. The rule does not go far enough. In my judgment, this is not a sufficient guarantee that more open conferences will be held. Hence, my resolution would require that no conference report could be considered in the House unless the conference sessions were open to the public. Again, they could be closed for reasons of national security or other similar compelling considerations.

As my colleagues know, conference committees are a vital, yet little known part of the legislative process. One former Representative stated that the "conference committee is the central core of the power" of the House. I concur in his judgment. The public is entitled to know who participated in conference sessions. What policy recommendations were made? Were they adopted? By what vote? Were groups with contrary viewpoints able to have their viewpoints represented in these sessions? These and

other questions can only be answered if the curtain of secrecy over conference committees is lifted.

Related to this is my proposal to provide that all committee records be made available for public inspection, except material that, if disclosed, would endanger national security or violate the rules of the House. Today, the public is entitled to see only the recorded vote portion of the committee record. I stress again, Mr. Speaker, the need to restore public trust in the legislative branch. Openness is one way to bring this about.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I am proposing three reforms that will further improve committee and floor proceedings. First, the rules should provide that any committee member may demand a rollcall vote on any question. Some committees during the last Congress provided that one-fifth of a quorum was needed to demand a rollcall vote. Second, all measures reported from committee should be by rollcall vote. In this way, all Members and citizens would know who voted for and against a proposition. Finally, use of the suspension procedure on the floor should be limited, for it is subject to abuse. To accomplish that end, I am proposing that no bill may be brought up under suspension unless the chairman and ranking minority member of a committee so request, or unless the committee by two-thirds vote instructs the chairman to make that request.

The resolutions I am proposing today will promote greater participation in the legislative process by the citizenry and by all Members of the House. To summarize, I am proposing that—

First. Binding party instructions be prohibited.

Second. The public have greater access to committee records, and that all motions to report a measure from committee be by rollcall vote.

Third. Proxy voting in committees and subcommittees be prohibited.

Fourth. All committee meetings, including those of conference committees, be open except under circumstances which mandate closure.

Fifth. Use of the suspension rule be limited, because it is subject to abuse.

Sixth. Any member have the right in committee to demand a rollcall vote.

Seventh. When the new rules of the House are adopted at the beginning of a new Congress that there be 10 hours of debate—equally divided between the majority and minority—and that the proposed rules be open to amendment.

Mr. Speaker, Members have come to realize that by failing to reform our procedures has earned us public discredit. Many times Congress has been its own worst enemy. By organizing itself so it can do its job and be seen by the public doing its job, then Congress effectiveness and public image will both improve. Moreover, making congressional procedures more visible is of direct benefit to all Members. To conclude, Mr. Speaker, the reforms I am proposing will help improve our capacity to act and therefore be in the interest of the House as an institution.

## A BILL TO SAVE THE RED RIVER GORGE

HON. WILLIS D. GRADISON, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. GRADISON. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill today which seeks to preserve one of our Nation's most spectacular scenic regions, the Red River Gorge in Kentucky.

This bill would add that portion of the Red River which includes the gorge area to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The Red River Gorge has been called "the Grand Canyon of the East" and is visited annually by over 1 million Americans. They are attracted to this wild country because of its rare geological formations and flora and fauna which exist in no other part of the world.

My bill would publicly recognize what these visitors already know: The Red River Gorge is one of the priceless treasures of America. Inclusion in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System would preserve the area by prohibiting the construction of any dam or water project affecting the river.

This prohibition is a very important provision because, hard as it may be to believe, the Corps of Engineers has initiated a project to dam up the gorge area. The corps would destroy for all time the unique features of the area. There are a number of specific problems with their selection of a dam project for this area on the basis of their cost-benefit ratio. I would like to note those problems to show that the corps has serious difficulties justifying its own figures, much less taking into account the unmeasurable loss of the gorge.

First, the corps failed to consider adequately alternatives to the dam for flood control purposes. By rejecting alternatives solely on the basis of economic benefits, the corps ignored the environmental benefits to be provided in contrast to the dam project.

Second, recreational benefits which are essential to the outcome of a favorable cost-benefit ratio were computed by adding the entire current figure for visitors to the projected new visitors for the man-made lake. Obviously, all those who came to see the gorge in its natural, untouched state will not be attracted to the newly commercialized area. Therefore, the Corps of Engineers' figures overstate the recreational benefits.

Third, the corps has included a figure for water supply benefits in its computations, even though no contract has been made with any surrounding city for the water. The applicable regulations state that such contracts must exist in order for the benefits to be counted. Therefore, the benefit figure is again overstated.

Mr. Speaker, as these facts indicate, there has been considerable controversy over the proposed dam in the Red River Gorge. This argument has been fought in Washington and Kentucky for over 10 years. Many sincere people have been involved on both sides. I mention the problems with the Corps of Engineers figures to point out the complex nature of this issue.



I am introducing this bill as a new approach to the Red River Gorge controversy in the hope that it will be considered on its own merits. By including this part of the river in the Wild and Scenic Rivers system, the gorge will be preserved for all Americans to continue to enjoy. In addition, some 60 families who have lived on that land for better than a hundred years will be able to remain.

Finally, the Corps of Engineers will be encouraged to examine alternative flood control projects for the area—hopefully those which will be better fitted to the needs of the residents and the geography of the gorge. Alternative projects will also be considerably less expensive than the \$29 million the corps now estimates the dam will cost without taking into account annual increases due to inflation.

I walked through the Red River Gorge on February 15 with over 300 concerned citizens, including representatives from the Corps of Engineers and the Sierra Club. All of us came away from that walk with the feeling that some arrangement should be worked out to preserve the unscarred beauty of the gorge.

I believe this bill provides that new approach and I would urge my colleagues to support this bill as an efficient means of resolving the on-going battle between the corps and environmentalists.

I believe we owe it to future generations of Americans to preserve this spectacular region, so much a part of our heritage.

I am enclosing a copy of this bill for your consideration:

H.R. 5583

A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate a certain portion of the Red River in Kentucky for potential addition to the Wild and Scenic Rivers System

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 5(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1276) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(57) Red, Kentucky: The segment from highway 746 (also known as Spradlin Bridge) in Wolf County, Kentucky, downstream to the point where the river descends below 700 feet above sea level (in its normal flow) which point is at the Menifee and Powell County line just downstream of the iron bridge where Kentucky Highway 77 passes over the river.

(b) Section 5(b) (1) of such Act is amended by inserting after "(55)" the following "and in paragraph (57)".

(c) Section 5(b) (3) of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "There are authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of conducting the study of the river named in paragraph (57) of subsection (a) such sums as may be necessary."

#### A NEW TAX LOOPHOLE FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES

**HON. CHARLES A. VANIK**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, the Tax Reduction Act, H.R. 2166, passed by the

House on February 27, increases the investment tax credit—ITC—from 7 to 10 percent. For public utility companies, the ITC was increased by 250 percent—from the current 4 to 10 percent of capital expenditures. The current limitation of 50 percent of taxable liability that may be offset by the utilities' investment tax credits has been increased to 100 percent, and carryback and carryforward provisions have also been liberalized.

All of these measures were instituted by the Committee on Ways and Means in an attempt to address two problems: First, supposed inadequacies in electricity production and money available to build utility plants and second, the need to generally stimulate the national economy—to create jobs.

Mr. Speaker, I argued that increasing the ITC for utilities would not accomplish either of these results. In fact, it amounts only to another Federal tax expenditure that would show little or no justification after it had become firmly rooted in the tax code. Since the annual increase in electricity consumption is down significantly, it appears that utilities will be given an incentive, through H.R. 2166, to build new and additional facilities that will not be needed. Additionally, since utilities are traditionally capital intensive instead of labor intensive, we can expect few if any jobs to be created with the hundreds of millions of dollars we will be giving utilities in ITC's.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, it has never been conclusively proven that an investment tax credit causes companies to make additional capital expenditures at all. Several responsible studies have been conducted—Wood and Panichi, 1965; McGraw-Hill, 1962; Castellano, 1972; National Industrial Conference Board, 1962; Rinfret Boston Associates, 1972—that suggest that an ITC has very little if any effect on industry capital spending plans.

Now, to add to the billions given away in H.R. 2166 in investment tax credits to all industries, a witness before the Ways and Means Committee last week suggested that the Congress consider legislation to allow utility companies to sell their excess tax credits. Don C. Frisbee, chairman of the board of the Pacific Power & Light Co., testified on March 13:

I think one simple and effective way Congress could make the investment tax credit available to all utilities, thus providing necessary cash to their construction programs, would be to permit utilities to sell their unused credits to the highest bidder, which I suggest should be another corporation so as to avoid problems inherent in the sale of tax credits to higher bracket taxpayers.

We think that any legislation permitting the sale of tax credits should also provide that the proceeds from the sale not be taxed to the utility and that State and Federal regulatory bodies should be precluded from using the proceeds from the sale of the credit as a direct or indirect substitute for operating revenues in rate-making proceedings.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Frisbee's statement that utilities have more tax credits than they can use is the most effective argument against the continuation of that tax break that I can think of. And not only does Mr. Frisbee want to be able to

sell extra credits, but he wants the income from those sales to be tax-free. As if that is not enough, he goes on to propose that the Congress not force State utility commissions to treat that income as everyday revenue—since such a measure could mean a decrease in the utility's rate base and a consequent decrease in charges to consumers.

I hope, Mr. Speaker, that the Congress will reconsider its earlier approval of the increased investment tax credit—particularly the ITC for utility companies. If our goal for the Tax Reduction Act is to get cash back in the hands of the public and to stimulate jobs, the investment tax section—title III—is not appropriate.

In the past, Mr. Speaker, I have proposed measures that would limit the application of the ITC to only the amount of capital expenditures above an industry's average new investment. If we continue to allow tax "incentives" for normal, everyday spending, we can no longer call the tax credit an incentive, but rather only a simple and indiscriminate subsidy, or an out-and-out gift from the Federal Government and the American taxpayers.

Mr. Speaker, I hope all Members will give the continuation of the investment tax credit further thought.

REMARKS OF ROGERS C. B. MORTON

**HON. JAMES G. MARTIN**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, recently Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton delivered the attached address in Raleigh, N.C. I would like to make his remarks a part of the RECORD for I believe our former colleague's proposals are worthy of consideration:

REMARKS OF SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ROGERS C. B. MORTON, BEFORE THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROLINA CITIZENS ASSOCIATION

Governor Holshouser, President Baldwin, Ladies and Gentlemen.

Thank you very much. Coming from Maryland, I guess I am not used to that kind of warm reception down here in Tar Heel Country. I am going to have to tell Lefty Driesell about this.

It is a great honor to address the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Citizens Association. Yours is one of the oldest, strongest and most prestigious citizens groups in the country. You can be rightfully proud of the work you have done in bettering the economic and social climate in North Carolina. I have always enjoyed this State, and it is a great pleasure to be here again to help honor those civic leaders who have worked so hard to make this great State what it is.

Tonight I want to talk to you about the energy crisis and its impact on our Nation and on your State. I also want to outline the President's program for solving that crisis.

Historically, we have been blessed with an abundance of natural resources, especially energy resources. This abundance has allowed us to be wasteful of those resources. But, let me assure you that in spite of our wastefulness, we still have enough potential

energy sources to meet our needs now and in the future.

Why, then, are we importing up to seven million barrels of foreign oil everyday? The reasons are fairly simple. In the years after World War II, we began to explore and develop oil fields in the Middle East and in Venezuela. The oil we found in Saudi Arabia and other countries was cheaper to produce than in many parts of the U.S. Gradually, our overseas production of this cheap oil increased, and with it, our dependency. In 1948, we first became a net importer of energy. In the 50's and 60's we began importing an ever increasing amount of oil. By 1960, we were importing 17% of our petroleum needs.

No one was particularly alarmed at this growing dependence. In fact, we considered this cheap oil a bargain, especially for States along the East coast. They gladly switched from Appalachian coal to Arabian oil. Then, in late 1973, the Arab nations decided to embargo oil going to the U.S. and many other western nations. It was a great national shock. For the first time, this nation realized that it was dependent on a group of smaller nations for one of our most precious commodities. We had fought wars and sacrificed untold men and resources to win and maintain our independence, only to lose that independence, quietly and without bloodshed, through our reliance on insecure foreign sources of energy. Suddenly, we discovered that no amount of military might can buy real security so long as we are dependent on foreign sources for nearly seven million barrels of oil a day.

The embargo reduced our imports by about one-third, or about two million barrels per day. The cut-off lasted no more than four months, but it reduced our Gross National Product by about \$20 billion. When the embargo was lifted, we were subjected to an even more insidious problem—the quadrupling of world oil prices.

That's where we are today. We must import about one-third of our oil needs. The price of this imported oil was about \$25 billion in 1974—up \$18 billion from the year before. If we annualize the import figures for January of this year, it would cost us about \$39 billion for 1975.

The bill for this oil is being paid by the consumer—you and me. As a result, we are exporting a vast amount of American wealth to a handful of producer nations. Furthermore, we continue to be at the mercy of another embargo—one which could cause the complete collapse of our economic system and our way of life. The energy crisis really boils down to a question of basic national security.

As long as the producer nations hold the threat of an embargo over our heads, we cannot be secure and independent.

As long as we must pay out some \$25 billion a year for foreign oil, we cannot be free to develop our economy and provide jobs for future generations of Americans.

As long as "oil politics" can be played in the Middle East, the world cannot achieve the peace and stability for which we have fought and paid so dearly.

We must adopt a national energy policy which eliminates the threat of an embargo and restores our energy independence.

The President has already enunciated such a policy. With the help of the Congress and the American people we can translate that policy into action.

Very simply, it is our policy to reduce oil imports through a balanced program to reduce demand and increase the domestic production of energy. Our goal is to reduce oil imports low enough so that, with standby emergency procedures and strategic reserves, we could withstand the effects of another embargo without serious disruption to our economy.

The Administration's program is based on three guiding premises:

First, it will operate on the market principle—people will conserve energy because they can profit by it. And for that same reason, domestic energy industries will expand their efforts to find and develop new sources of energy. Profit is not a four-letter word. The profit motive has brought us great technological advancement and the highest standard of living in the world. We must not abandon this principle just when it is most needed.

The second premise of the Administration's program is that all monies taken out of the economy—in the form of excise taxes, import fees and windfall profits taxes—will be returned. The \$30 billion collected by these taxes will flow back into the economy through income tax reductions and direct payments to non-taxpayers and State and local governments. Only about \$3 billion will be retained by the Federal Government to cover the increased costs of energy supplies. In addition, there will be no "rip off" by the energy industries. Our windfall profits tax is designed to give the industry enough capital for needed expansion of domestic production—expansion that will benefit all Americans—but not for lining their pockets at the public expense.

The third premise is that our program will be fair to all. We will not impose undue hardship or provide extra benefits to any sector of the populace, any region of the country, or any segment of our economy.

With these three premises in mind, I would like to detail some of the ingredients of the President's program.

On the conservation side, there are incentives to encourage the more careful and efficient use of oil and gas. These incentives include an excise tax of \$2 per barrel of oil and a 37½¢ tax on each thousand cubic feet of natural gas. They also include a tax credit of up to \$150 toward the cost of improving the insulation on existing homes. We are also proposing tougher thermal standards for new buildings and efficiency standards on new appliances. The President's package includes measures to allow conversion of existing power plants from the use of oil and gas to coal—our most abundant fossil fuel. We have also proposed to increase the gasoline efficiency of new automobiles to achieve a 40% mileage improvement on the fleet average. Taken together, these conservation measures will save us about 4.2 million barrels a day by 1985.

On the development side of our energy equation, the President's program requests authority to establish a strategic reserve of one billion barrels of oil, plus another 360,000,000 barrels reserved for military use. We are seeking authority to develop our Naval Petroleum Reserves in California and Alaska to a level of production of about 2.3 million barrels a day by 1985. In addition, we hope to increase production of oil and gas from the Outer Continental Shelf. Pending completion of the environmental studies, we want to begin a leasing program for the frontier areas of the California, Alaska, and Atlantic OCS areas. Our effort is designed to help us find out where the oil is—and where it is not. With any luck, this effort will give us an extra 1.5 million barrels a day by 1985. To ease the adverse impact of this development, we are now studying ways to share some of the revenues from this expanded program with the various States.

Our efforts to increase domestic production of energy also include the doubling of coal production—from about 600 million tons per year to 1.2 billion tons by 1985. We also hope to encourage the construction of some 200 new nuclear power plants and 150 non-nuclear power plants.

Perhaps the most significant part of the development program is the deregulation of old oil and new natural gas. When the market

determines the real price of these commodities we will see the additional exploration and development we need to displace imported oil.

I think you are all keenly aware of the natural gas shortages you have faced in this State. I have had a number of meetings with Governor Holshouser to seek ways to alleviate the problems brought about by natural gas curtailments this winter.

Natural gas is sold in two separate markets—the interstate market, which is regulated, and the intrastate market, which is free from Federal regulation. The artificial price constraints on interstate gas are the principle cause of the shortages we are now facing. Natural gas curtailments, if permitted to continue, could result in the loss of 200,000 tons of fertilizer this spring. That translates into a loss of 160 million bushels of corn or about 2.5% of the crop. Additional curtailments could have tragic consequences in this food-hungry world.

This Nation is now consuming about 22.3 trillion cubic feet of natural gas per year. We are discovering new reserves at the rate of about 9.5 trillion cubic feet per year. At these rates, and with our proven reserves, we could be out of natural gas in 17 years. I don't expect that to happen. Already, the price increases in the intrastate gas market have spurred exploration. In the past four years, we have almost doubled the number of gas wells we have drilled. The deregulation of new interstate natural gas would bring about another quantum jump in exploration to assure greater supplies for the entire nation—not just the producing areas.

These artificial gas prices have resulted in the gross misuse of this valuable resource. In some of the producing States, as much as 90% of the electric power is generated from gas, while industries in this State, for whom gas is an irreplaceable part of the production process, have faced layoffs and shutdowns for lack of gas.

If Congress will deregulate new natural gas, and authorize the other elements on the supply side of the President's energy program, we can further reduce our dependence on foreign oil by about 3.8 million barrels a day.

This program will not get us out of the world oil market. The result of the balanced program of energy conservation and increased development will reduce our daily imports to about 4.7 million barrels in 1985.

The result of the balanced program of energy conservation and increased development will severely reduce our need for imported oil. It will not get us entirely out of the world market. We will still have to import about 4.7 million barrels a day by 1985. But with our strategic reserves and other standby emergency authorities, we could withstand even a total embargo without capability consequences to our economy. If the producer nations knew we had that capability the threat of an embargo would no longer be effective. Our energy independence will have been reaffirmed.

The remedies to our energy ills will not be easy. Those in the Congress who thought there were easy solutions to the energy problems are learning otherwise, and some of the alternatives proposed, would be more painful—and perhaps less effective—than those being put forth by the President. But nearly all the principle elements of his program require Congressional approval. I do not expect that the Congress will accept every aspect of the program. Indeed I am certain you do not agree with everything we have set out. But time is of the essence; we cannot afford a lengthy debate. We need to show the world we are determined to solve our energy problems.

I am encouraged by the increased Congressional activity in the energy area. I have high hopes that we will have a firm national



energy policy before the tobacco gets very high here this summer.

I want to leave you with this thought. America has a long and glorious history in which we have faced and overcome challenges that would have brought other nations to their knees. Now we face a challenge that is a struggle to restore our independence and protect our way of life. But we face this challenge with an abundance of resources—natural resources, economic resources, and human resources. We have all the ingredients for meeting the energy challenge. All we need is the will to do what has to be done. I believe we have the will, and if your presence here tonight is any guide, I see nothing that can prevent our success.

#### D.C. STUDENTS SELECTED AS TOP COMPETITORS IN THE U.N. HIGH SCHOOL ORATORICAL CONTEST

**HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY**

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, the District of Columbia is very proud to have such young outstanding citizens as Victoria Uzoukwu and Adrienne McAdoo.

Victoria, a student at Cardozo High School, and Adrienne, a student at Roosevelt High School, have been selected as top competitors in this year's United Nations Association-Capital Area Division high school oratorical contest, through a program designed to introduce the workings of the United Nations into Washington area high schools and stimulate interest in the students in the fields of international affairs. By their efforts, these students have received the opportunity to represent the metropolitan area in Coventry, England, this summer, with subsequent trips to Paris, Geneva, and Rome to observe U.N. field operations in action—the educational value of which must be regarded as incalculable.

Victoria's and Adrienne's award winning essays both address the issue of international human rights. I think you will find their work to be expressful as well as important. They call on their generation to sow the seeds of peace for the future. They are striving for something that they feel the world of the past has had much too little of—love.

The essays follow:

#### HUMAN RIGHTS AND PEACE (By Victoria Uzoukwu)

Human rights are basic and necessary privileges that should be available to everyone, regardless of religion, race, sex, or language. These privileges can be put into three major categories, the right to life, the right to liberty, and the right to security.

The first category, the right to life, includes other privileges such as the right to health, freedom from poverty and hunger, and most importantly, freedom from the afflictions of wars.

The second category, the right to liberty, consists of other privileges such as freedom from slavery or servitude, freedom from discrimination, freedom of expression, freedom of religion, the right to education, the right to work, the right to take part in government, and the right to equal justice under the law.

The third category, the right to security, can be further analyzed as freedom from our fellow man's thirst for power, freedom from inhuman treatment or punishment, the right to a decent way of life, in other words, the right to an atmosphere conducive to good living.

All these rights make up part of a man. They cannot be separated from the man himself. To deny a man these rights, therefore, is to deny him existence.

In the past, disregard for human rights has resulted in heavy losses of life and property. World War II, during which millions of innocent people were denied their rights to life, liberty and security, is a good example. The world has come to realize that the security of human rights is very essential to achieving world peace. Our respect for human rights has direct bearings on the peacefulness of our world.

There cannot be world peace while apartheid exists in South Africa. There cannot be world peace while millions of people die of starvation and diseases in the underdeveloped areas of the world. There cannot be world peace while people continue to engage in wars. There cannot be world peace while racial discrimination continues to exist. There cannot be world peace while many people continue to die in Ireland because of religious differences. There cannot be world peace while we continue to produce military weapons, while people are being denied their human rights. Consequently, we must secure human rights, not just in one part of the world, but throughout the entire world, in order to achieve worldwide peace.

The people of the United Nations have taken initiative in this search for peace. The United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights marked the world's first major step in the struggle for peace. This momentous document represents a worldwide effort and desire to safeguard man's human values. The initiative has been taken. It is up to all of us to make our world a peaceful place.

This peaceful world will not easily emerge; we must work hard for it. We must work hard for peace for two reasons. First, it makes life worth living. And secondly, only peace can insure the safety and continuity of the human race. To achieve this peace we must learn to compromise our differences in order to do away with wars. We must learn to have concern for, and help each other in order to put an end to starvation, and control diseases. We must learn to accept and respect each other as human beings, so that racial and sex discrimination cease to exist. When we do away with discrimination and wars, when there is freedom of religion and expression, when there is equal justice, with liberty and opportunities for all, we shall have peace for our reward. This should be our goal. For our sake and for the sake of generations to come, we must achieve world peace. We must continue to strive to secure and safeguard the rights of humanity because that is our only sure way to achieving a lasting peace.

#### HUMAN RIGHTS AND PEACE (By Adrienne McAdoo)

On December the 10th, 1948, a cry was heard. A new baby was born. The Declaration of Human Rights had been conceived. A suffering need of all mankind was fulfilled. The loud cries of this infant for the realization of his self-respect and dignity were heard around the world.

The Declaration of Human Rights states that we are all equal regardless of our race or religion. We are all free beings. We must have the freedom to determine our own destinies. Our inalienable rights must not be abridged by any man. This universal document of human rights declares that the re-

sponsibility of every human being is to strive for the enforcement of principles which clearly affirm that mankind has the right to be respected and to be treated with dignity.

Human rights are increasingly demanded by everyone in the civilized world. Human rights demand that each person receive honor and respect. They endow all men with inalienable rights to political, economic, and social justice.

Philosophers and great figures in history have emphasized and developed the concept of human rights. These rights are so important that the United Nations has reaffirmed all of them and urged their world wide acceptance in the universal declaration of human rights.

All men have individual rights; but these rights are constantly being violated. Abusers of human rights are not aware of what individual rights mean, because of ignorance, indifference, and lack of educational knowledge.

According to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights all people are born free, yet slavery still exists. Involuntary servitude is against the law of God as well as against the law of man. We are all supposed to be equal but this equality is a farce.

Cruel and inhumane treatment and punishment of any kind are in direct violation of the Universal Declaration. Yet we see these acts of violence against the will of the human person taking place everyday.

Quite often we observe the suppression of freedom of people around the world. We observe the suppression of thought, and the suppression of a people based on religious preferences. These are all violations of the Charter on Human Rights.

To achieve the objectives outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights each of us as individuals has to set aside old ideas and unite as one. We have to bring about a change that will develop better attitudes and better understanding. We have to think of others rather than of ourselves. We have to nurture attitudes that will have lasting effects upon our homes, upon our communities; upon our country, and upon the world.

Yes, on December the 10th, 1948, a baby cried. Life was breathed into its body. This baby was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that has been crying out for equality and justice around the globe. But has its voice been heard? I'm afraid not.

Wake up world, and live in harmony and peace!

#### MANAGING WITH MOSCOW

**HON. BILL FRENZEL**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, below is an article entitled "Managing With Moscow" by William E. Griffith, professor of political science in the Center for International Studies at MIT, from the Christian Science Monitor of March 19. This article confirms some of my own feelings about the congressional mishandling of the Eximbank bill last session.

The article features some very strong statements, especially in the paragraph that accuses congressional proponents of the cut in Exim credits for Russia as being either foolish or opposed to détente per se and are using the issue of emigration for political profit. I do not endorse that statement, but I can understand how the author reached that conclusion. We could still make up for our mistakes

if we had the courage to amend the Eximbank Act to restore the language from the original House bill last year. Détente, or at least one of its main components, East-West trade, will not mean much until we do.

The article follows:

MANAGING WITH MOSCOW  
(By William E. Griffith)

The recent Soviet cancellation of the Soviet-United States trade treaty, after Congress limited U.S.-guaranteed credits to Moscow, poses the greatest question mark yet about Soviet-American détente. Do the Russians "really mean" détente? Have they been getting more out of it than Americans have? A national debate on the subject is, rightly, underway.

Soviet-American détente means the limitation, although certainly not the end, of the Soviet-American conflict relationship. The Soviets state flatly—and why should we doubt them?—that they will continue the "ideological struggle" against us. Our interests are in conflict around the globe. Yet we and they realize that we also have a common, limited goal: to avoid nuclear war and to slow down the arms race.

We Americans have historically always wanted to know who the good guys and the bad guys are. We are puzzled and frustrated by shades of gray. But in the nuclear age we can no longer afford to think of ourselves in international politics as the U.S. Cavalry fighting the "murderous" Indians.

We have every reason to make mutually advantageous deals with the Russians in arms control and trade. If we blunder, as in "the great grain robbery," we should blame ourselves, not Moscow. Until recently Washington gave U.S. firms low-interest insured credits for trade with the Russians without getting as much political pay-off as we could have in return. In fact, we were carrying on an economic aid program to the Soviet Union. Again, though, let's blame ourselves, not Moscow. Senator Jackson's initially successful drive to get the Russians to let more Soviet Jews out showed that we could have gotten more than we did out of détente.

But then Congress overruled our account. Over the administration's opposition, it placed a \$300 million limit on such credits to the Soviet Union for the next four years—after we had given Moscow nearly \$500 million in credits in 1974 alone. That the Russians broke off the negotiations and cancelled the trade treaty should have surprised no one. What else should a great, proud nation do? Leonid Brezhnev had changed Soviet emigration policy in return for U.S. credits. Should he have changed it more in return for only one-quarter of the credits he had been getting before?

Either the congressional proponents of this cut in credits were fools, and did not realize that Moscow would not accept such a one-sided deal; or they were not, and were therefore opposed to détente *per se* and were only using the issue of emigration of Soviet Jews for domestic political profit.

This is, in my view, the worst example—although not the only one; our disastrous antagonism of Turkey is another—of the dangers of congressional determination of foreign policy tactics on the basis primarily of domestic, and usually ethnic, political considerations rather than U.S. national interests. The U.S. has a long history of falling into this trap. In the nuclear age we can no longer so easily afford it. Certainly the U.S. presidency became too imperial. But that is no reason to err so badly in the other direction. We have literally no alternative except to deal with the Russians. But we must do so with our eyes open, our powder dry, our emotions under firm control, and U.S. national interests, not domestic ethnic politics in command.

However, this does not mean that we should not use incentives and pressure in dealing with Moscow. Like any other great power, Communist or not, the Russians are best impressed by both carrots and sticks. It is, to speak frankly, naive and absurd to think that we can persuade them of the error of their ways. A notable recent example of this naivete—it reminds one of the "good old Uncle Joe" mythology of World War II—was a recent Washington Post advertisement by the American Committee on U.S.-Soviet Relations. It included the following: "Only if our relations with the Soviet Union reflect a substantial measure of friendly cooperation, shared interest and mutual confidence is there a chance for agreements on the effective control of nuclear weapons."

"Friendly cooperation?" "Mutual confidence?" That we and the Russians want to avoid nuclear destruction, yes. But that this can lead to "friendship" and "confidence"? If one can believe that, one can believe anything.

Thus the dangers to a sensible U.S. policy come, as usual, from both hawks and doves. Black and white international politics is tempting, but it is not the real world. The U.S. Congress, and the American people who elect it, should reject the easy but dangerous posture of moralizing for the more difficult but necessary one of the hard-headed pursuit of our national interests in the nuclear age.

#### WHICH WAY DO THE REFUGEES FLEE?

HON. DAVID C. TREEN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. TREEN. Mr. Speaker, this morning's Wall Street Journal contains an editorial whose sobering thoughts on the events now taking place in South Vietnam deserve the honest and thoughtful consideration of every Member of this body. In considering President Ford's request for supplemental assistance to South Vietnam, or in refusing to consider such a request as some of my colleagues in caucus have done, we need to ask ourselves "Which Way Do the Refugees Flee?"

The editorial follows:

#### WHICH WAY DO THE REFUGEES FLEE?

As the battlefield reports from Vietnam grow increasingly gloomy, one looks for something, anything, the U.S. might salvage from its own agony in Indochina. Perhaps, though even this scrap is by no means assured, the U.S. could learn a few things about itself.

The most poignant testimony to what needs to be learned is the flood of refugees pouring out of the areas falling to the Communists. At times the Communists let the refugees pass unhampered; at times they open fire on the columns. The news-magazines capture the refugees' plight in cover photos of bloodied babies.

The same pictures, only a few years ago, would have been assumed to portray the latest atrocity wrought not by the Communist but by the Americans. In envisioning the current streams of refugees, one must also remember all the arguments, so hotly urged by some Americans and in fact still portrayed by today's filmmakers, that the Vietcong was a popular movement, that Ho Chi Minh would win any election, that the corrupt and dictatorial regime in Saigon could not win the hearts and minds of the people.

Well, the people are voting with their feet.

The refugees are not merely fleeing the fighting; indeed, their movement is not away from the battle but toward areas still likely to be fought over. The only explanation for their desperate flight is that they prefer any chance, however slim, of living under Saigon to the certainty of living under Hanoi.

There is, after all, a world of difference between the two regimes. Hanoi is one of the most repressive regimes in the world, and in all likelihood the most demanding regime in the world in the sacrifices it is willing to impose on its citizens. One can debate the size of the bloodbath likely in South Vietnam after Hanoi's victory, but it is a simple fact of history that nowhere has a Communist revolution been consolidated without substantial numbers of executions.

Saigon is of course capable of its own repressions and cruelties, but there are differences that are meaningful to the Vietnamese if not to Capitol Hill democratic theoreticians. Saigon may not have freedom of the press, for example, but at least freedom of the press is an issue. More significantly, though you seldom hear about it in American conversations, since 1968 South Vietnam has carried out a land reform program that has allowed five of every six rural families to farm their own land. And even as the war raged, material prosperity grew.

The lesson of the refugee's choice, we note, is beginning to take hold in some quarters of American opinion. Our colleagues at both The Washington Post and The New York Times have editorialized against any abrupt termination of American aid to Saigon. They propose to phase out aid over a given time period, papering over mere postponement with the polite fiction that in the meantime a political settlement might be reached with Hanoi. But at least they recognize that the United States owes something to the South Vietnamese.

Congress may not go even that far; it seems on the verge of an immediate cut-off. Even a temporary extension would be preferable, if only because a new Congress could take another look. This may be academic, of course, if it turns out that Congress has already closed the question by the aid reductions that helped provoke Saigon's withdrawals. For all that, there is a certain virtue in an abrupt aid cutoff—at least it openly declares responsibility. We, the United States of America, will foreclose that last hope for which all those refugees flee.

There is something to be said for getting the proposition out in the open, so that we can decide whether that is the kind of nation we want to be. Perhaps we do. But perhaps out of facing that question squarely would come a recognition of the real lesson of refugees from Communist areas, whether ballet dancers from Leningrad or peasants from the Central Highlands.

To wit, in the world today America stands for things—a measure of personal freedom, a degree of material prosperity—that ordinary people of the world value very highly indeed. And however much American foreign policy needs to separate possible purposes from impossible ones, there is no need whatever for it to be crippled by doubt about its ultimate purposes.

#### BEATING THE FTC

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, as representatives of our constituencies, it is our duty to provide rationale and justification for our actions as lawmakers. Edu-



cators must justify their decisions to trustees, parents, and students. The media is responsible to its readers for its editorials and reporting practices. The businessman, as a matter of sound judgment, provides documented justification to his directors before investing large sums of money in new ventures. How is it then that some of our rulemaking agencies issue rules with devastating impact without first clearly documenting, measuring, and informing us to the costs and benefits of those rules.

Such a rule is the Federal Trade Commission Lines of Business Report Program. It is because of actions such as this that the executive and legislative branches have become so concerned with the inflationary impact of regulation and legislation. It is also a prime example of why this Congress must concern itself with regulatory reform and a specific procedure for congressional review of rules issued by the agencies.

An editorial which appeared in the Wall Street Journal of February 27, 1975, cites the many disadvantages of the ill-conceived FTC Lines of Business Program. Mr. President, I commend that editorial to my colleagues and include it to be printed in the RECORD:

**BEATING THE FTC**

The business community has been getting so little news to cheer about lately that a federal court ruling in Wilmington, Del., this week is worth its weight in smiles. The court ruled that the Federal Trade Commission improperly adopted its line-of-business reporting program and violated the Administrative Procedures Act. The seven companies that brought suit against the FTC were absolved, at least temporarily, from having to comply with the program.

The FTC is reeling, but far from beaten, the main action being in the federal court in New York City where the industrial giants are seeking to demolish the line-of-business program. They have our best wishes, for LOB has to be one of the most frightfully expensive, totally worthless bureaucratic boondoggles ever conceived in Washington. To comply with it, just for a start, would require the education and training of another 6,500 accountants, the construction of several more law schools, and a minimum cost of \$125 million a year just to do the paperwork. And the reports will be obsolete even as they're being shoveled into the FTC's file cabinets.

The LOB idea sprang from an earnest desire by the folks at FTC to know what's going on out there in the private sector. If only the bureaucrats could collect under one roof all there is to know about American business and industry works, they reasoned they'd be in a better position to offer friendly advice on how to make it work better. They could use their know-how to issue rules, institute antitrust proceedings, generally terrorize management, and in other ways make America a better place to live.

All it would require would be a few simple forms that every major company would have to fill out. The FTC commissioners figured it would cost no more than, say, \$10,000 a year per company, as if General Motors would assign a junior clerk the job of figuring costs, profits, advertising and overhead allocations for every business line GM is involved in. The FTC also promised that once it learned all from GM, Alcoa and Acme Widget, it would hold the information in secret so their competitors wouldn't also learn all. Common Cause didn't even wait for the reports to be filed before demanding, under the Freedom of Information Act, that everything the FTC

learns should be divulged to the public. The FTC rolled over with a "compromise," saying it would divulge what it learns in "aggregates."

The whole thing has gone far beyond the original gleam in the eye of some FTC bureaucrat. Accounting practices are so diverse that it became apparent the reports wouldn't be of much use, except for mischief making, unless the entire private sector converted to one standard procedure for keeping books. And then, the FTC would need a national police force of accountants to make sure cost allocations were being carried out on a uniform basis.

It's all turning into a terrible bureaucratic fiasco. But the FTC, which has committed itself to do battle, can't just turn it off. It has to have peace with honor, right? We can only hope that the federal courts are now providing the light at the end of the tunnel.

**OIL FRAUD INQUIRY**

**HON. WILLIAM J. HUGHES**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, March 24, Today's Sunbeam, a daily newspaper published in Salem, N.J., published an editorial that reflects many of my thoughts in regard to the possibility of fraud perpetrated on consumers at the height of the Arab oil embargo.

The editorial states:

If there has been fraud on anything like the scale intimated in official comments, the country has a major scandal on its hands.

What is particularly disturbing about accusations of criminal activity through the forging of ports of origin and transfers of oil at sea is that those most hurt are Americans living on small, fixed incomes who paid for the profiteering through passthrough surcharges and overall higher utility bills.

If it can be shown that such profiteering did occur to anywhere near the extent reported in recent news accounts, then it is incumbent on this Congress to call the Federal regulatory agencies into account.

I can clearly remember the assurances of spokesmen for the then Federal Energy Office, for example, issuing statements throughout the embargo about how closely the producers, suppliers, and importers were being monitored.

And now we have Projects Speculator, Manipulator, and Escalator. Classic examples of slamming the barn door too late.

Mr. Speaker, I insert, in full, the editorial of March 24:

**OIL FRAUD INQUIRY**

One's gorge rises at allegations that fraudulent oil supply schemes may have cheated American consumers out of billions of dollars. As many Salem Countians suspected at the time, those oil tankers weren't cruising back and forth in the Delaware River in late 1973, heavily laden in both directions, for the fun of it.

While prejudice of oil companies would be unfair, even at this early stage there appears to be little reason to accept American Petroleum Institute's self-serving claim that the charges "are vastly overblown if true at all."

Spokesmen for two government agencies, the Federal Energy Administration and the Customs Service, have told of finding possible overcharges amounting to hundreds of millions. A number of grand juries have begun looking into allegations that various means were employed to jack up oil prices artificially.

Teams of FEA and Customs investigators are working on electric utility fuel purchases. Scores of others have an eye out for possible violations of price regulations setting the difference between what can legally be charged for "old oil" and "new oil."

There are indications, too, of possible fraud through misrepresentation of the source of imported oil—that is, making it appear that oil from one country actually was imported from another where prices were higher.

The government agencies apparently are pursuing these investigations with vigor, and on a nationwide basis. The public has a right to expect nothing less. If there has been fraud on anything like the scale intimated in official comments, the country has a major scandal on its hands.

**ENDING THE NATURAL GAS SHORTAGE**

**HON. WILLIAM L. ARMSTRONG**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to end the Nation's increasingly serious natural gas shortage by removing Federal controls on the wellhead price of gas.

The severe curtailments of gas service which are plaguing many areas could have been averted if Congress had heeded warnings of the impending problem. Unfortunately, however, until gas curtailments began to close schools and factories most Members of Congress tended to ignore the consequences of Federal price regulations which encourage consumption while virtually eliminating incentives to increase, or even maintain, production.

**AN ARTIFICIAL SHORTAGE**

Even now some of our colleagues are reluctant to face the central fact about the natural gas shortage—it has been artificially created by these Federal controls. Until these restrictions are eliminated, or drastically modified, the situation is bound to grow worse. And the longer a decision is delayed, the more serious the consequences will become.

Until 7 years ago, America enjoyed an abundant supply of this efficient and environmentally desirable fuel. Gas consumption rose dramatically, but production more than kept pace. Year after year, more new gas was developed than consumed; reserves steadily increased.

But in 1968, the Supreme Court upheld the Federal Power Commission's complicated system of price regulation which was imposed on all natural gas sold for transmission in interstate commerce.

The effect was dramatic. Incentive to produce a new gas for interstate commerce vanished almost overnight. The Nation's total gas production leveled out,

after rising for years, and the country began to use more gas than was produced. By 1973 new reserve additions were less than one-third of consumption and the Nation's total natural gas reserves dropped from a 15-year supply in 1967 to a less than 10-year reserve:

[Trillion cubic feet]

	Domestic consumption	Domestic production	Reserve additions	Year-end reserves	Supply (in years) at current use	Supply (in years) at 1974 usage
1950	5.9	6.3	12.0	184.6	31	8
1955	8.9	9.4	21.9	222.5	25	9
1960	13.0	12.8	13.8	262.2	20	11
1964	15.7	15.3	20.1	279.4	18	12
1966	18.0	17.5	19.2	286.4	16	12
1968	20.0	19.3	12.0	282.1	14	12
1970	22.6	21.8	11.1	259.6	12	11
1971	23.5	22.6	9.4	247.4	11	10
1972	23.5	22.5	9.4	234.6	10	10
1973	23.6	22.6	6.8	218.6	9	9

Meanwhile, an increasing proportion of production was being diverted from the price-controlled interstate market to unregulated intrastate customers:

#### NEW NATURAL GAS RESERVES

[Volume in percent]

Year	Intrastate	Interstate
1964	47	53
1966	26	74
1968	21	79
1969	27	73
1970	100	0
1971	79	21
1972	100	0
1973	83	17
1974	90	10

<sup>1</sup> Estimate.

#### PERCENT OF TOTAL U.S. NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION

Year	Production (TCF)	Percent interstate
1966	17.5	67
1968	19.3	66
1969	20.8	67
1970	21.8	64
1971	22.6	67
1972	22.5	65
1973	22.6	62
1974	21.9	58

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary estimate.

#### THE EFFECT IN COLORADO

Within a short time, shortages began to develop throughout the Nation, except, of course, in gas producing areas. In my own State, Colorado, lack of natural gas to meet peak demand has closed schools, shutdown factories and brought new home construction to a standstill.

General softening of the economy has subsequently eased demand for new natural gas permits for residential construction, but when the demand increases again the economic recovery will be severely curtailed by lack of gas, particularly in rapidly growing areas such as Colorado Springs, Aurora, and metro Denver.

In Colorado Springs, all interruptible customers have been cut off almost all winter. No new firm customers have been added for over 2 years. In Denver, the waiting list for natural gas, begun in 1973, is 10 months long and Public Serv-

ice Co. sees no improvement in sight. Some builders are switching to all electric heat, a more expensive—and from an energy standpoint less efficient—alternative.

By 1977, present gas supplies to the State of Colorado, including those now committed and contracted for, will not meet present needs. The State's major gas supplier, CIG, sees no prospect of new supplies. So-called firm customers, including homeowners, will be forced to cut back on usage.

Meantime, industries located in areas with local supplies of natural gas have a significant competitive advantage over firms which must rely on other sources of energy. Consequently, firms are foregoing plans to expand in nonproducing areas and relocating plants to take advantage of abundant natural gas available in a handful of States where it is produced in great quantity.

The magnitude of this trend—and the extent to which this premium fuel is being diverted from home heating to use by industries which could use oil or coal with proper environmental safeguards—is revealed by the consumption statistics: Four gas-producing States already consume 34 percent of the natural gas used in the Nation. Of this amount, 91 percent is used industrially. A large part of this consumption is used to generate electricity. Nationwide about 20 percent of all natural gas production is used to generate electricity. Four gas-producing States account for 65 percent of that amount. In summary, electric production in just four States accounts for 15 percent of all natural gas consumption in the entire Nation.

Homeowners and industries elsewhere who are, in effect, prohibited from bidding on natural gas are being forced to switch to higher-priced substitutes.

In Colorado Springs for example, city council spent \$1 million for equipment to inject a propane-air mixture into natural gas lines at times of peak demand. This cost, and the use of higher-priced propane, became necessary simply because regular gas supplies were inadequate to maintain pressure in the gas lines on coldest days when peak demand occurs.

Other communities have responded in other ways: Burlington, for example, maintains a large supply of fuel oil for emergency use if their interruptible supply of gas is cut off, leaving the powerplant—and city buildings, including the hospital, without service.

As municipalities and other priority users are increasingly forced to depend on propane, oil and coal, the price of these substitutes is bid up in response to increased demand. Mobile homeowners who use propane for heating and farmers who use it extensively in crop drying were horrified when the price per gallon jumped from around 18 cents to over 60 cents within a few months. Although this price increase has moderated somewhat in recent months, propane is still twice as expensive as 2 years ago and an even worse supply-price crunch may develop in the future.

The price of coal has been similarly affected.

#### OTHER AREAS OF THE NATION

Although I have mentioned hardships and dislocations in my own State, the shortage of natural gas is causing similar consequences elsewhere. Recently, the Federal Power Commission turned down an oil company's request to supply domestic natural gas to New York State users at a cost of 52 cents per thousand cubic feet. So instead these users ended up with imported liquefied natural gas from Algeria at rates up to \$1.86 per thousand cubic feet.

In New Jersey, gas curtailment levels this winter have so far averaged 28 percent. If they rise to 30 percent, the State estimates that 120,000 workers could be laid off, and that the working hours of another 40,000 employees would be reduced. In Ohio, in 1970, a 10-day shutdown of natural gas caused 1,500 man-years of unemployment.

These are a few of many dislocations that have resulted from the Federal Government's unwise attempt to substitute administrative judgments and regulations for the efficient working of the free market. Even the Federal Power Commission, the agency which regulates the field price of gas, recently called for legislation to decontrol gas altogether. FPC studies, and much other evidence, indicates that decontrol is the only feasible way to assure the Nation a dependable supply of gas.

#### OBJECTIONS TO DECONTROL

The main objection to returning to free market pricing seems to be the fear of a drastic increase in home heating costs. Such increases may be justified by comparison with other fuels which are harder to transport and use, less desirable environmentally and far more expensive on an energy-equivalent basis. Fortunately, however, much higher prices to residential users does not seem likely.

Most of the burner-tip cost of natural gas to the consumer is the cost of distribution, not gas. Only about 10 to 18 percent of the price paid for home heating is accounted for by the fuel cost, the balance representing distribution charges. So even if the field price of gas were to double or triple, a pessimistic estimate I believe, the effect on most homeowners would be relatively modest, certainly far less than converting to other fuels if natural gas supplies are further depleted. And such increases would probably be phased over many years.

The alternative should also be considered. If nothing is done, and the volume of gas carried in interstate pipelines declines, the shrinking volume of gas will necessarily become more expensive as the cost of the pipeline—the major component of user cost—is amortized over fewer and fewer units of natural gas. In short, some experts believe that price increases resulting from decontrolling the wellhead price will be less than price increases inherent in the present regulatory structure. As FPC Chairman, John Nassikas, pointed out:

Whatever the cost of deregulation may ultimately be, it will be far less than the costs associated with current and anticipated curtailments of gas deliveries, idle



pipeline capacity, high cost supplemental supplies.

THE FREE MARKET APPROACH

The Nation has suffered long enough as a result of this experiment with regimentation in the natural gas industry. By substituting Government decisionmaking for the free market, we have curtailed supply, increased costs, fostered economic dislocations and permitted the Nation to become increasingly dependent on foreign sources of natural gas.

There are over 4,000 producers of natural gas in this country. I think it is time to turn them loose again. Let us go back to the kind of free and open competition that provided us with abundant natural gas before and will do so again.

There is no reason to delay. This subject has been exhaustively studied and the conclusions are obvious. By enacting this bill Congress can do more to alleviate the Nation's overall energy shortage than any other single piece of legislation now pending before Congress, in my opinion. I urge its immediate adoption.

"SPIRIT OF '76"

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I recently solicited entries for my annual high school essay contest for senior students in the 26th Congressional District of New York. The theme chosen for this year's contest was the "Spirit of '76".

The essays which won honorable mention in the contest were written by James R. Flinton, a senior at Wallkill Senior High School, Wallkill, N.Y.; Joseph Holt, a senior at Clarkstown Senior High School, Clarkstown, N.Y.; and Virginia E. Ford, a senior at Marlboro Central High School, Marlboro, N.Y.

Mr. Speaker, these essays reveal an attitude of deep pride and enthusiasm for our Nation and for its future. Because the essays were so thoughtful and articulated their feelings so well, I would like to share them with my colleagues and submit them to be printed in full in this portion of the RECORD:

"THE SPIRIT OF '76"

(By James R. Flinton)

The spirit of '76, which is now coming alive in the United States of America in preparation for the Nation's 200th Anniversary, means different things to different people, but to me, it means a time to bow our heads and give thanks to those people who have allowed us to realize the greatest form of life in the world—the United States of America.

So, let us give thanks to . . . our forefathers for having the courage to stand up and bring America to life . . . our soldiers, our defenders, who have the courage and love of America to risk their lives so that we may continue to live in the glory of America . . . our parents for instilling in us the virtues of which America is made of—honor, respect, and love of America by its citizens . . . and most of all, to give thanks to our Eternal Father for blessing America and making it all the things which it is—a dream come true.

For, it is right and proper that, to these people we give thanks for they have given us the right to enjoy our beautiful America—it's beautiful landscape of crystal blue skies, green rolling hills, golden and abundant crops, and a great spirit all put together in one.

For, it is right and proper that we give thanks to these people for their unending work to give us a Nation of freedom, peace, wealth, and most important, the ability to always remember and help those Nations that have not been as blessed as we are.

For, it is right and proper that we give thanks to these people for creating for us a society which is clean, indestructible and free, where each man is allowed to pursue his dreams.

And, it is especially important, that we give thanks to these people for making a dream come true with the creation of America—a way of life which is unmatched and unparalleled in the history of all mankind; a way of life, in which all men have one thing in common—that they are equal!

"SPIRIT OF '76"

(By Joseph Holt)

It began as a dream in the minds of men, a special breed of men, who held a common belief in the individual's right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." The dream that they had materialized into what we now know as the United States of America, and the men who envisioned it came to be known as Americans.

These early immigrants came to this land by the thousands with new skills and ideas, as well as their treasured ideals of freedom and equality. That these ideals were valued highly by our forefathers was clearly evidenced by the fact that, when placed under a common oppression, they fought back and, in emerging victorious, formed a government that was designed to protect the rights of the individual. To insure a state of liberty, they wrote the Constitution, which guaranteed freedom of speech, of political belief, of religion and of the press.

They have given to us a nation in which each man is free to carve out his own destiny and which has progressed through diversity rather than uniformity.

Projecting into the future, we can predict with confidence that the United States will continue to progress and that every American will always be able to carve out his own destiny. This confidence is strengthened when we reflect on the words of the late President John F. Kennedy, who stated, "The cost of freedom is always high, but Americans have always paid it. And one path we shall never choose, and that is the path of surrender, or submission."

"THE SPIRIT OF '76"

(by Virginia E. Ford)

With the approach of this nation's two hundredth birthday comes a great opportunity for all Americans to re-examine the nation in which we live. Evidence of America's rich history lies all around us, yet it frequently goes unnoticed. We, as citizens, have an obligation to become more fully aware of our heritage as the celebration of the Bicentennial approaches.

One of the most meaningful ways of becoming cognizant of our American legacy is to visit historic sites in our own areas. In this particular area, residents are surrounded by the scenes of many historic events. The United States Military Academy at West Point is a fine example of this. The educator of many of the nation's greatest military leaders, the Military Academy houses the Army Museum. Not far away, Washington's Headquarters in Newburgh, the site of the establishment of the Order of the Purple Heart, and Temple Hill offer visitors a unique op-

portunity to study history at close range. Across the Hudson River, the home of Franklin D. Roosevelt, thirty-second president of the United States, gives us a look at more recent history.

This familiarity with our nation's past is of vital importance to all American citizens. The more we understand the problems of the past, the better we will be able to deal with the problems of the present. Being aware of the obstacles the United States has overcome in the past will give us new optimism for the future and that, truly, is the "Spirit of '76".

SOUTH VIETNAM—THE HUMAN COST

HON. ROBERT E. BAUMAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. BAUMAN. Mr. Speaker, in the looming debate over U.S. military and humanitarian assistance to South Vietnam, one factor which is in danger of being overlooked is the human cost of U.S. inaction. The stream of refugees fleeing those areas which are being taken over by the Communists is an eloquent testimony to what the people of the area know about living under communism.

Some say that these people are fleeing the war areas. In fact the opposite is true. In fleeing those provinces which the Saigon government has been forced to abandon they are leaving areas in which the war is essentially over, and fleeing to areas in which the war is likely to intensify. But they apparently believe that the threat of war is preferable to life under communism.

Today's Wall Street Journal includes an editorial which summarizes some of the differences between Hanoi and Saigon and explores some of the considerations which should be in our minds as we make important decisions about the future course of American foreign policy.

The editorial follows:

WHICH WAY DO THE REFUGEES FLEE?

As the battlefield reports from Vietnam grow increasingly gloomy, one looks for something, anything, the U.S. might salvage from its own agony in Indochina. Perhaps, though even this scrap is by no means assured, the U.S. could learn a few things about itself.

The most poignant testimony to what needs to be learned is the flood of refugees pouring out of the areas falling to the Communists. At times the Communists let the refugees pass unhampered; at times they open fire on the columns. The news-magazines capture the refugees' plight in cover photos of bloodied babies.

The same pictures, only a few years ago, would have been assumed to portray the latest atrocity wrought not by the Communists but by the Americans. In envisioning the current streams of refugees, one must also remember all the arguments, so hotly urged by some Americans and in fact still portrayed by today's filmmakers, that the Vietcong was a popular movement, that Ho Chi Minh would win any election, that the corrupt and dictatorial regime in Saigon could not win the hearts and minds of the people.

Well, the people are voting with their feet. The refugees are not merely fleeing the fighting; indeed, their movement is not away from the battle but toward areas still likely to be

fought over. The only explanation for their desperate flight is that they prefer any chance, however slim, of living under Saigon to the certainty of living under Hanoi.

There is, after all, a world of difference between the two regimes. Hanoi is one of the most repressive regimes in the world, and in all likelihood the most demanding regime in the world in the sacrifices it is willing to impose on its citizens. One can debate the size of the bloodbath likely in South Vietnam after Hanoi's victory, but it is a simple fact of history that nowhere has a Communist revolution been consolidated without substantial numbers of executions.

Saigon is of course capable of its own repressions and cruelties, but there are differences that are meaningful to the Vietnamese if not to Capitol Hill democratic theoreticians. Saigon may not have freedom of the press, for example, but at least freedom of the press is an issue. More significantly, though you seldom hear about it in American conversations, since 1968 South Vietnam has carried out a land reform program that has allowed five of every six rural families to farm their own land. And even as the war raged, material prosperity grew.

The lesson of the refugee's choice, we note, is beginning to take hold in some quarters of American opinion. Our colleagues at both *The Washington Post* and *The New York Times* have editorialized against any abrupt termination of American aid to Saigon. They propose to phase out aid over a given time-period, papering over mere postponement with the polite fiction that in the meantime a political settlement might be reached with Hanoi. But at least they recognize that the United States owes something to the South Vietnamese.

Congress may not go even that far; it seems on the verge of an immediate cut-off. Even a temporary extension would be preferable, if only because a new Congress could take another look. This may be academic, of course, if it turns out that Congress has already closed the question by the aid reductions that helped provoke Saigon's withdrawals. For all that, there is a certain virtue in an abrupt aid cutoff—at least it openly declares responsibility. We, the United States of America, will foreclose that last hope for which all those refugees flee.

There is something to be said for getting the proposition out in the open, so that we can decide whether that is the kind of nation we want to be. Perhaps we do. But perhaps out of facing that question squarely would come a recognition of the real lesson of refugees from Communist areas, whether ballet dancers from Leningrad or peasants from the Central Highlands.

To wit, in the world today America stands for things—a measure of personal freedom, a degree of material prosperity—that ordinary people of the world value very highly indeed. And however much American foreign policy needs to separate possible purposes from impossible ones, there is no need whatever for it to be crippled by doubt about its ultimate purposes.

#### MISSING IN ACTION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

#### HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, on January 27, 1973, a Vietnam peace agreement was signed in Paris by our Government, South Vietnam, North Vietnam, and the National Liberation Front. Since that

time, 566 American prisoners of war have been returned home. But the heartache continues for the families of over 1,300 men who are still listed as missing in action as the Government of North Vietnam persists in violating article 8 of the agreement that calls for a detailed accounting of the missing, captured, and dead.

Our Government has taken an active role in attempting to determine the fate of American personnel who have not returned from Southeast Asia and are unaccounted for. To this goal, the four-party joint military team was formed in April 1973. This team is responsible for implementing article 8(b) of the Paris agreement, which provides for an exchange of information about military and certain other personnel who have been listed as missing in action. The U.S. delegation to the FPJMT has consistently requested that Communist countries comply fully with their obligations under the agreement. To date, the FPJMT has been obstructed by the lack of cooperation by the Communist members, who frequently boycott the meetings, or use them to give propaganda speeches. The U.S. delegation has repeatedly protested this lack of cooperation by the Communists, but to no avail.

Search crews have had some success in the resolution of MIA cases, but have been hampered by North Vietnam's refusal to grant search teams permission to enter the country. In December of last year, an American member of a search team was murdered in cold blood by a hostile force during an investigation of a reported crashsite. Such is the Communist response to the efforts of the JCRC.

Mr. Speaker, Congress cannot and has not been silent on the issue of MIA's. Because the Americans who remain unaccounted for in Southeast Asia are of great concern to me, I was very pleased by the unanimous vote in the House in the last Congress for House Concurrent Resolution 271. This measure expressed this Chamber's desire to deny aid, trade, or recognition to Southeast Asian Communist countries until there has been a full MIA accounting. In addition, the Trade Reform Act of 1974, passed by the Congress late last year and signed into law by the President, contains a provision for the withholding of "most-favored-nation" status from those Communist countries that do not cooperate in the efforts to locate MIA's in Southeast Asia.

But have we done enough? I, for one, am not satisfied our Government has used its diplomatic or political leverage to its fullest extent. What is needed is congressional initiative and congressional direction. I have, therefore, introduced several bills dealing with MIA's. One of these measures, House Concurrent Resolution 91, calls for the establishment of a Presidential task force on MIA's to propose courses of action to achieve a full accounting, while House Resolution 152 calls on our Government to make every effort to insure that all signers of the Paris Peace Agreement and the Laotian protocols abide by these international agreements. To help monitor these efforts and continue investigating and ex-

ploring possibilities of obtaining further information concerning these men, I have called for the creation of a Select Committee of the House of Representatives (H. Res. 335). Finally, I have co-sponsored legislation that prohibits reclassification of MIA's to presumptive death status until the Communists follow the provisions of 8(a) and 8(b) of the Paris Peace Agreement.

Most recently, I joined with over 95 of my colleagues in the House in sending a letter to Secretary of State Kissinger requesting him to take immediate steps to deal with the North Vietnamese in securing a complete and accurate accounting of U.S. MIA's.

Mr. Speaker, the joy this Nation expressed at the return of its prisoners of war has now been overshadowed by a real sense of frustration with respect to MIA's. We must continue to seek legislative and diplomatic initiatives that can help determine the status of these servicemen. This country must show all nations concerned that we will not quit or shrink from traveling any road which can resolve the fate of our 1,300 men in Southeast Asia.

#### TAX CUT MAY OVERSTIMULATE ECONOMY

#### HON. ROBERT DUNCAN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. DUNCAN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, without agreeing with everything that the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ANDERSON) has said about the bill before us, I do want to emphasize one aspect of his colloquy with the chairman, my colleague from Oregon, Mr. ULLMAN.

The gentleman and others on both sides have expressed apprehension that this bill will overstimulate the economy and add fuel to the flames of inflation primarily because of the permanent changes and reductions being made in the tax laws.

The chairman has agreed that his committee has and will accept the responsibility of monitoring the economic progress closely in an effort to avoid this.

I want to underscore this aspect of our problem, because I feel in some ways that I am watching history repeat itself. Over a decade ago President Kennedy was elected on a promise "to get the country moving again." That campaign pledge resulted in the Congress adopting a Keynesian approach to a planned recovery from what was then referred to as the Eisenhower recession. The theory was that massive Federal tax cuts resulting in budgetary deficits would stimulate the economy and ultimately increase Government revenues even at lower rates of taxation. The Congress passed such a tax cut, totaling as I recall, about \$17 billion. It had the desired effect, though some said the corner had already been turned.

I was one of those who thought that that might be so. I could not be sure, however, and voted with the majority for



the tax cut, secure in the knowledge that there were two sides to the coin of Keynesian economics. The reverse side was that when economic conditions were good taxes should be increased, the Government should run a surplus and the debt should be reduced.

Sadly I found how quickly this body will cut taxes and increase spending and how reluctant it is to increase taxes and reduce spending.

My colleagues will recall that President Johnson himself forgot the Keynesian economics as he called for both "guns and butter."

I take pride that I introduced bills calling for increased taxes and attempted to hold down expenses but to no avail. This Government has continued to run deficits with the exception of only a couple of years during the intervening period of unprecedented growth and prosperity. The result in my judgment is the inflation and the depression we suffer today.

Each of us who votes for this legislation tonight bears a heavy responsibility to take the opposite and more difficult tack if, as we all pray, an economic recovery ensues.

I have great confidence in the chairman's assurance that he and his committee will take the necessary steps to preserve what integrity remains in our dollar and our economy. I do so because I know he, too, urged tax increases and fiscal economy in lieu of the more popular "guns and butter" approach of those days.

This country has had its ups and downs but over the almost 200 years of its history its currency has enjoyed remarkable stability. It has done so because prior governments have acted more responsibly to redeem and stabilize the currency following periods of inflation. I believe that we have failed in this area over the past decade and that we dare not fail again.

Of course, I would prefer a clean bill to the one the conference has brought back to us. In my judgment the defects to which I object must be and should be laid solely at the feet of the Senate. I consider, however, the major thrust of the bill—to stimulate the economy—to be so important that further delay with no assurances of more responsible Senate action cannot be accepted.

I, therefore, vote against recommitment and for final passage.

#### GILMAN SEEKS TO REMOVE LIMITS ON EARNINGS OF SOCIAL SECURITY RECIPIENTS

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing legislation to revise the amount of allowable earnings for social security recipients. This bill would increase allowable earnings from the present ceiling of \$2,520 to \$7,500. An "earn-

ings limitation" is in reality a penalty imposed upon those persons who are otherwise eligible for social security payments, but who happen to earn more than \$2,520 per annum.

As the law now reads, recipients of social security benefits are currently penalized \$1 in benefits for each \$2 which they earn above the \$2,520 limitation. Accordingly their benefits are subject to complete elimination if their income increases substantially beyond the allowed amount. The only exception to these stringent constraints is for persons 72 years of age and older.

Mr. Speaker, the current earnings ceiling is grossly unfair to those persons who are suffering the most in the present economic environment. Those individuals on fixed incomes cannot possibly cope with the continuing pressures of inflation. The more conservative estimates indicate that there are 2 million workers and their dependents who are suffering an economic disadvantage as a result of the present limitation on earnings. These conditions have driven a group of highly productive and highly motivated senior citizens from our Nation's work force. In these days—with the economy of the country dictating a requirement for increased productivity—we should not abandon one of the most productive segments of our labor force. Furthermore, the senior citizen is such a large part of our American populace that he cannot and must not be thrust aside and ignored.

These workers still have the ability to make significant contributions to society. The majority of our older Americans desire to be self-sufficient. Many wish to continue working to enrich their lives—a reflection of the great American work ethic.

Mr. Speaker, if we have it in our power to make the lives of our senior citizens more comfortable, then it is unconscionable to allow these citizens to suffer, because of artificial and outmoded constraints which have not kept pace with the traumatic changes to our economic system during the past few years.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join with me in sponsoring this legislation and respectfully request that the full text of this measure be printed at this point in the RECORD:

H.R. —

A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase to \$7,500 the amount of outside earnings which (subject to further increases under the automatic adjustment provisions) is permitted each year without any deductions from benefits thereunder

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) subsection (f) (3) of section 203 of the Social Security Act is amended by striking out "\$200" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$625".

(b) Subsections (f) (1), (f) (4) (B), and (h) (1) (A) of such section 203 are each amended by striking out "\$200" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$625".

(c) The amendments made by this section shall be effective with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1973.

Sec. 2. Section 202 of Public Law 93-66 is repealed; and the amendments made by such section shall be of no force or effect.

#### ITALIAN-AMERICAN MAN OF YEAR AWARD

**HON. F. EDWARD HÉBERT**

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege recently in New Orleans to present our colleague, PETE RODINO, chairman of the House Committee on the Judiciary, to the Greater New Orleans Italian Cultural Society, headed by Dr. Nick Accardo and Edmond B. Montaldo, two of New Orleans leading civic community workers and outstanding Italian-Americans.

The occasion was the selection of our colleague as the Italian-American of the year.

I think it is most indicative of the prestige of this award to recall some of the previous recipients, which include the great football coach, Vince Lombardi, in 1967, followed by Jack Valenti, formerly of President Johnson's White House staff and now with the Motion Picture Association. Dr. John Adriani was selected in 1969, and he is perhaps one of the most outstanding scientists in the field of anesthetics. Joseph Giarruso in 1970, who at the time was one of the most powerful police chiefs in the Nation. John Volpe in 1971, then Secretary of Transportation and later Ambassador to Italy. Joe Garagiola in 1972, needs no introduction to anyone, because of his baseball and TV fame. Joseph Alioto in 1973, the mayor of San Francisco. And last year, Marguerite Piazza, the famous Metropolitan star and also a native of New Orleans.

Our colleague made perhaps one of the finest speeches I have ever heard relating to Italian-Americans. He was given a standing ovation as he received his award. Perhaps the best thing to do, however, is to share with you what he said that night, St. Joseph's night, in New Orleans:

ITALIAN-AMERICAN MAN OF YEAR AWARD

My distinguished colleague Congressman Hébert, Archbishop Hannan, Mr. Maselli, Dr. Accardo, Mr. Montaldo, Director Balzano, coawardees, Mr. Coseonza, and Mrs. Zuppardo, I am grateful that you have chosen me to receive your award is "Italian-American Man of the Year".

This award has special meaning because of our common and proud heritage and our undivided loyalty to this great land. We, whose fathers and grandfathers found a haven of freedom and opportunity in America, cherish our land and our liberty with special devotion.

I accept your award in the spirit of Thomas Jefferson, who said that the receipt of an award was an occasion for pride and gratitude for the opportunity his contemporaries had given him to serve the public interest.

This reference to Jefferson is particularly appropriate, for it was his doctrine, expressed in the Declaration of Independence—that "all men are created equal"—which has come to symbolize the essence of the American creed. Yet not many are aware that he borrowed this immortal phrase from Filippo Mazzini, a great American patriot and pamphleteer who campaigned for an end to colonial rule.

Italians and Americans of Italian ancestry

have made inestimable contributions to our national life . . . contributions which go back long before Jefferson and Mazzell stood together against the tyranny of George III.

For not only did Italian workers and artisans pour their blood, sweat, and tears in the building of the cities of this land—but they have nourished the spirit of this land and its dedication to the principle that ours is a government of laws, not men, it was Justinian, the Roman, perhaps the greatest lawyer of them all, who gave posterity a code . . . which enjoined all "to live honorably, to injure no other man, to render every man his due." This is not empty rhetoric. But an eloquent statement of the principles upon which our very freedom depends.

Italians have provided the visionary leadership and physical vigor which explored this vast continent and tamed its wilderness for our civilization. Christopher Columbus, who founded America, Amerigo Vespucci, after whom it is named . . . Father Marco Da Nizza, who explored Arizona in 1539 . . . Father Eusebio Chino, who built churches on the West coast of North America . . . Alessandro Malaspina, the first white man to explore Alaska and Vancouver . . . Enrico Tonti, who, with La Salle sailed down the Mississippi and explored your own Louisiana . . . All imparted that spirit of bold adventure, dream, and the American, which has so marked the American character. And many gave their blood and their lives to preserve and protect our frontiers and freedoms.

They have enriched the music and art of this land measurably . . . from John Palma's first concert in 1757 . . . to Caruso and Galli-Curci and Toscanini.

The very capitol building where I am privileged to work is a living monument to the love which Italian-American artists bore to their new country. The bronze doors of Amateis . . . the great bronze clock of Franzoni . . . the eagle of Valperti . . . the statues of Causici, Trentanovo, Vincenti . . . lend beauty and grandeur to the halls where our laws are made.

The greatest of them all . . . the man known as the "Michelangelo of the Capitol" . . . was Constantino Brumidi. Through his bronze doors, which depict the landings of Columbus and the Pilgrims, pass our Presidents on their way to take the oath of office.

Under his glorious frescoes in the dome of the Capitol pass millions of latter-day pilgrims . . . come to see first-hand the workings of their Government.

High in the very eye of the dome, Brumidi left his signature. It reads, "C. Brumidi . . . artist . . . and citizen of the United States."

For many years, first as a member and later as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Immigration of the Judiciary Committee, I had a unique opportunity to observe on an intimate daily basis the meaning which America and American citizenship have had for the ravaged and oppressed of this world, and to me, the quiet pride and devotion of Brumidi's simple signature is the highest expression of this quality.

Our great fortune, however, as Americans, is that as we celebrate our Italian heritage . . . we know that ours is but one strand from which the fabric of this Nation has been woven. Thus it was that last year, during the greatest constitutional crisis we have ever faced as a Nation, there stood together, not only a Sirica . . . but a Donohue . . . a Brooks . . . a Kastenmeier . . . an Edwards . . . an Ellberg . . . a Jordan . . . a Mezvinsky . . . a McClory . . . a Cohen.

And thus it was last July that when you saw the Members of the Judiciary Committee on television following months of study and deliberation, they spoke—despite their divergent backgrounds—with one voice. And the message was clear—we must protect and preserve our Constitution, our country, and our freedoms.

Whether the voice was that of Rep. Walter Flowers of Alabama or Rep. Barbara Jordan of Texas—it was the voice of "we the people" and that voice, as in the preamble of our Constitution, said that "we the people" acting in our communities can pull our fragmented society together again. We can create an America in which men and women speak to one another once again in trust and mutual respect.

We learned from the experience of last year just how strong our society and our institutions are. There were those who said that the country could not withstand the process of calling its highest leader to account for his abuse of the public trust . . . that the result would be confusion, division, bitterness, rancor among the people.

We proved, however, that the American people united and determined to do the right, fair, decent thing . . . can surmount any obstacle, weather any crisis, achieve any goal. We learned that to enjoy the blessings and fruits of freedom—as Thomas Paine said at the beginning of the Republic—that we had to undergo the fatigue of supporting it.

We will need all the strength we can summon from the rich diversity of our national heritage once again as we face a unique crisis in the months and years ahead. Our public servants must realize that . . . after plumbing the depths and scaling the heights of the impeachment process . . . we cannot go back to politics as usual.

I am not referring simply to what some cynically call "post-watergate morality" . . . but to the need for a new candor and a new determination to set the facts and the choices before the people.

To combat the worst recession in forty years . . . to deal with rising unemployment and rising prices at the same time . . . to adjust our economy and our foreign policy to the new realities of international economics . . . to preserve our environment and at the same time develop new sources of energy . . . will call for an effort of historic proportions from our public servants . . . and unselfish sacrifice from all our people.

I believe we are equal to the task, more than two hundred years ago, the English statesman Edmund Burke told the British Parliament in a time of crisis . . . "We stand in a situation honorable to ourselves and very useful to our country . . . if we do not abandon or abuse the trust that is placed in us."

We celebrate today the feast of Saint Joseph, who has been looked to as a patron by travelers and workers of the world. His feast day is celebrated in many parts of Europe as the first day of spring—a time of renewal. Next year our entire country will celebrate another time of renewal—our bicentennial year. As we approach that time it is appropriate for all Americans to rededicate ourselves to the timeless virtues of fairness, decency, and trust on which our society and government have been built. Inspired by the spirit of St. Joseph—you of the Greater New Orleans Cultural Society can help to lead the way.

## SENATE—Monday, April 7, 1975

The Senate met at 12 noon and was called to order by Hon. RICHARD STONE, a Senator from the State of Florida.

### PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, in whom our fathers trusted, we lift our prayer to Thee, for Thou art the same yesterday, today, and forever. Amid all changes keep this Nation fearless and strong, unwavering in the principles of justice and truth. Keep our deeds compassionate that we may do our share in mitigating suffering and bringing peace to our troubled world. Make us to remember that as the "Captains and the kings depart—still stands Thine ancient sacrifice: a humble and a contrite heart.

"Now unto the King eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wise God, be glory for ever and ever." Amen.

### APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. EASTLAND).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,  
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,  
Washington, D.C., April 7, 1975.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate on official duties, I appoint Hon. RICHARD STONE, a Senator from the State of Florida, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

JAMES O. EASTLAND,  
President pro tempore.

Mr. STONE thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

### THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of

the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, March 26, 1975, be dispensed with.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

### WAIVER OF CALL OF THE CALENDAR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to waive the call of the calendar for unobjectioned-to measures under Senate rule VIII.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

### COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all committees may be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.