EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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HON. ANTHONY TOBY MOFFETT OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 10, 1975

Mr. MOFFETT. Mr. Speaker, for weeks now we have witnessed the rapid deterioration of the political situation for the governments in South Vietnam and Cambodia. Simultaneously, we see an ominous development here at home: The President and his spokesmen have admitted the deterioration of cooperation between the executive and legislative branches, as the administration's foreign policy drifts dangerously apart from American public opinion.

Lately President Ford has been telling the American people and the Congress that he is “drawing the line” against additional wasteful Federal spending. Yet simultaneously, he asks us to provide more assistance to a military aid program that has resulted in about a billion dollars in military hardware and military material.

The President's credibility on the issue of wasteful Federal spending has worn thin indeed when his government has such ridiculous and wasteful expenditures.

The administration's insistence on following an obviously disastrous course is based largely on the stubbornness of policymakers such as Secretary of State Kissinger, an architect of increased American involvement in Cambodia in 1970.

What we see today is the culmination of years of misguided and unrealistic policies and strategies. An April 3 column by Anthony Lewis in the New York Times provides a vivid description of the roots of our involvement in Cambodia and the results, in terms of the American suffering and misery, of the incalculable cost of recent U.S. foreign policymakers. For those of us who have protested against this war and who now vote against any further support of our military effort, Mr. Lewis' writings have been a great inspiration:

"I can only tell you my personal reaction, getting into that county. If I could have found the military or State Department leaders whom I have been the architect of this policy, my instinct would be to string him up... What they have done to the country is great evil, and then we have done to any country in the world"—Representative Paul McCloskey, testifying after his recent visit to Cambodia.

Mr. Speaker, today we are doing much more than simply voting to confirm the appointment of a Supreme Court Judge. We are voting to confirm the appointment of a member of the Cabinet of a President whom we must hold accountable for the policies and actions that have brought us to this point.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join with my colleagues in rejecting this nomination.
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china assault us with their misery and horror. The ones from Phnom Penh are in a way the hardest to bear: Those children are in fact the victims of a blunder—recent, utterly avoidable and prolonged in the teeth of reason.

The American intervention in Vietnam may be explained in terms of the assumptions of another era. For Cambodia there is no excuse. It was wanton cruelty, reckless and useless.

Unlike Vietnam, it is relatively easy to trace the American involvement in Cambodia. The crucial decisions were made in 1970 by Richard Nixon, with the advice and support of Henry Kissinger. They led inexorably, predictably, to tragedy—death and destruction for Cambodia, moral and political disaster for the United States.

Until 1970 Prince Sihanouk had kept Cambodia relatively peaceful by an intricate neutralist game. He turned a blind eye to Vietnamese Communist use of his eastern provinces, then to American bombing of those areas. His policy was unity, but it worked.

The idea of invading Cambodia had occasionally come up in the Pentagon, but never seriously. At one meeting in the 1960's the chairman of the Joint Chiefs, Gen. Earle Wheeler, said: "Why the hell aren't we going in?" Westmoreland, U.S. Commander in Vietnam, need more battlefields to fight on.

The fall of Phnom Penh, 1970, and in 1975, was the result of American bombing of areas inhabited by Vietnamese civilians. The bombing was uncontrolled, gratuitous, for the purpose of killing the people of Cambodia. It was wanton cruelty.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to remind my colleagues that this month marks the 60th anniversary of the height of the genocide against the Armenian people. In 1915, as a "final solution" to the "Armenian problem," the Ottoman Empire uprooted the millions of Armenians. This precedent was used by Adolph Hitler to justify his own extermination programs.

I believe that Americans should take note of and remember these tragic events. I sincerely hope that the memory of this terrible genocide will serve to prevent the recourrence of other future brutalities.

IRS GUIDELINES ON NEW TAX CREDIT FOR HOME PURCHASE

HON. DAVID W. EVANS
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 10, 1975

Mr. EVANS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, in the last week, my office has been deluged with telephone calls and letters from constituents who are interested in the new tax credit for purchase of a new principal residence. I am in the process of distributing the information and the guidelines which were released today by the Internal Revenue Service on the new tax credit for purchase of a new principal residence.

IRS GUIDELINES ON NEW TAX CREDIT FOR HOME PURCHASE

Guidelines for claiming the credit for purchase of a new principal residence under the Tax Reduction Act of 1975 were announced today by the Internal Revenue Service. Taxpayers may rely on the guidelines pending issuance of regulations.

Section 306 of the Act, new Internal Revenue Code section 10161, provides a Federal income tax credit of 5 percent of the taxpayer's adjusted basis with respect to a new principal residence purchased or constructed by the taxpayer, if it is constructed, acquired, and occupied within specified periods. The maximum credit is $2,000 ($1,000 in the case of a married taxpayer) and the credit may not exceed the amount of the taxpayer's tax liability.

To qualify for the tax credit the following conditions must be met:

1. The residence must be a new principal residence and must be occupied as such by the taxpayer
2. The construction must have begun before March 26, 1975, and (3) The credit will not be available if the home is resold before March 26, 1976.

The credit applies only to the purchase of new principal residence and is nonrefundable. The credit is allowed to the taxpayer on the return for the taxable year in which the residence is occupied as a principal residence after March 26, 1975, and before January 1, 1976.

The property purchased must be a new principal residence of the taxpayer, the original use of which is for the use of the taxpayer, and the property must have been acquired by purchase rather than by gift, inheritance, or exchange. The property must be a single family structure, a residential unit in a condominium or cooperative housing project, the taxpayer's portion of a duplex or a row house, and a mobile home. The residence must be new. A renovated building does not qualify as new for this purpose, regardless of the extent of the renovation. The "original use" of the new principal residence by the taxpayer means that such residence has never been lived in prior to acquisition by the taxpayer. For these purposes, a residence is never having been lived in prior to acquisition if the first occupancy was by the taxpayer pursuant to a lease, a lease-purchase agreement, a note and settlement under a binding contract to purchase, or a purchase pursuant to a lease arrangement where a certain option to purchase was contained in the original lease agreement.

The credit applies only to property acquired and occupied as a principal residence by the taxpayer after January 1, 1975, and before January 1, 1976. Thus, a taxpayer may be entitled to the credit with respect to a binding contract entered into before January 1, 1976, and the construction began before January 1, 1976, and it was occupied before January 1, 1976.

Thus, a taxpayer may be entitled to the credit with respect to a binding contract entered into before January 1, 1976, and the construction began before January 1, 1976, and it was occupied before January 1, 1976.
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Since millions of citizens have become accustomed to corruption as part of the American way of life, it is not surprising to anyone with new scandals, but try these:

**Scandal One:** If you live in a major American city, the chances are you either are now, or soon will be, paying directly for the subsidies your city is using to modernize its electrical generation industry. Yet, you should not have to pay for the subsidy.

In recent years, particularly since the mid-1960s, electrical rates have been skyrocketing. The end is nowhere in sight, as electric companies across the land have filed requests for rate increases before public utility commissions charged with watching over these firms. Some of the rate applications are for increases over 50 per cent, or more. As soon as they win approval of these increases, the companies file applications for more.

These increases are triggered, in large measure, by huge increases in the demand for electricity—most of which come from the inelastic suburbs. The heavy suburban demand requires the construction of new generating plants, which are more complex and costly than ever before.

The populations of our big cities have remained stable or have been declining. For example, in the period between the mid-1960s and 1975, Pittsburgh 84,000, and Detroit 160,000, while their suburbs gained several hundred thousand people. Yet the city resident consumes much less electricity per month than the average suburban resident; for example, 274 Kwh's a month for the average San Francisco customer, compared to 681 Kwh's a month for the average customer in the metropolitan Bay Area.

Residents of big cities do not need most of the new capacity. Those who do understand that the suburbanization of power plants, plus a few minor additions in some cases, would be sufficient to supply electricity needs. Yet, the reason for the recent rate increases to come. But city residents are in "service areas" which are drawn by the utilities to include the fast growing suburbs. That city people and firms must pay for the costs of new plants, which they do not need, through ever larger monthly electric bills. This is, at least, a billion dollar annual subsidy from city people to those fun-loving suburbs.

**Scandal Two:** Have you ever noticed that the new nuclear power plants take much longer to construct and cost much more than anticipated, and are not even built, they seldom reach their promised level of efficiency? A $10 million nuclear plant in the United States, which was offered for sale, remained unused for a while because it could not produce electricity efficiently enough to justify the cost and was not cost effective. The existing plants, plus a few minor additions in some cases, would be sufficient to supply electricity needs. Yet, the reason for the rate increases to come. But city residents are in "service areas" which are drawn by the utilities to include the fast growing suburbs. That city people and firms must pay for the costs of new plants, which they do not need, through ever larger monthly electric bills. This is, at least, a billion dollar annual subsidy from city people to those fun-loving suburbs.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Extension of Remarks an excellent article regarding electric utilities, which appeared in the March 1975 issue of the Progressive. Entitled "The Electric Scandals of '75," it is written by Ed Meyers, staff director of the District of Columbia City Council's Committee on Finance and Revenue, and John Musial, director of special studies at the Wayne State University Center for Energy Studies.

The following is a reproduction of the article, as ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

**The Electric Scandals of '75**

(By Ed Meyers and John Musial)

Americans private electric power companies have long sought to construct nuclear plants because they argue their cases, in a quasi-judicial process, before a public utilities commission. The sad fact remains that cost studies have never been weighed against the ratepayer public. The electric companies argue their cases before the public utilities commission as if they had a right to seek an adequate rate of return. The ratepayers have no right to demand a profit because the public utilities commission charges are charged off as legitimate operating expenses. In other words, the ratepayers must pay twice for the companies’ costs of showing rate increases down the
Under such a schedule, the "high volume user" is rewarded through quantity discounts, and he benefits from a lower per-kwh price. This makes the large consumer the driver of a compact car with a smaller gas tank. Just as this declining price schedule encourages the gas guzzler, so does it discriminate against the small car owner, who may not have the financial ability or the desire to buy a luxury car. This amounts to a form of discrimination designed to depress the low-volume electricity consumer.

Our studies indicate that the average inner-city family uses about 200 to 250 kwh per month. The average family (all locations) pays for 1.30 cents per kwh. This amounts to 1.30 cents per kwh of electricity. However, the per-kwh rate charged to smaller customers was just 1.16 cents per kwh. This amounts to a major subsidy to large-volume electricity users. No one pays for energy Except electricity. Electricity is purchased at a volume discount.

Under the PG&E rate schedule, a rather typical schedule for electric utilities around the country, a family in this month pays an average of 3.3 cents for each kwh. But a family using 1300 kwh a month pays, on the average, just 2.1 cents for each kwh. This amounts to a multi-billion dollar subsidy to the affluent from the low-income group, a huge transfer of wealth from the poor to the rich. This is the way the entire energy crisis is being 'solved' by the utility commission, the Washington D.C. of the utilities. This practice is tantamount to giving the low-income group a huge welfare check, with its benefits going to the 'haves.'

Electricity rates are structured so that the energy pushers, Detroit Edison is in the midst of a major subsidy to suburbanaise rates, by artificially stimulating industrial sectors. One result of the promotional rates, by artificially stimulating the growth in suburban electric plants to swell the rate base, and therefore swell the amount of profits granted to the corporate giants. The amphitheatrical rate base, based on the magnitude of the rate base, is also a major subsidy to the white race from the black and other minorities.

The public has become conscious of the air pollution caused by power companies. Detroit's own Department of the total of highly toxic sulfur dioxide pollutes the Wayne County atmosphere each year and 20.4 per cent of the total particulates. Some of this pollution would be curtailed through rate reform which discouraged, rather than encouraged, greater use of gas.

Some concerned citizens have learned that promotional rates, by artificially stimulating demand for electricity, cause more new generating plants to be built than would otherwise be the case. In southeastern Michigan, Detroit Edison is in the midst of a 575 million dollar 'build it and they will pay' program. This means that the public is paying for a power plant that will never be used. This is one example of thechaotic rate base膨胀, based on the magnitude of the rate base.
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HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA
of California
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 14, 1975

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a bill to amend section 5042 of the Internal Revenue Code in order to bring tax equality to the unmarried, widowed, and divorced amateur vintners of our country. This bill simply adds a paragraph to section 5042 to allow persons not the heads of families to produce 100 gallons of wine per year, for personal use and not for sale, without the payment of tax. The law currently allows the heads of families to produce tax-free wine, an obvious hangover from the era of the prohibition mentality. Justice and equity demand that we end this blatant discrimination.

Similar bills have been introduced for years, the last having been incorporated in the ill-fated Tax Reform Act of 1974, after favorable treatment in the Ways and Means Committee. It is time we turned our gallicarian energies toward this matter. This discriminatory provision of the Internal Revenue Code should no longer be a bar to anyone's pursuit of happiness. As the Bible states: "God made wine to gladden the hearts of men." And who are we mere mortals to try and limit God's beneficence? I respectfully urge my colleagues read and heed the plea for fairness.

The bill follows:

H.R. -

A bill to amend section 5042 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an exemption from tax certain wine produced for personal use.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 5042 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to exemption from tax for certain wine produced for personal use) be amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(4) WINE FOR PERSONAL USE.—Subject to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, no tax shall be levied under this chapter with respect to wine produced for personal use by an individual who is not the head of a household or if such individual is the head of a household, any individual other than the head of the household or any individual other than the head of a household who is a member of a family the head of which is subject to tax under subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) of section 5014 of such Code who is not the head of a household and who is permitted to make an election for such purpose under paragraph (2) of such section 5014 to claim a deduction for expenses related to the production of such wine.

The amendment made by this Act shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1974."

ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

HON. LEE METCALF
of MONTANA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Monday, April 14, 1975

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, Montana Gov. Thomas J. Judge delivered an address on energy to the Western Governors' Conference in Billings on April 2 which merits the attention of every Member of Congress.

While acknowledging that Montana is part of this Nation, and as such has a responsibility to contribute to solution of our energy problems, the Governor makes a forceful case for protection of the State's precious water, clean air, agricultural land base and life style. He rightly insists that there is much the Nation can do to conserve energy before it rushes to despoil a large fragile area of the West.

The speech gives a flavor of the passionate commitment of Westerners to their land. I hope my colleagues read and heed the plea for fair treatment.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this address by Governor Judge be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

ADDRESS BY HON. THOMAS J. JUDGE TO THE WESTERN GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURE AT THE NORTHERN HOTEL IN BILLINGS, MONTANA, APRIL 1, 1975

When people first crossed into the West, Walter Prescott Webb wrote, they did not immediately realize the imperceptible change that had taken place in their environment, nor, more is the tragedy, did they foresee the full consequences which that change was to bring in their own characters and in their modes of life . . . .

Their plight has been stated in this way: east of the Mississippi civilization stood on three legs—land, water and timber; west of the Mississippi not one but two of these legs were withdrawn—water and timber—and a civilization was left on one leg—land.

Land, we westerners cherish our land. It is the source of our methods. It supports the agricultural economies on which so many of our states depend. It grants us seemingly endless grass, good land and the freedom to move about as we wish.

Our land has not always and will not always belong to us. Whenever our land to demand from us our finest intelligence, our most strenuous efforts, our deepest respect.
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While I share some of that concern, and those who have been working in the oil industries in our state which will add value to the products and raw materials we already possess. There is danger of losing our knowledge and the technology that we now have.

We look around us and see great cities falling into their decline—the suburbs, by rising crime, by decaying housing, by polluted air and water, and by a deterioration of older streets with which we are familiar.

The world food problem is due to the vagaries of the weather and to the fact that the rate of increase in global population overtook the rate of increase in food output. In parts of Africa and on the Indian subcontinent, famines of major proportions are endangering the lives of literally hundreds of millions of people.

One out of every three people in the world—a total of 1.3 billion people—lives in a country that does not grow enough food or cannot afford to buy enough from other nations to provide adequate diets for its citizens.

Only seven nations in the world, containing eight per cent of the world's population, grow more than enough food to feed their people. Of these, the United States is high on the list. If the United States were able to sell three-fifths of its surplus to the Arab countries thing our help to produce food from the vast areas which could be cultivated in the mid-west and in certain western areas, followed by early frost, curtailed production severely.

Famine has been a scourge on the back of the man since the beginning of recorded history. In Europe between the tenth century and the Renaissance, there were famines that reached epidemic proportions. In France between 1700 and 1715, a third of the population died. Great Britain, between the tenth and fourteenth centuries, had 200 famines. And in the last 2000 years the Chinese have faced no less than 1,800 famines.

In his State of the Union Address, President Ford this year called for an additional 70 million tons, or over 20, major nuclear power plants, and 20 major, new synthetic fuel plants by 1985.

Any projections for the future are found to be necessary and feasible, Montana, like many of your states, will be expected to participate heavily in a national coal-energy development program.

Strip mining would be but one aspect of this program. And we are already experiencing its expanding presence in the lives of our state. Between 1968 and 1973 Montana's annual coal production increased over 22 times, to nearly 11 million tons. The North- ern Great Plains Resources Program projects the production of as much as 183 million tons of coal being shipped out of the state.

Electrical generation would be another part of the coal energy development program. Montana's small power plant capacity in Montana has gone from almost zero several years ago to 1100 Megawatts, applications now pending would more than double that capacity. The Montana Resources Council has forecast an increase of 8360 Megawatts in our coal generating capacity by 1990, with the power being transmitted to consumers outside the state.

A third aspect of the administration's program would be the conversion of coal to synthetic fuels. The National Petroleum Coun-
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The Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation has suggested that, under conditions of maximum development, Montana by 1985 may be the site of 14 gasification plants and two liquefaction plants—with most of the productive potential of its coal under lease. Against this backdrop of development, the Bureau of Reclamation has suggested that, under conditions of maximum development, Montana’s agriculture, our chief industry, would be resounding.

The impact of such development on Montana’s agriculture, our chief industry, would be resounding.

First, rural and urban development would make significant demands on our land base. The surface that covers 65% of the state would be subject to urban and industrial uses. The Bureau of Reclamation has suggested that, under conditions of maximum development, Montana’s agriculture, our chief industry, would be resounding.

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Eighteenth, rural and urban development would make significant demands on our land base. The Bureau of Reclamation has suggested that, under conditions of maximum development, Montana’s agriculture, our chief industry, would be resounding.

Nineteenth, rural and urban development would make significant demands on our land base. The Bureau of Reclamation has suggested that, under conditions of maximum development, Montana’s agriculture, our chief industry, would be resounding.

Twentieth, rural and urban development would make significant demands on our land base. The Bureau of Reclamation has suggested that, under conditions of maximum development, Montana’s agriculture, our chief industry, would be resounding.
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Looking not east, but west. Not to the Federal government but to the leaders of our state this country so badly needs. In adopting stringent regulation and environmental protection laws, including sweeping tax reform and other measures, the states have shown themselves to be far more knowledgeable, realistic, and responsive to their people’s problems.

The Governors of the west, by working closely with their Republican legislators, can represent the most significant political block since the southern states taught us how such solutions were achieved.

The people of Montana and the west will do all in their power to supply the real energy needs of this nation, and the food needs of the world. But we will not do so at the cost of the permanent destruction of our states and the way of life that is our heritage and our future.

Bob Bailey, a Northern Cheyenne from Montana, posed to fellow tribesmen faced with the decision of whether to develop the coal under their land, the dilemma that all Americans must confront:

"The question is," he said, "do we perpetuate ourselves or do we extinguish ourselves? The very land we stand on, sleep on, eat on, drink from, will be torn up, land, and if we lose it, we'll be Indians without lands in the future."

The time is long past due when we, the descendants of those who came to this country over the course of the last few centuries, begin to seriously size the world we were here before us. They revered and respected nature. They realized that they could not live without nature, but only within it.

As Joseph Kinsey Howard wrote in 1948, "The Indian hates waste. He will show you no more than he must. For a generation he has watched you and your kind plundering the northern plains; he has learned that the more he sees, the more he knows—and that what the white man takes he uses briefly and wantonly casts aside.... The Indian didn’t expect any coddling. Nature did her part by making him a true man."

If for the sake of feeding an inflated national appetite for energy, we decide to destroy our land, to consume and pollute our water, to ravage our communities, to destroy the homes, the law and order, not only of our own people, but also of all people who look to us for increased production of food. As Chief Seattle said so many decades ago, "The earth does not belong to man, man belongs to the earth."

I am confident that the actions we decide jointly to take as a result of this conference will reflect a new understanding by modern man of this timeless truth, which until recently, has been ignored for so long.

Thank you.

THE 100TH BIRTHDAY FOR MRS. MALISSIA HAMMER

Mrs. Malissia Hamner celebrated a century of life on March 14, 1975. Mrs. Hamner is well-known in the community, having enjoyed a long and satisfying career as a teacher in the Cleveland Public Schools. Her late husband, William E. Hamner, died in 1937. The Hammers were blessed with a family of four sons, George, John, William, and Felton, and two grandchildren, Mamie and Arthur.

I ask my colleagues to join me in sending sincere congratulations and many happy returns to Mrs. Malissia Hamner on this wonderful occasion.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE OF SENATOR LEE METCALF TO THE MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION COMMISSION

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE
OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 14, 1975

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, from my service on the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, I have derived my pleasures, but few have equaled the satisfaction I have enjoyed in working with the distinguished Senator from Montana, Lee Metcalfe.

Senator Metcalfe’s service with the Commission is truly remarkable. He leaves the Commission with the deep gratitude and thanks of conservationists throughout the Nation.

On the occasion of Senator Metcalfe’s departure, the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission released this statement of appreciation concerning Senator Metcalfe’s contributions, which I submit for the RECORD.

The Migratory Bird Conservation Commission was established by the Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp Act of 1937. The Commission is composed of two Senators, two Congressmen, and the Secretaries of Agriculture, Interior, and Commerce. The Commission is responsible for the management and conservation of migratory birds.

A truly remarkable display of devotion to the natural resource preservation cause is Senator L. J. Metcalfe of Montana, a member of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission over the past fourteen years.

This Commission operates under authority of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act to rule on land acquisition proposals of the Secretary of the Interior, on behalf of migratory birds. The Commission is composed of two Senators, two Congressmen, and the Secretaries of Agriculture, Transportation and Interior, the latter acting as its chairman.

Except for about a year’s interruption in 1969-70, Senator Metcalfe has served continuously on the Commission from 1961 to several months ago, when he found it necessary to relinquish membership. During his service, he compiled the astounding record of never having missed a single one of 50 meetings while bestowing his counsel and wisdom in the deliberations of the Commission.

His membership spanned a crucial period in the Commission’s history. Except for his short time of absence, these years nearly coincided with an accelerated land acquisition program designed to grasp still existing opportunities to preserve fast-disappearing habitat crucial to the migratory birds’ waterfowl. During this time the Commission has decided on the purchase of 525,000 acres of land and has overseen creation of 43 new

HON. LOUIS STOKES
OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 14, 1975

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I call on my colleagues to join me in wishing the happiest of birthdays to our distinguished black community leader in Cleveland’s black community who has attained the age of 100 years.

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TRIBUTE TO LT. COMDR. PAUL WORRELL

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 14, 1975

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, on April 18, Lt. Comdr. Paul Worrell will be 33 years old. Unfortunately, Paul will not be celebrating his birthday with loved ones because, he, along with 1,325 other men, now appears on any list of prisoners of war in Southeast Asia. For this reason, I, and several of my colleagues, have cosponsored House Resolution 356, which would establish a select committee composed of 10 Members of the House to study the problem of U.S. servicemen missing in action.

I am deeply disturbed about the President's delay and inaction in excreting a greater effort to locate MIAs across the land.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to Lieutenant Commander Worrell on his birthday by inserting into the Record the following:

TRIBUTE TO LT. COMDR. PAUL WORRELL

Paul was born April 18, 1942. He lived all of his life in Philadelphia. He attended Temple University and graduated with an Associate's Degree in Technology. He was on the Dean's list.

Paul is still listed as Missing In Action along with 1,325 other men whose names did not appear on any list at the time the Peace Agreement was signed. Paul flew off the carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt. He was on a night mission over North Vietnam flying a single seater A-4 Skyhawk. On December 2, 1964, he was shot down. He was not heard from again for two years.

Paul loved life and people. Everyone liked him from age 6 to 69. Everyone was his friend. Paul started delivering a Philadelphia paper at the age of 12 and when he was 16 he started working in a supermarket and through this, he earned enough money to pay his way through college. He also bought a car, which is every boys dream—it was a junker—but he loved it—it was all his, and he had paid for it.

Paul's big thrill was to bring home little treats for the family on pay day. His biggest worry when he went into the service was, now his father would have to shovel snow and cut wood. When he got home, he would be a riding mower, but we would not hear of it. How happy he would be if he only knew that "Scorer Mower".

We have a married daughter, and three grandchildren, all in their teens. Our daughter Judy misses her brother very much. They had their battles while growing up, all children do, but when they grew older, they became very close. Please keep Paul and all our missing men in your prayers.

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HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 14, 1975

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am offering the Administration's "objectional colleague" letter announcing my intention to offer a substitute to H.R. 46, the Youth Camp Safety Act, which is scheduled for floor action on Wednesday of this week. I have today filed the text of my amendment in the nature of a substitute with the CORRECTIONAL RECORD, and it will appear in the Amendments section in the back of the House portion of today's RECORD.

At this point in the RECORD, Mr. Speaker, I include the text of the "Dear Colleague" letter, a summary of my substitute, and a comparative summary of the committee bill and my substitute. I commend these items to the careful reading of all Members of Congress.

The materials follow:

FLOOR ACTION WEDNESDAY: YOUTH CAMP SAFETY

DEAR COLLEAGUE: At the appropriate time during House consideration of the "Youth Camp Safety Act," I intend to offer a substitute aimed at meeting most, though not all, of the Administration's objections to H.R. 46. Specifically, my substitute would limit Federal involvement to the promulgation of model youth camp safety standards and a three-year grant program to encourage States to develop, implement and enforce a youth camp safety program at least as effective as the model Federal standards. A summary of my substitute is on the back of this letter; the substitute is contained in the amendments section of the Monday, April 14th CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

I have very serious reservations about the intent of the Administration's "objectional colleague" letter. I believe that this letter, a summary of my substitute, and a comparative summary of the committee bill and my substitute, will give Members of Congress a full understanding of the major differences between the Administration's substitute and my substitute. My substitute provides for a Federal Kiddie Camp Corps, a substitute to H.R. 46, the Youth Camp Safety Act. Thus the committee bill is a disincentive for States to develop their own programs, thereby insuring Federal preemption. Finally, my bill eliminates the costly and unnecessary advisory councils and authorizes the Secretary of HEW to establish a Bureau of Youth Camp Safety within HEW, rather than imposing a semi-autonomous Office of Youth Camp Safety on the Office of the Secretary. I urge you to support my substitute.

Very truly yours,

JOHN B. ANDERSON, Member of Congress.

SUMMARY OF ANDERSON YOUTH CAMP SAFETY ACT SUBSTITUTE

Section 1. Title: "Youth Camp Safety Act."

Section 2. Purpose: To safeguard and protect the well-being of young persons in youth camps by developing Federal model youth camp safety standards and by providing technical and financial assistance to States to encourage them to develop and implement their own youth camp safety programs.

Section 3. Bureau of Youth Camp Safety: The Secretary of HEW is authorized to establish within the Department a Bureau of Youth Camp Safety to assist him in administering the Act and to make other expert HEW personnel available to States in the development of their programs.

Section 4. Fromulagation of Model Youth Camp Safety Standards: Within six months after the date of enactment, the Secretary shall promulgate model youth camp safety standards after consultation with appropriate State officials and public and private organizations.

Section 5. Federal Grant Assistance to States: There are authorized to be appropriated $7.5 million in fiscal 1976, $10-million in fiscal 1977, and $15-million in fiscal 1978, to be made available under the following grant categories: State Plan Development Assistance Grants—$2.5 million in fiscal 1976; Plan Initiation and Training Grants—$4-million in fiscal 1976, and $8-million in fiscal 1977, and Early Operation and Improvement Grants—$2.5-million in fiscal 1976, $5-million in fiscal 1977, and $8-million in fiscal 1978. Of the latter two categories of grants, 70% will be used to assist States in financing the first year's operations, and 50% of the costs related to those purposes in the year in which the grant is made.

Section 6. State Youth Camp Safety Plans: For States to qualify for the latter camps, that the Committee means to include those designated as "staying at home camps," that is, those operated by the family apart from the home, and are scheduled on an organized and regular basis." The only exception to this under the bill is day care centers.

My substitute, on the other hand, would limit Federal involvement to youth camps which would be defined as "camps" and to those camps which are not organized as "day care centers."
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The program shall not be extended or renewed and that States desiring to participate shall take appropriate action within the three-year time period set for in the Act. The Secretary's annual report on January 1, 1979, shall include a separate section summarizing the three-year operation of the program, including a list of participating States operating under approved plans, and a compilation of the injury, illness and death statistics compiled for the period. The Secretary shall include in this section such conclusions and recommendations as he deems appropriate based on his findings. Notwithstanding the termination date above, the Secretary shall continue to provide technical assistance to States which request it, as may be within the capability of the Department.

Comparative Summary of Committee Youth Camp Safety Bill (H.R. 46) and the Anderson Substitute

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The Secretary shall provide consultative services upon request of any camp operator, director or staff, or during any inspection. Director may issue notice of apparent serious violation of duty or standards while on consultative or inspection visit, setting reasonable period of time for abatement. Opportunity for hearing on citation or penalty is afforded as are appeals through courts of appeals. Director's authority to issue citations and penalties only applicable in States without approved plans.

"In order to carry out duties under this Act, the Director may enter and inspect any youth camp, its records, or question employees, and may investigate facts, conditions, practices, or matters to the extent he deems necessary or appropriate." Director given authority to issue citations. Opportunity for hearing on citation or penalty is afforded as are appeals through courts of appeals. Director's authority to issue citations and penalties only applicable in States without approved plans.

Comparative Summary of Committee Youth Camp Safety Bill (H.R. 46) and the Anderson Substitute

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COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF COMMITTEE YOUTH CAMP SAFETY BILL (H.R. 49) AND THE ANDERSON SUBSTITUTE—Continued

11. Procedures to Counteract Imminent Dangers

U.S. district courts given jurisdiction, upon petition of Director, to restrain any camp conditions or practices which pose danger of death or serious physical harm before regular enforcement procedures are employed. Language not clear here as to whether Director's authority applies to all States or only to those without approved plans.

12. Variations

Director, upon application of camp owner, may approve variation in standards if alternative is as effective.

13. Advisory council on youth camp safety

The Director shall establish in HEW an Advisory Council on Youth Camp Safety to advise and consult on policy matters, particularly the promulgation of standards. Council shall consist of Director, to serve as chairman, and 15 members appointed by him, including representatives of Depts. of HEW, Ag and Labor, and 8 persons from appropriate associations representing organized camping. Director may appoint special advisory and technical experts and consultants, Members of Advisory Council, while serving on business shall receive compensation up to $100 per day.

14. Miscellaneous

Secretary may request same.

15. Definitions

"Youth camp" means any residential camp, day camp, troop camp, travel camp, trip camp, primitive or outpost camp, or Federal recreational youth camp on public or private land, and activities promoted or advertised as a youth camp regardless of programs advocated, and shall also include any site or facility primarily designed for other purposes, such as, but not limited to, any school, playground, resort, wilderness area, or Government land, which is conducted for ten or more campers under 18 years of age. Special definitions for each of the above types of camps are included.

16. Termination of date

The grant assistance program shall terminate on June 30, 1978. It is the intent of Congress that the program shall not be extended or renewed and that States wishing to participate shall do so within the three-year time period set forth in the Act.

WARREN BRYANT—BLACK STAR ON THE RISE

HON. LOUIS STOKES
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 14, 1975

Mr. Speaker, I would like to introduce my colleagues to a very talented young entertainer who has become the pride of Cleveland's black community. Warren Bryant is a rising singing star who, like many now famous black singers, began his career with his church choir. Bryant toured the Southern and Eastern States with the choir of the Lane Metropolitan C.M.E. Church of Cleveland, and continued to sing in the Lane Ensemble after his successful nightclub debut. He has since appeared as a soloist in many local nightclubs, but despite the rugged demands on a young performer breaking into show business, Warren has always found time to sing with the ensemble and to donate his considerable talents to numerous civic and social organizations in Cleveland's black community. Among his many guest appearances have been the Forest City Hospital Building Fund Benefit and the West African Relief Fund Benefit at Cleveland's East Technical High School. He has also been one of the most active young members of the 21st District Congressional Caucus.

His highly trained voice is not Mr. Bryant's only great accomplishment. He recently graduated from Cleveland State University with a degree in sociology. He was also voted one of Cleveland's best-dressed young men.

I am proud to acquaint my colleagues with this multitalented and civic-minded young Cleveland, for whom we all expect a great future in the entertainment world.

MILTON S. KRONHEIM, SR.—HUMANITARIAN, COMPASSIONATE MAN, AND NOBLE FRIEND

HON. EDWARD J. PATTERN
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 14, 1975

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, Milton S. Kronheim, Sr., of Washington, D.C., was
honored recently for his philanthropic efforts by some of his many friends, who ranged from a distinguished professional football coach, to an Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Some persons are so outstanding, it is almost impossible to find adjectives to describe them. Milton S. Kronheim, Sr. is one of those rare persons. The closest I came to finding the words that would come close to describing him was something written by Edwin Markham in his poem, "Brotherhood." In that fine poem, Markham wrote:

The crest and crowing of all good
Life's final star, is brotherhood.

Mr. Speaker, all his life, Milton S. Kronheim, Sr. has not only advocated brotherhood—he has lived it, because he believes in brotherly love. He cares about people. In fact, he loves them, not only as individuals, but as part of mankind.

At the reception recently held in Milton Kronheim's honor, there were some expressions made that came a little closer to describing that remarkable and beloved humanitarian, and that's the measure of the man.

And at the end, Associate Supreme Court Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., called Mr. Kronheim:

My noble friend, a wholly compassionate man, a truly delightful, inspiring, and stimulating companion.

Mr. Speaker, these tributes were only two of the many spoken at the reception and although they are most appropriate, the great philanthropic work done by Milton S. Kronheim, Sr. is the best tribute of all.

I remember reading something written by Edmund Gosse that also reminds me of Milton Kronheim:

"I want to live my life and find my heart in unison with all mankind."

Mr. Speaker, Milton Kronheim's heart is definitely "in unison with all mankind." I am proud and honored to call him a great and cherished friend.

The Washington Post published a story on Monday, April 14, 1975, covering the reception held in Milton Kronheim's honor, and it is inserted in the Record with the hope that those who read the Record will know about this great humanitarian:

OTHERS: KRONHEIM GOES TO BAY

(By Jacqueline Trescoott)

Milton S. Kronheim Sr. was standing in a corner of the Woodmont Country Club sheepishly absorbing all the fuss about him. One large gray-haired, bespectacled, besuited man was being honored for his philanthropic efforts, but once again everyone was talking about his athletic prowess.

You see, Milton plays handball six days a week at the Central Y, just Saturday had wound up the game and he's already looking forward to springing into tennis and baseball to begin. He's a pitcher with "a hell of a right rnm," according to a friend who watches him closely.

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Hon. Don Young

Of Alaska

In the House of Representatives
Monday, April 14, 1975

Mr. Young of Alaska, Mr. Speaker, through the discussion of legislation concerning the Interior Department's proposal to develop America's Outer Continental Shelf, the interest in the Congress has heightened and more Members are becoming aware of impact which will ineluctably fall upon the States adjacent to this development.

I am introducing a bill intended to assist both the coastal States and the coastal citizens. It will include the impact arising from OCS development; the bill addresses three areas designed to: First, Provide a fund to distribute grants to coastal States in compensation for immediate impact; Second, Provide revenue to coastal States as compensation for production impact; and Third, Provide revenue to all States for use in dealing with the nationwide energy problem on a State-by-State basis.

While a recent Supreme Court decision settled the question of coastal State ownership of the OCS, it did not relieve the Federal Government from its responsibility for impact compensation to these States resulting from OCS development.

Such impact is inevitable. Historic evidence of this fact is the impact occurring from construction of the Alaska pipeline which has been particularly felt in the Alaska cities of Fairbanks and Valdez. Conducted by the Council on Environmental Quality additionally cites the severe risks of development in the Gulf of Alaska due to unique environmental conditions.

Small communities which dot the coastline of Alaska will experience impact greater than anything they have experienced in the past. The small Alaskan has felt initial impact as several oil companies have acquired land for use as onshore sites and as research is conducted to ascertain OCS reserves.

Interior is forging ahead with its lease schedule. It, therefore, behooves the Congress to act now to protect coastal State interests and clear the way for timely development of our oil and gas reserves. If we fail to act now, these States will have no alternative but to impede development through endless litigation.

The same arguments which rationalize restrictions to coastal development of public lands under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 can be applied to the OCS development program.

Coastal States will undertake a significant burden through the contribution of services to manpower required in the program, the acceptance of onshore facilities, and bearing the risks of oil spills inherent with the program.

These risks are particularly keen in frontier areas such as Alaska. The risks may be outweighed by the need for additional energy supplies, but we can and must be prepared to contend with all forms of impact through the course of OCS development.

The legislation which I propose would insure equity in the development of our OCS resources. Coastal States would have the funds necessary to ameliorate the impact arising from such development. This bill would be a position to assist the Nation in the exploitation of this additional supply of domestic petroleum.

Recognizing that the energy situation controlling the United States does impact the citizens of all States, I have also pro-
Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I recently solicited entries for my annual high school school essay contest for senior students in the 26th Congressional District of New York. I thought it appropriate that the contest have as its theme for this year, Spirit of '76. The essays which won honorable mention in the contest were written by Frederick Probst, a senior at Nyack High School, Nyack, N.Y., and Ms. Nancy Davidson of the senior class of the Monroe-Woodbury High School in Central Valley, N.Y.

Mr. Speaker, these essays reveal feelings of deep pride and hope for the future of our Nation. Because the essays were so thoughtful and articulated the feelings of these young people so well, I would like to share them with my colleagues and ask that they be printed in full in this portion of the Record:

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE BICENTENNIAL

(By Nancy Davidson)

Within the bicentennial emphasis will be placed on celebrating the bicentennial in an "appropriate" manner. In an era of widespread poverty and widespread hunger, literally millions of dollars will be spent to honor the occasion. Thousands of citizens will devote their money, time, and effort for this celebration.

The bicentennial's festivities will not be the center of attention for everyone. Some believe it will merely be a political and social extravaganza. Others believe that it will helply attempt to bolster American confidence, by showing the world that we still have great wealth and splendor. For some people, it will be an escape from daily problems and frustrations.

I think that the bicentennial ought to be an important occasion, for a very fundamental reason. It will be a time that the entire nation can be united; for each one of us plays an integral part in the machinery of our nation. In an extremely simplistic sense, it ought to be a pep rally for ourselves as individuals; ourselves as a nation, and most importantly, it ought to be a pep rally for all of mankind. I can't think of any other country that cradles so many differing life styles, beliefs and values. Our nation is truly a melting pot.

The bicentennial also ought to be a time for reflecting on the fact that we are a young nation, America is rich in its heritage. As we glorify our heroes, we ought to remember our mistakes as well. We have made errors; we have suffered; we have learned from these experiences.

Today, our country is uncertain. We draw from our heritage for many of the answers. Like our forefathers, we, the people hold the strings of power, the strings of our future.

Spirit of '76
(by Frederick J. Probst, Jr.)

"We are the people of freedom," decreed the townpeople of Farmington, Connecticut, on May 19, 1774. This moment was to be typical of the spirit and unity shown in the United States of America for the next two hundred years.

The English colonists revealed a sort of new nationalism sometime after the Seven Years War. They themselves did not realize their potential until the act of colonial union in 1765 with the Statute of Clarendon denouncing the British tax. Before this time, individual colonies had asserted themselves in an effort to express their discontent. The Sons of Liberty in Boston in 1765 were such a group. The Virginia Resolves were an assemblage of colonial protest to the oppression of Englishmen to be transferred to immigrants, thereby making all those in the colonies able to exercise the rights of those in the mother country.

Prophecy were the words of George III while speaking to the Virginia legislature. "The empire is founded upon the consent of the governed; the essence of government is the right of the governed to alter or abolish the same, whenever a tyranny shall arise amongst us; and I declare to you, that if this government becomes oppressive, I will not be a member of it," said George III, 1774. This is what we will continue to believe in.

NATIONAL SOLIDARITY DAY

HON. LEO C. ZEFERETTI
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 14, 1975

Mr. ZEFERETTI. Mr. Speaker, for 20 centuries the Jewish people have known a persecution that poisoned the collective heritage of the entire Western World. A noted Jewish scholar has recently referred to it as "the great hatred." Antisemitism knows no boundary of time or distance. As an ever-lasting pestilence, it survives generations and afflicts people who are removed from one another in time and place.

Such an outrage is as unacceptable as it is reprehensible, and to those who have felt the excruciating pain of Jewish suffering, to those who have been deprived of their right to be Jews, the Jewish people will live; Am Yisrael Chai.

CURRENT COMMENT

HON. DEL CLAWSON
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 14, 1975

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. Mr. Speaker, it is encouraging to find that the new Governor of California is recognizing the need for heroic measures to trim the budget on the State level. While we may be in less than perfect agreement on many issues, I applaud the trend which is cited in a recent speech to a long-time friend Warren Butler. The column appeared in the March 27 Herald-American and Call Enterprise newspapers serving the cities of Norwalk, Downey, Paramount, and Bellflower, the Soviet Union, at this point in the Recession I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues in the House the commentary entitled "Brown and Money. The Pres and the Pent," below:

CURRENT COMMENT
(by Warren Butler)

BRAND AND MONEY

Some of the people who hoped that the energy field of human endeavor lead to a wild orgy of spending at Sacramento are being sadly disappointed. While these same
people jumped all over his predecessor, Ronald Reagan, who is a teacher and a budget cutter despite continuing budget increases during his administration they are being estratégico. It is interesting that when he said he was going to keep the state budget in balance he meant exactly what he said. And he is strangely not being featured on newspaper front pages and are repeated only briefly for television.

But we think that some of these statements are worth much further replication. They are much more articulate and candid than ever came from Reagan. Particularly in point were his comments about school financing.

HAS DOUBT

"Do you really think that another $100,000 would make it possible for children to read and write better?" Brown asked. "I have some doubts." Brown said that the schools should not expect an economic windfall from the state. He declared it was a "fair guess" that the schools will not get what they think they need. "In a time of economic hardship, in a time of uncertainty when men and women are out of work," declared the governor, "I think we all have to be ready to sacrifice, to be ready to re-examine our assumptions."

But what we need is just any solution to some very serious difficulties we're having in educating the young people of the state.

He said he would like to "talk about performance at the same time we talk about money." And then he said, "There may be some misapprehension that I can create money by making a speech or by somehow acquiescing to a proposal. There is not much money generated if people are thrown out of work, if people are put on welfare then we have less money for other things."

NO MAGIC SOLUTION

He said he expected "teachers, state workers, reporters, politicians, and everybody else" to understand that.

"It think it's time that people faced that and didn't look for a magic solution, or observe the face that we are in a declining economic situation." He said his responsibility as governor is to "to do the best we can with the total of any one special interest group's request."

"People are inflating. People are not facing economic reality in this state or in this country, I certainly think it will serve anyone if I kidded people into thinking there are more cookies in the jar than I actually see."

The governor declared that he is dedicated to improving the quality of education in California but "mindless pouring of money down the multiplicity of pipelines does not add up to a solution."

EASY DECISION

Rethinking his campaign pledge not to raise taxes, Brown declared that "Once you've said that, a tremendous number of decisions make themselves." Brown's remarks followed the failure of 63 tax increases during the state's last and the failure in the Senate Finance Committee of a bill opposed by Brown to give $75,000 additional to state schools each year.

To hear a politician talk this way about spending is almost more than 40 years of watching politicians compete for public favor by promising greater spending is most reassuring. The governor is not afraid to make clear his observer economics to let us in his attitude toward spending. Already he has been denounced in intemperate language by Bryan

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Stevens, president of the California Teachers Association.

But we think if Brown is consistent in following his philosophy that the way to solve a public problem is by not throwing a lot of money at it he will find that he has a tremendous amount of support from some of the talking citizens. The big question is whether he can resist the tremendous pressure for spending from the special interest groups that want more spending.

Many people will differ with the governor about his statement that there are many differing opinions of what loopholes are really and what their merits are really. But few thoughtful people can disagree that public money ought to be spent frugally, especially in these times.

IMPORTANT OF REDUCING FEDERAL SPENDING

Hon. G. V. (Sonny) Montgomery of Mississippi

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 14, 1975

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, in the April 1975 Digest of the Budget, the Secretary of the Treasury William Simon had a very thought-provoking article entitled "Big Government and Our Economic Woes." His major thesis is exactly what I have been advocating in the 8 years I have been a Member of Congress. More importantly, he points out the very state of affairs in which we will find ourselves if we do not soon gain control over Federal spending and strive for a balanced budget. I commend the following article to my colleagues:

BIG GOVERNMENT AND OUR ECONOMIC WOES

(By William E. Simon, Secretary of the Treasury)

For more than 40 years, we in the United States have turned increasingly to the Federal government to solve our problems. Yet, as the government has enlarged its domain, the cost of government has boomed. The apparent that concentrating power in Washington can be inefficient, wasteful, and ultimately unwise. This is particularly true with the forces of Big Government—however well intentioned—bear significant responsibility for creating the woes we have in the economy today.

Before we turn still further toward centralization, it is urgent that we take a hard look at ourselves:

Item: Just before the New Deal, government spending took 12 percent of our gross national product. Today it takes a third. If present trends continue, it will take 60 percent by the year 2000.

Item: It required 186 years for the federal budget to reach the $100-billion figure, a line crossed in 1962. Only nine more were needed to reach the $200-billion mark, and then only four more years to reach $300 billion. The sums are almost beyond comprehension. If $400,000 had been spent every day since Christ was born the total would still not come to $300 billion.

Item: Excluding the war years, the federal budget ran a surplus about four out of every five years until 1950. Since then, however, the books on this fiscal year, we will have had 14 deficits in the last 15 years.

Item: There has been more competition among Americans is employed by federal, state or local governments. The government has become the nation's biggest boss, with more employ-

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IMPACT ON PRODUCTION

Closely related to government-created inflationary pressures are the impediments that restrictive government policies place on production. Federal regulation of natural gas is a classic example. For more than two decades, despite repeated warnings by experts, the Federal Power Commission has kept the wellhead price of natural gas at an absurdly low level, in order to keep down prices for consumers. But this has reduced the incentive to develop new domestic supplies, and today there is much less natural gas than we need. Government regulation has, in effect, created a national shortage.

We might also benefit strikingly if greater competition were introduced in the Postal Service. For almost two centuries government has enjoyed a monopoly over-class mail, but with irritating frequency we have had to endure second-class service. By con-

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NOTES

We have previously mentioned that the government should discipline itself to achieve budgetary surpluses and stabilize prices. Instead, in our incessant desire to buy more than we can afford, we have slipped into deficit spending almost every year, good and bad. And because we were booming during much of the past decade, federal budget deficits have become a major source of economic instability.

Moreover, heavy government borrowing to cover these deficits has helped drive up interest rates and deny industry the private capital it has traditionally borrowed to expand and to employ new workers. During the coming fiscal year, government borrowing will total 40 percent of the nation's natural market, leaving only 20 for private industry.

Another inflationary element in this equation is federal and monetary policies as well as exploding food and oil prices. Inflation hit record price-time levels in 1975 and, as it did, it had a secondary effect: it tipped the economy downward toward recession. Rising prices can cause business losses drop production, leading to underemployment and a terrible slide down World War II. Similarly, as inflation drove up interest rates, housing—one of the most inelastic items of consumption—tipped the economy into a horrible slump. In short, inflation has been a major cause of the recession and remains our most fundamental, long-term problem.
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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

One: Greater federal spending. The drumbeat for still bigger spending programs can be heard regularly along the corridors of the Capitol. Because of the continuing threat of inflation, however, the budget must be treated quite differently from those of the past. Unbridled spending could set off a new round of inflation. Indeed, estimates that there would be far more severe. Thus, the President proposed a tax cut to strengthen the forces of growth. Our forefathers often took a similar measure, and not once have they worked. They may yield short-term gains, but within a matter of months they begin to create significant distortions and inefficiencies within the economy. Our 1971-74 experience with them should have taught us that, instead of eliminating inflation, wage-price controls only conceal it—eventually it returns in much more virulent form. Advocates of a planned economy argue that prices remained fairly stable under controls in World War II, but they fail to point out that when controls were phased out after the war, wholesale prices shot up nearly 30 percent in one year. If we are faced with controls again by the stream of controls, within two years we will face a cruel dilemma: whether to lift the controls and unerringly horrendous problems of inflation and unemployment or to continue with controls for good and gradually stifle the free-enterprise system. That is a choice we can avoid if we avoid the controls themselves.

The Better Way

There are other ways to attack our long-range problems and ways that will work without concentrating still more costs and uncertainty in Washington. For one, let us attack the causes of our problems and not the results.

With revenues falling off sharply and expenditures rising inexorably, large federal deficits are indispensable in the immediate future. Therefore, however the economy regains its health, we must restore much greater fiscal and monetary discipline so that we do not have deficits during years of boom.

We must overhaul the government's regulatory system. This will be extremely difficult, and the costs required by the government to maintain upward of 50,000 route miles no longer needed—excess traffic that drove the federal coffers and insured the system that raises the costs of living for all of us.

Small Profits, Small Growth

To pay for the rising costs of public programs, we have transferred mounting sums of our wealth from the most productive part of our economy, the private sector, to the least productive, the government. To put people back to work, we must not only provide public-service jobs, but, more important, we must return to economic fundamentals.

When adjusted for the effects of inflation on our per capita personal income, corporate profits have actually declined by 50 percent since 1965. It is not unfair to say that the business community is pinching pennies and living within its means. Moreover, for more than a decade, capital investments have been at the lowest level of any major industrialized country in the Free World, and the growth in productivity of American workers has been just over half as large as in France and Germany, and less than one-third as large as in Japan.

It is imperative that we make better provisions for the future. We must begin to shift the long-run balance of domestic priorities away from consumption and government spending and toward investment and increased productivity. History will ultimately judge us not just on our immediate success in ending the recession, but on our ability to deal with the more fundamental problems of inflation, unemployment and inefficiency. If we fail to address these challenges, we will fail to attain the rising standard of living that should be our goal.

Some might say the answer to the current economic crisis lies in more governmental controls. For example, it has been argued at what point the national economy is done to our economy, I believe it is time to say "No." Two approaches in particular are objectionable:

1. See "Highway Robbery—Via the ICC," The Reader's Digest, January '75.

2. AMERICAN MILITARY DISENGAGEMENT IN INDONESIA

HON. DOMINICK V. DANIELS OF NEW JERSEY IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS. Mr. Speaker, two thoughtful articles have appeared in the New York Times last week concerning American military disengagement in Indochina, which I hope will be read and understood by all those who are trying to bludgeon the American collective conscience with charges that we are guilty of abandoning innocent people and that the suffering and bloodshed in South Vietnam is somehow our fault.

I reject these charges summarily. They insult the intelligence and denigrate the compassion of the American people. This Nation has expended billions of dollars in this futile conflict. Over 50,000 young Americans have borne the burden and honor of defending this country in a battle that has cost millions of dollars.

On the contrary, I believe it represents the culmination of a protracted and often painful maturation process—a growth in the understanding of the American people that the United States cannot impose its political values on another culture through the establishment and support of an inherently corrupt regime that propitiously opposes communism. Our responsibility as a world leader does not mean refashioning the entire world in our own image. This is a perception that wisely implies that our values and philosophies are superior to those of everyone else.

The American people have slowly but surely come to the understanding that massive military aid cannot solve the problems of a foreign government that has failed to inspire the confidence and support of its own people.

Our national coffers are not limitless; indeed, we find ourselves pinching pennies and stretching dollars to meet compelling needs here at home. U.S. foreign aid programs are not the fault of any nation or military should be expended very judiciously, and such expenditures should be reviewed regularly to determine their effectiveness. The American people are entitled to the assurance that this money is being wisely spent. The people we are trying to help with this aid are entitled to the same assurances.

The American government—viewed within the parameters of goal achievement, has been a resounding failure. We have failed repeatedly to assess the implications of the interlace of American technology, hardware, and values on a foreign culture.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

This assessment must be an integral part of our foreign policy formation process. We must examine needs very carefully to determine how we can get the best returns both politically and economically.

The recent policy shift in the World Bank is a case in point. That institution will now be making far fewer loans to small farmers in the underdeveloped world, instead of pouring massive amounts of money into the establishment of large agribusiness operations that work well in this country but whose lives are endangered through close analysis of Gen. William C. Westmoreland in 1968, that another 200,000 American troops and $10 billion in aid would double the size of the American military there, that twice that number had been unable to accomplish. Such requests for help are seconded by the fact that American forces are outmatched, that the Vietnamese were able to hold their own against overwhelming American forces.

History cannot be undone; but errors committed in the past need not jeopardize a nation’s future—provided its political leaders have the wisdom to recognize and the strength to admit those errors. No purpose is served by trying to label the past as a set of labels on new and greatly different situations.

It is not the mark of isolationism for the United States to resist an attempt by its rivals to take over South Vietnam. It is the mark of isolationism for the United States to refuse to support the efforts of its allies to prevent the Russian expansion westward, and to refuse to support the efforts of its allies to prevent the Chinese expansion eastward. It is the mark of isolationism for the United States to refuse to support the efforts of its allies to prevent the Soviet Union from establishing a base in Afghanistan, and to prevent the Chinese from establishing a base in the Middle East. It is the mark of isolationism for the United States to refuse to support the efforts of its allies to prevent the Chinese from establishing a base in the Middle East, and to prevent the Russian expansion westward.

The American people have come to the realization that the Vietnam war has been a bad investment.

There is a new realism in the American people's thinking, a recognition that we can no longer afford to spend our resources on a war that we cannot win. There is a recognition that we must spend our resources on a war that we can win, a war that we can afford, a war that we can win.

There is a new realism in the American people's thinking, a recognition that we can no longer afford to spend our resources on a war that we cannot win. There is a recognition that we must spend our resources on a war that we can win, a war that we can afford, a war that we can win.

The Army Chief of Staff says that only another $20 billion, if spent quickly enough, could have saved us from a disastrous enemy attack. General Weyand’s request, reported yesterday, recalls the last-ditch con-...
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PRO AMERICA RESOLUTIONS—PART III

HON. JOHN H. ROUSSELOT
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 14, 1975

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, as you will recall, last week on Wednesday, April 9, and Thursday, April 10, I placed in the Record copies of the first 11 resolutions adopted by the National Association of Pro America in April 1974. I am today bringing to the attention of the Members of this House the remaining resolutions 12 through 20. The Pro America Women are to be commended for their dedication to the principles of our Constitution, and their efforts to preserve our Republic are recognized and applauded by all of us in Congress who share their same concerns.

The full text of resolutions 12 through 20 follows:

OPPOSITION TO ABORTION ON DEMAND

Whereas in recent Supreme Court decisions on abortion the Supreme Court violated the separation of powers doctrine by deliberately drafting model legislation, and usurped powers reserved to the states by the Tenth Amendment; and

Whereas the court majority used the 14th Amendment as the basis for their decision that a woman’s right to “privacy and freedom,” justified abortion within the first three months of pregnancy, with conditional rights for the next three months; and

Whereas the court said that abortion is a “medically protected” right, and thus protection is given to women whose right to life is protected by the 5th and 14th Amendments; and

Whereas two of Webster’s standard dictionaries define “child” as “human being unborn or recently born, fetus, infant, baby, persons unborn or recently born” (emphasis added); and

Whereas although the court was unable to “resolve the difficult question” as to when human life begins, Webster’s New World Dictionary of American English by Dr. Henry E. Garrett, former head of the psychology department at Columbia University, and one of America’s leading authorities on language and life, “when the egg of the female parent has been fertilized by the sperm of the male parent the life of the new individual being” and “where if the fetus has life (as is admitted by the medical term ‘fetal death’) and the fetus is not a child, then another is human, it has an unalienable right to life, and to cause the death of a human fetus is murder.”

Whereas it is axiomatic that one person’s freedom ends where it infringes on another’s, so does a woman’s “freedom and privacy” (whether defined by Webster, Webster, Webster, or Webster).

Whereas the court’s decision in the Roe v. Wade cases affected the lives of millions and deprived millions of children of the freedom to live.

Whereas it is therefore appropriate to reaffirm and restress the fundamental principles of our Constitution; and

Whereas the power of the Federal Reserve with respect to any other segment of the Federal Reserve System should be transferred to the Federal Reserve Board. And it is hereby recommended that:

opposition to the Federal Reserve total control

Whereas “Congress shall have power . . . to coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, . . . establish Post Offices and Post Roads;” therefore the Federal Reserve Act of 1913 in usurping this authority is clearly unconstitutional; and

Whereas if the concepts expressed by Meyer Anschel Rothschild who reputedly declared “Give me control over a nation’s economy, and I care not who makes its laws” are valid, it seems apparent that constitutional protections and individual freedom of United States citizens are gravely endangered, to the benefit of the international banking world monop­oly; and

Whereas contrary to public opinion, the Federal Reserve Banking system is, for all practical purposes, not an agency of the government, but a privately owned organization for profit; and

Whereas the Federal Reserve Board has proposed legislation that would give its power to set reserves for some 5,000 nonmember banks as well as some Savings and Loan Associations; and

Whereas under federal law, nationally chartered banks must be members of the Federal Reserve System, while state chartered banks have the option of coming under the Federal Reserve Board’s jurisdiction or subjecting themselves to state regulation only; and

Whereas state bank reserves often can be held in the form of interest-bearing securities or deposits in other banks, but the Federal Reserve Board pays no interest; and

Whereas since 1960, seven hundred and five banks have left the Federal Reserve system while seventeen hundred others receiving new State charters have chosen not to join the Federal Reserve System; and

Whereas the reserve requirements are the lever by which the Federal Reserve controls the worth of the money supply and thus the growth, control and management of this country’s economy; and

Whereas the Federal Reserve System which unlawfully regulate currency and credit, and, to a startling degree can cause inflation or deflation. And it is hereby recommended that:

opposition to the Federal Reserve total control
April 14, 1975

Be it resolved That the National Association of Pro America urge Congress to require an immediate public audit and investigation of the Federal Reserve; oppose any delegation of constitutional authority over the United States monetary system; and be it further resolved That the National Association of Pro America strongly oppose any legislation which would (1) foster Federal Reserve Board's authority to dictate medical care as approved by a Professional Standards Review Organization and the Secretary of the Department of Health Education and Welfare; (2) allow federal grants to private citizens by private doctors; and (3) destroy the dual banking system.

Documentation:


Wall Street Journal—Nov. 2, 1973 "Speaking of Business" by Lindley H. Clark, Jr. REPEAL PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS REVIEW ORGANIZATIONS

Whereas in 1972 Congress created the Professional Standards Review Organization (PSRO) as an amendment to the Social Security Act.

Whereas PSRO introduces and requires a new and foreign philosophy of medical care in this country, namely securing a service forth the "care, diagnosis and treatment" for private citizens by private doctors shall comply with government-dictated concepts of medical care as approved by a Professional Standards Review Organization and the Secretary of the Department of Health Education and Welfare; and PSRO guidelines not only create a vast new bureaucracy, but impose the obligation on doctors to meet government-approved standards of care. In turn, these standards will be implemented through the use of computers which will result in standardization and mediocrity in medical practices at an incalculable cost to the taxpayers; and

Whereas PSRO is the result of ill conceived legislation that has been the result of an effort by Congress over opposition from practically all sectors of the organized medical profession and of the hospital associations, and can only result in the rationing of medical care for Social Security beneficiaries; now, therefore, be it resolved That the National Association of Pro America vigorously oppose any government intervention in the practice of medicine or intrusion into the confidentiality of the doctor-patient relationship, and call for immediate repeal of the Professional Standards Review Organization Amendment to the Social Security Act.

Documentation:
"PSRO."


RETAIN CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY

Whereas Article II, Section 1 of the Constitution of the United States says "No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption thereof shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States"; now, therefore, whereas in 1965 Congress made a radical change in United States immigration policy, enacting the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act containing the National Origins Quota system of numerical and ethnic restrictions on aliens, resulting thereby in a flood of immigrants from such utterly different cultural, religious, governmental and legal backgrounds that it threatens the destruction of this country's traditional culture, freedoms and form of government; and

Whereas the myth of "overpopulation" is being used to control American immigrants into limiting families yet it has been stated that four out of every five new Americans are aliens, who also drastically affect the unemployment situation, many accept welfare checks, and some pay no taxes; and whereas most countries of the world base their immigration policy on their own best interests, while the United States pursues a policy based on sentimentality and pity to the point of its own destruction; now, therefore, be it resolved That the National Association of Pro America proclaim that there is a population explosion of immigrants, not native born Americans, urge Congress to repeal the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, and reaffirm all previous resolutions on immigration.

Documentation:
"While America Sleeps, Foundations Crumble" by Mary Barclay Erb Mounting a "Mugging of Illegal Immigrants" by Nathan M. Adams, reprinted in Reader's Digest, December 1973.

REPEALMENT 1974

The National Association of Pro America reaffirms the following:

Genocide Convention

All past resolutions opposing the Genocide Convention and urges continued opposition to it.

Inflationary policies of Federal Government


American Civil Liberties Union

Resolution No. 11, 1973, Disapproval of the American Civil Liberties Union, and urges congressional investigation.

Mondale-Carter

Resolution No. XII, 1972, National Defense, alerting Congress and the President to inherent dangers unless military strength in every area is upgraded.

National voter registration

Resolution No. XIV, 1972, Oppose National Voter Registration, and urge continued opposition.

Equal rights amendment

Resolution No. X, 1973, Dangers of the Equal Rights Amendment, and urges continued opposition to this amendment and continued efforts to rescind it were ratified.

OSHA

Resolution No. V, 1973, calling for repeal of OSHA.

Federal Food and Drug Administration

Resolution No. XIII, 1973, calling for rescission of FDA controls regulating sale of vitamins, minerals, health foods, and urges support for legislation protecting the right of the consumer to buy the potency and combination of vitamins and minerals desired.

PPBS

Resolution No. XVI, 1972, Oppose Planning, Programming, Budgeting System for Public Education, and urges continued opposition to the financing of any goal-setting process.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Whereas, legislation, to overcome this permissive pattern of voting discrimination and abuse against Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, and other Spanish origin Americans, has been jointly introduced by Congressmen Herman Badillo, Edward Roybal and Ms. Barbara Jordan (H.R. 5552) in the House of Representatives.

Let it then be resolved, that the National Congress of Hispanic American Citizens (El Congreso) a national nonpartisan citizen's lobby for and of the Spanish-speaking, hereby endorses and fully supports the extension and expansion of the Voting Rights Act to include coverage to Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, and other Spanish origin Americans as proposed in H.R. 5552 introduced by Congressmen Herman Badillo, Edward Roybal and Ms. Barbara Jordan.

Let it be further resolved, that the 95 participating national, state, and local Spanish-speaking organizations, have equally endorsed and are fully supportive of H.R. 5552.

Telegram

SAGINAW, MICH. April 14

Tri-city SER Board of Directors and the G.I. Forum of Saginaw support expanded coverage of the Voting Rights Act to include the Spanish-speaking community. We urge all members of Congress to support the Voting Rights Act as proposed in H.R. 5552 introduced by Congressmen Badillo and Roybal.

JOAQUIN DIAZ

NATIONAL AND STATE PRESIDENT OF THE MEXICAN AMERICAN EDUCATORS, INC.

Crosses, Tex.

This is to assure you of my full support of H.R. 5552 as introduced by Congressmen Badillo, Roybal and Jordan. The Voting Rights Act needs to be expanded in the Southwest and throughout the country. We strongly urge the passage of the bill.

MARGARET CUEZ

HOUSTON, TEX.

This is to assure you of my full support for the passage of the bill introduced by Congressmen Badillo, Roybal and Jordan (H.R. 5552) Voting Rights expansion bill. It is imperative that the Spanish-speaking persons residing in predominately Spanish-speaking populated states such as California, Texas and the South be accorded this long overdue right to vote. Our organization urges that this vital piece of legislation be enacted upon immediately to benefit all the Spanish-speaking persons in this country.

MARCOS CRUZ

AUSTIN, TEX.

This is to inform you of my full support of H.R. 5552 as introduced by Congressmen Badillo, Roybal and Jordan, a measure that will expand the coverage of the VRA in the Southwest and throughout the entire country.

MARCOS CRUZ

LULAC

We strongly urge the expansion of the coverage of the Voting Rights Act to include the Southwest and other Spanish origin groups as stated in H.R. 5552. We recommend highly not to enter any compromise that will weaken the effect to this important legislation.

E. J. MORENO

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF LA RAZA

We urge the full support for the expanded coverage of the Voting Rights Act to include the Spanish-speaking community. We urge you to convey our support to Ed Roybal and other sponsors, on the new Voting Rights Act.

MANUEL BANDA, J.R.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

and Jordan. The Voting Rights Act needs to be extended in the Southwest and throughout the country.

Mickey Leland,
State Representative.

CONGRESSMAN STUDDS' FINANCIAL STATEMENT

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 14, 1975

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to insert in the Record a copy of my 1974 financial statement:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONGRESSMAN GERRY E. STUDDS' 1974</th>
<th>FINANCIAL STATEMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PART I—INCOME 1974</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Salary</strong></td>
<td>$42,500.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honorarium: National Education Association (money given to Constituent Services Committee),</td>
<td>$500.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends:</td>
<td>See Part II for detailed explanation, $1,152.31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest:</td>
<td>See Part III for detailed explanation, $213.12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Income,</td>
<td>$44,365.43.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXPENSES 1974**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expense Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actual Office Expenses: (travel, stationery, district offices,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telephones, printing, etc.),</td>
<td>$21,355.68.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Allowances for Officials:</td>
<td>$21,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from Investments</td>
<td>$3,623.40.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference: That is, official expenses paid from my pocket,</td>
<td>$9,776.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PART II—DIVIDEND INCOME 1974**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Security</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burlington Industries</td>
<td>$1,056.00.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulf Oil</td>
<td>$2,439.33.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trans Union Corp.</td>
<td>$1,758.00.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln National Corp.</td>
<td>$750.00.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Dividends</td>
<td>$3,152.31.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PART III—INTEREST INCOME 1974**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Security</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lowell's Theater 6 1/2 debenture</td>
<td>$3,100.00.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Interest</td>
<td>$2,121.12.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PART IV—ASSETS**

1. | Beatrice Studds Irrevocable Trust: My brother, Colin A. Studds, my sister, Mrs. Howard Babcock, and I have placed the following securities—owned jointly by the three of us—in an irrevocable trust for our mother, Beatrice Studds, with my brother as trustee. All income from these securities goes to our mother for as long as she shall live. My brother, my sister, and I each own one-third of the securities—and they will revert to us upon the dissolution of the trust at our mother's death. The following represents my one-third interest in the trust. |

**GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS**

HON. WILLIAM S. BROOKFIELD
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 14, 1975

Mr. BROOKFIELD. Mr. Speaker, while thousands remain jobless in Michigan and across the country because of the slump in the auto industry, the bureaucrats at the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration continue to come up with ill-conceived proposals that threaten to aggravate conditions in the future.
The latest in a seemingly endless line of excessive Government regulations is a proposed $30 increase in bumper standards for 1977 model cars that will push the cost up nearly $30 a vehicle with no proven benefit. At a time when negative buyer reaction to 1976 price increases, much of which can be attributed to Government regulations, has seriously hurt the industry and the overall economy, it is hard to see how NFSTA would propose further another costly regulation without even giving it thorough consideration. It is this kind of fuzzy thinking that is partly to blame for the current economic situation.

Inadequate research by NHSTA has left virtually unanswered the question "What benefits does this new standard offer?" In fact, the only proven effect this proposal would have is to substantially increase the price of a new car.

A year and a half earlier this year to lower bumper standards from the current 5 to 21/2 inches per hour, this latest proposal makes no sense at all. In a matter of months NHSTA has backed off a policy of reducing these standards and announced a policy of increasing them, with no rational explanation of the change of mind. This indecisive policy alone points out the need for NHSTA to withdraw its latest proposal and go back to the drawing board.

It is unfortunate that NHSTA did not stick with its original plan for reducing these bumper standards. Such a move would have made good sense for our country's economy and our efforts to conserve fuel, by reducing the weight of a new car by 100 pounds and the cost by $107.

The new proposal is disastrous economic and energy policy. Increased vehicle weight will make fuel economy that much harder to achieve, and increased costs will unnecessarily drive up the price of a new car at a time when the economy can ill afford such artificial increases.

Mr. Speaker, I am not opposed to adequate bumper standards for our Nation's automobiles. But we should be realistic. In this area, boosting new car prices by imposing a Government standard that will produce minimal benefits at best, is not my idea of being realistic.

It seems to me that the current bumper standards are more than adequate. Even some officials at NHSTA must believe this, in view of the earlier proposal to reduce standards. If NHSTA policymakers are truly concerned with what is best for the country, they will stick with these current standards and back off their latest hastily proposed plan.

COMMEMORATING THE 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE KATYN FOREST MASSACRE

HON. RAY J. MADDEN OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 14, 1975
Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I commend and highly endorse the Chicago division of the Polish American Congress Katyn Memorial Fund Committee on its proposal for increased bumper standards of the Katyn Forest Massacre—one of the greatest international crimes in world history. Your organization again reminds the world of the ruthlessness of the Soviet Communist criminal mind in exterminating all living opposition who might fight Communist aggression in its mad race to enslave the nations of the world.

On September 18, 1951, the U.S. Congress adopted a House resolution that I and several other Members of Congress had introduced to request committees to conduct a full and complete investigation of the victims of the Katyn massacre. This was approximately 3 years after the Katyn massacre. The Katyn massacre was, no doubt, one of the most barbarous international crimes in world history, and it is disastrous to the Nation's automobiles. But we should be adequate. Even some of our leaders must believe this, in view of the earlier proposal to reduce standards.

Our congressional committee held hearings not only in the United States but also in England and Europe. During the progress of these hearings, over 250 witnesses testified. This number included government officials, military leaders, physicians, international lawyers, and persons from various nations, including Russia, who had direct first-hand information on this international crime. Special invitations were sent to Stalin and other leaders of the Soviet Republic to appear at our hearings in London or Frankfurt, Germany. The Soviet leaders ignored and failed to respond to our invitations to testify and clear up the misinformation concerning the Katyn murders. During our hearings in Europe, the Soviet leaders through radio, television, Pravda, and other propaganda sources, continued a barrage of lies and false charges against the work of our congressional group of European newspaper experts stated at the time of our Frankfurt, Germany, hearings that the Katyn Congressional Committee was under the influence of the Soviet propaganda machine on the defensive. They had no answer to the testimony and the factual revelation of the evidence that the Soviet Communists were guilty of the Katyn Forest massacres.

Our committee publicly announced the inability of the terrorist Communists to put the spotlight away from the barbarous mass murders and pogroms committed by the Hitler Nazis during and before the period of World War II. Our committee found that the Communist atrocities were committed on other captive nations such as Lithuania, Hungary, Romania, the Balkan States, and Korea, all hard to believe. The Soviet Union has not changed in violence or barbarity whether it is South East Asia or any locality on the globe where Communist aggression exists.

There is no doubt, in my mind, that the worldwide publicity given the testimony secured by our committee concerning the methods, strategy, and barbarity of the Communist tyrants alarmed millions of people of all nations as to the true facts of Communist enslavement. Our testimony, exhibits, statements and revelations to the world contributed greatly to building up resistance by many nations and races against Communist aggression.

Since the Congressional Katyn Committee filed its final report in December 1952, hundreds of thousands of copies of this factual verdict and our official report of facts and criminal acts have been requested by all non-Communist nations on the face of the globe. Thousands of organizations and individuals all over the world have written to Congress and my office for the facts on the Katyn massacre. Hardly a
If the present opposition to Communist aggression continues by the free nations, the rulers of today's Soviet Russia will be overthrown and that will end the Communist myth of world domination.

Communist China's economy has always been a failure and millions of its population are existing in harsher conditions at the present time. The free nations have the ability, the education, the defense machinery, and the assets to curtail the further spread of the Communist menace and we must continue our fight.

History has revealed over the centuries that dictators cannot stay in power long when they must rely on their people by the sword, gun, slave-labor camps, and mass murders. The Communist dictators will meet the same end as Hitler, Mussolini, and Tojo, and their predecessors since time began.

Our Government was negligent in overlooking the great potential possibilities in concentrating on educating the people of the world on the true facts of communism. I do not advocate in any way, curtailing the expansion and increasing of our military power so that we can cope with the Communists. A true Communist is a sworn enemy of America and freedom and everything that America stands for and we might as well face it. A true Communist believes that every nation and every person on Earth must be brought under the Communist dictatorship and that he has the duty to bring it about. This can be exemplified by the words of Lenin when he said:

"We are living not merely in one state but in a system of states and existence of the Soviet Republic by side with the imperialist states for a long time is unthinkable. One or the other must triumph in the end."

Education and presentation of facts on Communist enslavement to the world's uniformed are the greatest weapons democracy possesses to accomplish the destruction of the Communist menace.

BROADCASTING THE HOUSE

HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 14, 1975

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday afternoon of this week the Rules Committee, of which I am a member, will begin hearings on House Resolution 269 as introduced by the chairman of the Joint Committee on Congressional Operations, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Brooks). This resolution would direct the House Commission on Information and Facilities to provide for radio and television coverage of proceedings in the House Chamber. Following a 6-month trial run of the system, the audio and video coverage would be made available to public and commercial broadcast stations. This resolution is cosponsored by 104 House Members.

Mr. Speaker, on January 29, 1975, I introduced House Resolution 110, which now has 60 cosponsors, directing the Speaker to take immediate action to implement a plan for audio and video broadcasting of floor sessions and making these broadcasts available to broadcast stations after a 6-month trial run. The resolution introduced by Chairman Brooks is much more detailed than mine, being based on the recommendations of his Joint Committee after extensive hearings in the last Congress. I therefore intend to support the Brooks resolution in the Rules Committee and on the floor. I wish to take this opportunity to commend Chairman Brooks and his committee for the thorough work they have done on this matter, and also to commend our Rules Committee Chairman, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. MADDEN) on convening hearings on this important subject. At this point in the Record I include a list of the cosponsors of my resolution and the testimony I presented to the Joint Committee in February of last year.

CO-Sponsors of House Broadcast Resolution

James Abdnor (R-S. Dak.).
Bella S. Abzug (D-N.Y.).
Mark Andrews (R-N. Dak.).
Edward G. Bieger (R-N. Y.).
William S. Broomfield (R-Mich.).
Alphonso Bell (R-Calif.).
Edward G. Biester (R-Pa.).
Clarence J. Brown (R-Ohio).
James T. Brookes (R-Md.).
Clair W. Burgener (R-Calif.).
James C. Cleveland (R-Ho.).
Silvio Conte (R-Mass.).
Lawrence E. Craig (R-Utah).
Thomas J. Downey (D-N.Y.).
Pierre du Pont (R-Del.).
Robert W. Edgar (D-Pa.).
David F. Emery (R-Me.).
John N. Erikenborn (R-Minn.).
Edwin D. Esch (R-Mich.).
Millicent Fenwick (R-N.J.).
Paul Findley (R-Ill.).
Bill Fresnel (R-Minn.).
Louis Frey, Jr. (R-Fla.).
Sam Gibbons (D-Fla.).
Benjamin A. Gilman (R-N.Y.).
William F. Goodling (D-Pa.).
Gilbert Guda (R-Mont.).
Tennysen Guyer (R-Ohio).
Tom Hagedorn (R-Minn.).
James F. Hastings (R-Ind.).
Frank Horton (R-N.Y.).
Henry J. Hyde (R-Ill.).
James M. Jeffords (R-Vt.).
James F. Johnson (R-Colo.).
Jack F. Kemp (R-N.Y.).
Robert J. Lagomarsino (R-Calif.).
Manuel Lujan, Jr. (R-N. Mex.).
Robert McClory (R-Ill.).
Stewart B. McKinney (R-Conn.).
Andrew Maguire (D-N.J.).
Donald J. Mitchell (R-N.Y.).
Carlos J. Moorehead (R-Calif.).
George M. O'Brien (R-N.Y.).
Peter A. Peyser (R-N.Y.).
Joe Pittschalk (R-Wash.).
John J. Rhodes (R-Calif.).
Ronald A. Sarasin (R-Conn.).
Patricia Schroeder (D-Colo.).
Marsh G. Reizitis (R-N.Y.).
Garnet E. Shriver (R-Kans.).
Stephen J. Solarz (D-N.Y.).
J. William Stanton (R-Ohio).
Fortney H. Stark (D-Calif.).
Alan Steelman (R-Tex.).
William S. Sivinski (R-N.J.).
Charles Thone (R-Nebr.).
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

April 14, 1975

War spokesmen for mass communications have come to the broadcast media to find new ways of addressing the American people. It has been suggested that the media is not the message and that more often than not these consist either of personal invective or of highly imprecise generalities. The discussion on February 12 revealed that only 21% of the American people believe that the mass media in their communications media, and other supporting services, to the American people. It is my observation that the American people have not, as intended by the Constitution, taken an introspective view of the role played by the media in reinforcing and legitimizing presidential powers. It has been suggested that the media have failed to fulfill the role of the media in the present imbalance—of crediting the messenger for the imbalance, as it were. It is my observation that the American people cannot name one right to coequal coverage of the government from its more important tasks and to hurl the public with charges it is not equipped to make. It opens the way for the demagogue who is prepared to oversimplify the grave issues of our time and to regard publicity as an end rather than a means in the drive for power. It is my belief that the American people have not, as intended by the Constitution, taken an introspective view of the role played by the media in reinforcing and legitimizing presidential powers. It has been suggested that the media have failed to fulfill the role of the media in the present imbalance—of crediting the messenger for the imbalance, as it were. It is my observation that the American people cannot name one right to coequal coverage of the government from its more important tasks and to hurl the public with charges it is not equipped to make. It opens the way for the demagogue who is prepared to oversimplify the grave issues of our time and to regard publicity as an end rather than a means in the drive for power. It is my belief that the American people have not, as intended by the Constitution, taken an introspective view of the role played by the media in reinforcing and legitimizing presidential powers. It has been suggested that the media have failed to fulfill the role of the media in the present imbalance—of crediting the messenger for the imbalance, as it were. It is my observation that the American people cannot name one right to coequal coverage of the government from its more important tasks and to hurl the public with charges it is not equipped to make. It opens the way for the demagogue who is prepared to oversimplify the grave issues of our time and to regard publicity as an end rather than a means in the drive for power. It is my belief that the American people have not, as intended by the Constitution, taken an introspective view of the role played by the media in reinforcing and legitimizing presidential powers. It has been suggested that the media have failed to fulfill the role of the media in the present imbalance—of crediting the messenger for the imbalance, as it were. It is my observation that the American people cannot name one right to coequal coverage of the government from its more important tasks and to hurl the public with charges it is not equipped to make. It opens the way for the demagogue who is prepared to oversimplify the grave issues of our time and to regard publicity as an end rather than a means in the drive for power. It is my belief that the American people have not, as intended by the Constitution, taken an introspective view of the role played by the media in reinforcing and legitimizing presidential powers. It has been suggested that the media have failed to fulfill the role of the media in the present imbalance—of crediting the messenger for the imbalance, as it were. It is my observation that the American people cannot name one right to coequal coverage of the government from its more important tasks and to hurl the public with charges it is not equipped to make. It opens the way for the demagogue who is prepared to oversimplify the grave issues of our time and to regard publicity as an end rather than a means in the drive for power.
I further think it would be a grave mistake on our part to legislate a "media mandate," either in the guise of "freedom of speech" or "harassment" by the polls. I see no need to emulate the massive punitive relations against free expression. If anything we should be trimming some of that bureaucratic fat and insuring that neither branch becomes overly engaged in the "news management" business.

While the proposals contained in your statements seem to me that whoever is in the opposition role can be just as important as the one in the executive. With the right combination and visible minority opposition party is a vital link in a strong institutional role for the Congress. Indeed, I would hope that arrangements between the "loyal opposition" and the media can be negotiated on a voluntary basis so that a constructive and visible minority opposition party is a vital link in a strong institutional role for the Congress.

Furthermore, I would hope the proposals contained in your statement would interpret this to mean that, he whom the Flatbush triangle of the electronic media to afford a constructive role to the Congress and preserve us from mere position. I think this is a most salutary development, and I hope it will be continued and grow. I can only add that I am sorry the "loyal opposition" under previous administrations was not so feared. Similar opportunities are not to be found in the American system, but I think that opposition role can be just as important when the two branches are controlled by the same parties. If Congress as an institution is only as strong as its weakest link, then it seems to me that whatever the one or the other is the primary source of news and explanation and opinion.

Mr. Speaker, as you know the Cleveland Indians are privileged to have Frank Robinson as their new player-manager. He is the first black manager in major league baseball. Cleveland has always been a great sports town, and I am proud to say, a town where many of the great sports heroes have been blacks. But right beside Jimmy Brown, Harrison Dillard, Larry Doby, Jesse Owen, and other native son greats, Clevelanders have a special place in their hearts for Hank Aaron. The Special Community Tribute to Hank Aaron will be one way the people of our town can express their admiration for this fine gentleman, and we hope to have many more occasions to welcome him to Cleveland.

HANK AARON TO BE HONORED IN CLEVELAND

HON. LOUIS STOKES OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 14, 1975

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, on the 19th of April, 1975, the Cleveland Indians Baseball Club and the Prince Hall Masons of Cleveland will present a special tribute to the unchallenged "King of the Home Run," Hank Aaron. My colleagues will appreciate the choice of this legendary sports figure as Cleveland's guest of honor on that occasion. Last summer's world famous capabilities on the baseball diamond, to Hank Aaron will be one way the people of the House Chamber. Henry Aaron was the first active pro athlete to win that honor.

Hank Aaron has won many well-deserved tributes since his first game in Eau Claire in the Northern League in 1952. Since those humble beginnings he has compiled a lifetime total of 724 home runs, and, in addition to breaking Babe Ruth's 39-year-old home run record, Hank Aaron has 19 other major league marks to his credit. Hank Aaron is one of the century's greatest athletes, and an inspiration to us all.

My colleagues are familiar with Hank Aaron's extraordinary skills and accomplishments on the baseball diamond, but let me also point out that in addition to being the Nation's No. 1 athlete, Hank Aaron has also set an example as a caring, giving human being. Part of the proceeds from Cleveland's Community Tribute to Hank Aaron will go to the Hank Aaron Scholarship Fund, which includes a college scholarship and another that helps keep high school students in the classroom. His work for retarded children is well known.

In 1972 he sponsored the Hank Aaron Bowling Tournament which raised over $25,000 for sickle cell anemia research. Hank Aaron has been a national sports chairman for the Easter Seal Fund, and is the president of No Greater Love, an organization which helps the children of Americans missing in action in Southeast Asia. His humanitarian efforts show that here is not only a great competitor and sportsman in the American tradition, but one who has kept loving his fellow man despite all the hard obstacles on the road to success.

Mr. Speaker, as you know the Cleveland Indians are privileged to have Frank Robinson as their new player-manager. He is the first black manager in major league baseball. Cleveland has always been a great sports town, and I am proud to say, a town where many of the great sports heroes have been blacks. But right beside Jimmy Brown, Harrison Dillard, Larry Doby, Jesse Owen, and other native son greats, Clevelanders have a special place in their hearts for Hank Aaron. The Special Community Tribute to Hank Aaron will be one way the people of our town can express their admiration for this fine gentleman, and we hope to have many more occasions to welcome him to Cleveland.

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:

Eternal Father, in these hallowed moments dedicated to acknowledging Thy sovereignty, preserve us from mere postures of piety, from superficial symbols of reverence, and from praying with our lips only and not from our hearts and minds. As at creation Thou didst make man a living soul, destined for prayer, make us who are Thy creatures, who possess power, and Thy grace. Make our hearts homes of love and purity and honesty, that we may be acceptable servants of the Nation and worthy instruments for fashioning a world more nearly akin to Thy kingdom. In times of tension and stress keep us calm in mind, warm in heart, and sound in judgment. In dark days as in bright days help us to say, "The Lord is my light and my salvation; the Lord is the strength of my life, of whom shall I be afraid?" Amen.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will now announce the appointment of Senator from the Senate pro tempore (Mr. Eastland).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

The President pro tempore.

The U.S. Senate, Senate pro tempore.

To: The Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate on official duties, I, Senator Reuss, a Senator from the State of Florida, do hereby commission Hank Aaron as President pro tempore for the present 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 Monday, April 14, 1975, be dispensed with.

The Acting President pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will now announce the appointment of Senator from the Senate pro tempore (Mr. Eastland).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

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