

Postal Service from closing any post office which serves a rural area or small town unless: (1) a majority of the persons regularly served by such post office approve the closing; (2) it establishes a rural station or branch which provides the same postal services as the post office and does not result in any change on the address of persons served by such post office; or (3) it establishes a rural route to serve the area. Allows the Postal Service to establish a rural route as a substitute for an existing post office upon making specified determinations.

H.R. 13978. May 24, 1976. Banking, Currency and Housing. Amends the Home Owners' Loan Act to authorize the Federal Home Loan Bank Board to provide for the organization, operation, and regulation of associations which may be known as Federal Savings and Loan Associations or Federal Savings Banks. Allows for the chartering of such associations and permits them to offer checking accounts.

Amends the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to provide for the conversion of State-chartered mutual savings banks into Federal savings banks.

H.R. 13979. May 24, 1976. Banking, Currency and Housing. Amends the Home Owners' Loan Act to authorize the Federal Home Loan Bank Board to provide for the organization, operation, and regulation of associations which may be known as Federal Savings and Loan Associations or Federal Savings Banks. Allows for the chartering of such associations. Permits mutual savings banks located in New York to offer checking accounts to the extent that similar State-chartered institutions in New York are permitted to do so.

Amends the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to provide for the conversion of State-chartered mutual savings banks into Federal savings banks.

H.R. 13980. May 24, 1976. Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Judiciary; Banking, Currency and Housing; Ways and Means. Amends the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 to impose minimum penalties for specified opiate-related offenses. Amends the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure to require a hearing to determine whether a term of imprisonment and parole eligibility is mandatory for an opiate-related offense.

Establishes considerations for judicial officers setting conditions for release of any person charged with an opiate-related offense. Makes proceeds of such offenses subject to forfeiture to the United States.

Requires persons exporting or importing monetary instruments in amounts exceeding \$5,000 to file a report of such transport.

H.R. 13981. May 24, 1976. Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Judiciary; Banking, Currency and Housing; Ways and Means. Amends the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 to impose minimum penalties for specified opiate-related offenses. Amends the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure to require a hearing to determine whether a term of imprisonment and parole eligibility is mandatory for an opiate-related offense.

Establishes considerations for judicial offi-

cers setting conditions for release of any person charged with an opiate-related offense. Makes proceeds of such offenses subject to forfeiture to the United States.

Requires persons exporting or importing monetary instruments in amounts exceeding \$5,000 to file a report of such transport.

H.R. 13982. May 24, 1976. Public Works and Transportation. Stipulates that canal maintenance, repair, or reconstruction projects costing \$4,000,000 or more shall not be undertaken without specific authorization by the Congress.

H.R. 13983. May 24, 1976. Judiciary. Amends the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to emphasize crime prevention as a major purpose of Title I of such Act. Requires that States applying for Federal crime prevention, law enforcement, and criminal justice grants under such Act include in their required comprehensive plans a program for the prevention of crime against the elderly.

H.R. 13984. May 24, 1976. Judiciary. Replaces Federal criminal statutory provisions penalizing "rape" and "carnal knowledge of females under 16" with provisions penalizing "sexual assault." Designates guilty of sexual assault any person who knowingly engages in sexual contact or penetration of another person without such person's consent.

H.R. 13985. May 24, 1976. Armed Services. Makes permanent the special pay provisions for reenlistment and enlistment bonuses for members of the uniformed services. Terminates such payments upon failure to maintain the qualifications in skill for which the member became entitled to the bonus or failure to complete the term of enlistment.

H.R. 13986. May 24, 1976. Armed Services. Eliminates certain restrictions relating to travel and transportation allowances for mobile dwellings or house trailers for members of the uniformed services.

H.R. 13987. May 24, 1976. Armed Services. Extends until June 30, 1977, the authority to pay variable incentive pay to medical officers in the Armed Forces and in the Public Health Service.

H.R. 13988. May 24, 1976. Armed Services. Provides for the use of margarine as part of the Navy ration.

H.R. 13989. May 24, 1976. Armed Services; Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Adjusts the pay of cadets at the U.S. Military Academy, the U.S. Air Force Academy, and midshipmen at the U.S. Naval Academy. Grants the same pay to members of, or applicants for, the Senior Reserve Officers Training Corps while attending field training or practice cruises.

H.R. 13990. May 24, 1976. Ways and Means; Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Amends the professional standards review program of the Social Security Act to assure the participation by registered professional nurses in the peer review and related activities authorized under such program.

H.R. 13991. May 24, 1976. Education and Labor. Establishes regional employment councils to administer a program for individuals aged 40 or over who are unemployed or underemployed. Directs the Secretary of Labor to undertake a program of

grants and contracts for research to develop data which will assist such individuals to enter, remain in, or advance in the labor force.

H.R. 13992. May 24, 1976. Judiciary. Confers jurisdiction upon the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Ohio to adjudicate a certain claim arising from medical treatment received at a U.S. Army facility.

H.R. 13993. May 25, 1976. Education and Labor. Directs the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to establish a multiservice program for displaced homemakers designed to assist them in obtaining employment and educational opportunities.

Authorizes a study of existing Federal programs to determine the feasibility of participation by displaced homemakers.

H.R. 13994. May 25, 1976. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow an additional tax exemption for each mentally retarded dependent of the taxpayer.

H.R. 13995. May 25, 1976. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to deny a tax deduction as an ordinary and necessary business expense for any amount paid or incurred in connection with lobbying expenses with respect to legislation or proposed legislation before Congress or any legislative body of a State.

H.R. 13996. May 25, 1976. Government Operations. Abolishes the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and transfers its functions to the Department of Health, the Department of Education, and the Department of Welfare created by this Act.

H.R. 13997. May 25, 1976. Judiciary. District of Columbia. Grants judicial officers the power to deny pretrial release to persons charged with the commission of violent crimes if there is reason to believe that such persons would flee or pose a danger to others or the community.

H.R. 13998. May 25, 1976. Judiciary. District of Columbia. Grants judicial officers the power to deny pretrial release to persons charged with the commission of violent crimes if there is reason to believe that such persons would flee or pose a danger to others or the community.

H.R. 13999. May 25, 1976. Post Office and Civil Service. Sets the postage rate for a postal card mailed to the official address of a Member of Congress by a constituent of such Member at an amount equal to the cost of the manufacture, printing, and delivery of such card.

H.R. 14000. May 25, 1976. Government Operations. Permits the use of revenue sharing funds paid under the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972 for nonpriority expenditures and projects for which the Federal Government will provide matching funds. Extends the Act until September 30, 1980.

Requires that recipients of such funds hold hearings to give the public an opportunity to comment on the proposed use of such funds. Prohibits discrimination in the use of such funds on the basis of age or handicap status.

Prohibits the use of such funds for lobbying purposes.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE 13TH ANNIVERSARY OF CONGREGATION SHAARE SHAMAYIM

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, on Friday evening, June 4, 1976, I had the pleasure of attending commemorative services

marking the celebration of the bar mitzvah year—the 13th anniversary—"the beginning of the mature years"—of Congregation Shaare Shamayim, 9768 Verree Road, Philadelphia, Pa. At this time I enter into the Record a history of the congregation, written by Dr. Ruth Horwitz and Dr. Helaine Mashioff.

The article follows:

Congregation Shaare Shamayim was conceived in the summer of 1962 by a group of

ten families who recognized the need for a place of worship to serve the growing Jewish community of Greater Northeast Philadelphia. Feverish activity in the summer of 1962 by 21 founding families resulted in the purchase of a 2½ acre plot at 9768 Verree Road. Chartered as Greater Northeast Jewish Congregation, architectural plans for a multi-purpose building were developed. This consisted of a sanctuary/auditorium, Rabbi's study, office, kitchen, daily chapel, lobby, lounge, library and 11 classrooms.

The Greater Northeast Jewish Congrega-

tion began functioning immediately. A Hebrew School was organized, over 100 children were enrolled and religious services were held. The first High Holiday services in September 1962 were celebrated at the auditorium of the Bethesda Presbyterian Church with Dr. Nathan Lander of New York serving as Rabbi.

The first offices and Board of Directors were elected in December 1962 and, under their guidance, the arms of the Congregation were established. Sisterhood, Men's Club and PTA became vital, hardworking realities. In keeping with the needs of the community, a youth program was organized—Scout troops, including Cub Packs and Brownies found a permanent home.

In February 1963, Rabbi Arnold H. Feldman became the spiritual leader. Rabbi Feldman came to GNJC after serving at Congregation B'nai Yitzhak, Phila. He had earned his B.A. at Yeshiva College, and attended Dropsie College and Columbia University for postgraduate studies.

The physical reality of GNJC materialized when a grateful congregation attended High Holiday services in September 1963 in a then unfinished, but soon to be magnificent, auditorium.

The Dedication of the original building took place during the weekend of June 12 to 14, 1964. Friday evening services featured honorial dedications. Forty-seven families dedicated memorial name plates. Saturday morning, the congregation participated in special religious services. The Gala Dedication Ball was held on Saturday evening. The culmination of the weekend was the formal Dedication Program on Sunday, June 14, at 3 p.m. Participants in the program included GNJC religious leaders and representatives of all rabbinical groups.

Continuity and history are integral parts of Judaism, and GNJC was honored when the trustees of the original Congregation Shaare Shamayim of 23rd and Wharton Streets, selected GNJC to perpetuate its Hebrew name. The original Congregation Shaare Shamayim had been in existence for sixty years, and the Hebrew initials of the name, "Shin Shin," are the root of the Hebrew word for sixty. The literal translation of Shaare Shamayim is "Gates of Heaven," from the Neilah Service of Yom Kippur. On Saturday, September 30, 1967, at Selichos services, the name Congregation Shaare Shamayim/GNJC was adopted—a name rich in meaning and history.

The growth and activities of the congregation progressed at a rapid pace and it became evident that expansion was necessary. GNJC had purchased a 1½ acre lot and house adjacent to their property in April, 1965. Further needs dictated the contemplation of a new building to serve as a Sanctuary-Youth Complex. On Sunday, March 23, 1968, groundbreaking ceremonies for the "shul" took place with more than 1,000 people present.

The completion of the new building was the culmination of years of effort and devotion on the part of many. The magnificent Sanctuary-Youth Complex was dedicated on September 10, 1971, with the Torah March Ceremony, the Ark opening, the Ner Tamid lighting, the Key presentation and the Mezuzah placement. Congregation welcomed an array of dignitaries to celebrate our accomplishments.

Shaare Shamayim continued to be a community leader over the years. It has been a center for activities such as Israeli Bond drives, Blood banks, inter-faith religious services, scholarship program to promote post-Hebrew school education. All segments of the community have found a home with Shaare Shamayim—from the Nursery School child through the Senior Adult.

Nineteen seventy-six (5736) is a momentous year in the life of Congregation Shaare Shamayim—the Bar Mitzvah Year. In this

year, the Sanctuary has been beautified by the installation and illumination of thirty stained glass (clerestory) windows. These windows that surround the Sanctuary are entitled "The Jew in Civilization" and are testimony to the Jewish heritage. The main foyer had been adorned with a magnificent "Tree of Life" that is dedicated to record present and future congregation "simchas." The Bar Mitzvah year will close with services marking the synagogue's Bar Mitzvah on the shabbat of June 4 to 5, 1976.

A TRIBUTE TO MAJ. BRUCE GARDNER JOHNSON

HON. BOB TRAXLER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. TRAXLER. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, the 26th of June, the people of Harbor Beach, Mich., will honor Maj. Bruce Gardner Johnson by dedicating a community recreational field in his name. It is with great pride that I invite my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join with me and the people of Harbor Beach in recognizing and honoring Bruce Gardner Johnson.

Major Johnson has been missing in action in South Vietnam since June 10, 1965, making him one of the longest missing MIA's on record from the Vietnam war. He served with valor and excellence, but these were but two facets of a man who continually distinguished himself, his family, his community, and his country. Those who knew him will not forget him, but the dedication of this field will serve as a memorial that will tell those who did not know Major Johnson, who he was and what he stood for.

Bruce Johnson was born on July 15, 1937, in Harbor Beach, Mich. His parents were Claire and Lucille Johnson. Throughout his early years and into young adulthood, Bruce distinguished himself in all his endeavors. During his high school years he made his mark both academically and athletically, demonstrating leadership qualities and a high level of personal integrity in all of his undertakings.

Bruce went on to Wheaton College in Illinois, to pursue the study of education. In addition to his academic curriculum and the ROTC program in which he was enrolled, Bruce found the time to coach a youth basketball team. This too he did with the degree of excellence that typified all of his activities, as he led the team to the Chicago city championship in 1957.

Following his graduation from college, Bruce was commissioned a second lieutenant. Even before this, though, he married Kathleen Weiss. So as Lieutenant Johnson embarked upon his military career, he was also beginning a family. The first of their children was born in 1959, a son also named Bruce. Another son was born in 1961, he was named Bryan. Their third child was a daughter named Colleen Joy, born in 1962.

Lieutenant Johnson served at Forts Benning and Riley until November of 1963 when he was ordered by President Kennedy to serve as a military adviser

to the South Vietnamese Government. Following language training and preparatory briefing, Bruce Johnson began his tour of duty in South Vietnam. Just prior to the time he was to have returned to the United States, Captain Johnson was reported missing in action when on June 10, 1965, the helicopter in which he was riding was shot down over Dong Xoai, South Vietnam.

One of the tragedies of the war in Indochina is that literally hundreds of those who were listed as missing in action have yet to be accounted for. It is hard enough for families to bear the loss of a loved one, but it is harder yet to not know the fate of a husband, father, son, or brother after so many years. It is some consolation, however, that those who knew and loved Bruce Johnson have not given up hope and continue to think of him often. The dedication of this field is a testimonial to that.

While classified as an MIA, Bruce Johnson has been promoted to the rank of major. Currently, the U.S. Army has Major Johnson under consideration for another promotion to the rank of lieutenant colonel. Here again, Bruce Johnson has not been forgotten.

Mr. Speaker, the dedication of this recreational field to Bruce Gardner Johnson will serve not only as a stirring reminder of his presence to those who knew and loved him, but will also serve as an inspiration to the young men and women who will use this field. They too will learn who Bruce Johnson is, as have all those who have ever encountered him, and moreover, they will learn what he stands for. For the family and friends of Maj. Bruce Gardner Johnson, and for the people of Harbor Beach, Mich., the presence of this man will be everlasting.

GEORGE H. SUPPLE

HON. MARK W. HANNAFORD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. HANNAFORD. Mr. Speaker, I have in my congressional district an outstanding retirement community, Leisure World in Seal Beach, Calif. The community is governed by the Golden Rain Foundation Board of Directors. Residents of the community volunteer their time to serve on the board of directors. George H. Supple, retired vice president of the Mobil Oil Corp., is president of the board of directors.

Mr. Supple is a fine example of what dedicated and enthusiastic volunteers can accomplish. He puts in longer hours now than he ever did when working for the Mobil Oil Corp. to guarantee a properly run and enjoyable community for his fellow residents.

Following is an article from the Leisure World newspaper, the Golden Rain News, regarding Mr. Supple's contribution to the community. I know I express the views of my constituents when I thank Mr. Supple for his efforts in their behalf.

The article follows:

A RETIREE FROM THE EXECUTIVE SUITE

(By Marj Shippey)

In the approximately 18 months I have observed him at open meetings of the Golden Rain Board of Directors, I have learned something about President George H. Supple. I know of the admiration of his fellow board members and I know this admiration is not given lightly. For they are all hard-headed people from many professions, not easy to impress.

I knew he was brilliant and had retired from the top echelon of Mobil Oil Corporation executives.

He was careful and did his homework. He was analytical and his speech last June at the Board's annual open meeting would do credit to any economist in the nation. Every public act bespoke the leader.

He seemed to be firmly disciplined and marshalled his facts so clearly even the veriest tyro could understand.

But there was more than that. There had to be. And I wanted to find that "more." So I made an appointment to tape an interview. It was to be an exploration of sorts.

I will try to set forth here a few of the things the interview revealed.

George Supple retired in 1960 as vice president and director of transportation of Mobil Oil. He had started with that company, then General Petroleum, as an accountant. That was a long way to go.

The acuteness of his vision was revealed at an early age. (The News ran a picture of him as an infant last fall. And the child of that picture had a bright, questing look. A "What's-behind-that-chair?" kind of look.)

He apparently has never lost that curiosity nor his love of "discovery."

He graduated magna cum laude, Phi Beta Kappa, from the University of Kansas in 1922, majoring in economics, with a minor in mathematics—his favorite subject.

He was a mature student, despite his youth, when he enrolled at KU in the fall of 1919 as he had already experienced the battlefields of France in World War I.

He had enlisted as a volunteer in April, 1917, serving with the 35th Division of the Kansas and Missouri National Guard.

The 19-year-old boy from Kansas, and thousands of others like him, were thrown into the gap the Germans had just made between the French and British Armies.

"At that time," Supple explained, "there was no American Army in France. The 35th Missouri and Kansas Volunteer Division fought where needed with the British and the French Armies until Pershing formed the American Expeditionary Forces."

The youthful Kansan learned many things on those bloody battlefields that would remain with him forever. Especially the value of teamwork.

Supple's reasons for enlisting in World War I were unique.

"When Germany resumed unrestricted submarine warfare against unarmed ships in 1917, I was convinced I had to do something. If the United States didn't go to war, I was going to Canada to enlist," he said.

"The reason that I felt that I had to do something wasn't that I had had all the advantages and that I ought to pay society back. You couldn't base it on that for we led a pretty austere life.

"My grandfather had a family of children in the Civil War and couldn't serve. My father had children and he couldn't serve in the Spanish American War.

"And here I was in 1917—I had been thinking about it since 1914—my older brothers had dependents and I was the right age with no dependents," Supple explained.

To understand George Supple, his life, and the things he stands for, it is necessary to understand his formative years on a Kansas farm. The years that also produced many other great Americans.

Supple's family had come to Kansas in the 1860's, shortly after the end of the Civil War.

"Both sides of my family came to Kansas at that time. My father's farm was purchased from the man who homesteaded it."

Supple also describes Michigan Valley, Kans., where he grew to manhood as "austere." A place where a man's word was as good as his signature. No contract was ever necessary.

It was this background that disciplined and formed George H. Supple.

At the University of Kansas, Supple met a pretty girl, Muzelle Morgan, a French major. That was September, 1919. They were married in California two years after graduation.

"Muzelle taught French for two years in Kansas. My last year at Kansas U, and the year I spent studying economics, statistics and labor relations at the University of Chicago with a group of nationally known professors," Supple explained.

By the time of his marriage, Supple had joined Southern California Edison Co. as an accountant. "In those days, you got a job first and married later," Supple smilingly commented.

Edison was only a "way stop" and he left a year and a half later to go with General Petroleum, later to be Mobil, also as an accountant.

But Supple had his eye on line management. "I had the feeling that I was on the right track. My eyes were always open to my long-range goals. I felt that I had the background.

"I wanted to go just as far as I could, but I was not ambitious to push my way through or push other people aside. I did not have that strong urge.

"I felt that you prepared yourself and put yourself in the hands of a good organization and the rest would take care of itself. I did not try to run over others."

From his studies and work as an accountant, Supple is able to read and interpret corporate balance sheets and statistics.

"I have never had to rely on staff members for this."

The Supples moved to Leisure World in 1970. "I had no dreamy ideas of moving into a community and having anything to do with (governing) it. In fact, I had no real comprehension of how the community was governed."

But he lived next door to a keen-eyed lady, who was Mutual Two's secretary. It was that alert person who interested him in joining the Golden Rain board, in June 1972.

"I have not accepted one penny for my work since I retired in 1960 with one exception, my work as a juror.

"By law, I had to accept these fees, and I turned them right over to charity. So there can never be a conflict of interest in what I do," smiled Supple.

In his work as president of the Golden Rain Board, Supple attends between 20 and 25 meetings a month.

He will not state the exact number of hours he spends in the board office on board business, but fellow board members estimate it to be somewhere between 50 and 70 hours a week, depending upon the time of year.

Supple himself will say only that he approaches his job as if it were "full time." He usually can be found in his office between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. unless he is at a board meeting.

Teamwork has been the foundation of all Supple's efforts. "When I first became a supervisor, I wanted my little group to be a good group to be with.

"No man can go it alone. I learned that early on the battlefield. I believe the group adds up to more than the sum of the individuals.

"I feel so strongly about teamwork that I would sacrifice something in talent to get

a team built up. Because a team is more important.

"You have to have talent, I wouldn't deny that. But you could have a group of specialists, and if they didn't work together, it wouldn't add up to the total of the individuals. If they work together it will add up to a lot more."

Supple declares that he is not the promoter type. "I can't look at a piece of desert land and visualize a city in 25 years. But I can take what is there and improve it.

"You need the dreamer and you need the executioner," a pause and a laugh. "I'm the executioner, the executive, I take a group, a situation, and improve it."

Because of his wife's interest in travel, the Supples have traveled the world, visiting nearly a hundred countries.

They are the parents of three: two sons, George of Beaumont, Tex., and Rodney of Santa Rosa; and a daughter, Helen of Honolulu. They have eight grandchildren.

George and Muzelle Supple spend much time in the mountain home they own in the San Bernardino. They are both interested in the environment.

"After fulfillment of the requirements for my major, I took classes in geology, botany, ornithology, and shore life," said Supple.

He likes to work with wood, and the only thing he can't do well is take good pictures. "I'm really not a very good photographer," he laughs. "It would be a mistake to buy an expensive camera for me."

In answer to the question: "What do you hope for Leisure World?"

Supple replied: "Our guiding light here has been for us on the Board to adopt a scale that is within the means of the great majority.

"I don't think our decisions ought to be based on the upper two percent of the wealthiest—what they want or could afford. Nor should it be based on the lowest two percent—what they say they could or could not afford.

"You can't form policies for the 96 percent from the desires and the wants of the upper and the lower two percent," he stated.

How does Supple approach a problem? Let him tell it:

"Get the facts. Analyze them. Be sure you are working with facts. That's basic. Sometimes you can't be sure that you have all of them . . .

"Interpret the facts into the situation, whatever situation you are dealing with. Then, you have a good chance of getting a good decision.

"Of course, life is full of compromises. Not everything is black, not everything is white.

"A good many of the decisions here are business decisions. They may have a business element that is so strong it outweighs everything else.

"But there are a lot of social elements here too. So it is a good combination, really."

Supple gives a lot of credit to the assistance given him by his directors. He praises them highly for their guidance and help.

But there is one surety in all his work: he will plow here in Leisure World the same straight, true furrow that he plowed in those Kansas plains so long ago.

LIFESAVING RECOGNITION

HON. WILLIAM J. HUGHES

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, the American National Red Cross has advised me that it is naming three south Jersey residents as recipients of the Red Cross

Certificate of Merit and accompanying pin for the quick and alert action each took last summer in saving a life in the waters off Strathmere, N.J.

Permit me to commend to my colleagues for recognition Patrolman Albert F. Wilson of Ocean View, N.J., Ms. Dorothy M. Fean of Sea Isle City, N.J., and Ms. Edna A. Hammond who lives in Congressman JIM FLORIO's district.

The award they are to receive is the highest conveyed by the American National Red Cross to a person or persons who save or sustain a life by using skills and knowledge learned in a volunteer training program offered in first aid, small craft, or water safety. The certificate bears the original signatures of the President of the United States, who is the honorary chairman; and Frank Stanton, chairman of the American National Red Cross.

President George M. Elsey of the American National Red Cross related to me the event that led to the issuance of this award:

On August 13, 1975, Ms. Hammond, Patrolman Wilson and Ms. Fean, trained in Red Cross first aid, were in Strathmere when a drowning victim was reported on Patrolman Wilson's radio. Arriving at the beach, Patrolman Wilson was the first of the three to reach the victim and assisted immediately in the artificial respiration procedure. Ms. Hammond and Ms. Fean then arrived and assisted by giving mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. They also accompanied the victim in the ambulance en route to the hospital, providing assistance in the revival efforts. Without doubt, the prompt and concerted efforts of Ms. Hammond, Patrolman Wilson, and Ms. Fean were responsible for sustaining the victim's life until medical treatment could be obtained.

This meritorious action exemplifies the highest ideals of the concern of one human being for another who is in distress.

I heartily concur, Mr. Speaker, and commend Patrolman Wilson, Ms. Fean, and Ms. Hammond for the action they took and the American National Red Cross for the action it is taking.

THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON RAILWAY CO.

HON. FRED B. ROONEY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, the Delaware and Hudson Railway Co., chartered in 1823 and the oldest continually operated transportation business firm in the United States has again won the Harriman Gold Medal Safety Award for outstanding employee safety in 1975. This is the fourth consecutive year that the Delaware and Hudson has won the rail industry's most coveted award in its size category. Obviously, this represents an outstanding employee-safety accomplishment.

The E. H. Harriman Memorial Awards were founded in 1913 by the late Mrs. Mary W. Harriman in memory of her husband, a pioneer in the railroad industry. The awards are presented for outstanding performance in railroad safety

and as a continuing stimulus for the conservation of human life. This program has been carried forward for the years under the sponsorship of two sons, the Honorable W. Averell Harriman, former Ambassador at Large and Governor of New York State, and Mr. E. Roland Harriman, former chairman of the American National Red Cross and of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The U.S.R.A. recently designated the Delaware and Hudson Railway Co., a solvent, taxpaying northeastern rail carrier, to extend its rail transportation lines to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, N.Y., Harrisburg, Bethlehem and Philadelphia, Pa., Newark, N.J. and Alexandria, Va., under the 1973 Regional Rail Reorganization Act requirements for the preservation of competitive rail service in the Northeastern United States.

I would like to take this opportunity to extend my most sincere good wishes for continued success to the Delaware and Hudson Railway Co. and its employees and also to give encouragement to and foster emulation by others to attain similar results in their public and personal health safety endeavors stimulated by the private enterprise initiative and voluntary teamwork action so essential to the preservation of our free society.

INGERSOLL RAND CO. CUTS ENERGY USE 8.6 PERCENT WHILE BOOSTING PRODUCTION BY 19.5 PERCENT

HON. HELEN S. MEYNER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mrs. MEYNER. Mr. Speaker, at a time when all of us are closely examining the critical problem of coping with a diminishing fuel supply and a rapidly increasing energy consumption rate, I would like to call attention to the commendable efforts of a company in my district, the Ingersoll Rand Co. of Phillipsburg, N.J. Ingersoll Rand's highly successful energy saving program has resulted in an 8.6 percent reduction of fuel consumption in their 44 plants over a 2-year period. This saving of 435 billion Btu's is particularly impressive in light of a 19.5 percent production increase over the same time. Theoretically, the rate of energy consumption should have increased in direct proportion to the rate of increase in the production level. Yet, through a conscientious and comprehensive program, energy consumption was actually reduced. To put this accomplishment into perspective, the Ingersoll Rand energy savings could sustain the energy needs of a community of 2,000 typical single family homes for a full year. In addition, it represents a financial savings of over \$1 million for the company which, in turn, can be passed on to the consumer.

Mr. Speaker, I offer these facts to my colleagues so that the experience of Ingersoll Rand may serve as an example to us all. I am proud to have this opportunity to express my sincere appre-

ciation to this company for its efforts in coping with a most serious situation. The following is an article from Energy Saving News, a company newsletter, that contains the details of this impressive record:

INGERSOLL-RAND CUTS ENERGY USE 8.6% WHILE BOOSTING PRODUCTION BY 19.5%

Ingersoll-Rand's domestic plants have continued to cut back on energy use and during 1974 and 1975 reduced fuel consumption by 8.6% or 435 billion Btus. In terms of 1975 energy costs, the cut of 435 billion Btus saved the company \$1,372,527.

In terms of what the energy saved by Ingersoll-Rand's plants is capable of doing, 435 billion Btus is considered sufficient to sustain all the energy needs of a community of 2,000 typical single family homes for a full year.

Calling Ingersoll-Rand's energy saving program an unqualified success, M. William Grant, Vice President, said, "The 1974 and 1975 savings of 8.6% in fuel consumption by our plants is all the more remarkable because during the two years that we cut 435 billion Btus from our energy needs, we were in fact increasing our production levels. In fact," said Mr. Grant, "If we were to factor in the energy needed because of our increased production levels, the dollar saving becomes more like \$4.5 million instead of \$1.4 million."

Ingersoll-Rand has since 1973 undergone a total production increase of 19.5% and in theory, energy use should have gone up by an equal amount, but because of the company's vigorous energy saving campaign, Ingersoll-Rand's energy use has actually been cut by 8.6%.

In 1973 the company with 44 plants reporting used 5,077,443,000,000 (five trillion) Btus. With no energy saving program, the Corporate facilities department estimates that this figure would have grown to 6,067,544,000,000 by Dec. 31, 1975. Instead the actual energy used by the company to produce 19.5% more goods actually decreased to 4,642,790,000,000 Btus.

At \$3.16 per million Btus (up from \$1.69 in 1973), that amounts to a saving of \$4,498,946 that we would have spent if we had continued to use energy the way we did in 1973.

The table shows energy use in millions of Btus as reported by Ingersoll-Rand plants for three years: 1973 through 1975. The remaining 17 Ingersoll-Rand plants in the U.S. either joined the Ingersoll-Rand family of plants or were newly constructed.

OSHA FARM FOOLISHNESS

HON. JOE SKUBITZ

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. SKUBITZ. Mr. Speaker, recently proposed Occupational Safety and Health Administration—OSHA—regulations for farm operations have created quite a stir in the agricultural State of Kansas. Quite typical of the reaction of these ludicrous regulations is the following article by Rolla Clymer, editor and publisher of the El Dorado Times, which appeared in the Times on June 11, 1976:

OSHA FARM FOOLISHNESS

Government agencies seem to be engaged in a contest to see which one can come forth with the silliest regulations.

So far, the U.S. Labor Department's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) is leading the field by a good ten lengths.

This department, spurred by a noble impulse to "promote basic sanitation and hygiene" for agricultural workers proposes to pass rules requiring farmers to set up toilets and handwashing facilities in the fields.

So far, these are merely suggestions by high-domed "experts" who want to bring bushels of happiness and hygiene into the world.

"I think it is just next to ridiculous," says Junior Armstrong, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau. He's wrong. It's not "next to ridiculous," it's far beyond any limits of ridiculous.

Hearings on the proposals will begin July 8. If Kansas farmers spoke their true minds at these sessions, they might set the building afire.

The OSHA folk are quite thorough in their coverage. Their proposals, as outlined in the Federal Register, cover three areas:

Toilet and handwashing facilities must be provided for all agricultural employees engaged in field work. The facilities "must be within a 5-minute walk of the place of work."

Clean water must be provided for all employees in the field, and the water must be "potable"—whatever that is.

If food service is provided in the field it "must be carried out in accordance with sound hygienic principles. The food must be wholesome, free from spoilage and processed, prepared, handled and stored in such a manner as to be protected against contamination."

Did the OSHA wise men ever see the kind of food the farmers' wives prepare for the men in the field? No food on earth could beat it for the purpose for which it is contrived.

If these outlandish rules were put into effect at the instigation of the preposterous OSHA crowd, they would just create unnecessary expense and frustrations for the farmers.

We doubt if any one of the OSHA tribe ever was on a farm in his life, or knows the slightest bit about the farmer's labor. All this hog wash that is now coming out in the guise of protective legislation is just designed to cost the farmer more money, and to make the OSHAites feel more noble.

We never expected to live to see the day when a mess of foolishness like these proposed rules was seriously spread before the sturdy farmer—who is totally devoid of any need for such patty-cake procedures.

DO NOT LET FIREWORKS ACCIDENTS RUIN THE BICENTENNIAL

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that every effort will be made where State laws are progressive to effectively limit the availability of fireworks to youngsters. The State of Illinois has an effective law on this subject. Too many other States, such as Virginia where my family resides while we are in session, do not.

One of the distinguished public officials of my district, Mayor John Fitzgerald of Burbank, has made it a special point to warn his constituents of the dangers of accidents caused by fireworks. An editorial on Mayor Fitzgerald's warning which appeared in the Suburbanite Economist newspapers serving Cook County, Ill., speaks for itself.

DON'T LET FIREWORKS ACCIDENTS RUIN THE BICENTENNIAL

We don't want to be spoilsports, but a suggestion called to mind by Mayor John Fitzgerald, of Burbank, is one that seems to deserve a second.

In making his report to the City council last week Mayor Fitzgerald suggested that in their fervor to celebrate the nation's bicentennial, citizens may be a little more apt than usual to acquire illegal fireworks and shoot them off. In view of this the mayor urged that special effort be put forth to enforce the fireworks ban. He noted that adults are bringing fireworks in from out of state and selling them to children.

We hope this reminder will be taken to heart by parents and every responsible citizen in every community. Fireworks are all right in their place—a well-supervised public display—but they are not only illegal but pose a serious threat to public safety when used indiscriminately.

There have been and will continue to be numerous bicentennial celebrations throughout the area so that everyone will have full opportunity to participate in these glorious events, which we support wholeheartedly. But it would be folly indeed to let the bicentennial be an excuse for a reckless fireworks explosion that could end up as a terrible tragedy. The unhappy memories of such a disaster would, unfortunately, far outweigh the pleasant recollections of the bicentennial.

We are sure that other mayors in addition to Mayor Fitzgerald are issuing similar suggestions to their constituency. Now, with less than three weeks until the Fourth of July, is a good time to begin the precaution.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT BILL

HON. MARVIN L. ESCH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Speaker, at the end of January when the \$6.2 billion public employment appropriation was before the House, the Wall Street Journal wrote an outstanding article dealing with the public employment concept, which is applicable in its entirety to the Humphrey-Hawkins bill, H.R. 50. They noted that Senator HUMPHREY had said that even if H.R. 50's proposals cost \$35 billion, they would still be a "bargain" for the economy because of increased economic activity. The Journal then pointed out,

Anyone who believes that would also have to believe that economic growth can be stimulated by robbing Peter to pay Paul, with Paul doing something less useful than Peter for his pay.

The writers further showed that public employment is largely redistribution instead of increased productivity. And as they succinctly said,

There is an end to all this. It is an economy that degenerates into low productivity, high taxes, and high inflation.

Mr. Speaker, this is where the implementation of the Humphrey-Hawkins concept will take us. Rather than leading to full employment, a goal concurred in by everyone in both Houses of Congress, H.R. 50 would lead to a permanently depressed economy, achieving the opposite of its stated goal.

The Wall Street Journal's analysis of this issue demands careful consideration

by all Members, and for this purpose it is herewith inserted in the RECORD.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Jan. 29, 1976]

THE PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT BILL

The outcome of today's scheduled House vote to reconcile differences between House and Senate versions of a public-works employment bill is just about a foregone conclusion. The conference agreement is almost certain to pass by a wide margin, but the question is whether it will pass by enough votes to make President Ford think twice about his threatened veto. Yet what is at issue beyond the usual test of wills, and beyond the \$6.2 billion appropriation intended to stimulate construction and provide anti-recession cash grants for state and local treasuries, is a contest over vastly different political philosophies.

Both parties to the argument agree that unemployment is too high, wasteful in human and financial terms. Moreover, unemployment represents a special handicap to an incumbent President in an election year. Yet the Ford administration insists that the surest, most lasting way to cure unemployment without sowing the seeds of future recession is by restoring the health of the private sector. The Democratic congressional majority, by contrast, continues to put its faith in the federal government's ability to intervene directly in the economy and thereby generate growth and production.

It is quite clear that the Democrats see the jobs issue as a major battleground in this election year and one where it is relatively easy to cast themselves as the good guys. In that role they are prepared to conduct some major assaults on ordinary logic. Senator Humphrey said on "Issues and Answers," for example, that even if his own jobs proposals cost \$35 billion, as some have alleged they would, they would be a "bargain" because of the economic activity they would generate.

Anyone who believes that would also have to believe that economic growth can be stimulated by robbing Peter to pay Paul, with Paul doing something less useful than Peter for his pay. It also would be difficult to justify claims that the proposed \$6.2 billion bill will produce work for up to 800,000 people. A study last year by Allan Fechter, senior research economist at The Urban Institute, found that job-creation programs create at best no more than about 60,000 jobs for each \$1 billion expenditure. This suggests that the proposed bill would actually generate far fewer than half the number of jobs being claimed for it. Moreover, the study found that in the long run 60% to 90% of public employment program funds would merely displace state and local funds. Concludes Mr. Fechter: "It appears that, given what we now know, a large public employment program, while attractive politically, would be an undesirable use of public resources."

Public employment is largely redistribution—that is, taking from the employed and giving to the unemployed. Unemployment insurance programs are already available for such purposes, and they have the major virtue of leaving workers free to seek jobs that have economic usefulness. Make-work invented by government does not have that merit.

The remarkable thing about the Democrats' program is that it ignores the dramatic lesson of New York City. The city's leaders for years felt that it made perfect economic sense to continue creating public sector jobs of marginal utility even if their creation involved ever larger taxation and debt. That bubble finally burst, but it obviously has not impressed Congressmen with responsibility for a federal government running a deficit close to \$80 billion.

There is an end to all this. It is an eco-

nomy that degenerates into low productivity, high taxes and high inflation. It should indeed be the government's goal to improve opportunities for the jobless but they should be real opportunities, not illusory ones.

U.S. ARMS TRADE

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I wish to offer to my colleagues an extremely timely and interesting article that appeared in the New York Times on June 20, 1976. The article concerns the role of the Defense Department as an international arms salesman and raises a serious question about the Department's self-perceived task of advancing the sale of American conventional weapons throughout the world.

The worldwide spread of sophisticated conventional weapons is a very serious problem that is frequently overlooked. The United States, I am sad to say, is a leading purveyor of arms to foreign countries. At the current time the Congress can exercise only limited checks on government-to-government arms transactions and no control over private sales. In effect, the American people can have little to say about arms transactions if the Congress is not permitted to play an active role in reviewing these policies. The net result is, of course, the perpetuation of the arms race.

The article is particularly timely because we recently have learned of several executive branch proposals to sell substantial amounts of armaments to Saudi Arabia, Kenya, and Zaire. One cannot help but think that this news exemplifies a foreign policy that is based more on establishing a dependence on U.S. arms supplies than on economic assistance, humanitarian aid, shared democratic principles, or just plain friendship.

Mr. Speaker, I offer this article by John W. Finney to my colleagues and highly commend it to them:

SELLING ARMS IS A PENTAGON 'MISSION'

(By John W. Finney)

WASHINGTON.—Earlier this year, Deputy Defense Secretary William P. Clements Jr., who is emerging as the executive manager of the Defense Department, held his first "foreign military sales breakfast meeting" in his Pentagon office. It turned into a kind of pep meeting, the kind that business executives give to a sales team that is not producing.

To the assembled officials, as recounted later by an admiral, Mr. Clements, who retains the unsavory directness of his days as a Texas businessman, deplored the impression that he found among Pentagon officials that foreign military sales are "not our mission." He said that the Pentagon would be deeply involved in foreign military sales for the next 15 years, that it was a high priority mission and, if necessary, military personnel should be "pulled off" lower priority jobs to support the sales program.

Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld himself carried the "mission" to Africa last week when he arranged to sell F-5 fighters to Kenya and trainer aircraft, armored personnel carriers, trucks and rifles to Zaire.

The Defense Department, in one way or another, has been involved in the global distribution of arms, either by gift or sale ever since World War II. Psychologically, however, something happens to a military establishment, which is reared on roles and missions, when told it has "a mission." It gives on official sanction to what is being done and promotes a certain gung-ho attitude to carry out the mission.

It was little wonder, therefore, that a few months later, in the name of the Secretary of Defense, the Defense Department should set out to rescue a Lockheed plane sale to Japan that had been cancelled because of the political storm raised in Tokyo by the disclosure that Lockheed had paid commissions and bribes to Japanese officials to promote past sales. The "mission" apparently justified a Defense Department offer either to guarantee the economic viability of the company or to step in to make the transaction a government-to-management sale in which Lockheed would become a detached contractor to the Pentagon.

Mr. Rumsfeld could protest that he had not seen the telegram making those offers, which he said was drafted by some "fifth level functionary" in the Pentagon. That may have removed Mr. Rumsfeld from personal responsibility for the proposed intervention. What is more important, however, was that such a telegram was apparently sent out because the new sense of "mission" had percolated down to the fifth level in the Pentagon hierarchy.

At least outwardly, the situation is not as unseemly as it was a decade ago when Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara had competing sales teams, complete with charts showing which team was ahead in selling arms abroad. But gradually the Pentagon is returning to a more aggressive sales posture, which James R. Schlesinger sought to keep in check when he was Defense Secretary.

CHANGED PROGRAMS

In some ways the "mission" reflects a shift in the way arms have been provided foreign countries. In the 15 years following World War II, the arms were largely given away as part of a program at least outwardly designed to enhance the security of American allies. As the allies—and other nations—became more wealthy, there was a shift from grant assistance to sales of the arms, either for cash or more often on easy credit extended by the United States Government. The sales, however, were not straight commercial transactions in which an American manufacturer arranged to sell arms to a foreign country. Rather, the "foreign military sales," as they are called around the Pentagon, became largely government-to-government transactions.

Such government-to-government sales have shot up from a level of \$1.5 billion a decade ago to the current \$9 billion to \$10 billion a year. Meanwhile, military grant assistance has fallen to around \$750 million, while commercial sales, which have been gradually growing, are around \$600 million a year.

The Pentagon has become the middleman in promoting and arranging foreign military sales. In its military advisory groups in 54 countries, the Pentagon has its sales teams advising the foreign countries on what arms are available and should be bought. Once the foreign country has picked an item off the shopping list, the Pentagon becomes the contractor, arranging with an American manufacturer to produce and deliver the weapons.

It is an arrangement that most foreign countries prefer. They avoid the possible pitfalls of dealing directly with "Yankee businessmen," and the Defense Department can be held responsible if something goes wrong. For its services, the Defense Department charges the foreign country a 2 percent administrative fee and sometimes seeks to recover part of its research costs.

In principle, this arrangement permits the Pentagon to restrain a foreign country from buying a weapon that it does not need. In practice, however, the Pentagon becomes something like the car salesman dealing with a potential customer. If the customer's eyes light up over the new XYZ fire control system on the latest model, the Pentagon is not inclined to tell him he really does not need that extra.

SOPHISTICATION GROWS

As a result, as the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute points out in its latest yearbook, not only is there an increase in the volume of arms sales but also there "has been a steady progression in the modernity of the weapons traded." It is a trend that is beginning to bother some officials in the executive branch, if only because as the foreign countries acquire more sophisticated arms, it becomes more difficult for the United States—or for the Soviet Union—to impose its military will as a superpower peacemaker. In a recent speech, Dr. Fred C. Ikle, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, expressed concern over how "increasingly we are exporting our newest and most advanced weapons. Uncontrolled arms sales can fuel conflicts and erode the United States influence for peace," Dr. Ikle said. "... we do not want to increase the chances and violence of warfare. Not just altruism, but our own self-interest tells us we must use restraint."

The same sentiments are echoed in the speeches prepared for Pentagon policymakers. The only difficulty is that once a bureaucratic momentum has been generated by a mandated "mission," it becomes difficult for the Pentagon to exercise restraint.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY, AMERICA

HON. GENE TAYLOR

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. TAYLOR of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, in a few weeks we will celebrate the 200th birthday of our existence as an independent Nation. I would like to include in the RECORD the winning Bicentennial poem from a poetry contest held at the Missouri capital city, Jefferson City, by Angie Davidson Bass. This piece of writing has recently received a certificate of award and also a Harry S. Truman gold colored medal.

The poem follows:

HAPPY BIRTHDAY, AMERICA

Happy birthday America! Let's have a great party,
While the whole world marvels that you're still hale and hearty
After two hundred years of struggle and strife,
You're still young and gay—full of vigor and life.
You're a kaleidoscope of races and creeds,
You're a magnificent nation of valorous deeds.
You've opened your arms to the world's oppressed,
And have given comfort to the homeless, distressed.
You're a nation whose word is as good as gold,
With principles of greatness to have and to hold.
You've seen many governments topple and fall,
You've seen men enslaved, and you've answered the call
To settle disputes—lend a helping hand
As you built a great nation—a wonderful land.

America, you're wonderful, and we proudly boast
That, on this gay birthday, as we offer a toast
We'll shower confetti upon the crowd
While bugles are blaring, and drums beating
loud.
We'll hold Old Glory aloft in the sky
And cheer with the crowd as it proudly
goes by.
As patriotism blossoms anew, may there be
many more
Happy birthdays like this, for our nation in
store.
Keep in step, America, keep young and gay
As true patriots applaud you on this happy
birthday!

—Angle Davidson Bass.

THE DIVESTITURE BILL

HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, despite recent inflammatory rhetoric and unsubstantiated charges blaming a mysterious entity entitled "Big Oil" for our energy crisis, clearer heads are beginning to prevail in the debate over what should be done in the energy area.

The recent vote by the Senate Judiciary Committee to report out a bill to bring about divestiture of the large oil companies was unfortunate. However, it should be a warning not only to the oil companies but all businesses that Government regulators are intent on interfering with the economic market place identifying mere "bigness" as something to be attacked and destroyed. The eventual result would be to destroy our free enterprise economy by taking a major step backward in industrial organization.

I commend to the Members of the House an excellent editorial in the Washington Star, June 17, 1976, which punctures the myths of the proponents of divestiture and reveals the political shallowness and economic ignorance of their position. It is time that the truth be known of the harm oil divestiture would bring to our economy and to the American consumer.

The editorial follows:

BUSTING UP BIG OIL

The so-called Petroleum Industry Competition Act, which the Senate Judiciary Committee reported to the floor this week, is a doctrinaire trust-busting exercise that may prove academic as well. The House has no parallel bill before it, and even if such a bill were moving through the other chamber, a Senate filibuster or presidential veto would probably be oil divestiture's eventual fate.

What we have, then, is not a dire threat to "restructure" the American oil industry, but an opportunity for Sen. Birch Bayh and other tribunes of the people to conduct a sort of ritual flagellation of Big Oil. Big Oil in Senator Bayh's words—the senator is not given to understatement—is "a symbol of the establishment ripping off the people of this country."

That is probably a popular view. The colossal of American oil, whose top 18 would be splintered by the act if it ever passed, are not to be sentimentalized over. As their \$1 million self-defense fund suggests, they have the power and solvency to protect themselves against rash legislation. Moreover, at least

one of the Big Oil mastodons, Gulf, has compiled a record of unlawful distribution of political largesse that is hardly calculated to put the dangers of bigness out of mind.

Yet it seems to us that if legislation so sweeping—ramifying into every part of the American economy—is to be seriously debated by the Senate, the leaders of the lynching bee must build their case on more than a populist distaste for bigness and anti-establishment rhetoric. And so far they have failed to do so. Insofar as the divestiture act is a response to the public's irritation with higher fuel prices, it may be an irrational response.

The real conspiracy against the U.S. consumer's budget, if there is one, is not American Big Oil; it is the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), the cartel whose successful embargo of 1973 was directly responsible for jacking up oil prices.

Those who say—or imagine—that the way to break the OPEC cartel is to splinter the American oil industry, reducing its bargaining power as a buyer of foreign crude oil, should be asked to explain to the Senate just how that hat trick will work. If divestiture is a sound response to the exactions of OPEC, why are a number of other oil-using industrial countries (Italy, France, Japan) now encouraging concentration in their domestic oil industries? Do Senator Bayh and Company really think that the way to lower prices on these shores is to bust up the big oil companies?

That is, however, only one of many important questions the Senate bill raises.

Another is the question of timing. Even if there were, on antitrust grounds, a strong case for forced divestiture, would it be wise to toss the American oil industry into an uproar of reorganization and restructuring precisely when there is so much talk about—and need for—"energy independence"? Would it be wise to plunge the management of the industry into labors of divestiture that could preoccupy the industry for decades, just when their energies are needed in the search for greater national self-sufficiency? (The last legislated divestiture of such scope—the New Deal's Holding Company Act—took some 40 years to consummate.)

And what about the problems of capital formation? One demonstrable advantage of "vertical" concentration in the oil industry majors is the efficient use of capital for drilling and exploration. And the best guessing not only of the industry itself but of the Departments of Commerce and Treasury is that legislated divestiture would immensely lessen access to new capital and its efficient use.

Finally, would the act achieve "vertical" divestiture (forcing each of the 18 largest companies to restrict itself to either production, or transport, or refining-and-marketing of oil) at the cost of greater "horizontal" concentration? This seems probable; and if probable, a strange victory for antimonopolistic principles.

When you get right down to it, there are two great questions of national interest in the divestiture issue. One is whether the oil companies are simply too big, too powerful, too unwieldy to be policed by ordinary antitrust measures, and to be tolerated in a democratic society. The other is whether, on balance, the big oil companies are so non-competitive as to make outlandish profits and to keep prices of gas and oil artificially high for the consumer.

On the first question, Forbes magazine is probably right: "Americans have never given a clear-cut answer. . . . The Sherman Antitrust Act and the whole line of laws and court decisions that followed in its Jeffersonian train was one response. But in many other areas (telephone service, food retailing, labor unions, big government) we permitted concentrations of power for economic efficiency. . . . Whatever tradition may say, Americans are ambivalent about concentra-

tion of economic power: In theory, they dislike it; in practice they enjoy its fruits."

As for the second question, which is for the moment central, it would appear on the best available information that the myth of outlandish profitability in the American oil industry as now structured is simply that—a myth. Return on stockholders' equity for Big Oil has averaged 10.2 per cent in the last two decades, less than the overall average for American industry. Until the OPEC embargo gave the oil companies a profit-boosting windfall on pipeline inventory three years ago, you could indeed have argued that fuel prices in the U.S. were too low for our long-range good.

We return, then, to the proposition with which we set out—that the oil divestiture bill is at best a doctrinaire approach to a very complex issue: one that offers scapegoat-hunters a highly visible scapegoat and a largely imaginary demon to exorcize.

There may be a case for oil company divestiture. If there is, Senator Bayh and Company have not yet bothered to make it clearly. They are operating, for the most part, on hot air—of which, unlike oil, there is an eternal supply.

TRIBUTE ON THE RETIREMENT OF FREDERICK C. SCHROEDER

HON. ROBERT W. KASTEN, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. KASTEN. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and a privilege for me to salute State Representative Schroeder on the occasion of his retirement. For 25 years he has served Wisconsin and the 12th assembly district with dedication and integrity.

In these days when we are told that confidence in Government has dropped to an all-time low, we can take heart from the example of Fred Schroeder's outstanding public service. Since he was first elected to office, he has inspired the confidence, respect and admiration of both his colleagues and his constituents. No one could have served his district and his State more ably or more faithfully.

Fred's example reminds us that the vast majority of elected officials are decent, honest, honorable men and women who have made considerable sacrifices of their time, money and privacy in order to seek and hold office in the legislature. The fact that such people continue to do so bears witness to the basic strength of our democratic system and the faith that the vast majority of Americans have in it.

Fred's achievements in the legislature have had a lasting impact on the State of Wisconsin. His work on the agriculture and commerce and consumer affairs committees has been of incalculable benefit, both to his own constituents and to the State as a whole. He will be greatly missed by his constituents and by his colleagues, and his many friends throughout the State wish him good health and good fortune in the years to come.

It has been an honor for me to know Fred and to work with him. I congratulate him on his 25 years of outstanding service to the people of Wisconsin and of the 12th district, and I hope that he and his lovely wife will enjoy every happiness in their retirement.

ILLINOIS HOUSE SUPPORTS H.R. 50

HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, it pleases me to call the attention of the Members to House Resolution 803, which was adopted June 2, 1976, by the House of Representatives of the Illinois General Assembly. The resolution urges the passage of H.R. 50 and S. 50, the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1976. The resolution follows:

HOUSE RESOLUTION 803 OF THE 79TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, STATE OF ILLINOIS

Whereas, There is legislation currently pending in the Congress of the United States which would establish the right and opportunity to obtain useful paid employment at fair rates of compensation for all adult Americans able, willing and seeking to work; and

Whereas, The Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1976 (H.R. 50 and S. 50) would create a permanent institutional framework whereby the President, the Congress and the Federal Reserve Board would develop and establish economic policies and programs to provide for full employment, with a clearly established goal of an unemployment rate of less than three per cent within four years; and

Whereas, If this bill becomes law, government policy would encourage the private sector to hire the unemployed, and the President would be required to articulate anti-inflation policies and make recommendations for increasing productivity in the private sector; and

Whereas, The bill also establishes countercyclical programs, with the government as the employer of last resort, to combat the invidious effect of recession upon unemployment such as the people of Illinois have been experiencing recently, including programs such as public service employment, standby public works, anti-recession grants for State and local governments, skill training in both the public and private sectors, and special youth employment programs; and

Whereas, These countercyclical programs created by the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1976 would be implemented automatically only during a time of rising unemployment and would be phased out automatically during periods of economic recovery as unemployment is reduced, and which programs, along with the provisions in the bill for systematic review of federal regulations and programs to determine their efficiency and continued value, will assure that only such governmental assistance is provided as is genuinely necessary to combat the personal hardships and tragedies for the people of this State and Nation caused by rising unemployment and recession; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the Seventy-ninth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, that we respectfully petition the Congress of the United States to enact the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1976, and that we encourage all of the members of the Illinois Congressional delegation to support the enactment of this legislation, H.R. 50 or S. 50, without amendment which would weaken it; and, be it further

Resolved, That copies of this preamble and resolution be forwarded by the Illinois Secretary of State to the President pro tempore of the United States Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the Honorable Yvonne B. Burke, Chairperson of the Congressional Black Caucus, and

to each of the members of the Illinois Congressional delegation.

Adopted by the House, June 2, 1976.

WCKT-TV HONORED FOR JOURNALISTIC ACHIEVEMENT**HON. DANTE B. FASCELL**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, the news department of WCKT-TV in Miami, Metropolitan Dade County Award by Mayor Stephen P. Clark for winning this year's "triple crown" of national broadcasting awards and bringing recognition to Greater Miami through its achievements in journalism. Accepting the plaque was Edmund N. Ansin, president and general manager of the station.

This special honor to WCKT was preceded by the winning of nine major national broadcast awards so far this year, including the "triple crown." The "triple crown" of broadcasting's most coveted awards include the George Foster Peabody Award, the National Headliner Award and the Sigma Delta Chi Distinguished Service Award. WCKT is the first nonnetwork TV station to have ever won these three awards in the same year.

The number of awards earned by the WCKT news department rose to 152 after its near sweep of all of broadcasting's 1975 major national awards.

WCKT is the only Florida broadcast news operation in the 36-year history of the Peabody Award to ever win this prestigious honor 2 years in a row. One of the news series earning WCKT the Peabody also earned the station Sigma Delta Chi's 1975 Distinguished Service Award for Television Public Service. The series, entitled "You Can Have an Abortion Even if You Don't Need One," was commended for its "splendid execution, specific documentation and its stunning impact." Richard Whitcomb was the commentator and Carmel Cafiero was the reporter.

In addition, this series also earned the station the National Headliners Award "for consistently outstanding TV reporting—cities over 500,000." It was the fifth Headliner Award WCKT News, under news director Gene Strul, has won in 8 years—more than any other nonnetwork TV station. WCKT was also the big winner at the Broadcast Industry Conference in California. At the ceremony, the news department won three awards—one for the abortion series and the others for the news series "The Seminoles and the Miccosukees" and the news/commentary series "The Courts: The Bar to Television Reporting."

The large number of awards won by the station this year prompted Broadcasting magazine, in its June 14 issue, to feature news director Gene Strul in a special profile section. I think our colleagues will find the article of interest and include it for the RECORD:

NATIONAL ATTENTION IS ON STRUL'S LOCAL OPERATION

Gene Strul and his news department at WCKT(TV) Miami have been on a hot streak

this year, winning a triple crown of sorts in news broadcasting: Peabody, Sigma Delta Chi and National Headliner awards. Those honors will be added to the 152 others the department has picked up in the 19 years Mr. Strul has been in charge.

Not that Gene Strul wears his medals on his chest. He concedes the awards are "fine," but he stresses that the main mission of his department is to provide Miami-area viewers with a well balanced package of news, documentaries and editorial comment.

Mr. Strul, at 49, has spent virtually his entire professional career in broadcast journalism. He began in radio in 1947 with a station that was run on a shoestring and now he heads a large staff with the latest in electronic gadgetry.

Mr. Strul is low on flamboyance and high on diligence, seriousness and persistence. One close associate said, "Gene is not one for dramatics. He works hard and goes after a story with dogged stubbornness. He's a taskmaster, but he's hard on himself as well as his colleagues. And they respect him and even like him."

Miami has been home to Eugene Meyer Strul for 40 years. His family moved there from Brooklyn when he was 9 and he's never been seriously tempted to leave. Early in his broadcast career, he recalls, he discussed news opportunities in the North "but for some reason or other they didn't materialize." He pauses for a moment, and confesses, "It's funny, I really don't even like the sunshine very much."

As a youngster, Mr. Strul was preoccupied with reading and writing. At 13, he and two young friends published their own neighborhood newspaper, the *Miami-American*, which reached a circulation of 2,000. In high school, he edited the campus newspaper and also served as a sports writer for the *Miami News*. Following graduation in 1945, he served in the U.S. Army briefly—and again he was editor of the camp newspaper.

Following his discharge from the Army in 1946, Mr. Strul embarked briefly on a freelance writing career. His articles were published in *This Week* magazine, the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, the *Christian Science Monitor* and various Miami newspapers. During this period he enrolled at the University of Miami, restricting himself to journalism courses.

In 1947, at the recommendation of Howard Smith, a Pulitzer Prize-winning reporter for the *Miami News*, Mr. Strul landed a job as a reporter for WIOD(AM) Miami. He was the station's first street reporter. "We had no tape recorders in those days," he says. "We covered a story, wrote it and delivered it on the air."

After a year and a half as a reporter he was named news director of the station. He remained in that post until 1956 when he shifted to television as assignment editor and news producer at WCKT. In 1957, he was promoted to news director of the NBC-affiliated station.

Reporting to Mr. Strul are the hard news, documentary and sports units. He is a staunch advocate of on-the-scene coverage and his philosophy extends beyond Miami and Florida. From time to time the station has sent crews to the Soviet Union, Latin America, Cuba, Israel, Great Britain and the islands of the Caribbean.

"It's an on-and-off situation because expenses are high," he says "But in any instance, we only take on stories that can be localized."

WCKT carries over two hours of news per day. This covers periods from 12:30-1 p.m., 6-7 p.m., 11-11:30 a.m. and two-to-five-minute cut-ins on NBC-TV's *Today* program.

Mr. Strul is high on investigative reporting and stories of this type are carried regularly within news programs and occasionally as fullblown documentaries. The station

has tackled as investigative reporting projects such issues as phony auto repairs, discrimination in housing, crime and police involvement, and slum clearance programs.

Mr. Strul is convinced that TV journalism must accentuate investigative journalism. "You hear a lot about investigative reporting, but most of it is routine reporting," he says. "It's hardly the kind that shakes up a community."

"I also feel there is a lack of strong commentary on the air. Most of the commentary talks in generalities. You must name names and place the blame where it belongs. Richard Whitcomb is our news commentator and I appear on this segment too from time to time."

Because of his involvement with commentary and news coverage, Mr. Strul avoids membership in municipal and community groups and organizations. "It's better to be on the outside so you'll have no reluctance if you have to be critical," he says.

The advent of electronic news gathering provides a boost to TV coverage, he believes, but, he stresses, "it is important not to overplay gadgets." He points out that WCKT has an ENG unit and has a second one on order, but adds:

"We try not to fall into the trap of using the ENG just for the sake of using it. We have a rule: A story must be very important before we'll break into another story. We have used ENG on fast-breaking stories like a major fire or a shoot-out in which police officers were killed."

Though station managers may disagree, Mr. Strul believes that television networks do need extra time for their evening newscasts.

"I see the longer newscast coming," he says, "but I'm not sure whether it should be 15 or 30 minutes longer. I would hope, however, that networks would use the added time to do some hard-hitting investigative reporting. With the clout that networks have, solid reportage on key issues would make television so much more important than newspapers."

Mr. Strul used to work six or seven days a week, but now limits himself to a five-day stint, starting at about 8 a.m. and running through 7:15 p.m. Outside of his job, his main interest is his family and he is proud of his three children. Rick is a graduate electrical engineer pursuing his master's degree in business administration at the University of Miami; Gary is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, and recently completed training as a flight officer at Pensacola, Fla., and Eileen was a June graduate of Florida International University, where she majored in music and science.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Gene Strul and the entire WCKT news operation for its outstanding achievements in the field of broadcast journalism.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, due to family responsibilities, I was not present to vote on certain matters coming before this body on June 18. Had I been here I would have voted as follows:

Roll No. 411, motion to recommit H.R. 14239 to the Committee on Appropriations—"no."

Roll No. 412, final passage of H.R. 14239—"yea."

A HEARTWARMING TALE

HON. STEVEN D. SYMMS

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. SYMMS. Mr. Speaker, the Wall Street Journal of June 21, 1976, contains an article that so perfectly describes something that Government ought not to be doing that I must share it with my colleagues in Congress. It reads as follows:

A HEARTWARMING TALE

How nice of Sen. Jacob Javits of New York and Sen. James Allen of Alabama. In travels among their constituents, they came upon a hardworking black businessman who was having a little trouble making a go of his plans. They talked it over and decided he was a worthy fellow, and got their chums in the United States Senate to give him a helping hand.

The lucky man is Charles Wallace, 42, owner and operator of Wallace & Wallace Chemical & Oil Co., a New York City heating oil distributor. Mr. Wallace wants to build a refinery in Macon County, Ala., but has had a little trouble raising the necessary \$300 million.

It should be easier now. At the behest of Mr. Wallace's senatorial godfathers, the Senate last week accepted an amendment to the Federal Energy Administration legislation that gives Mr. Wallace \$1 million a month in government subsidies. The amendment cuts him in on the petroleum allocation program as if his refinery were already built and producing 10,000 barrels a day.

While Mr. Wallace does not have the \$300 million, he does have an agreement with Venezuela for a supply of 10,000 barrels a day of high-cost crude. Refiners who refine high-cost crude are entitled to an "allocation" of domestic crude, which the government keeps priced at \$5.25 a barrel. In practice, this means refiners who refine domestic crude make out a check to refiners who refine imported crude. The new amendment allows Mr. Wallace to import his 10,000 barrels a day, run them through a Mobil Oil Co. refinery, and collect his checks for the allocation.

How fortunate for Mr. Wallace that the federal government, for the good of the country, is fixing domestic oil prices and allocating petroleum. When the marketplace alone is doing this work, politicians can't indulge their compassionate natures so easily by instructing the bureaucracy to assist the needy. But once the government is involved in running an industry, all kinds of opportunities present themselves. While we know nothing about Mr. Wallace, we feel safe in assuming he is especially deserving; at least, that is usually the case with the first beneficiary of such largess.

According to The Washington Post, Senator Javits was said to have acted out of concern "that small enterprises without large reserves of cash or credit find it difficult to break into businesses like refining that require a lot of money."

Isn't this a heartwarming tale? If you hear of any other deserving, earnest entrepreneurs who would have a better chance of success if only someone would give them \$1 million a month, send their names along to Senators Javits and Allen. Two nice guys.

I think we should ask ourselves, Mr. Speaker, just how many more incidents like this one are going on? Could this be why our economy is suffering from inflation, capital shortages, production disincentives, and high consumer prices?

CONGRESSIONAL BICENTENNIAL SALUTE OF EXCELLENCE TO THE REVEREND MICHAEL SLONECKI, O.F.M. CONV. EXEMPLARY CLERGYMAN—OUTSTANDING AMERICAN—NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL AMBASSADOR OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate our Bicentennial Year and reflect upon the good deeds of our people that have placed our representative democracy second to none among all nations throughout the world, I am pleased and privileged to call your attention to the outstanding good works of an esteemed member of the clergy, exemplary spiritual adviser, community leader, and good friend, the Reverend Michael Slonecki, O.F.M. Conv., whose standards of excellence as a member of the Order of Conventual Franciscans, have truly enriched our community, State, and Nation.

On Saturday, June 26, residents of my congressional district, State of New Jersey, will join with the pastor, Rev. Martin Dombrowski, O.F.M. Conv., and the congregation of St. John Kanty R.C. Church, Clifton, N.J., in honoring Father Slonecki upon the 35th anniversary of his consecration into the Sacrament of Holy Orders.

Father Slonecki is the associate pastor of St. John Kanty R.C. Church, where he served as a young curate for 5 years in his first ecclesiastical assignment after ordination.

Mr. Speaker, there is so much that can be said of the love, affection, and reverence with which Father Slonecki is held by all who have had the good fortune to know him. He was born in New York City on January 30, 1916, the son of Francis and the late Joanna Slonecki. Upon completion of grammar school he came to New Jersey and graduated from Don Bosco Prep School, Ramsey, N.J., in 1933. He then worked for 1 year as a machinist before dedicating himself to the noble calling of the priesthood.

Father Slonecki entered the Franciscan Fathers Novitiate in Ellicott City, Md., and commenced his studies at St. Hyacinth's Seminary, Granby, Mass. While pursuing his theological studies at Seraphic College, Rome, Italy, the holocaust of war expanded in Europe and on June 1940 he returned to the United States with other Americans who had been studying abroad on the last ship to leave Italy before World War II.

On July 5, 1941, Father Slonecki was ordained to the priesthood in St. Stanislaus Church, Chicopee, Mass., and was immediately assigned to St. John Kanty R.C. Church, Clifton, where his personal commitment to the Almighty and to our people earned him the respect and reverence of all of his parishioners.

In 1946, Father Slonecki's ecclesiastical duties were fully committed for over two decades in conducting missions, no-

venas, 40-hour devotions, and priests' retreats for the thoughtful meditation, prayer, and spiritual renaissance of our people throughout the United States and abroad. He served in the States of Maine, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Maryland, West Virginia, and in 1960 the Franciscan Fathers assigned him to Italy as confessor and guide for American pilgrims at the Shrine of St. Anthony in Padua, Italy, and as substitute apostolic confessor of Polish, Slovak, Italian, and English at St. Peter's Basilica, Rome, Italy. For 5 years prior to returning to St. John Kanty R.C. Church as assistant pastor, he was the Vicar-Burser at St. Adalbert's Church, Elmhurst, Long Island, N.Y.

Mr. Speaker, we are so proud to have Father Slonecki back with us in Clifton, N.J. He is now also moderator of the Holy Name Society where the richness of his wisdom and direction have developed strength of character and a bond of friendship in faith, hope, and charity among the men of the parish, young and adults alike, that has truly added to the quality of the cultural heritage of the people of our community.

During this Bicentennial Year I appreciate the opportunity to present this brief profile of a distinguished man of God who has dedicated his life's purpose and fulfillment to helping others and guiding them in their pathway of life. The quality of his leadership mirrored in the security and dignity that his parishioners and the Americans who sought his guidance and counsel in foreign lands have found in the comfort and aid he unselfishly and willingly gives to those in need and those who seek his helping hand and spiritual guidance.

Mr. Speaker, as Father Slonecki celebrates the 35th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood I know that you and all of our colleagues here in the Congress will want to join with me in extending our warmest greetings and felicitations for the excellence of his service to his church, our Nation, and all mankind. We do indeed salute the Reverend Michael Slonecki, O.F.M. Conv.—esteemed clergyman, national and international ambassador of goodwill and brotherly love, and great American.

TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO TODAY

HON. CHARLES E. WIGGINS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. WIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, 200 years ago, on June 28, 1776, a draft of the Declaration of Independence was submitted to the Continental Congress by the committee appointed for that purpose. The draft was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The credentials of the newly appointed New Jersey Delegates were presented to Congress. These Delegates were authorized "to join with the Delegates of the other Colonies in Continental Congress, in the most vigorous Measures for sup-

porting the just Rights and Liberties of America; and, if you shall judge it necessary or expedient for this Purpose, we empower you to join with them in declaring the United Colonies independent of Great Britain, entering into a Confederacy for Union and common Defense, making Treaties with foreign Nations for Commerce and Assistance, and to take such other Measures as may appear to them and you necessary for these great ends . . ."

VETERANS PENSIONS AND DISABILITY BENEFITS

HON. MARTIN A. RUSSO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. RUSSO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that the House yesterday passed two bills, H.R. 14298 and H.R. 14299, providing for needed increases in veterans disability pension benefits.

H.R. 14298 makes permanent the interim 8 percent increase in nonservice-connected pension payments to veterans, widows, and children, and in payments to parents receiving dependency and indemnity compensation. In addition, the legislation provides a 7 percent increase to the same beneficiaries effective January 1, 1977. Most significantly, the bill would increase the amount of income a beneficiary may earn without jeopardizing his or her pension as a result of cost-of-living increases in social security benefits. This is most important to those beneficiaries who have experienced cutbacks in their veterans pension every time their social security check is increased.

I also applaud the work of the Veterans Committee in providing a 25 percent increase in all benefits for those veterans aged 80 or over; increasing the pension housebound rate for vets from \$53 to \$57 a month; increasing the aid and attendance allowance for widows and dependent parents and widows receiving death compensation under superseded law, from \$69 to \$74 a month; and increasing the aid and attendance allowance for veterans from \$133 to \$155 a month. Mr. Speaker, it is estimated that these changes will benefit almost 1 million veterans and approximately 1.25 million widows, children, and dependent parents.

I am also gratified that the House has passed overwhelmingly H.R. 14299, the Veterans Disability and Survivors Benefits Act. This bill increases disability compensation rates for service-connected disabled veterans and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation—DIC—for widows and children by 8 percent. It would also provide compensation to qualifying veterans—those 50 percent or more disabled—whose spouse is helpless and requires nursing home care or the assistance of another person, and would grant increases in clothing allowances for veterans whose service-connected disabilities require the wearing of

the use of prosthetic or orthopedic appliances.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support our Nation's veterans in voting for both of these important pieces of legislation.

THE DOMINGUEZ RANCH: RANCHO SAN PEDRO

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, southern California is an area of our country that is rich in history and cultural tradition. From its earliest days, when Native American tribes lived on the land, through the coming of the first Europeans, our land has inherited an interesting history that is unique among the States in our Union.

Spain was the first European nation to colonize California, establishing a series of pueblos, or towns, that tended to center around missions established by Franciscan padres. Presidios, or military settlements, were also set up, the first two being in present day San Diego and Monterey. Later, great ranchos—huge sprawling land grants covering areas greater than most cities—were given to soldiers and public servants.

Between the cities of Compton and Carson, one of the few reminders of those days still exists, preserved for the enjoyment and education of modern residents who often have only a dim understanding of the days of the California ranchos. The Dominguez Ranch Adobe is a living reminder of California's past.

On May 24, 1976, the Dominguez Adobe was declared a national historical monument, certainly a fitting honor for a site dating back as far as 1769.

For it was in that year that Juan Jose Dominguez, veteran soldier, guide, and interpreter, marched into San Diego on June 29 as a member of a pioneering expedition arriving from Loreto in Baja, Calif. Later that same year, Dominguez took part in the first exploratory expedition to the North, under the command of Capt. Gaspar de Portola.

For the next 13 years, Juan Jose Dominguez was one of the soldiers charged with protecting Junipero Serra and other Franciscan missionaries as they founded the California mission chain. He retired in 1782, and in that year was given a sizable tract of land by Governor Pages. This was the first Spanish land grant in southern California, and it was to become Rancho San Pedro.

"Sizable" is perhaps an understatement. Originally, the rancho consisted of 75,000 acres of land, including all of the harbor area south of the Pueblo de Los Angeles.

In the fall of 1784, Dominguez drove his 200 head of cattle, his horses, and his household from San Diego to a spot near the mouth of the Los Angeles River. It was there that he established the first great southern California rancho. As finally surveyed, his holdings consisted of

43,000 acres stretching roughly from what is now Los Angeles proper to the ocean. Rancho Los Palos Verdes, a 31,000-acre land holding, was separated from the Dominguez property at that time.

Juan Jose Dominguez was a bachelor, 65 years of age at the time of his retirement. Following his death, the rancho passed into the hands of his nephew, Cristobal. In 1825, his son, Don Manuel Dominguez, inherited the ranch.

That same year, Don Manuel began construction of a new house for the rancho. The site is located on a low knoll just below the east brow of Dominguez Hill, overlooking the Los Angeles River. In 1927, shortly after his marriage to Maria Engracia Cota, Don Manuel moved into the new adobe home.

Originally, the house consisted of six rooms, was built one story, and was shaped like an "L." Water was supplied by a number of artesian springs that flowed nearby.

During the more than 55 years that Don Manuel Dominguez lived in the adobe, California went through some of its pivotal moments in history. In many of them, civic-minded Don Manuel played an important part. During the Mexican-American War, the home was occupied for 2 days by a company of the U.S. Marines, during the running fight since known as the Battle of Dominguez Ranch. Earlier that same year, 1846, at least three military councils of Spanish Californians were held at the Dominguez home.

When California became part of the United States in 1848, Dominguez was one of seven delegates from southern California to the convention at Monterey which drew up the first State constitution. This was not his first responsibility in public office. Don Manuel was one of the few men ever to serve in the three governments of California: Spanish, Mexican, and United States. Among other early positions, he served as Alcalde, or mayor, and judge of the First Instance for El Pueblo de Los Angeles, being elected on three separate occasions. His public career came to an end in 1857, after he had completed one term as a supervisor for Los Angeles County.

The Dominguez home became well known throughout the Nation, as Don Manuel entertained visitors on business and political matters. Until the completion of the Los Angeles-San Pedro Railroad in 1869, the home was also a stopping point for travelers between Los Angeles and the then small ports of Long Beach and San Pedro.

Don Manuel died in 1882, on October 11. Dona Engracia, his wife, passed away 6 months later. Although they had 10 children, 2 daughters and 2 sons had died in infancy. Therefore the ownership of the rancho, known by then as the Dominguez Ranch, passed to their surviving six daughters.

Although their parents' home and the surrounding 17 acres were now held in joint ownership by the family, they disliked the idea of selling the land and seeing it used as commercial property, with their birthplace being destroyed. Thus, on January 22, 1922, that portion of the homestead tract which included the

home, together with the surrounding 17.4 acres, was deeded by the Dominguez family to the Congregation of Sons of the Immaculate Heart of Mary—a Roman Catholic order more commonly known as the Claretian Missionary Fathers.

As for the Dominguez sisters, they were able to live out their lives in the knowledge that their home would be preserved and used for a good purpose. Their names were: Ana Josefa de Guyer, deceased 1907; Guadalupe, who passed away the same year; Maria Victoria Carson, who died in 1916; Dolores Simona Watson, 1924; Susana Del Amo, who passed away in 1931; and Marie de Los Reyes de Francis, who died in 1933.

The Claretians used the Dominguez Ranch as a seminary for many years, training candidates for the priesthood. Currently the program is aimed at lay vocations, and the home is still owned by the order.

On April 25, 1945, the homesite of Dominguez Ranch was officially dedicated as California State Landmark No. 152. A plaque on the south front of the home commemorates the Battle of Dominguez Ranch, October 8-9, 1846.

To commemorate the Bicentennial, as well as the 150th anniversary of the adobe itself, the original six rooms of the adobe have been set aside and are being used as an historical museum display, which is open to the public. Renovation on half of the area is complete. The rest is expected to be ready by September 12, 1976.

Mr. Speaker, the Dominguez Home of Rancho San Pedro is an important memento from one of our Nation's most colorful historic eras. The ranchos of old California were an important phase in the development of our State, and still recall images of a gracious, relaxed life-style that would be the envy of most of us today. In addition, the home serves as a monument to Don Manuel Dominguez, one of the more important figures in California's history.

Our State's heritage from the rancho years is visible in many places, but the source of that heritage has all too often been the victim of urbanization and modern change. That is why the Dominguez home is so important: It serves as a highly visible link to our past.

TERRORIST ACTS ARE DEPLORABLE

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, on June 9 a bomb exploded at the Yugoslav Embassy in Washington causing extensive property damage and injuring two members of the Embassy staff. It was another serious incident involving terrorist acts against official Yugoslav installations and representatives in the United States in recent years.

Such deeds must be condemned both as criminal acts and as contrary to the policy of the United States, which is one of friendship and good relations with Yugoslavia.

I have been advised that a formal expression of regret has been extended to Yugoslavia by the U.S. Government concerning the bombing, and that a vigorous investigation by Federal and local authorities into the incident is underway.

Together with many of my colleagues and fair-minded Americans everywhere, I urge appropriate Government agencies to do all they can to apprehend and prosecute the perpetrators of this crime and to prevent the recurrence of such senseless and deplorable violence in the future.

THE SWISS VOTE DOWN A GIVEAWAY

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, the tiny nation of Switzerland, most of its countryside tilted up the Alps, its agriculture devoted to dairy herds, and its manufacturers noted for watch-making precision, happens to be the most solid economically in the world.

The Swiss franc is the rock of Europe, the currency sought everywhere and the one to which others rush when their money gets into trouble. And how, some may ask, has such a little country with a population of less than 7 million become so important?

The answer is implied again, perhaps, in what took place the other day at the Swiss voting booths. Given the opportunity to vote on a proposed giveaway program costing \$80 million and supported by the nation's various political parties, the people said, "No."

The Associated Press reported the count from Bern. The referendum produced 713,855 votes against the measure to only 550,557 in favor. Some 34.5 percent of the eligible voters turned out, but it is safe to say that even a total response would not have changed the margins much. The Swiss are not a giveaway people.

Rather, the Swiss are practical. Everything they do shows that. They believe in fiscal soundness. No Swiss paper flips or flops in the world's monetary markets. The Swiss consider their own interests first before turning to the interests of others. This policy held firm in the rejection of \$80 million foreign aid program.

And this leads to the question of what might happen to our own multibillion giveaways if they could be submitted in a referendum to our people. Would the voters have approved the hundreds of billions we have scattered to little avail all over the surface of the globe?

Would the American people, if given the chance, authorize the billions we still are lading out annually despite our runaway budgets and staggering deficits, money which, indeed, the Government is borrowing at high interest rates to give to others? I suspect that the vote against this here would be as lop-sided as that in Switzerland which has no deficits, or money troubles.

It seems to me that we in Washington, in handing away the earnings of our people, have assumed for ourselves a false wisdom—a feeling of "father knows best" raised to a very high degree. Have we known best? Has foreign aid and all the other drains upon our economy produced the results which the advocates predicted? Are we loved for our generosity? Have others reciprocated for the billions we have bestowed upon them? A look at the U.S. position abroad today supplies the answer.

Switzerland is small. But Switzerland has given us a lesson in true democratic decision that we ought to ponder. The people spoke there against a giveaway. Never since the giveaways began here more than a quarter century ago, have we given our people a chance to express their will.

A REPORT FROM CONGRESSMAN LESTER WOLFF

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, on a regular basis I distribute a newsletter to my constituents to keep them up to date on congressional activities and to ask their views on the issues of the day. I would like to share with my colleagues my most recent newsletter, the text of which follows:

A REPORT FROM CONGRESSMAN LESTER WOLFF

DEAR FRIEND AND CONSTITUENT: Endless days of anguish, far too often, are the harsh and cruel reality for millions of older Americans living on Social Security, fixed incomes or life-time savings, who suffer prolonged illnesses requiring ongoing medical or nursing care.

Few options for adequate health care, at prices the aging and the disabled can afford, are available to this neglected segment of our society who should have the right to live their autumn years with a sense of dignity and security, not deprivation and fear.

As a co-author of the original Medicare legislation, I am well aware of the urgent need to upgrade service programs to keep pace with rising medical and health care costs. The staggering price older Americans must pay for medical and health services today is wiping out their savings and assets, already shriveled in purchasing power by the current inflationary state of our economy. The "out of reach" costs either are immersing them into a well of debt from which they can never emerge or forcing them onto welfare rolls.

Medicare, I believe, must be expanded to provide essential health care assistance for the chronically ill, aged and those stricken with a catastrophic long-term illness. These reforms are long overdue, particularly those aspects calling for expanded coverage for the cost of prescription medicine, health care aids and broader nursing care for the totally infirmed. I also am co-sponsoring legislation to provide viable alternatives to institutional care in nursing homes and hospitals by increasing benefits for home health care to the aging and disabled.

To further address the immediate problems, I have set up a Citizen Health Advisory Committee in my 6th Congressional District, comprised of leading New York area health field specialists, to provide me with pertinent

information on local and regional conditions concerning the health needs of the community and the delivery and cost of services. This committee of dedicated men and women is an able resource to help me analyze the complex problems in terms of new legislative proposals.

However, the health care reforms now under consideration by Congress are only half measures for they do not come to grips with the overall problem of adequate health and medical care for all segments of our society.

Perhaps it is time for us to learn a lesson from those nations around the world that far surpass the United States in providing medical and health care coverage for their citizens—a reminder that government has the sworn obligation to administer programs geared to assist the best interests of its people.

The enduring answer, I feel, is enactment of a comprehensive system of national health insurance to provide every American with access to equitable health services at reasonable costs.

I believe American families want a program of health care that assures their needs will be met promptly and efficiently. They want high quality medical treatment without threat of undue financial hardship, yet wish to retain their freedom to select their own physicians and hospital facilities.

National health insurance is a critical issue today, only because the existing health financing arrangements are unable to meet or contain the rising costs sustained by both consumer and provider. Health related costs have soared at an annual rate of 18 percent since 1974 alone, with the result that Americans are reluctant to take proper care of their health problems for they simply cannot afford the present methods of paying the costs.

It is time all Americans—the young, the old, the disabled and the wage-earning middle income family—receive a greater return for their health dollar, not bigger medical bills.

Sincerely,

LESTER WOLFF.

WOLFF ACTS TO RESTORE FUNDS FOR ESSENTIAL VETERANS PROGRAMS

Our nation's veterans recently were caught in an economic squeeze when the Administration submitted a budget request for all veterans programs that fell far short of actual need. It was no less than a half a billion dollars short of what the Veterans' Administration testified it needed just to maintain existing disability and pension benefits.

No funds were included for cost-of-living increases for disabled or retired vets or for young vets enrolled in school under the GI Bill. The budget posed a real threat to the VA hospital system. It lacked sufficient funds for the VA to maintain existing hospital caseloads or to replace and modernize essential hospital equipment, such as emergency generators. Congressional measures to improve veterans programs in the areas of pension, hospital, and education reforms were in effect "vetoed" by the lack of sufficient funds in the budget.

By failing to submit a legitimate budget, the Administration used Congress as the "fall guy" to absorb charges of "fiscal irresponsibility," knowing that Congress would have to increase the budget to meet the real need in the VA system. On the House Floor, the Veterans Affairs Committee on which I serve as a ranking member, restored funds for cost of living increases. I then offered an amendment to insure that the VA would not have to cut hospital, education and other vital services.

As a result of our efforts, veterans programs will not be cut and cost-of-living increases will be provided, but important legislative initiatives remain in doubt. The irresponsibility is on the part of the Administration

which would short-change veterans to compensate for overspending in other areas of its budget request. It is a sad commentary when the same Administration that requests unprecedented spending for defense would treat as second class citizens those who served as the guardians of our defense.

TESTIMONY BEFORE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

HON. WILLIAM M. BRODHEAD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. BRODHEAD. Mr. Speaker, on June 18 the Public Assistance Subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee held hearings on two proposed changes to supplemental security income law which would encourage the establishment of community group homes for the retarded, the developmentally disabled, and other persons. I would like to share with my colleagues my testimony on these changes:

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM M. BRODHEAD

Mr. Chairman, I thank you for the opportunity to be here today. I have come to express my strong support for the two changes in current SSI law which you are now considering. The important effect of these changes would be to encourage the establishment of community group homes for many of our citizens who are needlessly forced to live in large institutions. One change would enable residents of public group homes to receive SSI benefits on the same basis as residents of private group homes. The second would eliminate the present reduction in SSI benefits for those individuals who live in private group homes which receive state or local subsidies.

The crippling effects of life in large institutions which these group home amendments seek to remedy are very much in evidence. A close and living example has been given us by the Washington Post series on Forest Haven, a large residential facility for the retarded just a few miles from Washington. These articles and other studies show how institutional isolation permits, even demands, passivity from residents and withdrawal from even the most trifling responsibilities. Such isolation destroys any hope for growth of the skills which allow a recognizably human way of life.

Institutions are also very expensive in dollar terms. A recent survey of a number of midwestern states by the Minnesota Department of Public Welfare shows the median cost for maintaining a person in a public institution for one year runs well over \$10,000—much of which goes for operating and administering an enormous physical plant.

For those persons who need constant and complete care, these costs must be paid. However, institutions today have become the only option for persons who, with some assistance and guidance, could succeed at many activities in the outside world. For such persons, private group homes provide better care at a much lower cost. For these reasons, the Administration has stated its commitment to achieving a one-third reduction by 1980 in the population of state institutions for the mentally retarded.

A movement to investment in alternatives to institutional care has begun in my own district and in the State of Michigan, and I believe our accomplishments have been substantial. In Detroit, the Michigan State Housing Development Authority has joined forces with an organization called Housing

for Exceptional People in creating community group residences for the mentally retarded. These homes provide a family-like atmosphere where residents can get the support they need to live and work in the community. In seeking to help each resident reach his own potential, group homes mobilize adult education opportunities, churches, libraries, and the resources of the entire community.

The results have been extraordinary. Residents of these homes have learned the skills involved in caring for themselves, preparing their meals, and maintaining the home. They have learned to use public transportation and to choose and purchase personal necessities. In sheltered workshops, they have learned marketable skills which allow many to obtain employment—for the first time in their lives. Thousands of retarded people have been given a new and better life at a savings of millions of tax dollars. Private group homes promote learning, independence, and dignity. In short, they constitute a small but promising step toward the goal of deinstitutionalization which has been endorsed by the Administration, Congress and the private sector.

Unfortunately, the present law has made financing of community group homes in Michigan and elsewhere so complicated and uncertain that their growth has been severely constrained. The result is that there are many good homes, but many more are needed.

Mr. Chairman, with the two minor amendments offered by Representative Keys, the development and use of group homes would be greatly simplified and stimulated, and a healthy mix of public and private support for group homes would be made possible. Perhaps most important, these changes would permit state and local governments to invest more heavily in community alternatives without being penalized for doing so.

Surely this is the sort of business we in Congress should be about. We here today have the opportunity to help realize a widely shared goal to provide more humane and less expensive alternatives to life in an institution.

I urge that the Subcommittee act favorably on the proposed changes.

Thank you.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF WAYS AND MEANS OVERSIGHT SUBCOMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, following is an announcement of activities scheduled by the Ways and Means Oversight Subcommittee for the next several weeks:

First. A hearing on HEW efforts to reduce welfare errors, July 1, 1976, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, in the main Ways and Means Committee Room, to receive testimony from administration officials.

Second. A hearing on the administration of the supplemental security income program for the aged, blind, and disabled, July 19, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, in the main Ways and Means Committee Room, to receive testimony from citizens and welfare organizations.

Third. A hearing on the administration of the SSI program to be held in New York City, Representative RANGEL, chairing; date and time to be announced.

In addition, on Monday, June 28, at 9 a.m. in the Congressional Room of the Quality Inn, 415 New Jersey Ave-

nue NW., Washington, D.C., the Office of Technology Assessment will be sponsoring a panel to provide guidance on how to respond to a request from Chairman ULLMAN and the Oversight Subcommittee for an evaluation of the IRS' proposed new computer system known as TAS—tax administration system.

EVIDENCE OF SOVIET VIOLATIONS OF HELSINKI PACT

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, it has become increasingly apparent that the Soviet Union has no intention of complying with the guarantees of universal respect for human rights central to the Helsinki agreement. This treaty, which recognized Soviet domination over the Eastern European Captive Nations in return for more humanitarian treatment of citizens, has been systematically and deliberately violated by the Soviet Union, which has apparently used yet one more international treaty to solidify its hold on the weaker nations of the world.

Over a year ago, former Presidential advisor and now columnist, William Safire, warned that the United States must make certain demands upon the Soviet Union if we are to insure the eventual establishment of human rights within the Soviet-controlled countries. In an article in the New York Times, Mr. Safire said:

President Ford, who plans to attend a NATO meeting soon, did not refer to the European Security Conference in his State of the World address; perhaps he felt that ignoring the problem—as he did Portugal—would make it go away. But if he is serious about making détente a “two-way relationship,” Mr. Ford should put a high price on any legitimization of Soviet victories.

First, no European security summit conference should be convened until the Soviets agree to much more than a token reduction of troops in Europe and a timetable for future withdrawals.

Next, a subject we should insist be put on the agenda for debate is the Brezhnev Doctrine, under which the Soviets claim the right to put in their tanks to crush uprisings against their puppet regimes. If that is not a matter of concern to “European Security” and relevant to the “Inviolability of Borders,” what is?

Finally, the Soviets should be made to understand that their deeds—in providing North Vietnamese with the means of victory and extremist Arabs with hopes for a “final solution” to the Israelis—speak louder than any protestations of détente. Linkage should live again: no deal in the Middle East, no deal in Europe. . . .

Thirty years have passed since V-E Day. America's power has dwindled from days of dominance through an era of parity to a stage of uncertainty. Why, at this worst moment, are we allowing ourselves to be drawn into a Supersummit at which the only purpose is to declare the Russians the victors of World War II?

Mr. Speaker, 1 year and 2 months after this column was run, none of these provisions have been met. Adhering to his policy of “quiet diplomacy” so as not to put the Kremlin on the spot, Secre-

tary Kissinger secured not one guarantee of Russian troop reduction, halting of subversive, covert international activities, or nonintervention into so-called wars of liberation in Portugal, Angola, or a growing number of countries in sub-Saharan, black Africa.

Now, Washington Post columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak have revealed the contents of a confidential cable from the U.S.-NATO mission in Brussels which reads,

There is no evidence that the Soviet Union has altered its basic, highly repressive approach to human rights since the East-West agreement was signed in Helsinki last summer.

Rather, quote Evans and Novak,

The Kremlin is conducting worldwide propaganda to disguise its refusal to live up to Helsinki.

I would like to bring this article to the attention of my colleagues and of the public, so that we may reflect on the true Soviet interpretation of détente, as is now being revealed and documented:

[From the Washington Post, June 21, 1976]

(By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak)

MOSCOW VERSUS HELSINKI

While President Ford was publicly praising the humane impact of the Helsinki's security accord, his own diplomats were secretly reporting systematic, blatant violations by the Soviet Union.

A confidential cable to Washington from the U.S. NATO mission in Brussels on April 2 disclosed that “there is no evidence that the Soviet Union has altered its basic, highly repressive approach to human rights” since the East-West agreement was signed in Helsinki last summer. Rather, charged the report, the Kremlin is conducting worldwide propaganda to disguise its refusal to live up to Helsinki. In short, Moscow is simply not liberalizing Eastern Europe in return for Western recognition at Helsinki of Communist-drawn boundaries.

In the two months since the comprehensive truth was received by the State Department, not one word of this has been publicly released. Rather, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger continues his overall détente strategy on Helsinki as on other questions: Use “quiet diplomacy” to nudge the Kremlin into compliance rather than subject détente to strains caused by public accusations.

Mr. Ford and Dr. Kissinger have had little to say in public about the aftermath of Helsinki. A rare exception occurred April 2 when the President's campaigning took him before ethnic leaders in Milwaukee. Asked whether Uncle Sam is losing his shirt in negotiations with Moscow, Mr. Ford replied with an uninhibited defense of Helsinki:

“The Helsinki conference was the greatest political liability, propaganda loss to the Soviet Union, period. The net result is that we have forced the Soviet Union . . . to give far more humane treatment—the getting together of families, the movement of press personnel back and forth across the borders.”

The President either was ignoring or was unaware of reality. His euphoria in Milwaukee was contradicted by the voluminous report from Brussels later that month signed by Dr. Robert Strausz-Hupe, U.S. ambassador to NATO.

Its language about what Communist East Europe had done to implement the promises of Helsinki was undiplomatically blunt: “The few minor procedural changes on human contacts and information have so far had only a very modest beneficial effect, and the general practice in these fields remains highly restrictive . . . in the important fields of human contacts and information, these measures

have been largely procedural in nature and their real significance is still unclear."

That does not mean the Kremlin is just forgetting about the accord as in Stalinist days. Rather, said the report, Helsinki is "used as an instrument in pursuing such major Soviet goals as legitimization of the status quo in Europe . . . certain principles are stressed, especially inviolability of frontiers and non-interference in internal affairs, while others, such as respect for human rights, are ignored."

Moreover, while President Ford calls Helsinki a propaganda liability for the Soviets, the Kremlin wages propaganda warfare. The Brussels report charged that Moscow is trying to "build up a plausible case for compliance" with the overall accord "while diverting attention from the minimal nature of their concessions in the human rights field." The Soviets have "launched a considerable propaganda campaign which combines an overstatement of their own implementation with strong counterattacks on the West for alleged noncompliance."

The target: another East-West Conference at Belgrade in 1977 which would climax the Communist propaganda campaign. This "diverting (of attention) from the East's poor performance," said the report, shows "the need for considerable caution on the part of the West."

The specific charges reported to Washington reveal the sad truth of what has flowed from the Helsinki accord: inadequate notification and inspection of Warsaw Pact maneuvers, little progress on the economic negotiations stressed by the Kremlin, unavailability of Western newspapers in Moscow, restrictions on Western journalists, and attempts to limit Western radio broadcasts beamed at Eastern Europe.

Saddest of all is the pessimism of the Brussels report about freer emigration from the Soviet Union. "Indeed, the tightening of Soviet regulations on financial remittances from abroad could add to the difficulties of emigration," the report added. Nor has there been any increase in personal travel from Eastern Europe since Helsinki, thanks to continued difficulty in getting passports.

This thick report updating the cynical Soviet outlook toward agreements is a classified document, not intended for public view. But that approach may soon change. On June 3, President Ford—overruling State Department objections after intense pressure from conservative Republicans—signed into law, without comment, a bill creating a 15-member commission to monitor adherence to the Helsinki agreement. "Quiet diplomacy" having failed to tame the Kremlin, the truth about Helsinki may now become common knowledge.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ALBERT W. JOHNSON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, because of circumstances beyond my control, I missed several rollcall votes. I would like the RECORD to show that had I been present, I would have voted as follows:

"Yea" on rollcall No. 414 on Senate Joint Resolution 203, Emergency Technical Provisions to Higher Education Act;

"Yea" on rollcall No. 415 on H.R. 14299, Disability Compensation for Disabled Veterans;

"Yea" on rollcall No. 416 on H.R. 14298, Veterans and Survivors Pension Adjustment Act of 1976;

"Yea" on rollcall No. 417 on Senate Joint Resolution 49, Codification of Rules and Customs of American Flag;

"Yea" on rollcall No. 418 on H.R. 9689, Translator Broadcast Station Operations; and

"Yea" on rollcall No. 419 on H.R. 13711, Horse Protection Act Amendments of 1976.

I ask that the RECORD show my support for these bills.

H.R. 12112

HON. JAMES T. BROYHILL

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Speaker, the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee today voted out its version of H.R. 12112, a bill to provide industry with Federal loan guarantees for the production of synthetic fuels.

Private industry realizes that such production is not feasible because of Government overregulation, and this legislation would further involve the Government in a venture which could be financed by the private sector in a free market situation.

Several articles have appeared to point out the arguments against this legislation, and I would like to take this opportunity to reprint in full an editorial which appeared in the Wall Street Journal of Tuesday, June 22:

BURP JR.

Last December, when Newsweek carried a picture on its cover of a bloated Uncle Sam, we editorialized on how he gets that way. At the time, the House of Representatives was considering a \$6 billion government boondoggle to develop synthetic fuels, a bill the Senate had already gobbled 80 to 10 with almost no debate.

Supporters and opponents of the plan informed us that our editorial, entitled "Burp," actually influenced the outcome of the House vote, which rejected the Synfuel scheme by 263 to 140. Since then, a steady parade of Synfuel supporters has marched through our offices trying to persuade us to change our mind. And the Ford administration is still trying to slip it through the House possibly next week.

The original \$6 billion proposal was really only an hors d'oeuvre in the \$100 billion banquet of loan guarantees, grants and price supports proposed by Vice President Rockefeller in his Energy Independence Authority. Even a Rockefeller knows that Uncle Sam can't digest \$100 billion in one sitting, but bitesize mouthfuls of \$6 billion can add up to an equivalent meal.

Now, the bill that has cleared the House Science and Technology Committee offers further such illusions of economy by giving the Energy Research and Development Administration a tasty \$4 billion in loan guarantees. But ERDA testimony leaves absolutely no doubt that this is an open-ended scheme which, once begun, would hit the Rockefeller target of \$100 billion over several years.

The arguments advanced on behalf of spending these colossal amounts of money have not improved in six months. The public has to develop synthetic fuels, we're told, because the private sector knows they are uneconomic. Companies and their bankers are not going to take the chance of building coal gasification or liquefaction plants or shale-oil refineries as long as they look like sure-

fire money losers. In order to move toward energy "independence," the government has to take the commercial risks.

For roughly \$11.1 billion in loan guarantees, grants and price supports, ERDA reckons that the United States could be producing 350,000 barrels a day in synthetic fuels by 1985. Since we now import seven million barrels a day, a number that will rise considerably by 1985, it certainly doesn't seem the nation would be getting much insurance for its otherwise uneconomic investment.

Prof. Martin Zimmerman of MIT pointed out during the hearings this year that if the synthetics are only about \$5 a barrel more expensive than imported crude, rather than the \$6 to \$12 that seems likely, a program to yield one million barrels a day would cost \$1.8 billion a year in price subsidies. A stockpile of 365 million barrels would allow an equivalent consumption rate during a one-year embargo, at far less cost. This disposes of the national security argument, which is the only one the Synfuel advocates offer that makes any sense at all.

Once it is admitted that the private sector can't justify an investment in a commercial enterprise, it has to be conceded that the economic costs outweigh the economic benefits. Otherwise, the government is asking us to believe that a bureaucrat is better able to spot a profit opportunity than is a businessman.

As doctrine as we are on this point, we've always conceded that there is room for government support of pure research and development. But the taxpayers are already coughing up roughly \$500 million a year for ERDA grants of this nature, that is, for exotic technology currently beyond commercial development. But in the current bill Congress is being asked to finance existing, uneconomic Synfuel technology. Once the government gets involved in directly allocating capital to energy, a long line of capital-starved industries will be close behind.

The House acted admirably in December when it refused to swallow the first \$6 billion morsel of the Rockefeller scheme. If and when it spurns the \$4 billion tidbit now being offered, perhaps the administration will get the message and stop coming back for more. Our overweight Uncle Sam is supposed to be dieting.

UNAVOIDABLE ABSENCE

HON. ROBERT W. KASTEN, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. KASTEN. Mr. Speaker, due to a prior commitment in my congressional district, I was unavoidably absent for part of the proceedings of the House on Friday, June 18. For the record, I would like to take this opportunity to state my position if I had been present and voting.

Record vote No. 407—I would have voted for H.R. 13589, a bill to authorize the funding of the U.S. Information Agency for fiscal year 1977.

Record vote No. 408—I would have voted for House Resolution 1290, the rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 14239, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce and Judiciary for fiscal year 1977.

Record vote No. 410—I would have voted for the amendment to H.R. 14239 which increased the funding for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration for fiscal year 1977.

Record vote No. 411—I would have voted for an amendment to reduce the entire appropriations provided for in H.R. 14239 by 5 to 10 percent.

Record vote No. 412—I would have voted for final passage of H.R. 14239, making appropriations for fiscal year 1977 for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce and Judiciary.

THE NEED TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM OF NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, along with Congressman CLARENCE LONG of Maryland and 134 of my other colleagues, I have introduced House Resolution 1241, which provides for the establishment of a Select Committee on Nuclear Proliferation and Nuclear Export Policy. The proposed new select committee would be charged with studying the problem of nuclear proliferation and reporting to the House on its findings and recommendations—after which it would go out of business. The cosponsors of the resolution believe that the select committee approach offers an excellent means for Congress to concentrate its attention on the issue of nuclear proliferation, which is surely one of the most perplexing and potentially dangerous problems of our time.

We are passing into a new age of nuclear power. Just 31 years ago the United States alone possessed the knowledge and the means to produce nuclear weapons. For virtually decades only the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, had nuclear capability. The world balance of power came to be understood in those terms. With only two opposing major powers with a monopoly on nuclear destructive capability, and the awareness of both nations that nuclear attack would spell multilateral holocaust, nuclear capability was, effectively, a deterrent to a major war.

In dealing with nuclear power, both as an energy source and as a means of destruction, it has always been assessed with reference to world in which superpowers maintain a nuclear monopoly. We now live with a different configuration of knowledge and means of producing nuclear power and destructive capability. Just in the past decade a number of nations have acquired nuclear capability; yet this new situation has not been effectively dealt with. It is our responsibility, as a leader of the Western nations and initiator of the use of nuclear energy, to confront the new situation. Instead of dealing with nuclear energy only with interest in its use as an energy source and as a weapon, we must also assess the consequences of nuclear proliferation from the marketing of nuclear reactors to other nations to be used for peaceful and constructive purposes.

The Honolulu Adviser, in an editorial published on June 9, 1976, called attention to the new crisis developing with respect to nuclear proliferation. The complexities of the situation are immense and if we wish to limit the extent of nuclear proliferation, a condition which we all certainly desire, a concentrated effort

must be made. We must study nuclear energy not in terms of the world in which we have lived for the past 3 decades, but must deal with the widened scope of nuclear power. The view that deterrence will rule due to the resultant holocaust of a nuclear attack might not hold when plethora of nations, some of them for more unstable than the United States or the Soviet Union, possess a nuclear capability. We must assess the new situation and the new problems which it presents—the “doors and windows”—to which the editorial admonishes us to pay heed. The editorial follows:

[From the Honolulu Advertiser, June 9, 1976]

ON NUCLEAR CONTROL

In at last ratifying the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty of 1968, Japan has called on all nations to sign and has urged worldwide atomic disarmament.

Unfortunately, the laudable goal of a planet without threat of nuclear war is farther from realization than ever.

Although Japan signed the agreement more than six years ago, the Diet ratified it only last month. The formal exchange of “instruments of ratification” with other nations, which finally took place yesterday, may be the international high point of Prime Minister Takeo Miki’s administration.

Japan, the only country to have been atom-bombed, understandably has the world’s strongest case of “nuclear allergy.” That it took so long for even Japan to ratify the treaty indicates how hard it is to contain nuclear danger as technology grows more complicated.

Three nations which have exploded nuclear devices—France, China and India—are not even treaty signatories.

Non-nuclear nations would agree under the treaty not to acquire nuclear weapons, but many have not signed, including Pakistan, Brazil, South Africa, Israel and many Arab and African nations.

While the treaty commendably bans the transfer of nuclear weapons, it does nothing to reduce the danger from sale and transfer of peaceful nuclear technology and equipment that can be made into weapons.

The first chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, David E. Lillenthal, has gone so far as to propose the U.S. stop exporting “peaceful” nuclear materials and equipment pending effective international safeguards to prevent recipient countries from using them to build nuclear weapons.

Developing a bomb from a peaceful nuclear reactor is not easy, but with the right technology and plants, it can be done. The U.S. does not export the necessary uranium reprocessing plants, but France and West Germany do. The United States, the Soviet Union, Canada and Japan are among the nations pushing export of their nuclear technology.

The energy crisis has increased the desire of many countries, especially of the Third World, for nuclear power plants. Many of these nations are also suspected of having an interest in nuclear weapons and more than a few are located in volatile areas of possible regional conflict.

Many would argue that nuclear proliferation is inevitable given the insecurity and nationalism of many Third World countries and the poor example for cooperation and arms reduction set by the U.S. and the Soviet Union. It is also said that even if the U.S., alone or with the Soviet Union, stopped exporting nuclear plants, other countries would fill the gap.

A study indicates that widespread use of nuclear reactors in Third World countries could produce enough material for 3,000 small atomic bombs a year.

Even so, the United States and the Soviet Union should agree bilaterally to stop the

spread of nuclear equipment and technology until there are adequate systems for monitoring their use. Such an agreement might be used as leverage on other nuclear exporters to join in a safeguard system.

Japan’s signing of the nonproliferation treaty, as well as the recent signing of a limited peaceful nuclear test ban treaty with on-site inspections between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, is encouraging but only symbolic of the basic need to eliminate nuclear threat. Sadly, the nuclear house of horrors has many doors and windows.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR RESPIRATORY THERAPY

HON. ALAN STEELMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. STEELMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am reintroducing today, House Joint Resolution 782, to proclaim the week of November 7, 1976, “National Respiratory Therapy Week” and I would like to bring to my colleagues’ attention an article concerning respiratory therapists which appeared in the May 1976 Bulletin of the American Association for Respiratory Therapy:

Respiratory Therapy is an allied health specialty employed under medical supervision in the treatment, management, control, diagnostic evaluation, and care of patients with deficiencies and abnormalities associated with the cardiopulmonary system.

The respiratory therapist employs the therapeutic use of medical gases, administration apparatus, environmental control systems, humidification, aerosols, medications, ventilatory support, bronchopulmonary drainage and exercises, respiratory rehabilitation, the assistance with cardiopulmonary resuscitation, and maintenance of natural, artificial, and mechanical airways.

Specific testing techniques are employed in respiratory therapy to assist in diagnosis, monitoring, treatment, and research. This includes measurement of ventilatory volumes, pressures, flows, blood gas analysis, and other related physiologic monitoring.

Recognizing the need for establishment of standards in practice in this most important allied health specialty, the American Association for Respiratory Therapy (AART) was founded in April, 1947 by a small group of dedicated technicians (50) and physicians (9) in Chicago, Illinois for the express purpose of advancing the science, technology, ethics, and art of respiratory therapy through institutes, meetings, lectures, publications, and other materials; encouraging, developing and providing educational programs for those persons interested in the field of respiratory therapy; and facilitating cooperation between respiratory therapy personnel and the medical profession hospitals, service companies, industry, governmental organizations, and other agencies interested in respiratory therapy.

The Association has shown a steady and continuous growth since its inception in 1947 with the current membership in excess of twenty-five thousand (25,000) throughout the United States and its possessions. To assist in meeting the needs of therapists at the local level, the Association is organized into 49 chartered affiliates at the state level who hold monthly meetings to discuss educational topics relating to the practice of respiratory therapy.

In addition to the chartered affiliates, the national structure is such that there are over 40 voluntary committees working on a wide variety of subjects, such as the scientific basis for specific clinical procedures, patient

home management, neonatal-pediatrics respiratory therapy, out-patient home care, and other subjects of this nature that are of current interest in the delivery of quality respiratory therapy. Additionally, continuing education and competence of the individual is of major emphasis of the Association on a continuing basis. Further, the Association is advised by a Board of Medical Advisors consisting of four representatives each from the American College of Chest Physicians, American Society of Anesthesiologists, and the American Thoracic Society, while two representatives each are from the American Academy of Pediatrics, the American College of Allergists, and the Society of Thoracic Surgeons. The major duties of the Board of Medical Advisors is to consult with the AART's governing body and committees in all matters pertaining to medical policy.

The AART has been instrumental in establishment of the National Board for Respiratory Therapy, which is specifically designed to "prepare, conduct and control investigations and examinations to test the qualifications of voluntary candidates for certification," and "to grant and issue certificates to qualified respiratory therapists and technicians." To date, over 3,300 individuals have completed the requirements to become registered respiratory therapists and over 13,000 have successfully completed the examination requirements for certified respiratory therapy technicians. These credentials attest the administrative capabilities of the individual as well as their educational and experience background, thereby providing a voluntary system of quality assurance to practitioners in the field.

Additionally, in a collaborative effort with the American College of Chest Physicians and the American Society of Anesthesiologists, the AART sponsors the Joint Review Committee for Respiratory Therapy Education which functions under the auspices of the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association in accrediting formal educational programs in respiratory therapy. The AART has been a principle in developing essentials for these educational programs, thereby assisting greatly in the upgrading and standardization of respiratory education in the United States. There are currently over 200 educational programs that have been accredited throughout the nation with a student capacity of over five thousand (5,000).

The AART has worked very closely with the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals (JCAH) in developing standards for respiratory care services in the hospital setting, thereby giving further assurance of quality care to those individuals requiring respiratory therapy. In a series of articles dealing with specialized hospital services entitled "Administrative Profiles" published in the "Journal of the American Hospital Association" in the May 16, 1973 edition, it states, "...inhalation (respiratory) therapy reflects one of the major improvements in hospital care in the past decade." This recognition can be traced directly to the efforts of the American Association for Respiratory Therapy in establishing educational and professional standards for the field of endeavor.

BEYOND SPACE—THE HIDDEN REVOLUTION

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE
OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, the June 1976, issue of Popular Science magazine featured an article entitled "Beyond Space—the Hidden Revolution." James

L. Scheffer, author of the article and well known writer and commentator on our space program has brought an unusual perception and a better understanding of the importance of our space program to the public. Because of this, I am including excerpts from the article in the RECORD for the benefit of my colleagues:

BEYOND SPACE—THE HIDDEN REVOLUTION (By Jim Scheffer)

"If we can land men on the moon, how come we can't:

- a. End poverty?
- b. Improve health care?
- c. Stop pollution?
- d. Etc., etc., etc.?"

How many times have you heard such complaints? And how many times have you shrugged your shoulders and given the universal answer: "I dunno."

Ask another question, "Can you name 10 down-to-earth benefits from the space program?"

Most people will say "no." Some might be able to list Teflon, weather and communications satellites, handheld computers, or electronic wristwatches.

Some critics will argue that space exploration brought no benefits worth the cost, and, a very few at the other extreme will credit it with every technological advance in two decades. Is either version right?

"There's no way you can spend tens of billions of dollars for something as purely technological as the space program without having some transfer," says Senator William Proxmire of Wisconsin, a long-time critic of space spending. "You'd think, having been in this program in a big way for more than 18 years, that there would be more to show."

The trouble for Proxmire—and for almost everyone else who isn't working with aerospace technology day-to-day—is that the benefits are difficult to identify. If they're too technical, most people don't care. If they're in the news, they tend to be gadgets or gimmicks. And if they're in between, where are they?

Part of the blame rests with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration itself. The agency was flush with success during the glory days of Mercury, Gemini, and Apollo. Newsmen beat down NASA's doors to get stories of high adventure. NASA didn't see the need to justify itself beyond that. So, instead of explaining what good space exploration could achieve, NASA settled for a policy of "responding to query."

In other words, if you didn't ask, NASA wouldn't tell. And if you asked about benefits, they'd tell you about Teflon and communications satellites.

By the time NASA's leaders woke up to declining public interest, it was too late. Even its more aggressive information program in recent years has done little to convince most Americans that space exploration is worth the time and money it takes.

NASA discovered what any good politician already knew: It's hard to play catch-up with public opinion.

IN SEARCH OF AN ANSWER

That leaves the big question: How has space exploration changed our lives? I determined to find out.

Cool dim light surrounded us in the glass-walled visitor's booth overlooking NASA's Mission Control Center in Houston. Forty feet away, beyond the soundproof window, past the lighted executive consoles, through the trench where flight-dynamics officers do magic with their remote computers, the forward wall glowed.

Soyuz wobbled on the big color screen. The picture was coming from a television camera aboard Apollo. The man next to me was

George Low, assistant administrator of NASA.

From our ringside seat to history, we probed into that long-standing question: "What is space exploration doing for us?"

"I wish I had any easy answer," Low began. "Space flight is an accelerator for technology. Computers got a major push. Electronics got a push. So did education and ecology, and medicine, materials, miniaturization, meteorology, management, communications, aviation . . ."

"We're looking at a perfect example of space benefits that nobody thinks about," Low said, pointing at the screen. "There are thousands, maybe millions, of parts in the Apollo and Soyuz, vehicles. Every part had to work to get those things up."

"Look back 10, 15, 20 years at the electronics around your home. There are a lot more of them today and they work a lot better. Space exploration forced companies to learn how to make better products."

"There has been a communications explosion from satellites," Low was saying. "Ten years ago there was no TV to let us see the first Gemini rendezvous. Now here we are, looking at an American and a Russian spacecraft flying over the Mediterranean. Global communications are routine."

Low's enthusiasm was as broad as space itself.

TIP OF THE ICEBERG

But one fact quickly became obvious. There are too many applications of space technology—"benefits" for want of a better word—for any one of us to understand.

Only the barest tip of the iceberg is visible. The electronic watches, handheld computers, freeze-dried food, live television from Europe, satellite weather maps, and liquid-crystal gadgets are the tiniest fraction of the benefits around us.

Here's the biggest block to understanding what has happened: More than 99 per cent of the identifiable space benefits are hidden from public view. Worse, the majority of them are dull, technical, and esoteric: manufacturing techniques and procedures, computer programming, specialized instruments and sensors, and the like.

Such benefits are adding billions of dollars to the American economy, providing jobs, saving lives, and making things nicer for all of us. Most of the benefits aren't exciting. They're just there.

They're hidden in your home appliances (lubrication and quality-control techniques that extend service life), in your golf clubs (shafts with greater strength and more spring), in your workshop (battery-powered tools), in your car (advanced electronics, tire design and manufacture), in hospitals (monitoring systems), on streets and highways (traffic-signal controls, pavement grooves), and thousands more places; even a simple list would fill this magazine.

The Dallas Cowboys wear helmets lined with a foam padding developed for NASA that reduces impact shock and head injuries. High schools and colleges across the nation have bought similar helmets. The same padding, marketed under the name Temper Foam by Becton, Dickinson & Co., lets wheelchair patients sit more comfortably, tripling the time they can safely stay confined.

The Chrysler Corp. adapted its experience in working on Saturn booster systems to automobile production lines and testing. Among the results are a more durable car radio, an accurate dashboard digital clock, and an ignition retarder to reduce pollution. But the most important space-triggered advance is Chrysler's electronic ignition, which a Senate report calls "a major improvement" that "reduces emissions and lowers maintenance cost."

Heat pipes manufactured by McDonnell Douglas Corp. are installed in pylons along the Alaskan pipeline. Heat-pipe theory pre-

dates satellites, but it took the space program to put theory into practice. Such pipes transfer heat from place to place by evaporating and condensing a fluid. In Alaska, they will prevent warm crude oil from thawing frozen tundra, which would buckle the pipeline and spew oil onto a fragile landscape.

Your ski parka or sleeping bag may be insulated with the aluminized mylar materials used in the Echo I satellite and for insulation in later spacecraft and space suits. Many hunters and campers carry pocket-size emergency blankets of the same material.

Sirloins that melt in your mouth may have come from the cow that jumped over the moon. In one of the strangest applications of space technology, the Armour Company adapted an electronic strain gauge used in rocket engines to test and accurately predict beef tenderness. The company now sells more than 20 million pounds of premium-priced, guaranteed-tender beef each year.

Every major petroleum and mining company uses data, pictures, and other images from Skylab and the two Landsat earth-resources satellites to seek new mineral deposits. A Colorado mining executive, Dr. H. LeRoy Scharon, of NL Industries, recently told a Congressional committee that such techniques are paying off in reduced exploration time, money saved, and new mineral discoveries.

Customers of a utility in Lincoln, Nebraska, can see thermographs of their homes, thanks to space-developed sensors that spot residential heat losses caused by inadequate insulation. The CENGAS Division of the Central Telephone and Utilities Corp. uses an airborne thermal scanner to check rooftop temperatures.

NASCAR race driver Richard Petty wears a liquid-cooled helmet called Cool Head that's a spinoff from the cooling systems built into space suits. This helmet keeps Petty's head and neck temperatures down, significantly cutting his fatigue during auto races.

Atomic power plants are safer because of fracture toughness tests and fatigue analysis methods developed by NASA. These procedures now are routine in designing and building new plants. John Deere and other farm-implement manufacturers use similar tests to build bigger and stronger plows now appearing on American farms. The plows can be pulled faster because of the reduced likelihood of ruining them on rocks.

Fire fighters are benefitting from the lightweight and efficient air packs that have replaced the older, more cumbersome ones. The new Scott Air Pak 4.5 units evolved from astronaut backpacks used in space walks and on the moon.

Remember when the astronauts' face-masks fogged, shortening Gene Cernan's space walk on Gemini 9 and causing problems for Alan Shepard and Ed Mitchell on their Apollo 14 lunar excursion? NASA came up with an anti-fog compound used today by firemen, skiers, skin divers, and pilots.

Early in manned-spacecraft design, somebody realized that there was no foolproof way to keep spacecraft windows from popping out into the outside vacuum. The solution was a new silicone sealant, which is now used on auto windshields, for home bathroom repairs, and—to the delight of thousands of tropical fish hobbyists—as the stickum that finally made all-glass aquariums a reality.

Transportation: Whether you're flying to Honolulu, Hartford, or Houston, the odds are that the guidance system aboard your commercial jetliner has a grandfather that flew to the moon.

More than 500 commercial jets rely on a navigation system called "Carousel" developed for Apollo. "Carousel" is inertial; that is, it takes its readings from its own internal gyros and accelerometers. It doesn't need radio input and it isn't affected by weather.

After nearly 15 million hours of use in commercial flight, the system continues to score navigational accuracies of better than 99.5 percent. It makes flying just a little safer for all of us.

We're safer on the ground, too. NASA investigated the idea of cutting grooves in runways to prevent airplanes from skidding in the rain. It worked so well that many states now groove dangerous stretches of highway, stopping car tires from hydroplaning. There is no way to know how many of us are alive and well today because of that tiny technology transfer.

Car tires got another boost from the space program. NASA asked Goodyear to develop a tire that would stay bouncy at nearly 200° F below zero. The tires were for that Apollo 14 pull-cart dragged over lunar hills by Al Shepard and Ed Mitchell. Goodyear came up with a flexible tire that didn't turn rockhard in the moon's frigid temperatures. Shepard and Mitchell unlimbered their "rickshaw" and rolled unhindered, but slightly sweaty, up-crater and down.

In an obvious next step, Goodyear incorporated the new flexible stuff into winter radial tires, increasing traction and eliminating the need for studs, which some states ban anyway. But Goodyear still wasn't through putting aerospace into that car tire. Company researchers found that Du Pont had developed a super-strong shroud line, five times stronger than steel, for the yet-to-come Viking lander parachute. When the parachute deploys in that thin Martian air, three of the new straps will snap taut to hold Viking's 2300 pounds dangling below. The fiber was perfect for the cords of Goodyear's new radial tire and the company expects drivers to get an extra 10,000 miles wear because of it.

And you don't need to be a landlubber to benefit from space technology. Consider the Boeing hydrofoil from Hong Kong to Macao, or between islands in the Hawaiian chain. The waterjet system that sends them skimming along at nearly 50 knots came straight from the Saturn rockets that sent men to the moon.

"Those waterjet pumps are driven by gas turbines we developed for Saturn," says Rockwell's Joe McNamara, whose eyes light up every time he talks about rockets. "They pump better than 22,000 gallons per minute at about 3700 horsepower."

Rockwell has delivered other units for new crew boats being built for offshore oil rigs in Louisiana. And even better waterjets may be on the way.

Medicine: Medical shows on TV have exposed most of us to complex systems that monitor patients in intensive care or provide on-the-spot telemetry for heart-attack victims lucky enough to live in an area with paramedics on call.

But how many have heard about the liquid-cooled brassiere, or the "auto-refractor"?

The liquid-cooled bra emerged from research into space suits and ways to keep astronauts comfortable. The bra is now being tested as a cancer-screening device. It would precool a woman's breast, and thermal pictures would be made, which could show heat-radiating tumors that might otherwise be missed.

Developed by Aerotherm Acurex Corp. of Mountain View, California, these bras could lead the way to computerized cancer screening. Tests are underway at several research centers, including the National Cancer Institute.

Another amazing medical device is the "auto-refractor," an automated machine invented to measure the vision of airplane pilots. Perfected and marketed by Acuity Systems of Reston, Virginia, it measures the eye's focus and reads out a prescription for glasses in just four seconds. Hundreds of the machines are already in use.

Diplomacy: Even the high-level world of

international relations has felt the push. Key U.S. embassies are equipped to transmit and receive on private channels through the Department of Defense's satellite communications system. The transmissions are secure and can't be tapped by foreign agents.

But the most exciting diplomatic aspect of space technology—surveillance from space—remains masked by DOD secrecy. There are satellites that supply high-resolution photography, electronic eavesdropping, and sensor-monitoring capabilities to the military and the State Department.

The Defense Dept. allows NASA to use only inferior equipment, though; whatever NASA has, the military has better. Yet enlargements from "inferior" Skylab photos can show aircraft and other items clearly on the ground.

Among known applications of the spy photos are maps that accurately show every usable road in countries where U.S. forces could fight, real-time monitoring of major foreign troop movements, tracking of foreign ships and fleets, and surveillance of major construction projects such as missile silos and dams.

Environment: "The ecology movement got its biggest push from Apollo 8," says George Low without hesitation. "When the world saw the pictures those guys brought back—our fragile little earth hanging there in the dark—people suddenly woke up to our environmental problems."

Low might get an argument from Sierra Clubbers and others whose concern predated Apollo by a generation. But his argument is strong. Until we saw those pictures, ecology was just a word to most of us. Since then, environmentalists have been talking about "spaceship earth", while making substantial use of space technology. A carbon-dioxide sensor developed for Skylab, and now sold by Beckman Instruments, is a standard pollution-monitoring device in many U.S. cities.

Photos from Landsat-1, the first earth-resources satellite (then called ERTS), helped settle a pollution suit between the states of New York and Vermont. The photos, accepted as legal evidence after a Supreme Court-approved review, clearly showed pollution dispersing across Lake Champlain from a New York paper mill. The suit was a legal landmark.

Landsat and Skylab photography continues to spawn new environmental projects. Ohio, Georgia, and Utah have used the photos to site power plants, take inventory of forests, assess wildlife, prepare state maps, and check farm ponds and dams. The other 47 states aren't sitting on their old attitudes; they're using the photos in equally productive ways.

A recent NASA report says: "Crop identification now is performed routinely by satellite . . ." The agency, for example, is involved in a massive agriculture test called the Large-Area Crop Inventory Experiment, designed to give food planners accurate advance information on harvests. Think about that the next time you hear the Russians may be in the market for U.S. wheat.

THE BOTTOM LINE

Nobody knows, nor ever will know, how much money, how many jobs, how many lives, space benefits mean to you and me.

But in 1975, Dr. Oskar Morgenstern tried. Morgenstern is chairman of the board of Mathematica, Inc., in Princeton, New Jersey. He looked at just four space benefits and presented his findings to the U.S. Congress.

Integrated circuits, those tiny masses of transistors and other components that make handheld computers work and can be found in automobiles, telephones, TV sets and almost everything else that can be called electronic, will have added more than \$5-billion to the economy by 1982, counting from 1963. Gas turbines developed for jets and now used in dozens of electrical-generating plants will

save more than \$110-million in fuel costs by 1982.

A computer program developed to help design spacecraft, and now used by other industries to design complex jobs ranging from skyscrapers to bridges to railroad cars, will save its users more than \$700-million by 1984.

Finally, an obscure benefit like cryogenic insulation now available for hospitals, heavy industries, and other places where super-cold liquids are used, will add \$1-billion to the economy by 1983.

Yet how does cryogenic insulation affect me? Or a computer program for skyscrapers affect you? Where does RCA's pioneering work on weather satellites and domestic communications satellites fit in? Or the fireproof cloth developed by Owens-Corning in response to the Apollo tragedy? Or the many, many other items, large and small, that are part of the picture? Do they not benefit our society as a whole?

I thought about something Sen. Proxmire said before we parted:

"It was enormously satisfying to everybody to succeed in the Apollo program. But if we'd done it 30 years later, would it really have mattered?"

What do you think?

CONGRESSIONAL REMARKS

HON. FREDERICK W. RICHMOND

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. RICHMOND. Mr. Speaker, the Congress just recently approved the fiscal year 1977 Energy Research and Development Administration authorization bill, and within a few weeks will consider the corresponding appropriations measure. The bill provides over \$2 billion for nuclear fission and nuclear weapons. This budget is biased toward nuclear fission, a yet imperfect energy source.

Nuclear research and development obviously deserves part of the ERDA budget, but by no means should it be emphasized to the exclusion of other energy technologies. In funding nuclear, we must especially allot money to safety programs, for unless nuclear powerplants are safe, they are useless.

We in the Congress have the grave responsibility not to lead the United States down the nuclear path unless we have total confidence in both the technology itself and the men who operate it. Many of us lack that confidence because of nuclear's record.

Nuclear power is a social, as well as economic issue. The important questions are how great are the risks, who bears them, and are they worth it?

The risks involved in nuclear power have been the subject of much dispute recently. The Rasmussen report seemed to indicate that nuclear powerplants are comparatively safe. However, I cannot understand why, given their apparent harmlessness, the total liability of the utilities is limited to \$560 million in the case of any nuclear accident.

The risks of nuclear power are increasingly borne by all of us as powerplants spread across the country. Yet because of the difficulty and reluctance to build nuclear facilities in large cities and because of the plants' requirements

for large amounts of cooling water, most nuclear powerplants are upriver or along the coast from those of us from urban areas. I don't think it's fair for urban dwellers to ask our rural residents to bear nuclear risks so that we may enjoy the benefits.

Finally, the risks just are not worth it. If we had complete confidence in nuclear power, or if we had no alternate energy sources, then we would have to adopt it. Until we are sure of nuclear safety, let us wait. In the meantime, let us push for solar energy and conservation; our two safe, labor-intensive answers for the future, and the present.

Recently, I had the opportunity to participate in a roundtable discussion sponsored by the Brooklyn Heights Chapter of SANE. At that meeting I offered my thoughts on this controversial energy source, and I would like to include those remarks in today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

For the past year, Members of Congress have been grappling with the question of what direction our Nation's energy research and development program should take. Should we follow the lead of the Ford administration and go full steam ahead into nuclear power?—or—should energy conservation become a reality and not just a public relations gimmick for the Federal Energy Office? Should solar energy projects and experiments be given the complete funding they demand? What are the realistic prospects for electrical power supply given the new and possible technological developments in the fields of coal gasification and liquefaction shale oil reclamation, the harnessing of tidal energy or the fusion process?

If we leave those decisions up to the administration and President Ford's proposed \$100 billion energy independence authority—the nuclear industry's Christmas present—we will undoubtedly be led down the primrose path toward nuclear powerplant proliferation.

Let me tell you about nuclear power.

It is not the panacea we were led to believe.

Currently there are 54 nuclear powerplants operating throughout the United States. And if President Ford and Vice President ROCKEFELLER have their way we will have more than 200 nuclear powerplants by the end of the decade.

However there are signs that the nuclear industry is in trouble. Construction has slowed down to a snails pace at powerplant sites across the Nation as building costs have escalated. In fact last year General Electric which along with Westinghouse supply most of the Nation's nuclear reactors, sold only one new reactor.

Nuclear fuel prices have skyrocketed during the past 3 years—from between \$8 and \$10 a pound for uranium oxide to \$26 and \$30. But the consumer never hears of these increases in cost, because Con Ed and the other utilities are advocates of nuclear power. They attribute our increased bills to skyrocketing oil prices and not to higher uranium fuel prices.

The nuclear industry is riddled by inefficiency and waste. Last year nuclear

plants averaged only 50 percent of operating capacity against predictions of 80 percent by the industry.

According to a well known critic of nuclear power, Mr. David Dinsmore Comey, cost overruns for nuclear powerplants totaled \$30.2 billion in 1974 and if the same performance standards are maintained in 1990 the industry would have a \$121.2 billion overrun.

But "Why Worry?" say the nuclear power profiteers, Uncle Sam will come and bail us out.

The spectacular overruns for construction have only been exceeded by poor performance and high incidence of accidents at many plants. In particular a fire, which experts predicted could never happen, struck the Browns Ferry Nuclear Power facility in Alabama in March, 1975. The blaze incapacitated all of the plant's vital emergency core cooling systems and forced the shut down of the reactor for almost a year.

In fact, 6 of the 17 major nuclear powerplants in the United States have been forced to close for several months because of defects in their pipe cooling systems, and most recently three prominent physicists quit their jobs at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission because they could no longer support the Commission's decision to permit the Con Ed Indian Point Power Plant to continue to produce electricity in spite of safety hazards. But the problems of nuclear power do not rest solely with economies nor with plant reliability. There are enormous dangers of nuclear waste contamination which has aroused widespread public outrage.

The dangers stem mostly from plutonium contamination.

For plutonium, which is an artificial element produced as a normal consequence of a nuclear reaction, is the most carcinogenic substance known to man.

Indeed, the Union of Concerned Scientists states that 1 millionth of a gram of plutonium if inhaled will cause cancer. Moreover scientists have estimated that if even distributed among the world's population only two pounds of plutonium would be necessary to contaminate each and every one of us with a lethal dosage.

Each large reactor in the world annually produces 600 pounds of plutonium. By 1985 if the nuclear industry gets its way we will be producing 140 tons of plutonium and by the year 2000 some 1,700 tons of the substance. If the plutonium were to be used as a fuel, a proposal fathered by the administration and the large energy companies such as Exxon, Kerr-McGee, Atlantic Richfield and General Electric, then we will see large quantities of plutonium in transit, storage and in use. The commercialization of plutonium would place an intolerable strain on our society and its institutions. For our technology will outstrip the ability of our institutions to deal with and manage the plutonium.

Provisions have not yet been established to safeguard the transportation of the plutonium, to store it or to protect our citizens from nuclear blackmail.

And what, may you ask has been the response of the Federal Government and

the Congress to the unreliability of the performance of nuclear power, to the enormous costs incurred and to the environmental and health hazards posed by a full scale commitment to nuclear power?

Unfortunately not very positive, because the consciousness of the Congress has not yet reached the level of awareness of the general public.

Rather the 1977 Energy Research and Development Administration budget continues the Federal Government's emphasis on nuclear power development. Approximately 50 percent of ERDA's proposed research and development budget is allocated to fission power development. The administration has presented the Congress with a 52 percent increase in funding for fission projects. The administration would have us spend one billion 170 million dollars on fission development. While only 160 million for solar; 100 million for geothermal; 477 million for fossil fuel development; 120 million directed toward end use conservation and technology to improve efficiency; and 392 million for the development of fusion.

ERDA's priorities and those of many Members of Congress remain the expansion of our nuclear power capacity. I believe those priorities are misplaced. During the past year I have offered solar energy amendments to the ERDA appropriation and authorization bills seeking to increase funding for solar development. Again, during this session I will join with other Members of Congress, such as RICHARD OTTINGER, MORRIS UDALL, and LES ASPIN in attempting to reshape our development priorities towards useful and safe sources of energy which will be safer, cleaner and cheaper than nuclear power.

In addition, as a cosponsor of the Fish-Pattison 5 year nuclear moratorium bill, I believe that the questions posed by nuclear power must be answered before we commit this Nation to a course of action which, as Ralph Nader has so aptly suggested, may well indeed be our technological Vietnam.

CONFUSION IN FEDERAL AGENCIES IN TAX RETURN DISCLOSURE

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, at the opening of the Ways and Means Committee's January 26 hearing on tax return confidentiality, my Ways and Means Oversight Subcommittee staff reported significant discrepancies between the Internal Revenue Service and other Federal agencies concerning the number of tax returns supplied by the IRS to those Federal agencies.

Recently, I received a lengthy analysis from the IRS on the "reasons" for the differences in data between the IRS and the other agencies. Commissioner Alexander's letter reveals a number of important points:

First, the IRS is making new efforts to maintain the confidentiality of tax returns.

Second, nevertheless, a number of Federal agencies apparently do not know what returns they have requested or treat the matter of a request so lightly that their records are sloppy.

Third, the effort to maintain tax confidentiality must be a constant one, for the opportunity for abuse or disclosure is ever present.

The confidentiality sections in the Senate tax bill provide a most important opportunity to provide new privacy safeguards.

The last point is particularly important. The IRS often seems to be in the position of holding its thumb in the dyke against a flood of requests for tax information. Yet, many agencies have a legitimate need for tax information, and I believe it would cripple some agencies to flatly prohibit their access to data. Indeed, such a prohibition might simply lead to those agencies soliciting such information directly from individuals or businesses, thus further compounding the Federal paperwork burden imposed on citizens.

There is a point of balance between administrative efficiency—which is good for the taxpayer—through the use of tax returns and the issue of total confidentiality and privacy for taxpayer returns. It is still not clear where that point of balance is—but I believe we should make greater efforts for tax return confidentiality.

It should be noted that the struggle for tax return confidentiality is becoming more difficult. For example, due to the practice of some States to request the submission of detailed Federal tax data with an individual's State tax return, Federal tax information is opened up to a wider and wider group of public officials. We must not pretend to the American people that their tax returns are always kept confidential, and only through continuing congressional oversight can we insure that the Federal Government is doing its very best to maintain confidentiality.

The major points in Commissioner Alexander's letter to me are as follows:

First, there is apparent confusion of casualness among some agencies about the number of requests for tax data.

Following are quotes from the IRS letter to me:

The Small Business Administration reported that it did not request any returns during the past three years. Our records indicate that while they did not make any requests during 1974, the year for which you have been making comparisons, they did request 3 returns of one taxpayer in 1973 and 4 returns of 2 taxpayers in 1975.

With respect to the Department of Agriculture, it appears that their records were incomplete and that they may have reported the number of requests (letters) which they were able to identify without specifying the number of taxpayers or returns involved.

Our records show that while the Federal Trade Commission made no requests during calendar year 1974 for copies of returns, they did request 45 returns of 11 taxpayers during calendar year 1975. They stated in their response to your questionnaire that as to the requests "we have discovered", they asked for 18 returns in fiscal year 1974 and 3 returns in fiscal year 1975. In this case, of course, the difference may be due to the difference between calendar years and fiscal year accounting.

Second, there may be discrepancies between the number of tax returns reported as supplied by the IRS and the number an agency reports requesting. Therefore, the discrepancies described in my previous report may be partially explainable:

The number of returns actually furnished could vary considerably from the number authorized. In some instances, files may be in active use and are unavailable for a variety of reasons. And, particularly in the case of Strike Force requests, the Department of Justice may request and be authorized access to several years' returns of named taxpayers but may find it necessary to inspect returns or tax information for only one or two years. The foregoing reason may explain why responses from some of the agencies indicated that they were not supplied all of the returns which they requested. However, we are developing new reporting procedures for our field offices, and we will be receiving and compiling more data than in the past, including the number of returns actually furnished.

The Commissioner's response on a question relating to the Customs Bureau and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms indicates that there is a free flow of tax data between the IRS and these Bureaus. We know from the Water-gate hearings that there was considerable White House influence in at least one of these agencies. Thus, the unrecorded flow of tax data from the IRS to these agencies could constitute a potential political abuse in the future. I believe this is a whole new area of disclosure problems which should be reviewed by the Congress. Quoting from the Commissioner's letter:

In your statement you referred specifically to differences in the number of returns furnished to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, and pointed out that the U.S. Customs Service and the Secret Service admitted to receiving tax information in verbal form. These three agencies are a part of the Treasury Department. Treasury regulations 26 CFR 201.6103(a)-1(e) provide that "Officers and employees of the Department of the Treasury whose official duties require inspection of returns made in respect of any tax described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section may inspect any such returns without making written application therefore". Accordingly, requests from these three agencies for copies of returns to be used for tax administration purposes may be made to our field offices, and any such requests made for tax administration purposes would not be included in the statistics prepared by the Disclosure Staff.

However, requests by these agencies for returns or data from returns for use in nontax matters must be in writing and signed by the head of the agency. Such requests are included in the Disclosure Staff statistics.

The Commissioner reported on changes he is making in providing returns to the Department of Justice:

During the past several years, we have taken a number of steps to tighten up on disclosures, one being to require more detailed reasons (for requesting the return). During 1974 and 1975, meetings were held with Department of Justice officials and it was agreed that, in order to aid the U.S. Attorneys in meeting all our requirements for disclosure, an information document, including sample request letters which would be acceptable to the Service, would be prepared for distribution to the U.S. Attorneys. In April, 1975, a letter was sent to all U.S. Attorneys by Attorney General Scott Cramp-ton, summarizing the requirements under 26 CFR 301.6103 (g) and (h), pointing out the most common shortcomings, suggesting

that requests be made for specific information rather than copies of returns, and asking that tax returns be requested only as a last resort if the desired information could not be obtained elsewhere. . . . We also asked for the cooperation of attorneys of the Department of Justice in supplying all the required information in their requests for tax data in nontax matters, as shown in the attached letter dated January 16, 1976.

Even though some U.S. Attorneys did not follow these procedures immediately, the Disclosure Staff maintained close contact with them, telephoning or writing them for additional information as to reasons why the returns were being requested and how the information would be used. We adopted the practice of not honoring these requests until satisfactory answers to our inquiries are received in writing. In instances where these supplemental letters are not received within the time specified in our letter or phone call, the request is closed without further action. We are now receiving a high degree of cooperation from the U.S. Attorneys. Their requests have been refined to the point where it is seldom necessary to ask for additional information or to deny the requests. In addition, when a reason indicates that complete returns may not be needed, we inquire whether specific information, such as an address, a figure from the return, an audit report, or other selected data, will serve their purpose. As a result, we are now receiving a substantial number of requests for address information in certain situations where returns were previously being requested, and we are also receiving a greater number of requests for specific information only.

A similar approach for tightening up on disclosure is being used with other Federal agencies on a case-by-case basis, and the agencies generally are responding favorably to our suggestions.

COXSACKIE DECLARATION OF DEPENDENCE

HON. EDWARD W. PATTISON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. PATTISON of New York. Mr. Speaker, on May 17, 1775, more than a year before the Declaration of Independence was signed, the townspeople of Cocksackie, N.Y., issued a declaration of protest against the British tax proposals for the Colonies. They objected to the arbitrary increases that Parliament had passed without consulting them, and resolved to oppose these oppressive acts. Two hundred and twenty men signed this stirring document.

In 1923, a copy of the Cocksackie Declaration was discovered in an old trunk. It was verified as authentic and is now preserved in the Albany Institute. In this declaration, the colonists said:

Persuaded that the Salvation of the Rights and Liberties of America, depends, under God, on the firm Union of its Inhabitants, in a vigorous prosecution of the Measures necessary for its Safety, and convinced of the necessity of preventing the Anarchy and Confusion which attend a Dissolution of the Powers of Government: We the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Cocksackie District in the County of Albany, being greatly alarmed at the avowed Design of the Ministry to raise a Revenue in America, and shocked by the bloody Scene acting in the Massachusetts Bay; DO in the most solemn Manner, resolve never to become Slaves; and do ~~also~~

ciate under all The Ties of Religion, Honour, and Love to our Country, to adopt and endeavor to Carry into Execution, whatever Measures may be recommended by the Continental Congress, or resolved upon by our Provincial Convention for the purpose of preserving our Constitution, and opposing the Execution of several arbitrary and oppressive Acts of the British parliament, until a Reconciliation between Great Britain and America, on constitutional principles (which we most ardently desire) can be obtained; and that we will, in all Things, follow the advice of our general Committee, respecting the purposes aforesaid, the preservation of peace and good Order, and the safety of Individuals and private property. Dated at Cocksackie the Seventeenth Day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand seven hundred and seventy-five.

In the same spirit of freedom, the Cocksackie Township American Revolution Bicentennial Committee met recently to discuss how they could contribute to our 200th anniversary celebration. Inspired by their motto, "Freedom under God," they decided to write, not a declaration of independence but a Declaration of Dependence.

The committee formulated such a declaration, and circulated it throughout the area. Since then it has been signed by more than 500 New Yorkers. It is my pleasure to submit this declaration for your consideration:

Believing that our Nation was founded as a nation under God, that our freedom and other blessings are made possible by a God who rules and overrules in the affairs of men and nations, and believing that our continuance as a free people and a free nation is dependent upon His sovereign mercy and care, we solemnly request our President and our Congress to formulate and pass a resolution re-affirming our faith in God, and further request that such a resolution be made a vital part of the celebration of our founding as a nation.

HOPE FOR MOROZ

HON. EDWARD I. KOCH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, today's Washington Post reported that Valentyn Moroz, the Ukrainian writer and historian, has been transferred to a Moscow prison after doctors at the Servsky Psychiatric Institute decided that he was sane, according to Moroz' wife. Moroz has already served 6 years in Russian prisons for alleged "anti-Soviet propaganda." I do not know if the Koch-Fenwick "Free Moroz Resolution"—with 99 cosponsors—and the letters to the Soviet leaders—cosigned by 79 Members—caused Moroz' release from the psychiatric hospital, but world opinion can be a strong force; our actions may have had an effect.

But we must not think that our work is complete. Indeed, this progress should spur us on to further efforts. Prison for Moroz is equally unacceptable, and we must continue to act until this freedom fighter is released from the U.S.S.R.

Mrs. FENWICK, of New Jersey, Mr. DODD, of Connecticut and myself have just today sent letters to each Member of this

body asking support for a resolution to confer "honorary citizenship" on Valentyn Moroz. We were prompted to act when Moroz renounced his Soviet citizenship last week, an action which places him in great danger. By the symbolic gesture of honorary citizenship, we hope to focus even more attention on this very important case, a case which it now appears within our means to affect.

HOUSE PERSONNEL PRACTICES: PROPOSAL FOR MANAGEMENT STUDY

HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a resolution to authorize and direct the Speaker and minority leader, as a select committee of two, to hire an outstanding management consultant firm for the purpose of studying the personnel policies and practices of Members and committees of the House, of recommending any improvements and standardization of those policies and practices, and of formulating a model "House Personnel Practices Code" for the guidance of Members and committees. The firm would report back its findings and recommendations, together with the proposed code, to the Speaker and minority leader no later than October 31, 1976, and the Speaker and minority leader would transmit that report, together with their comments, recommendations for change and further action, to the House, no later than November 30, 1976.

Mr. Speaker, given some of the recent revelations about certain irregularities and abuses in the personnel practices of individual Members and committees, I think it is important that we turn to outside professional assistance in reviewing those policies and practices and recommending any improvements and possible standardization. While the subject of this study would ordinarily be within the purview and jurisdiction of one of our standing committees, I think the nature of the allegations which have been made and the public mood call for a more dispassionate and detached examination of these matters by a professional management consultant firm. House Members, officers, and employees would be required to cooperate fully with the study, subject to rules, regulations, and directives set down by the Speaker and minority leader. The recommendations of the consultant firm would in no way be binding on the House. The Speaker and minority leader would be responsible for commenting on the report and making any recommended changes and advising on further action by the House.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the fact that our personnel policies and practices, particularly those of individual Members' offices, are a very sensitive matter, not subject to any easy or uniform solution. Each Member has a different constituency, set of responsibilities, priori-

ties, and needs, and must have the flexibility to fashion his office accordingly. At the same time, I think it can be charged that we perhaps have too much flexibility and too little guidance in designating job titles and functions and setting salaries. We now have an overall staff allowance and a designated number of slots we can use, and we have a statutory ceiling on how much we can pay the top aide in our offices. But, beyond that, we are pretty much left to our own devices. Our committees, on the other hand, have more guidance under the law and our rules in how many professional and clerical employees they may have, as do our subcommittees.

In addition to the problem of office titles, functions, and salaries, in individual Members' offices, we have no standards, procedures, or guidelines governing such things as handling grievances, allegations of discrimination in violation of clause 9 of rule XLIII, vacations, sick leave, or maternity leave, grounds for discharging employees, the proper and improper use of House personnel, standards governing salary increases, hiring procedures, et cetera. I am not suggesting that all of these matters can be regulated by fixed and uniform rules given the differing needs and priorities of various individual offices. Some things, such as job titles, functions, and outside salary ranges may be subject to more uniform regulation. Other matters are more properly left to the discretion of individual Members. For that reason, my resolution also requires the outside management consultant firm to formulate a modal "House Personnel Practices Code" for the guidance of House Members and the committees. I think it would be especially useful for new Members to have such a code to turn to in setting up their offices since they are not familiar with House personnel policies and often do not have experienced staffers to turn to for such guidance. But, moreover, I think such a code would be beneficial to new and old Members alike. I am not recommending that such a code be made a part of our House rules so that any departure from it would be in violation of the Rules of the House. But rather, I would envision that Members would want to subscribe to such a code so that both they and their employees have a mutual understanding of the various groundrules and conditions of employment in an office.

Mr. Speaker, I would hope this House could take speedy action on my resolution or some similar proposal in this session so that any new personnel policies and practices as well as the proposed code will be in place when the 95th Congress convenes.

MR. AARON B. COHEN

HON. HERMAN BADILLO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. BADILLO. Mr. Speaker, recently, Mr. Aaron B. Cohen, the executive director of the Daughters of Jacob Geriatric Center, passed away. His was a life

devoted to the service of others and to his community. He was beloved and respected by the residents and staff of the center, and his death was an occasion of great sorrow. He was memorialized most eloquently by Rabbi Nathan Taragin, the center's chaplain, and I include his eulogy to Aaron Cohen as a tribute to the spirit of a man who brought light and hope to the lives of so many others:

EXCERPTS FROM A EULOGY DELIVERED BY RABBI NATHAN TARAGIN, RABBI OF THE MORRIS PARK HEBREW CENTER, BRONX, N.Y., AND CHAPLAIN, DAUGHTERS OF JACOB GERIATRIC CENTER, ON MAY 9, 1976, AT THE RIVERSIDE MEMORIAL CHAPEL

Today, on Mother's Day, 1976, we have assembled to pay our final honor and tribute to Mr. Aaron B. Cohen, a beloved husband, dedicated father, grandfather and brother, who was Executive Director of the Daughters of Jacob Geriatric Center for the past 24 years. He was summoned to eternity on Friday, May 7, 1976, two days after the 28th Anniversary of the Independence of the State of Israel. Those of us who were privileged to be associated with him know that he was not only the Father of the Daughters of Jacob Geriatric Center, but also rendered Motherly and personal care and attention to all residents, patients and staff alike with deep devotion and dedication. Whenever I visited in my role as chaplain, he always had a list of patients and regular residents who required pastoral guidance, especially the Rabbis and Rebetsins who graced the Center. I happily visited with them and reported back our conversations.

Yes, indeed, today, on Mother's Day, we are complying with Fifth Biblical commandment, which states "Honor thy father and thy mother" and its rabbinic interpretation to honor them while they are alive, and moreso following their departure to eternity.

Mr. Cohen was summoned to eternity Erev Shabbos. Emor tells us that only the righteous, serene and pure depart on the Jewish Sabbath, or on Festivals or the eve of the Sabbath, because "Shabbos" to Jews in a day of peace, purity and serenity. I strongly believe that Mr. Cohen's life was the symbol of Shabbos. He was at peace with God, with his loving family, with his associates and with all children of God.

His Hebrew name was Aaron Dov (Ber) ben Mordecai ha-Kohen and in the Ethics of our Fathers, Chapter 1, Mishnah 12, we read, regarding Aaron the High Priest: "Be a disciple of Aaron," says the great sage Hillel, "to pursue peace and to love peace; to love all children of God and to inspire them to be closer to God." Mr. Cohen faithfully practiced and cherished these noble virtues. He was a Hebraic and Talmudic scholar, loved Judaism and instilled the spirit of peace and harmony in all who knew him.

He was the son of Mordecai, whom the Book of Esther describes as "Ish-Yehuda" a man and a Jew. "Ish" is the highest type of man in the Hebrew language, and Mr. Cohen's noble character and benevolent heart made him the personification of the perfect Jew. Before the funeral service, I personally covered him with a full-sized woolen talith, for the prayer shawl symbolizes the blue skies, and Mr. Cohen truly synthesized his earthly materialism with heavenly spiritualism.

Mr. Cohen was a "Kohen", a priest. In Avot, Chapter 4, Mishnah 17, we read: "Rabbi Simon says that there are three crowns in Judaism: the crown of the Torah, Priesthood and the crown of a good name." Mr. Cohen possessed all three of these crowns. And again, in Chapter 6, Rabbi Meir says "Who is the finest and noblest person in Judaism, the one who is beloved by God and all the children of God." Mr. Cohen was beloved by God and by all children of God, for he cheered God and mankind with his kindness, humility and cheerful spirit. I recall the

many visits I made to his bedside before his death, and although he could not speak, he always took my hand and cheerfully we prayed together for Divine intervention to grant him a "Refuah Shleimab." (A speedy recovery).

Mr. Cohen was good mate to his loving wife Flora to whom he was blissfully married for 34 years. A very devoted and dedicated father to his three children, Judith, Gerald and Susan, he was an affectionate grandfather to his four grandchildren, and a loving brother to Nathan Cohen.

The Talmudic sages tell us that when a righteous man departs from our midst, three groups of angels escort his soul (Neshamah) from the earthly world to the heavenly abode, and these angels are chanting "May he come in peace, it goes in front of him, and may he rest in peace." All of us who are here are joining the heavenly hosts and chanting with them in escorting Reb Aaron Ben Ben Mordecai ha-Kohen to his heavenly abode, for his mission on earth has been fully realized and fulfilled. May his family and all of us be comforted among all the mourners of Zion and Jerusalem. Amen.

WHY THE BILLIONS?

HON. JOHN H. ROUSSELOT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, just last week this body approved a \$73 billion increase in the Federal debt ceiling, thereby moving the ceiling to the incredible level of \$700 billion through September 30, 1977.

Unfortunately, this was not the first time this year we were asked to rule upon this matter. Just last February 25, less than 4 months ago, the House voted to increase the ceiling to its present level of \$627 billion. And there were four other debt ceiling increases that were passed in the year previous to the February action.

The \$700 billion debt ceiling that is now in effect represents a growth in the size of Government and Federal spending that is intolerable. It was a short 5 years ago that the size of the national debt was about half of what it is today. The U.S. Budget was a little over \$211 billion, compared to the anticipated fiscal year 1977 budget total of over \$413. That is almost a 100-percent increase in Federal spending and corresponding national debt in a period of only 5 years. Placed in a different perspective we can look at the totals this way: It took this country 195 years to reach its first \$200 billion budget in 1971, and it has taken only 5 more years to double it.

Last March 31, an editorial appeared in one of my home district newspapers, the South Pasadena Review, that asked a question which, in my opinion, is timely for all of us: What good have we accomplished, particularly in the social welfare areas, by spending these billions? The author points out that in spite of the continued allocation of Federal dollars into programs such as welfare, food stamps, health, et cetera, the problems that are meant to be solved by these programs still largely remain. Instead of eliminating poverty, welfare spending only seems to encourage slothfulness.

Instead of solving the malnutrition problem, food stamps end up buying cigarettes and liquor. And instead of improving the quality of education, federally subsidized busing programs only promote social unrest.

As this House continues to consider Federal spending and appropriations in the coming several days, I would encourage my colleagues to carefully ponder the timely questions outlined in the thoughtful editorial on congressional spending priorities that follows:

WHY DO WE?

We have spent, and are still spending, millions yearly for the welfare of our residents on the lower rungs of the economic ladder. We have paid rent subsidies in many localities. In spite of all that, a recent survey has shown that there is a wider difference between the economic levels now than there was 20 years ago and the distance is widening.

We have spent millions for food stamps so that no one need be hungry and we have spent millions to improve health of the poor. A just-completed survey shows that there has been little improvement. They are still having mental health problems; they are still undernourished and the death rate of their infants remains about constant. All this in spite of free health clinics.

We have spent millions yearly on education for the underprivileged minorities, besides what we spend on busing to improve education by the Osmosis System. We have lowered the standards to enable otherwise unacceptable students to be admitted to colleges and universities. The only result is that everyone is getting a poorer education than they did 20 years ago, as all tests have proved.

All this means that we have literally thrown away billions of dollars while actually lowering the standard of living for every one, even those we were presumably trying to help. By trying to give our poor everything they want as well as what they need, we have robbed them of their incentive and their ambitions, making sure that they will continue to need our help.

Apparently the amount of money expended on the have-nots has little or nothing to do with their improvement in life if they fail to make an effort to help themselves. We have done the same thing with the nations of the world, with the same results. We have given them aid until they have become dependent upon us, hating us because they owe us, and wanting no part of us except our money and our food. Yet they are demanding more and more as their Right. The nations despise us a nation, and the poor in our country hate the corporations and the wealthy, from which they get most of their support.

Why do we Continue this give-a-way? Is it because the politicians need the votes? Is it because it makes us feel benevolent; or because we get shamed into it even though we know it is wrong? Once we get our motives straightened out, maybe it won't be too late to take care of the welfare of our nation. Just maybe.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PARREN J. MITCHELL

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I have been listed as a cosponsor H.R. 13456, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, and title 23, District of Columbia Code, to grant to courts

power to deny pretrial release to persons charged with the commission of certain crimes of violence introduced by Representatives DODD and TSONGAS.

I would like to make it known that this is an error and my name should not have appeared on this legislation. I am neither a sponsor nor a supporter of this proposal.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION ON H.R. 14298 AND 14299

HON. BELLA S. ABZUG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, on Monday afternoon, June 21, 1976, I was unavoidably absent for the votes on H.R. 14298, the Veterans' and Survivors Pension Adjustment Act of 1976 and H.R. 14299, the Veterans' Disability Compensation and Survivor Benefits Act of 1976, and could not express my support for them at that time. Both of these bills recognized our obligation to those who served the Nation in time of conflict, and, had I been here, I would have voted "aye" on both.

Mr. Speaker, pension history in the United States starts with the Revolutionary War. Last year, we enacted legislation which included an 8 percent increase in pension rates for eligible veterans and their survivors in addition to raising the maximum annual income limitations. Under the terms of the legislation, such action is effective only through September 1976. H.R. 14298 would not only make this interim step permanent but, effective January 1, 1977, would provide for a further cost-of-living increase of 7 percent with appropriate increases in annual income limitations. I am especially gratified by the action of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs which entitles eligible veterans 80 years and older to an added differential of 25 percent on their basic pension rates. Although this is not the straight pension desired by many World War I veterans, it is a step toward helping those World War I veterans in the greatest need.

Our Nation's disability compensation program has sought to provide relief to veterans disabled as the result of their military service for their impaired earnings capacity. The rates for such compensation were last increased on August 1, 1975. In 1957 the current program of benefits for survivors of veterans who have died as the result of service-related disorders was established. Benefits for eligible spouses and children under this program were also last increased almost 2 years ago. Mr. Speaker, all of us are aware of the economic hardships facing disabled veterans, veteran pensioners, their survivors, and dependents as a result of the erosion of their benefits by inflation. Periodic cost-of-living adjustments are essential to the well being of these individuals. Yet, in his budget message, the President requested no funds for these increases. Fortunately, during floor consideration of the first concurrent budget resolution, an amendment was accepted

to add \$1.2 billion in new budget authority and outlays to cover action designed to insure that disabled veterans and their survivors at least keep pace with the cost of living. To achieve this goal, the legislation provides an increase of approximately 8 percent across the board in existing compensation disability rates. Likewise the rates for dependency and indemnity compensation are also increased by 8 percent.

FORTY-TWO EMINENT ECONOMISTS ENDORSE HAWKINS-HUMPHREY FULL EMPLOYMENT ACT

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, as the Hawkins-Humphrey Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act proceeds to debate and decision in the House, it was a source of great pleasure to receive today a statement of support of this absolutely vital legislation endorsed by 42 eminent economists and social scientists across the Nation.

At a press conference called by Prof. Charles Killingsworth, the distinguished labor economist at Michigan State University and chairman of the National Council on Employment Policy, and by Mr. Robert Nathan, the well-known consulting economist, the statement of support was introduced to the news media. "I have spoken with many economists who have studied closely the provisions of the Full Employment Act," Dr. Killingsworth told the press, "and there is virtually unanimous agreement that the policy mechanisms in this legislation, which include the appropriate safeguards to guide the economy toward full employment and price stability, are more than adequate to accomplish the economic goals that this Nation has dedicated itself to since the Employment Act of 1946." Pointing out that his distinguished fellow economist, Chairman Arthur Burns of the Federal Reserve Board, stated in a speech last September that "whatever may have been true in the past, there is no longer a meaningful tradeoff between unemployment and inflation," Dr. Killingsworth asserted the bill with its strengthened anti-inflation provisions fulfills the legislative criteria laid down by Dr. Burns when he said "the ultimate objective of labor market policies should be to eliminate all involuntary unemployment. This is not a radical or impractical goal."

Mr. Speaker, I wish to introduce at this point in the RECORD the statement of support for H.R. 50 and a partial list of the endorsers:

STATEMENT OF SUPPORT OF THE FULL EMPLOYMENT AND BALANCED GROWTH ACT

The Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1976, introduced by Senator Hubert Humphrey and Representative Augustus Hawkins, is an important and vital piece of legislation which should be passed by this Congress. The Act builds upon and strengthens the Employment Act of 1946 and, more importantly, provides the foundation

for sound full employment planning in the years ahead.

To be sure, no single piece of legislation can even pretend to deal exhaustively with a problem as complex as that of balanced growth and full employment. It is a promising framework for salutary economic change and, of course, will require additional enabling legislation in the future.

But recognizing the need for further refinements and the inevitable and necessary changes as it is implemented, we feel that the essential foundation laid down by the proposed Act is a crucial step forward for this country's employment and economic policies. We urge the Congress to pass, and the President to sign, this legislation into law as soon as possible.

PARTIAL LIST OF ENDORSERS OF HAWKINS-HUMPHREY FULL EMPLOYMENT AND BALANCED GROWTH ACT

Dr. Clark Kerr, Former President, University of California; Carnegie Commission on Higher Education; Labor Economist.

Prof. Charles Killingsworth, Chairman, National Council on Employment; Labor Economist, Michigan State University.

Prof. Ray Marshall, Economist, University of Texas at Austin.

Prof. Gerald Somers, Former Chairman, Economics Department, University of Wisconsin at Madison.

Prof. Robert Eisner, Economist, Northwestern University.

Prof. Howard Wachtel, Chairman, Economics Dept., American University.

Dr. Norman D. Aitken, Chairman, Economics Dept., Univ. of Massachusetts.

Dr. Thomas A. Barocci, Economist, Sloan School of Management, MIT.

Dr. Helen Ginsberg, Economist, Sidney Hillman Foundation, New York.

Dr. Solomon Barkin, Economist, Univ. of Mass. at Amherst.

Dr. David Warner, Economist, LBJ School of Public Affairs, Austin, Tex.

Dr. R. L. Oaxaca, Economist, Univ. of Mass. at Amherst.

Robert Nathan, Consulting Economist, Pres., Robert Nathan Assoc.

Dr. Vaclav Holesovsky, Economist, University of Massachusetts.

Dr. Leon Keyserling, Consulting Economist, Washington, D.C.

Dr. Steven D. Soderlind, Economist, University of Massachusetts.

Dr. Curtis Aller, Economist, San Francisco State College.

Dr. Bertram Gross, Political Scientist, Hunter College, New York.

David T. Bazelon, University Professor, State University of New York at Buffalo; author, *The Paper Economy*.

Dr. Gar Alperovitz, Director, Exploratory Projects for Economic Alternatives.

Dr. Emile Benoit, Emeritus Professor, Columbia University.

Dr. Seymour Melman, Chairman, Dept. of Management and Industrial Engineering, Columbia University.

Prof. Charles Hamilton, Political Scientist, Columbia University.

Prof. L. Eudora Pettigrew, Political Economist, Michigan State University.

Prof. S. M. Miller, Chairman, Sociology Department, Boston University.

Dr. Arthur Pearl, Educator, Univ. of California at Santa Cruz.

Prof. Sam Popkin, Political Scientist, Univ. of Calif. at San Diego.

Prof. Mark Solomon, Historian, Simmons College, Boston, Mass.

Dr. Elliot Liebow, Social Scientist, National Institutes of Mental Health; author, *Tally's Corner*.

Michael Harrington, Author, *The Other America*, *Socialism*, *The Twilight of Capitalism*; Chairman, Democratic Socialist Organizing Committee.

Prof. George Wald, Nobel Laureate; Biologist, Harvard University.

Dr. William Spring, Economist; Director, Regional Institute on Employment Policy, Boston University.

The Hon. Wilbur J. Cohen, Former Secretary, Health, Education, and Welfare.

Dr. Harold Sheppard, Director, American Institute for Research, Wash. D.C.

Frank Riessman, Editor, *Social Policy*.

Frederick S. Jaffe, Planned Parenthood, New York.

Eleanor Holmes Norton, Commissioner, New York City Commission on Human Rights.

Peter B. Edelman, Director, New York State Division for Youth.

Prof. Phyllis Wallace, Economist, Sloan School of Management, MIT.

Prof. Glen Cain, Economist, University of Wisconsin.

Prof. Bruno Stein, Economist, New York University.

Prof. Bernard E. Anderson, Economist, Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania.

DAYTON'S UNIQUE DO-IT-YOURSELF GOVERNMENT

HON. CHARLES W. WHALEN, JR. OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. WHALEN. Mr. Speaker, a recurrent popular theme is the need to "return government to the people." The city of Dayton, Ohio, which has enjoyed a reputation for innovation in local government ever since it became the first large community in the United States to adopt the city manager form of government, is a pioneer in reducing citizen alienation through increasing citizen participation in the local government decision-making processes at the community and neighborhood levels.

In the June 1976, edition of Reader's Digest, James H. Winchester discusses the steps Dayton has taken to cut back on the bureaucracy and make city government more accessible and responsive to citizen input.

As Mayor James H. McGee of Dayton is quoted in the Winchester article:

People really do care about where they live and how they live. What we are doing in Dayton can be of value to cities and people throughout the country.

With Mayor McGee's remarks in mind, I commend "Dayton's Unique Do-It-Yourself Government" to the attention of my colleagues:

DAYTON'S UNIQUE DO-IT-YOURSELF GOVERNMENT

(By James H. Winchester)

Dayton, an industrial city of 208,000 in southwestern Ohio, is where the airplane, the cash register and the automobile self-starter were developed. Back in 1914, it was also the first large community in America to adopt the city-manager form of government.

Today, once again a pioneer, Dayton is showing other cities how citizens can genuinely participate in local rule. While the residents of many cities are alienated from their institutions and leaders, the people of Dayton are actively involved in forming the policies and goals that shape their lives. Public leaders are recognizing the willingness and competence of the people to play a responsible part in policy-making. And the people of Dayton are discovering that bureaucrats and officials can be reached, persuaded, even overruled. Conflict, cynicism and suspicion are

lessening on both sides. Consider these joint achievements of community and city hall:

Before the city commission put a raise in the local income tax to a vote last year, people were polled on how they wanted the new revenues spent. More than 100 neighborhood meetings were held to let officials hear from the man in the street. Five demands from the public surfaced: 100 new policemen; the relocation of fire stations for better protection, and the restoring of some fire crews that had been cut back because of financial problems; better park maintenance; regular pickup and sweeping of alley trash; the opening of city recreation centers on Saturdays. The city commission didn't just promise to do these things; it enacted a resolution to guarantee the new tax money would be spent only for these improvements. With this assurance, the voters passed the new levy by a 60-percent majority.

The families of two separate homicide victims were outraged when the local prosecutor's office decided not to charge those arrested for the killings. They protested to Dayton's Joint Office of Citizens' Complaints. This city- and county-financed agency, which receives additional support from the School Board and the United Way, acts with absolute independence as the people's impartial ombudsman against red tape and injustices.

Looking into the cases, the ombudsman found that all decisions to dismiss charges, even in murders, rested with one individual in the prosecutor's office. The ombudsman's investigation lasted a month. As a result of her intervention, officials decided to prosecute in one murder, and to explain personally to the family the reasons for not doing so in the other case. The prosecutor's office also dropped its one-man-decision policy. Now, when a citizen or a policeman wants to complain about the way a case is handled, he goes before a three-man panel in the prosecutor's office, with appeals and review allowed.

Police seldom ask those they serve how they prefer to be served. But in Dayton, when a law-enforcement problem surfaces, a task force composed of citizens and police officers is set up to work it out. Half of each group represents an ethnic, social and economic cross section of the city's population. Lower-income minorities predominate. If the question involves juveniles, the task force includes teen-agers from the city's high schools.

When a 1973 survey showed that one-third of all homicides in Dayton, as well as most deaths and injuries to policemen, were the result of family disputes, a police-citizen panel held 18 meetings over a period of 14 months, and from this exchange a new police-department policy was adopted: mediation rather than arrest. Arrangements were made for 14 of the 32 agencies in the city qualified to deal with marital or family-related discord to remain staffed 24 hours a day. In the majority of cases now, police on the scene, after quelling any violence, call in one of these agencies to work out peaceful settlements with the people involved. Only in rare cases is anyone hauled off to jail. In the first year of this new approach, the number of repeat calls to the same household has been cut by half, the number of killings related to family disputes has dropped one-third, and injuries and deaths of policemen responding to such calls have been sharply reduced.

Moreover, Dayton police officers are usually assigned permanently to the areas where they live. Dealing with neighbors as neighbors, they handle everything from cats in trees to robberies. The more sophisticated crimes (e.g., homicides) are handled by a specially trained, central squad.

Civilians help the Dayton police as Neighborhood Assistance Officers (NAOs). Over one-quarter of this 140-member volunteer corps are women. They work without pay, have their own uniforms and receive eight

weeks of special training, with heavy emphasis on first aid. They cannot make arrests, carry guns or conduct searches. Patrolling their own neighborhoods, officers check doors and windows at stores and schools; report broken street lights; direct traffic in emergencies; soothe citizens with small complaints, and keep full-time police free for more serious calls. Response time by regular police radio cars has been cut 40 percent because the NAOs now handle 80 percent of all requests to the department.

Citizen participation in Dayton government grew out of potentially serious problems about ten years ago. Racial tension began heightening in Inner West, a rundown small-business and residential area near downtown, long recognized as a home for minorities, mostly blacks. Fights and disturbances spread. In 1969, Dayton was guaranteed \$20 million in federal funds to improve conditions in Inner West. After many debates and much deliberation, Graham Watt, then city manager, came up with the idea of establishing by ordinance an equal partnership between the section's residents and the city. Watt's argument: "Improvements must represent what the people really want, not just what city hall thinks is best."

Inner West citizens were skeptical, but agreed to try. In a neighborhood election they selected a 27-member local panel to work with the city commission to determine how the money would be spent. One of the first citizen ideas put into effect was to build new single-family dwellings instead of low-income apartment blocks. These subsidized homes were then let at low rents or sold to low-income residents. Minibuses were arranged to carry Inner West senior citizens to health centers and social halls throughout the city. To cut down on the area's juvenile delinquency, 4-H clubs were established. A one-stop city office was set up in the heart of Inner West so that people in need of social services no longer had to travel to widely scattered agencies. Black and white patrolmen walked together in teams. Troublemakers and problems remained, of course, but frustration and discontent began to fade.

The Inner West program was so successful that, three years later, it was installed throughout the city. The result: six Neighborhood Priority Boards, now the cornerstones of Dayton government. Boards vary between 23 and 32 members, elected for one- or two-year terms by their neighbors. Members serve without pay.

Each board meets at least once a week to discuss neighborhood needs. The city provides over \$8 million a year to carry out the wishes of these local boards, most of which are over and beyond regular municipal services.

Throughout Dayton today, tangible results from such wholesome community communications are evident. Several neighborhoods buy and repair old homes for resale to those who ordinarily couldn't get mortgages. To conserve energy and help cut down on fuel bills, one board is making \$200,000 available to its residents in six-percent home-improvement loans for such things as insulation, storm windows and doors. Another board is spending \$250,000 to raze deteriorating buildings. Several youth recreation centers have been opened. New parks have been built, with emphasis on facilities for the elderly. Cleanup programs are widespread.

City department heads and their subordinates attend neighborhood meetings and listen to complaints. In addition, City Manager James Alloway now has each department head sign a performance contract, which spells out goals and deadlines to be met. All terms are made public. If these contracts are not fulfilled, the jobholder is subject to dismissal. Says the city manager: "Citizens are no longer in a vacuum. They know exactly what to expect for their taxes. The city has to perform and deliver."

Dayton still has major problems, including deteriorating housing, unemployment and a rising welfare burden. But there is now a feeling throughout the city that things are changing for the better. With a bigger voice in local government, and the increased efforts and willingness of elected officials and bureaucrats to listen and respond, people are less alienated and antagonistic.

Mayor James H. McGee, addressing the U.S. Conference of Mayors, said: "Citizens do not want to change our structure of government. They do, however, want more opportunity to propose and examine policy alternatives, and to press for corrections. People really do care about where they live and how they live. What we are doing in Dayton can be of value to cities and people throughout the country."

COMMUNICATING THROUGH ART

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, Indiana has much of which to be proud, nothing more than the genius of Joni Johnson.

This article appeared in the Indianapolis Star Magazine last Sunday:

COMMUNICATING THROUGH ART—JONI JOHNSON'S WORKS ARE ADMIRERED AND PURCHASED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

(By Susan Lennis)

Both of Joni Johnson's parents were deaf. Because she didn't know sign language, Joni would paint pictures to communicate with her mother and father.

Today at 41, Joni still communicates through artwork to an audience that has far surpassed her immediate family.

She is considered by many to be the most popular watercolor artist in this part of the country. Her works also are sold in galleries in Massachusetts and Cincinnati, Ohio.

"Joni will set up a booth at the Talbot Street Art Fair and her works will all be sold shortly," a fellow artist observed enviously.

Even Miss Johnson admits she has obtained a "nice following" over the years.

"I seem to be very successful in shows," she says, "selling most of my paintings. I guess that's why I never have too many of them around the house to show visitors."

Miss Johnson's commercial success can probably be attributed to two factors. Many of her paintings combine faces with poems or sayings, giving them a contemporary character. Secondly, compared to today's inflated art prices her paintings are extremely reasonable—under \$125.

The blond-haired artist started working in watercolors as a youngster ("I used a box of Prang watercolors," she recalls in Swayzee, Ind., and took her first art lessons when she was 8).

"Because my parents couldn't hear I became terribly aware of looking at things," she says, "and grew up learning to observe more than the average person."

Miss Johnson's mother wrote book reviews for the local newspaper. Her father loved to travel and often left the family for long stretches of time, hopping boxcars to get from one place to another.

"One time my father returned covered with tattoos," remembers Miss Johnson. "He had been working in a circus and all our relatives were very upset. My parents were such interesting people, I'm hoping to do a book on them some day."

She attended Tech High School and the John Herron School of Art in Indianapolis and then went to the Chicago Modern Museum of Art School. She later returned to

Herron to obtain a bachelor's degree in fine arts.

Though watercolors hadn't become popular in the 1940s when Miss Johnson began studying art, her instructors encouraged her to go into that medium, believing she had the talent to handle it.

Now she works almost exclusively in watercolors and pen and ink. She occasionally uses acrylics.

Probably one of the most amazing features of the personable artist is her productivity. In a "good day" she can produce from 12 to 14 paintings.

"I'm basically an undisciplined person," she muses. "So over the years I have to hammer a tough schedule into myself to get as much done as I do."

She begins painting about 1 p.m. in a small area in her near westside apartment and works until 4:30 p.m. when she takes a break. After she finishes dinner with her husband Merle Griggs, and young son, Merle Vincent (named after artist Vincent Van Gogh), she may paint until 2 or 3 a.m.

"I'll sleep until 11 the next morning," she explains, "Surprisingly, my son fits well into my schedule and he's very good about not bothering me. Of course that will all change when he starts to school."

The elder Merle is particularly supportive of his wife's ability and interests.

"Every once in awhile he'll check my paint drawer and notice that I am a little low on a color or paper," she says. "He'll stop in at the store on the way home and pick up what I need without my saying anything about it."

Besides doing her paintings Miss Johnson often works in a hardbound book she has filled with sketches, watercolors, notes and some humorous references.

During the last year she has received a number of honors for her watercolors, including top prizes at the Brooklyn Heights Museum Show in New York, the Chicago Watercolor Drawing and Paint Show and the Los Angeles Watercolor Festival.

Although she admits she has no idea where all of her paintings go, she does know that there have been in the homes of Vincent Price, Harry Bellafonte and the late Agnes Moorehead.

Along with her painting, Miss Johnson enjoys dabbling in other areas, particularly set designing and costumes. She worked on the sets for a Butler University ballet production of "To Kill a Mockingbird."

THE NEED TO CONTROL THE FBI

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, during recent months we have been made painfully aware of a variety of covert operations by this country's intelligence agencies. The following editorial from a recent edition of the New York Times brings to light further activities on the part of the FBI indicative of their seemingly unceasing efforts to undermine the work of various civil rights groups. The import of the select committee's findings reported therein is great, and speaks, as do countless similar charges, for the immediate institution of the strictest guidelines for the intelligence agencies.

I would like to insert at this point in the RECORD the complete text of the edi-

torial for my colleagues thoughtful review. The editorial follows:

F.B.I.'S DEADLY GAMES

It is axiomatic, but easily forgotten, that a suspension of the liberties of even the most reviled group in a society will dilute the liberties of all since each discretionary suspension of rights leads more easily to the next one. This truth is brought to mind by the release of a study, by the staff of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's counterintelligence programs against the Black Panther Party and other "black nationalist-hate groups."

While revelations about Cointelpro activities against Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. have elicited widespread concern and comment, little has been made of the program against the Panthers and other black groups, even though the evidence indicates that those programs may well have been responsible for the death of a number of individuals charged with no crime. That is a large accusation, but three events drawn from committee records suffice to sustain it.

At U.C.L.A. in 1969, the Black Panthers and US, another black group, were engaged in a violent conflict that had already caused two deaths. The F.B.I. exacerbated the struggle by sending the Panthers inflammatory material, ostensibly from US. After further deaths, the bureau's San Diego office made the following appraisal of its efforts: "Shootings, beatings, and a high degree of unrest continues to prevail in the ghetto area of southeast San Diego. Although no specific counterintelligence action can be credited with contributing to this overall situation, it is felt that a substantial amount of the unrest is directly attributable to the program."

The F.B.I. sent an anonymous letter to a Chicago gang leader whose organization it characterized as one to which "violent type activity, shooting and the like are second nature." The letter advised the gang leader that the Panthers intended to have him killed, which, according to the F.B.I., was designed to "intensify the degree of animosity between the two groups" and cause "retaliatory action which could disrupt the BPP or lead to reprisals against its leadership." This project apparently failed; there is no record of any violence flowing from it.

In December 1969 a special unit of Cook County police raided the headquarters of the Illinois chapter of the Black Panther Party. When the raid was over, according to a Federal grand jury which investigated the matter, the police had fired between 82 and 99 shots and the occupants only one. Two Panthers, including Fred Hampton, chairman of the Illinois chapter, were dead. Although the raid was ostensibly carried out to find illegal weapons, F.B.I. internal memorandums indicate both that the bureau took credit for being the sole source for information that led to the raid and that it believed the weapons inside the apartment were purchased legally.

Such reckless endangerment of human life was justified neither by violent rhetoric nor by the fact that while some of the Panthers were undoubtedly idealistic, others were undoubtedly thugs. Yet the Cointelpro activities had no sanction in law and represent the ultimate in governmental lawlessness and arrogance.

F.B.I. Director Clarence M. Kelley asserts that under his direction the bureau has been "purged" of its rancid past, but there is no record that the agents who directed and engaged in such programs were prosecuted for their crimes or even faced administrative discipline. In the absence of any visible internal effort by the bureau to make officials accountable, it is difficult to be entirely comfortable either about the F.B.I. or the liberties of American citizens.

COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES AND FACILITIES

HON. JOE MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, there would appear to be general agreement in the House that there is a need to establish a commission to study the operations of the House of Representatives.

I have today introduced a resolution to create such a commission. It is my expectation that the majority party caucus, at a meeting scheduled tomorrow, will discuss the concept of such a commission.

I would hope that the Committee on Rules will be able to act on this—or a similar resolution—before the next recess.

The resolution I propose is largely modeled after section 404 of the resolution introduced in the last Congress as part of the recommendations of the Select Committee on Committees.

I would like to insert, at this point in the RECORD, the text of the proposed resolution:

RESOLUTION

Resolved, That there shall be in the House of Representatives a Commission on Administrative Services and Facilities (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Commission"), which shall be composed of fifteen members appointed by the Speaker, as follows:

- (1) Eight Members of the House, and
- (2) Seven members from the general public who have demonstrated ability in administrative services and space utilization.

The Speaker shall designate one of the members of the Commission as chairman. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the Commission shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

It shall be the function of the Commission to conduct a thorough and complete study with respect to the administrative services, facilities, and space requirements of the Members and committees of the House, including staff personnel, administration, accounting, and purchasing procedures, office equipment and communication facilities, recordkeeping, space utilization, parking, and the organization, responsibility, and supervision to provide adequate, efficient, and economical services, space utilization, emoluments and allowances.

The Commission shall make semiannual reports to the House, and such additional reports and recommendations with respect to matters within its jurisdiction as it deems necessary or appropriate. The final report of the Commission shall be submitted no later than January 2, 1979.

In carrying out its functions, the Commission may meet at such times and places as it deems necessary. A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Members of the Commission appointed under subsection (a) (2) (except those who are already full-time Federal employees) shall receive compensation at the daily rate provided by law for persons in grade GS-18 for each day actually engaged in the performance of the Commission's functions; and all members of the Commission shall be entitled to receive actual and necessary travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence.

The Commission shall appoint and provide

for the compensation of such staff as may be necessary for the performance of its functions.

The contingent fund of the House is made available to carry out the purposes of this section.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to place in the RECORD the text of the report of the Select Committee on Committees (H. Rept. 93-916) concerning this section:

COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES AND FACILITIES

The committees of the House depend upon a wide variety of "housekeeping" or administrative services. These services are provided by various offices, committees, and agencies, such as Committee on House Administration, Clerk of the House, Architect of the Capitol, Government Printing Office, etc.

If the characteristics of the environment in which the administrative services operate are understood, there is much evidence that existing services for committees are of high quality; indeed, some are exceptional. Furthermore, responsible committees and offices are constantly seeking improvement. Even so, that there are problems, current or possible in the future, is generally recognized. Some of these are the following:

- (1) Lack of a comprehensive personnel program for committee staff.
- (2) Consideration of additional centralized services to provide temporary personnel when workloads so demand (typing, duplicating, audiovisual, consultants, etc.).
- (3) Continual review of space utilization.
- (4) Additional advisory service for assistance in purchasing and efficient use of equipment, in office layout, workflow and office procedures, etc.
- (5) Centralized services for orienting new personnel, providing training courses, and improving staff communication: meetings, newsletters, etc.
- (6) In general, more staff and better working conditions.
- (7) Review of record keeping policies and procedures.
- (8) A centralized service for selected media needs.
- (9) Review of policymaking and administrative units responsible for administrative services and space.

One of the most serious handicaps to committee operations is that of inadequate space. Not only is there an inadequate amount of floor space for committee staff, but hearing rooms are in short supply and often not equipped to meet the requirements of the hearing or meeting. Testimony of the Architect of the Capitol and a special study by the select committee staff (see pages 165-92 of Volume III of the select committee's hearings) prove conclusively that more space is needed. The staff study concludes as follows: "... the existing office space of 117,000 square feet would have to be increased by 65 percent (or in excess of 76,000 square feet) just to meet minimum working space requirements for current committee staff."

The select committee recommends that a new commission make a comprehensive survey of existing services and space utilization, and recommend changes. Although some improvements in services and facilities available to House committees could be achieved without such a commission, the problem, is much bigger than just committee operations. Many of the services are provided as part of services generally available for Members and their offices, and for the House. Furthermore, such problems as parking and additional office space are related to the need for a long-range plan for all of Capitol Hill.

The select committee is aware of those committees which have been studying some of the problems associated with administrative services and space, such as the Committee on House Administration and the

Joint Committee on Congressional Operations. It is expected that there will be much cooperation between these committees and the new commission, including the possibility of joint staff projects, and shared committee membership. Furthermore, some services are shared with the Senate and as such are best handled by a joint committee. There is much merit, however, in periodically having "outside" participation in such practical matters as studying the space and administrative services of the House; the users of such services often do not have the time and/or expertise to constantly upgrade the quality of operations and their recommendations may appear to the public to be self-serving. A commission consisting of seven Members who are familiar with the special needs of the House, and six members from the general public who have demonstrated ability in administrative services and space utilization would be an ideal group to examine in a thorough and independent manner what can be done to bring the House the maximum in services and adequate space.

PATH TO BETTER GOVERNMENT

HON. STEVEN D. SYMMS

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. SYMMS. Mr. Speaker, my constituent, Charles Eastman of Kingston, Idaho, recently addressed some thoughtful testimony to me regarding the need for a return to constitutional government. I feel that my colleagues and the readership of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD could stand to benefit from his comments.

THE PATH TO BETTER GOVERNMENT

(By Charles Eastman)

I am Charles A. Eastman, a native born citizen of the United States of America, and proud of it. I reside in Kingston, Idaho.

My statement, which follows, is intended to support (HR-10164) (S-2258) as interim relief of a situation; but also suggests a permanent remedy to this situation, which must be corrected, and quickly, if we are to survive as a Constitutional government. The situation referred to is that of 'rule by regulation rather than govern by law.'

I assure you that what I have to say here is as unpleasant for me to say as it is for you to hear. Moreover, it does need airing. I fervently hope and pray that it will contribute to remedial action that will permanently correct the undesirable practices now in existence.

My capacity at this time is one of We, the People. This, as you are certainly aware, is the group which has ordained and established the Constitution for the United States of America. Inasmuch as this Great Document was ordained and established for our posterity, it follows that those of us who succeed our predecessors must defend this Constitution as much as they did.

Provided any of you take the view that I am a self-appointed spokesman for We, the People, I can only say that to my knowledge no one to date has addressed to the situations alluded to in this statement. Thus, in my view, and in the view of many of my associates and acquaintances, these matters must be faced if our Republic is to survive as a Constitutional government.

I do not come here as a learned scholar of law. I have not been trained, educated, or experienced in the practice of the legal profession. Rather, I appear here as one who has had a far greater learning experience. You see, as one of We, the People, I am a provider

of the power of the government as specified in the Constitution. At the same time, I am a direct recipient of the results of that power, and of its misuse and abuse. It is in the latter two capacities on which I base this factual presentation.

I must add one more qualification for my presence at this hearing. As part of We, the People, I am also a member of the electorate which hires and fires all of you with our vote. As a member of this constituent employer, I am in no way your inferior. Thus, I find it my duty to address you in direct, firm, and respectful language; void of arrogance, but forthright in nature. In this light, I shall ask, as well as answer questions cogent to this entire presentation.

So much for the introductory remarks.

I intend to address to the following matters of concern, which, in many instances are interlocking, and thus each may apply to one or more of the other:

1. The appropriate and salient contents and intents of the Constitution; particularly concerning the roles of We, the People, and the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Branches of our government.

2. The current trends within the government to violate and circumvent the spirit and the content of the Constitution, without amendments as required by that Great Document.

3. The seeming trends in government to subtly replace the specific mandates of the Constitution, as contained in the Preamble, with more contemporary and fabricated mandates, which for the most part are founded primarily on orchestrated emotions.

4. To analyze the deplorable economic condition of Our United States of America.

At the outset, let's look at some of the salient features of Our Constitution; never forgetting that this supreme Law is ordained and established, not by the government or any of its branches, but by We, the People. Also remember that it is Supreme to any act you have or may pass.

1. The Constitution is written in very positive, plain, and simple English, for the most part; and leaves very little room for valid interpretative changes. For example, the verb 'shall' is used generously (278 times) in the Constitution. Even the most basic law student can tell you that the word "shall" in legal jargon, is the most direct mandate that can be expressed. Other less mandated words, such as 'may' are used far less frequently. I point this out to emphasize the direct and positive theme expressed in the Constitution.

2. The only words used in the Constitution that are not English are five Latin words or phrases (ex post facto, habeas corpus, pro tempore, proviso, and quorum), and in only six instances. It appears then that the authors very wisely decided that this Law, ordained and established by the people, must be written in terms and language fully understood by them.

3. The very 'rule' is not to be found in the Constitution. The noun 'rules' is used on 27 occasions, usually when it was necessary to state who has the power to make them. The reasons for the absence of the verb 'rule' is interesting to ponder. It would appear that the authors, with the oppressive rule of the Crown fresh in their minds, and having successfully terminated this oppression with the American Revolution, chose to avoid this verb in this Great Document. I sense that they reasoned that if they did use this verb, it would give some faction of future generations a base for 'rule' rather than government of the people.

4. The Preamble to Our Constitution establishes a very strong basis for its contents and intents as contained in the succeeding Articles and Amendments. These mandates are written in very specific and clear terms, as follows:

To form a more perfect Union;

To establish justice;
To insure domestic tranquility;
To promote the general welfare;
To secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity; and
To provide for the common defense.

5. The first three Articles of the Constitution establishes and empowers the three branches of our government; the legislative, the executive, and the judiciary, respectively. The powers as expressed in these Articles are in very definite and precise terms as to what each is empowered to do or not to do. It is interesting to note that the first two Articles concern the two elective branches of the government, while the third concerns the only fully appointed branch of the government. One might ponder that the authors intended to emphasize the elective qualities of our government over the unelected. Just an interesting thought.

6. The remaining four Articles have to do with the several states of the Union; the methods by which the Constitution is to be amended; debts, Supremacy of the Constitution, treaties and laws, oaths required, prohibition of religious test as qualification for holding office; and the basis for ratification of the Constitution.

7. In the main, Amendments to Our Constitution add to, rather than alter the original Articles. Of course, there are some changes, but none which change effectively the powers of the three branches of the government.

So much for this, my studied but admittedly cursory analysis of Our Constitution.

Now I shall get down to the purpose for this presentation.

Along with many other of We, the People, I have noted in recent years a subtle, but drastic change in the direction of our government from that of a true Constitutional government of the people with its three equal branches, to one with an additional and ominous element of a ruling clique of regulators—none of which are elected.

On the surface, the theoretical organization of these regulatory agencies are seemingly under the Executive Branch, which is established and empowered under Article II of the Constitution. However, let us analyze the reality and see if this theory is correct.

For the purpose of this analysis, I shall cite to you two experiences, one of which I have personally undergone with dire results, and another which seems to be developing along the same harsh and unjust manner.

The first experience is directly related to Titles XVIII and XIX (Medicare and Medicaid, respectively) of the Social Security Act.

Despite the provisions of the Constitution vesting the Executive powers in a President of the United States (Article II, Section 1), and specifying the manner in which a President may utilize his cabinet, or the principal officers in the several executive departments (Article II, Section 2), the Congress, in this case along with others, has circumvented the President and his vested powers, by assigning the execution of these Titles directly to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. See Section 1871 of that Act, for example. In addition to this circumvention, the Congress gave the Secretary of HEW the power to promulgate such rules and regulations as he deems necessary to implement these Titles.

Speaking as one of the victims of this awesome power, I shall attempt to display to you the dire results of the transfer of this rulemaking power from the Congress to an agency which is not elected by the people, and which enjoys an inviolable sanctuary.

First, let's look at this transfer of rule-making power by the Congress in terms of the Constitution.

1. Article I, Section 8, of the Constitution states that the Congress shall have the power to make the rules for the government.

2. The same Article and Section states that Congress shall have the power to make all of the laws which shall be necessary for carrying into execution its powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof.

3. Article II, Section 1, clearly states that the Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. There is nothing in the Constitution as written or amended that vests any power in any Cabinet officer, or other officers of the Executive Branch.

In light of the aforementioned specifics of the Constitution, the question arises as to how the Congress can pass its rule-making powers to others. This question is deepened further when the Congress passes such power to Cabinet officers or other officers who have no vested powers under the Constitution. The Constitutional fact that the President alone is vested with the powers of the Executive Branch seems to be overlooked in this and other cases by the Congress.

It would be refreshing to We, the People, to have the President veto any act passed by the Congress which assigns the power to execute such act to other than the President.

Except to say that due to the whimsical, capricious, and ever changing content and interpretations of rules, regulations, guidelines, codes, ad mauseum, of the two previously cited Titles, the nursing home that I administered finally succumbed to the will of the regulators. They had to resort to extreme degrees of use of their ill-gotten powers to accomplish this, but they succeeded. The hardships caused by this capricious action, as well as the sordid details of this demise is contained in my book, "The Sin of Caring"; a copy of which I leave each of you, as well as one for the record, as part of this statement.

So much for this sad experience.

Now for an experience that is not yet over; but which even more exemplifies the omnipotent power of the regulators.

I reside in an area of North Idaho which is abundant with rich ores containing the needed metals of lead, zinc, and silver, among others. This area has produced these metals since the late 1800's.

At least one company so engaged in this needed production operates necessary smelting and refining operations to convert the extracted ores to useable metals and chemicals.

I would be the first to admit that the operations of this company in the past appears to have caused certain adverse effects on the land, water, and air of this area. However, this same company started, at their expense, in the middle sixties, actions to correct these adverse conditions.

In a very short period of time after the company initiated these corrective actions, the land showed remarkable improvement in the native vegetation; the river cleared up; and the air quality improved immeasurably. This company spared no expense to add to these improvements as proven technical means became available to them. They have constantly been in search of all means to improve the appearance, health, and environment of the area.

Then the Clean Air Act of 1970 was enacted; and the EPA came into being.

Then the rhetorical ranting and raving started; with the usual tirade and catchy clichés about the mean, insensitive, profit-hungry corporate establishment being the culprit responsible for this rape of the land, its environment, and its people. This crescendo reached its peak when the national media depicted the area as being the dirtiest in the United States; and one in which the people were dropping like flies, and in which no pet or other animal life could survive.

Having placed the seed of adversity in the minds of the people that their welfare and

well being were in jeopardy, the press, continued their onslaught by demanding that corrective action be taken. This persistent chant was taken up by the environmental purists, who demanded that the regulators, with their awesome power, move in. The regulators readily obeyed.

With timely and massive media releases, the so-called surveys of the health of the people, the conditions of the land, water, and air caused a massive influx of the Federal and State regulators. Through very precisely planned and orchestrated "hearings", the company was very harshly criticized and chastised with an abundance of emotional tirades.

With this series of charades, government began setting "standards." It did not matter to these omnipotent regulators whether or not it was technically possible for these standards to be met, by the date these regulators set; these rulers took the position that: "we have spoken, you comply, or else."

After the dust settled after these developments, the company and the regulators sat down to lay each of their positions 'on the table.' The company fully cooperated with the regulators and subsequent scientific studies to determine the true quality of the health of the people of the area that may have been affected by the pollution caused by the company's operation. That study continues. To date the findings have not been conclusive or final, but it did totally discount the distorted excesses of the media as to those conditions.

The company, in order to demonstrate their full cooperation with the regulators, started position actions to further improve the quality of the area's environment. These actions were to immediately plan for the installation of the latest equipment, technology has advanced to improve the ambient air standards; as well as to cease smelting operations when the atmospheric conditions were such that continuing operations would adversely effect the ambient air.

Although at first approving these means, the EPA withdrew its approval in favor of an 'upgrading' of their standards. The state Health and Welfare Department subsequently followed suit.

At this writing the company has had to resort to judicial action to restrain the EPA from their enforcement of their newer standards; and to force a court review of the state H & W actions.

It must be pointed out that this company, long before the birth of either EPA or CAA-70, was cognizant of, and took action to correct adversities their operations could have been causing in the area. It should further be pointed out that the company continues to search for further means of causing such improvement, and is willing to go to any expense to install any devices to accomplish this objective when such devices become available to them on a technically proven basis.

Apparently, this willingness on the part of the company is not satisfactory to the omnipotent and untouchable rulers within the EPA. So the company must spend vast sums of money to seek the justice of the courts, while the EPA will use vast sums of the taxpayers' money to justify their powerful existence.

The vain arrogance of the EPA was exemplified by one of their number, in a recent appearance before a local civic body, stating that he has no concern for the economic well being of the company, the area and its people, or of the industry. Clean air, water, and land were his only concern.

So what do we have here. On the one hand we have a people and an area, which are still living and improving in environment, respectively, despite the outcries of the environmental purists and their accommodating media to the contrary; a company, who despite their continuing willingness to im-

prove all qualities of the area's environment as proven technology permits, is faced with seemingly impossible demands of omnipotent regulators; and the unelected regulators wielding their ill-gotten rule-making power, which properly belongs to the Congress.

And so it goes. Where it stops, nobody knows.

At this time, I shall proceed to a matter which, to a large degree has been caused by the transfer of the powers of the Congress to these unelected, hired regulators; that matter being the deplorable condition of our Nation's Treasury.

On March 11, 1975, which happens to be the Anniversary of our marriage, I noted that our Nation's Federal Debt, for the first time surpassed \$500 billion. I decided that at this time I would start a day-by-day running account of the increase or decrease of this debt. The details of the debt, on a daily basis, is published in one of the local newspapers. In continuing this study, I found that exactly one year later that debt had increased to over \$599 billion. Simple grocery store arithmetic revealed to me that we are going further in debt at the rate of over \$3,000 per second.

Now, as awesome as this may seem, this is only a part of this dire situation.

Another aspect of this critical situation is the deterioration and demeaning of our currency, coinage, and the lessening of our gold, a historical collateral for our money. Our currency has been reduced to backing by the Federal Reserve, which theoretically is backed only by the same reserve note currency. Our coinage is demeaned to that of sandwiched monetary tokens. Our gold reserves at \$11.6 billion represents much less than token backing of our money.

To soothe our troubled anxieties about our economic situation, we are constantly barraged by the so-called free press with such reassuring remarks that we should not worry about our debt for the GNP is the real basis for our economy; that so long as the GNP continues to grow, the size of the debt is immaterial. What rubbish!

That philosophy is not dissimilar to a man saying to his debtor, "don't worry about what I owe you, I have the ability to earn more money, and if you just loan me more of your money, I'll prove it to you."

Article I of the Constitution gives the Congress the power to borrow money against the credit of the United States of America. It appears that this is one power that the Congress exercises with gusto. I only wish that same Congress would take their other powers as seriously.

One needs only to look at the regulatory agencies, with their unlimited ruling authority and virtually the same spending authority to see just how this economic mess has evolved. I suppose that at that early future date when the rate of the growth of the Nation's debt surpasses the rate of growth of that mystique GNP, the economic soothsayers will then advise the Congress to include the spending of the government as part of GNP; and thus double GNP and remove worry over the debt.

I suppose that at that time, Congress will buy this philosophy, and ease the anxiety of We, the People; and accelerate the exercise of their debt making powers.

So, gentlemen, here we are. A Nation literally ruled by the unelected; drowning in an economic morass, and whose People-ordained-and-established Constitution, is being consistently perverted by illogical, unfounded interpretation of courts and Congress to accelerate our departure from the mandates of that Great Document.

What to do?

First, I recommend that the Congress start immediately to guard jealously its powers that have been given them by We, the People. Provided that Congress persists in transfer-

ring these powers to others, it will soon find that it has no more powers to pass out.

Second, the Congress must respect the powers vested in the other branches of the government, and refrain from circumventing these powers; thus restore the equal balance of this Constitutional Republic.

Thirdly, Congress must, even in the face of political and economic hardship, reduce this terrible burden of the Nations debt; thus restore the faith that we all must have in our economic strength.

You must all recognize and appreciate that We, the People have mandated and prefer a Constitutional government as specified in Our Constitution, rather than a "Peoples Republic" as appears to be so vague.

Unless and until the Congress, as well as the other constituted branches, makes a determined effort to fully recognize, honor, and restore the vested powers each have been given by the Constitution for the United States of America, as well as the mandated objectives as specifically defined in the Preamble, the course of this Republic toward a more perfect Union is in dire and perilous jeopardy.

EXPLORING ALTERNATIVE WORK PATTERNS

HON. BELLA S. ABZUG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, in order to promote America's continued productivity growth the 94th Congress created the National Center for Productivity and Quality of Working Life (Public Law 94-136) as an independent agency within the executive branch. The new center superseded the National Commission on Productivity and Work Quality.

Congress gave the center broad responsibilities for a national productivity improvement effort:

To focus public attention on the importance of productivity and quality of working life to the Nation's economic strength;

To stimulate the active cooperation of labor, industry, and Government agencies in voluntary productivity growth programs;

To work with others in Government to establish a national policy for continued productivity growth; and

To review the impact of Government regulations on productivity and efficiency.

The Committee for Alternative Work Patterns represents a broad based coalition of groups and individuals interested in humanizing work, maintaining productivity growth, and improving access to the labor market for groups which have been unable to compete effectively under traditional work schedules. The committee has set as its objectives:

To stimulate and expand research to provide data on the implementation of alternative work schedules through a variety of experimental designs;

To encourage the development of guidelines, based upon the gathered research and data, for the optimal implementation of flexible hours, compressed workweek, permanent part-time employment, and other innovative schedules;

To contribute to the expansion of alternative schedules for workers and thereby encourage more continuous participation in the labor force by individuals throughout fluctuations in their personal lives and in the economy; and

To publicize the availability of alternative work patterns through conferences, workshops, and expanded coverage of the subject in newspapers, consumer magazines, and trade journals.

On April 8, 1976, these two organizations jointly sponsored a conference here in Washington on "Implementing Alternative Work Patterns: Some Public and Private Experiences With Flexible Working Hours and Part-Time Employment." The response to the conference was enthusiastic, with 250 participants from private corporations, labor, Federal, State, and county governments, business and public administration schools, as well as personnel, continuing education, senior citizen and women's groups. The conference was made possible, in part, by a contribution from the Jewel Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill.

The following list of the conference's organizing committee testifies as to the broad range of interest which are concerned with this issue:

CONFERENCE CO-ORDINATORS

Gladys Egge Henriksen, and Gail S. Rosenberg.

COMMITTEE FOR ALTERNATIVE WORK PATTERNS

Advisory committee members

Hon. Midge Miller, Honorary Chairperson, State Representative, Wisconsin.

Barbara Bode, President, The Children's Foundation.

Carol Burris, President, Women's Lobby.

Gloria Caille, Convention Coordinator, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.

Jane Roberts Chapman, Co-Director, Center for Women's Policy Studies.

Dottie Bruce Cook, President, Job Market, Inc., Cook/Cavenough Management Consultants.

Dr. Salvatore Divita, Associate Dean of External Affairs, School of Government and Business Administration, George Washington University.

Stuart F. Feldman, Consultant on Veterans Programs, National League of Cities and U.S. Conference of Mayors.

Dee Fensterer, Executive Vice President, Catalyst National Headquarters.

Daisy Fields, Executive Director, Federally Employed Women.

Barbara Fliss, Project Officer, Flexible Work Hours, Bureau of Pay Policies and Standards, U.S. Civil Service Commission.

Patsy L. Fryman, Assistant to the President, Communications Workers of America.

Cynthia Gurne, Assistant Director, Student and Alumni Career Services Offices, George Washington University.

Dorothy Haener, International Representative, Women's Department, United Automobile Workers.

Jo Hartley, Federation of Organizations for Professional Women.

Richard J. Hilles, Manager, Compensation Research, Smith Kline Corporation.

Mary Lib Hoinkes, Assistant Director, International Labor Office, Washington Branch.

John Holcomb, Director, Urban Affairs, Public Affairs Council.

Catherine McDermott, Personnel Director, Carnegie Corporation.

Dr. Carl Madden, Chief Economist, Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A.

Madeleine Marcouyeux, Administrative Officer, International Personnel Management Association.

Clarence J. Martin, Executive Director and General Counsel, Association for the Advancement of Psychology.

Virginia Hider Martin, Researcher, Georgetown University, School of Business Administration.

Sondra Match, Staff Associate, National Association of Social Workers.

Frank Mensel, Executive Director, College and University Personnel Association.

Dr. Stanley Nollen, Assistant Professor, Georgetown University School of Business Administration.

Dr. Ruth H. Osborn, Assistant Dean of College of General Studies, Continuing Education for Women, George Washington University.

Marjorie M. Parks, Director of Evaluation Services, Continuing Education for Women, George Washington University.

Judith Paulus, Deputy Project Director, National Council of Senior Citizens.

Betty Plack, American Society for Personnel Administrators.

Stuart Schuck, Director, Division of Adjustment Operations, U.S. Social Security Administration.

Mary Sears, National Women's Political Caucus.

Louise Smothers, Director, Department of Women's Affairs, American Federation of Government Employees.

C. R. Sommerstad, Marketing Manager, Education Products, HRMS, Control Data Corporation.

Dr. Carolyn Suber, Administrative Officer, Professional Affairs, American Psychological Association.

Nancy Tenney, Committee on Women in Public Administration, American Society for Public Administration, National Capital Area Chapter.

Eileen Thornton, Employment Chair, Women's Equity Action League.

Thomas Walsh, Executive of Education and Manpower Development Committee, Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A.

Jon Weintraub, Legislative Representative, National Association of Counties.

By all accounts the conference was a tremendous success. Plans are now underway by the Committee on Alternative Work Patterns and George Washington School of Government and Business Administration for a 3-day national conference in March 1977.

The following article, by Susan Fogg, which appeared in the Jersey Journal of April 14, 1976, describes some of the topics that the conferees reviewed. I urge my colleagues to review this article, particularly in light of our own action on flexible hours in the Federal Government:

FLEXIBLE WORKTIME CAN ALTER MAN, INDUSTRY

(By Susan Fogg)

The eight hours a day millions of Americans spend on the job may have as much impact on their values and lifestyles as that basic building block of society and primal shaper of personality—the family.

It is this pervasive influence of the job—noted by several of the dozens of speakers at a recent two-day conference here on alternative work patterns—that makes seemingly innocuous changes in work schedules, such as allowing workers to set their own hours, enormously significant to big labor, big business and big government.

The impact the new movement away from rigid 9-to-5, 40-hour weeks could have on family life and society at large was discussed and sometimes heatedly debated at the conference, which included two days of Senate hearings and a full afternoon of panel discussions.

Work is central to the identity of most.

Americans, from the children who want to grow up to be nurses or firemen to the adults who identify themselves as doctors or housewives, lawyers or cops, teachers or plumbers, librarians or bartenders.

According to Dr. Elliot Liebow, chief of the National Institute of Mental Health's (NIMH) Center for Metropolitan Studies:

"We look to our jobs not only for what we do, but for the health care we receive, the neighborhood we live in, the schools we send our kids to, the leisure time pursuits and vacations we can afford or find the time for, our circle of friends and acquaintances, and the time we can spend with our families."

In a panel discussion of experiments with altered work patterns in private industry, Liebow said: "The way work is structured and allocated determines the shape of society."

He explained, "It produces not only goods and services, but economic and social classes, racism, sexism, poverty, crimes, broken families and a whole host of social problems."

Liebow said that in seeking a common denominator for these social ills, his staffers at the NIMH center had found that work—the nature of it and whether it is available—is the key.

"Moreover, it's my personal observation that of all the institutional settings in our society, with the exception of prisons and the military, the workplace is the most authoritarian and anti-democratic in which we spend a significant portion of our lives," he said.

"If we look at the jobs people do as a form of problem solving, as an opportunity to learn how to deal with problems, what do we see? We learn a model of problem solving which is authoritarian and hierarchical, with everybody telling the person below him what to do."

This affects how workers relate to their families, friends, and neighbors and how they regard society in general.

What if this command style in the workplace is changed?

"To a lot of people flexitime and other changes in the work structure such as more part-time jobs or staggered hours is a lot of Mickey Mouse," said Liebow. "But I see it as a real invasion of the authoritarian style of the work place."

Dr. Barry Stein, associate director of the Center for Social Policy and Evaluation Research in Boston, Mass., disagreed with Liebow's logic, but not with his conclusion on the potentially far-reaching effects of such experiments.

"What flexitime does that excites me, is that it treats people like adults," Stein said. "The workplace has, in my view, duplicated the authoritarian structure of the family. Workers are treated like children who have to be told when to come and go, what to do. By letting workers set their own hours we are treating them like adults who can make their own decisions and take the consequences for those decisions."

If in theory this expansion of political democracy into the workplace would make flexitime and other adhered work patterns seem a natural cause for labor unions to be fought tooth and nail by management, quite the opposite has proved true in practice.

Responding to Liebow's warning that "if companies buy flexitime they may find they're buying a lot more than that; it's dangerous if what they want is domesticated workers," a representative of Smith-Kline, the drug manufacturers said.

"It doesn't have to work that way. Management can find that their employees are more productive, that morale improves, and the employer may want to go further."

The Smith-Kline representative, Richard J. Hilles, along with a string of speakers and

witnesses from private industry, testified to the benefits a continuing experiment in flexitime has brought to the company's productivity and efficiency—despite some minor drawbacks, in terms of scheduling meetings or keeping track of hours.

Smith-Kline's flexitime schedule allows employees in its Philadelphia division to come to work between 7:15 a.m. and 9 a.m. and to leave between 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. Employees may work a few extra hours on Monday in order to work a short day Friday, in what is known as banking or borrowing time.

Cornelia F. Eldridge of Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co. shared the view of the social scientists of the potential benefits of flexitime and part-time work to the family life of workers.

Ms. Eldridge's company has instituted a program of permanent part-time jobs scheduled for what are called "mothers hours." The women work a 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. shift during the school year and are replaced for the summer months by high school students.

All but 3 per cent of the mothers return with many of them moving into full-time positions at ages 40 to 46 as their children leave home. This program helps the women keep up their career skills and their families' income, while freeing their husbands from the strain of a second job. It also has helped Massachusetts Mutual meet its affirmative action goals for hiring of women and minorities she said.

Part-time employment represents a potent force for changing family life and the stereotyped sex role lamented by feminists.

Stein, Liebow, Ms. Eldridge, and Janice Hedges of the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics agreed that part-time work could open up new employment horizons for those who now have only a marginal grip on the world of jobs and are the most troublesome for the employer to place.

"Mothers and students are a significant part of the workforce, making part-time jobs a logical development in the structure of the workplace," Ms. Hedges said. "The single parent or egalitarian family that seeks to share child-rearing and housekeeping tasks can benefit from the availability of part-time work. The handicapped who may not be able to work more than part-time, benefit. The older worker trying to make the transition from full-time work to . . ."

"We've got to get away from the notion that women have the responsibility to take care of the kids," Liebow said. "Men have to assume some of this responsibility. There's no reason men can't do an excellent job at raising children."

Stein said that part-time work could also help distribute jobs throughout the work force, giving the young a chance to develop work skills and build up work experience, either while going to school or training for other jobs.

But in so noting, Stein put his finger on much of organized labor's misapprehensions about alternative work patterns.

Patsy Fryman of the Communication Workers of America, explaining that neither her union nor any other has taken an official stand on part-time or flexitime, said that part-time jobs could "mean sharing the poverty, not the wealth, for women and minorities."

Government-funded day care centers are a better alternative than part-time jobs, which may deprive those searching for full-time jobs of work while relegating women and blacks to low-level, low-paying positions with reduced fringe benefits.

Ms. Fryman said flexitime, while seen as giving workers greater autonomy, also poses potential problems for unions that fought long and hard for the worker protection

embodied in the eight-hour day. In addition to considerations of overtime, flexitime could be detrimental to the physical well-being of workers who might work a 12-hour day.

Isabel Sawhill, an economist with the Urban Institute, a foundation supported think tank, said there are legal obstacles to widespread adoption of part-time and flexitime programs in private industry.

Social Security and unemployment compensation taxes paid by employers on any salary up to \$15,300 a year can create barriers to the hiring of part-time workers. Lifting these ceilings would be one step the federal government could take toward encouraging work schedule innovations, she told a Senate subcommittee that shared subsidized through tax incentives. Ms. Sawhill for Productivity and Quality of Work and the Committee for Alternative Work Patterns.

The costs of recruiting and training more new workers for part-time jobs could be subsidized through tax incentives, Ms. Sawhill said.

Ms. Sawhill also urged more research and experimentation with flexitime and part-time work within the federal bureaucracy itself to overcome resistance to such innovations.

Some employers tend to regard flexitime and part-time work with suspicion said Brenda Eddy and Stanley Nollen, who are researching the subject at Georgetown University.

Part-timers may be regarded as poorly motivated or lazy amateurs in the work world, while reluctance to try flexitime appears to arise from the too-human tendency to distrust anything new, as long as the old way seems to be working okay, they said.

Dr. Michael Maccoby, a psychiatrist at Harvard University, told the conference, "The nature of work is changing as a function of new technology the automation of factories and the emergence of computerized offices."

Maccoby said such technologies are eliminating the need for rigid work schedules, while at the same time workers are showing greater resistance to routinized assembly line jobs.

Maccoby worked closely with Harmon International Industries Bolivar, Tenn., plant to draw up new work schemes that encourage employees to set their own schedules and plan their own distribution of work in small groups—in cooperation with the UAW union local.

It is a plan that lets workers finish up their assigned tasks in five hours, leaving them free to take on job training, or to spend the time with their families, without losing pay.

But even more crucial than the desire to meet human needs through an atmosphere of mutual trust are the economic realities of a changing work force and the need for economical use of energy and preservation of the environment, according to John Owens, a Wayne State University (Detroit) economist.

Staggered and flexible work hours could vastly reduce commuter time, cutting down on waste of gasoline. Altered work patterns could encourage fuller use of public transit on work days and recreational facilities on days off.

There are well-established trends in the nature of work—away from manufacturing and toward service industries—that also make altered work patterns merely a matter of time, Owens said.

Services such as health care, police and fire protection, auto repairs, retail merchandising, food preparation, and legal counseling must be available when most workers are not on the job, Owens said.

HORSE PROTECTION AMENDMENTS
ACT OF 1976

HON. MARTIN A. RUSSO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. RUSSO. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to support the Horse Protection Amendments Act of 1976 which passed earlier this week. I feel that these amendments are necessary if we are to eliminate the cruel practice of "soring" horses.

Soring is a process whereby an ordinary horse can be "trained" to walk in a high-stepping gait. Many times this "training" consists of applying blistering agents, such as oil or mustard, or heavy chains to the forelimbs of the horse. These artificial devices cause these forelimbs to become extremely tender and thus the horse "picks up his feet" to avoid the harsh pain. Reputable horse trainers breed horses for this high-stepping gait characteristic and spend long hours training their animals to perform in horse shows, whereas disreputable horse trainers resort to the short-cut of soring.

In an effort to correct the practice of soring, Congress enacted the Horse Protection Act of 1970. Unfortunately, the legislation needs strengthening to achieve its goals. In testimony before the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment, witnesses stated that because the Department of Agriculture lacks the manpower and equipment to effectively supervise the more than 3,500 annual horse shows, soring has continued unabated. Also, stronger penalties were recommended—especially one to prevent persons convicted of soring from entering animals in events for a time after conviction—to act as a deterrent.

These amendments are designed to correct the shortcomings of the 1970 law. Any horse that is "sore" cannot compete in a show, sale or auction, the Secretary will be authorized to detain a horse for 24 hours so that he can thoroughly inspect the animals for soring. In addition, the Secretary can confiscate any equipment that can be used for soring. Perhaps the most important addition to the existing law is the section prohibiting anyone convicted of soring from entering a horse in an event for 1 year. This should prove an effective deterrent to anyone who makes his livelihood entering a horse in animal shows.

The Secretary of Agriculture also reported that because the funding was so small he could not purchase the most effective equipment for detecting soring, or hire enough men to cover the numerous annual horse events. Thus, the amendments raise the authorization to \$500,000 per year in order to aid enforcement of this law.

These stringent measures are necessary to protect defenseless animals from cruel treatment by owners who think only of their financial gain. Breeding and training coupled with love and care, can accomplish the same goal—beauti-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

fully trained show horses who will give pleasure to anyone who watches them perform.

RACIAL VIOLENCE AND SOUTH AFRICA

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, the recent rioting and racial violence in South Africa have left 140 people dead, and 1,128 injured.

Since the first incident was reported to have occurred in the Soweto township outside Johannesburg, South Africa, I felt the other Members of Congress might be interested in a first-person look at this area.

The editorial appeared in the June 22, 1976 edition of the Los Angeles Times:

SOWETO: A PREVIEW OF THINGS TO COME?—VIOLENCE LIKELY TO MOUNT IN SOUTH AFRICA AS BLACKS RISE AGAINST APARTHEID (By Norman Sklarewitz)

What is Soweto? In locating the township where South Africa's bloody student riots started last week, the press variously described it as a "black ghetto" or as a "segregated suburb of Johannesburg."

I managed to get a look at seldom-seen Soweto a few weeks ago during an extensive fact-gathering trip to South Africa, and I know that neither of these two labels really fits.

But then words fail me, too, when I try to find a way to describe Soweto so that the place can be fully comprehended. However, the fact that it became the setting for violence and death came as no surprise. It is exactly the kind of place that breeds both.

News reports said the rioting was touched off by black youths protesting mandatory courses in Afrikaans, a variation on Dutch. It is one of the two official languages of South Africa; English is the other, and the one preferred by blacks.

Yet opposition to classroom study was only the spark that sent teen-agers up against paramilitary police who shot to kill. A far greater injustice was behind such fury, and I can infer what it was—even from the short time I spent in Soweto.

Though an African-sounding name, Soweto is merely an acronym for "Southern and Western Township." It is not on any tourist itinerary, yet Soweto happens to be the third largest city in South Africa and the fifth largest in the Southern Hemisphere. Covering 35 square miles, it has a population of at least 900,000.

So many things make Soweto unpleasantly different that it cannot simply be called a "ghetto" or a "segregated suburb," or given any other conventional designation. The problem is not just the generally abysmal living conditions—I have seen much worse in Calcutta and in the shantytowns of Rio de Janeiro. Even parts of the United States offer scenes of comparable squalor.

In fact, I was somewhat surprised to see a flow of new cars driven by blacks going bumper to bumper along the two-lane road from Soweto to Johannesburg during a morning rush hour. Soweto has its wealthy blacks and a number of solid, expensive homes. But such affluence is the exception.

What makes the place different is not its

general lack of sewerage, street lights, electricity in homes and paved streets. Its inhabitants suffer most from a lack of freedom. This must have far more to do with the riots than the paucity of public services. Or the imposition of a hated language.

Residents of Soweto live there for one reason: They have to. Under the national Group Areas Act, which is a part of the country's apartheid policy, each race—including the white—is told where it can reside. No blacks, for example, may live in major cities such as Johannesburg, except for servants who reside in the homes of their masters—and "master" is indeed the term still used.

In Soweto, thousands of men live in eleven government-owned "hostels"—huge, dreary dormitories. Many have spouses who work as live-in maids in the plush northern suburbs of Johannesburg, but the law forbids these men from staying overnight with their wives in the city, even if employers would permit such visits.

Each day the tens of thousands of Soweto residents not lucky enough to own cars pour onto trains and buses for the 12-mile journey to Johannesburg. Blacks must use separate coaches on the trains and depart by separate stairways; on the return trip, they must enter through separate ticket gates. Those who travel by bus must use a line reserved exclusively for "non-Europeans." By either mode, fares for blacks are considerably lower than those charged whites, because of a subsidy plan which whites point out is a benefit blacks enjoy at their expense.

As for Soweto itself, outsiders cannot enter without permission—a prohibition enforced at police checkpoints along the roads leading there. Obtaining permission to visit requires application to the semigovernmental agency which administers Soweto. Usually, such requests must be made weeks in advance, ruling out casual visits by tourists.

When I made such a request, I suspected there would not be enough time for a follow-through. But permission came within a week, along with an offer of a ride through Soweto with an administrative staff official.

He picked me up on his way to work and, as we drove along, was frank to admit the community's shortcomings. My guide made no attempt to hide anything from my eyes; indeed, he drove me through some of the worst parts of Soweto, which were on his regular route.

When I took note of heaps of garbage rotting alongside the muddy streets, he said trash barrels were provided but seldom used. Efforts to start neighborhood self-help projects failed, he said: "The blacks just won't do anything to help themselves. They need to be cared for, just like children."

Wires dangled from electric poles, and most streetlights had been smashed. My companion explained that administrators had given up replacing broken bulbs; instead, they were now installing tall steel towers with widearea floodlights, such as those used in American railroad yards.

Crime in the area is appallingly high: Strong-arm robbery is common and so is murder of blacks by blacks. As we drove along, I could see that many residents had responded by installing heavy steel bars over windows and by putting up high wire fences around their homes.

Despite its size and population, Soweto is by no means an independent "suburb," in the sense that most Americans know the term. The township has more than 100,000 houses (all on "leased" land), but only two banks and one produce market. Of necessity, residents must do their shopping in the city in businesses owned by whites. Three movie

theaters in Soweto serve the entire population, but efforts are being made to provide more recreational facilities, such as swimming pools, athletic fields and tennis courts.

Some progress has been recorded in the past couple of years, concurrent with a dramatic, almost-undreamed-of improvement in the living standard of South Africa's blacks as a whole. Nowadays they have far greater opportunity than ever for education and good jobs; better housing and health care are also available. But the underlying policy of apartheid remains unchanged.

Indeed, the South African government plans to take apartheid a step further by eventually forcing most blacks to become citizens of a number of scattered areas known as Homelands, which will be independent territories within South Africa's borders. (The first, the Transkei, comes into existence later this year.) Blacks could continue to work, if they so wish, in white areas, but would have no rights in South Africa and, more important, the white government would not have to provide for their welfare as if they were citizens.

The riots in Soweto, then, may only provide a foretaste of what the Homelands concept offers: even greater separation of the dual populations of South Africa, and even greater potential for violence.

So what is Soweto? The best description is neither "segregated suburb" nor "black ghetto." Rather, Soweto is a state of mind on both sides that is destined to unleash ever-greater bloodletting.

PRIVATE ENERGY CONSERVATION

HON. BILL FRENZEL

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, while Congress has failed to enact anything resembling a comprehensive energy conservation program, there are some signs that private industry is beginning to realize that the conservation ethic can be both good business and good for the country.

One such company is Litton Microwave Cooking Products, a division of Litton Industries which is located in my district. Led by 33-year-old president William George, it is the world's largest producer of microwave ovens.

Recently the company announced that it was beginning a program to show yearly energy consumption and cost of use for its products compared with conventional electric ranges. In addition, the company has pledged to increase the energy efficiency of their products 20 percent by 1980. Today microwave ovens use between one-fourth and one-half as much energy as conventional electric ranges.

The industry predicts that by 1985, half the homes in the United States will have a microwave oven or range. If this goal is met, the savings in both dollars and reduced energy consumption could be substantial. This is a fine example of what can be done through private and individual initiatives to conserve our dwindling energy supplies. All that is needed is will and dedicated leadership. If only the Congress had similar qualities.

LABOR DEMANDS IN CITIES BRING HAVOC

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, cities like New York and San Francisco are beginning to reap the whirlwind. For years, their mayors have been patting the municipal unions and Mr. and Mrs. Taxpayer have been hit with the deluge. Fortunately, the people are waking up. Everyone can take heart from the resistance to union demands in San Francisco and even New Yorkers are retrenching.

The New York Times has never really learned how to say "no" to liberal demands or liberal policies but in this isolated case they even had to blow the whistle. That paper recently pointed out what it called "shocking facts about New York's incomparable and unsupportable employee benefits as documented in a carefully researched report."

And what are these facts. Just look at some of these fringes. Did you know that for every \$3 New York City spends on base pay, it contributes another \$2 in fringe, leave, and retirement benefits—roughly twice the amount that other large cities spend on such supplemental emoluments?

That the city is spending \$292 million this year for the most extensive and expensive employee health program in the country—as much as \$1,177 annually for a single employee and his family?

That the city continues to pay health benefits after retirement, even when an employee retires young enough to begin a second career which also provides health benefits?

That the city provides uniform allowances to 93,000 employees, including many who are required to wear no uniforms such as detectives and puppeteers? New York has 11 puppeteers on its payroll who receive \$105 a year for uniforms.

That municipal employees are granted 4 weeks annual leave from the time they go to work, 5 weeks after 7 years; that policemen get 2 days off for each pint of blood they donate and that firemen are given time off to attend the annual conventions of veterans organizations?

Just think of that and this is only the tip of the iceberg. The pension benefits are figured so that most retirees can claim close to their full pay. That is the part of the iceberg below the surface, the future cost time bomb which will explode.

We recently had a good example of the way the union leaders connive to get more, more, more—the only word they really seem to understand. The House was considering a civil service bill which would have allowed staggered shifts on a trial basis. I have no real objection to that if sound management can justify a man working 4 10-hour days rather than 5 8-hour days. There was one hooker, however. The unions insisted that the Federal worker be paid for 8 hours of overtime. Think of that.

I recently pointed out the situation at the Chelsea pier in New York City where 450 longshoremen were being paid for doing nothing except reporting to work that did not exist. Why? Because they had negotiated a work agreement which called for full pay whether they worked or not. They had not worked at that pier since 1968 but their union contract lived on. Who paid for their salaries over the years? You did. Public service unions want the same thing—guaranteed salaries. The postal unions are well on the way to achieving their goal of no layoffs.

What municipal workers are doing to the big cities, teacher unions are now in the process of doing to our schools. It is time that the taxpayer call a halt.

SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS

HON. BERKLEY BEDELL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. BEDELL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. WHALEN) in introducing a House concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that an individual whose income is enhanced by reason of a general cost-of-living increase in social security benefits should not, because of such increase, suffer a loss or a reduction in the benefits that that individual and family has been receiving under certain other Federal or federally assisted programs. It also urges all congressional committees which have jurisdiction over any Federal or federally assisted program providing benefits subject to loss or reduction as a result of a social security cost-of-living increase to report legislation eliminating the possibility of any such loss or reduction in benefits until such time as there is a general adjustment in said program.

This resolution addresses a very serious problem which has been affecting social security recipients for some time now. Under existing law, social security cost-of-living increases often push recipients into a higher income bracket. If an individual is receiving any other type of Federal pension when this occurs, for example SSI, AFDC, public housing or veterans, the social security increase will result in a decrease in that pension. Oftentimes, the end result of this adjustment process is that a person loses as much or even more than he gains by his social security increase. This was clearly not the intent of the law.

This flaw in current law has a very real human impact. On July 3, 1976, 33 million social security recipients and 1,185,000 recipients of railroad retirement will receive a 6.4 percent cost-of-living increase in their benefits.

This increase, which is intended by Congress to offset inflation, will once again result in a loss of total benefits for some individuals. For others, it will mean that they will not realize the full 6.4 percent increase.

In my judgment, it is imperative that the Congress address and remedy this problem. It is evident that many Members of this body share this view. In February 1975, I introduced legislation which would correct this situation by requiring that social security cost-of-living increases be disregarded as a factor in determining allowable income for those receiving benefits from any other Federal or federally assisted program until such time as there is a general adjustment in said program. Fifty-nine of my colleagues cosponsored this measure. In addition, a total of 112 separate bills have been introduced in the 94th Congress which would prevent reduction in other Federal benefits as a result of a social security cost-of-living increase.

Despite this impressive display of congressional concern, the House has not yet acted on this problem. One obstacle to House action has apparently been the fact that several different committees have jurisdiction over the various Federal programs affected by social security increases. There also seems to be some disagreement among the various committees involved as to the best means of resolving the problem.

As a result, Representative WHALEN and I are today trying a new approach to break this impasse. Rather than promoting specific legislation to resolve the problem presented by the social security cost-of-living increases, we are introducing a House concurrent resolution which urges all Senate and House Committees with jurisdiction over Federal programs affected by social security cost-of-living increases to draft legislation which would insure that, in the future, social security cost-of-living increases would be disregarded when computing income under a means-tested program, until such time as there is a general adjustment in said program.

For too many American senior citizens, the social security cost-of-living increase is a cruel hoax. I hope that the resolution which we are introducing today will focus Congress' attention on this problem, and will stimulate a responsible and effective response to it by the committees involved.

A copy of the resolution follows:

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the Congress in favor of eliminating the reduction in other Federal benefits which results when cost-of-living increases in social security benefits occur.

Whereas 33,000,000 recipients of social security benefits, along with 1,185,000 recipients of railroad retirement benefits, are expected to receive a 6.4 percent cost-of-living increase on July 3, 1977; and

Whereas past cost-of-living increases in social security benefits have resulted in cutbacks in other Federal and federally-assisted programs and reductions in the benefits otherwise available thereunder; and

Whereas dealing with this problem on an overall basis is particularly difficult because the Federal and federally-assisted programs involved fall within the jurisdictions of a number of different congressional committees: Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is declared to be the sense of the Congress that no individual whose social security benefits are

increased (whether as the result of an automatic cost-of-living adjustment or by the enactment of a law) should suffer, by reason of such increase, a loss of or reduction in any benefits which he or she (or the family or household of which he or she is a member) is otherwise entitled to receive under any Federal or federally-assisted program.

SEC. 2. In order to implement the declaration contained in the first section of this resolution, each committee of the House of Representatives or the Senate which has jurisdiction over any Federal or federally-assisted program providing benefits subject to loss or reduction as described in such section should without delay consider and report legislation eliminating the possibility of any such loss or reduction to the extent that such benefits are concerned.

WHY FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMS SHOULD BE EXPANDED

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, today, Wednesday, Congressman JOHN HEINZ and I are offering two amendments to the fiscal year 1977 Labor-HEW appropriations bill to restore funds for family planning services and population research, to bring these programs to the same real dollar level at which they were established. Funding for these programs has remained static for the past 4 years, resulting in effect in a 30-percent cut since 1973 due to the erosion of inflation. Our amendments would merely restore the real value to our family planning dollars. I am providing for my colleagues some background information detailing why they should support these amendments.

The 1970 Family Planning and Population Research Act, of which I author, was the principal House, mandated the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to draw up a 5-year plan for family planning services. The plan issued by HEW in 1971 set a noble goal: the provision of family planning services to all who need and want them by 1975.

Needless to say, that goal has not been met. In fact, nearly 40 percent of low and marginal income women—3.5 million across the country—still are without access to services. Additionally while almost three-quarters of low-income women from large metropolitan areas have access to birth control services, less than half of those living in rural areas and small towns do. Indeed, one-third of our counties offer no family planning services at all, of any kind.

Four years ago, the bipartisan Commission on Population and the American Future, on which I served, recommended that the full cost of all health services related to fertility be paid by public and private health financing mechanisms. As a first step, the Commission recommended that the Federal Government subsidize family planning services at the level of \$400 million. The

level of support for family planning project grants recommended by the Appropriations Committee for the upcoming fiscal year is one-fourth that amount.

The reason often cited for this low level of funding is the need to practice economy in Government. Yet, reducing funds for family planning services simply will not save the Government money. In fact, the reverse is true. For \$1 spent by the Government for family planning in a given year, \$2 are saved in the following year alone, in terms of unneeded Medicaid and welfare payments. This more than two-to-one cost-to-benefit ratio measures immediate, direct savings to the Government in the first year alone. It does not even take into account other long-range costs to the Government, such as feeding, housing, educating, and providing medical care for the children of low-income women, costs which would be obviated by effective family planning. It seems clear, then, that if for no other reason, fiscal responsibility demands that the Federal family planning effort be expanded.

Here are some stark facts to which I would like to call attention:

There are 3½ million women of low and marginal income who are still without access to family planning services;

Between 20 and 25 percent of all births are unplanned or unwanted by the parents at the time of conception. The proportion is much higher among the poor and young;

At least one million young women below age 20 become pregnant each year;

One-fourth of these pregnancies result in births out-of-wedlock.

Two-thirds of births in wedlock were conceived premaritally, and nearly a third of all teenage pregnancies result in abortions;

There were nearly one million legal abortions in 1974 reflecting the failure of society to provide contraceptive information and services to all who need them;

An increase in appropriations to \$122.5 million would permit an extension of family planning services to an additional 300,000 women—currently 3.5 million are enrolled in federally subsidized family planning programs; and

This increase would result in savings of a minimum of \$40 million in public expenditures in fiscal year 1978. Cost benefits studies project short term, 1 year, benefits ranging from 1.8:1 to 2.5:1 or, in other words, \$2 for \$1 spent. These estimates do not include longer term Government savings in programs like AFDC, Medicaid, food stamps, low-income housing, and so forth.

Mr. Speaker, the need, then for continued and expanded support on the part of the Federal Government of family planning services is clearly indicated. Yet, funding for family planning services is clearly indicated. Yet, funding for family planning has remained static since 1973, resulting, in effect, in about a 30 percent cut due to the erosion of inflation. Today, Wednesday, when the Labor-HEW appropriations bill is considered on the floor, we will have an opportunity to reverse this situation.

Congressman HEINZ and I will be offering an amendment to increase the appropriations for family planning services project grants from \$100.6 million to \$122.5 million. This increase will allow for the extension of family planning services to about 300,000 additional persons—or an 8 percent increase in the total caseload, surely a modest goal.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEEN-YEAR-OLD ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH OF COLLEGE POINT, N.Y., PLANS GALA BICENTENNIAL EVENT

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, I will have the pleasure on Sunday, June 27 of attending what I expect to be one of the more unique Bicentennial events planned in the city of New York. The occasion will be the dedication of a 100-year-old time capsule which will highlight the religious and educational history of the community of College Point which I am proud to say is in the Queens portion of my congressional district.

The sponsor of this event, the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church is one of the oldest and most respected churches in the entire city of New York. It celebrated the 119th anniversary of its founding on March 15. It is fitting that such a gala event given in honor of our Bicentennial will be held at St. John's whose service to the College Point community has been almost as long and fruitful as this Nation's 200-year history.

I would like to recall for my colleagues some of the many highlights of the St. John's Lutheran Church. The official founding of the church was March 15, 1857, after years of planning by local residents of the community of Flammersburg—now College Point. The lot for the church was purchased for the seemingly unbelievable price of \$140. It is worthy to note that this same lot houses the present St. John's Church building.

Throughout its long history, St. John's Church has been fortunate in having outstanding men as leaders. Rev. H. Brohm was instrumental in the founding of the church and provided its initial leadership. The first official pastor of the St. John's Church was August Heitmueller who was named in 1858. He helped guide the church through its early and difficult years. He was followed by Reverend Renz who served as pastor until 1863.

For the next 46 years, the St. John's Lutheran Church was under the exceptional and dedicated leadership of Rev. August Abendick who saw the church through the 19th century and carried it through the first full decade of the 20th. During these years, the church grew in size and stature and began to be recognized as one of the foremost houses of worship in the entire city of New York. Certainly the almost half century of self-

less service and leadership provided by Pastor Abendick was an integral reason for the success and longevity of the church.

The next pastor of the St. John's Church was Rev. Arthur Halfmann who served for more than a quarter century including the traumatic years of the Great Depression when churches and spiritual leaders were called upon more than ever to provide assistance and solace for the many who suffered poverty and despair during this tragic era in our Nation's history. Reverend Halfmann continued to assist in the growth and development of St. John's. His legacy of leadership and service has been carried on most ably by his son Walter who presently serves as the president of the St. John's Lutheran Church congregation.

From 1938 to 1951, the church was under the very capable leadership of Rev. Clifford Meyer. It was during Pastor Meyer's term that the long-anticipated plans for the St. John's Lutheran School reached their fruition with the opening of the first school building in 1949.

Rev. Herbert Dick followed as pastor and served from 1951 to 1973. These were tremendously active and important years for the St. John's Church.

Among the key events of these years was the opening of the new St. John's Lutheran School in 1958. Also, the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the church in 1957 when extensive renovations were made to the interior of the church which helped make St. John's one of the most beautiful houses of worship in the city of New York. In addition in 1958, the St. John's Church became a member of the Lutheran Church of Missouri Synod which is one of the three largest synods of the American Lutheran Church. Certainly the St. John's parish owes a great deal to the tireless efforts of Pastor Dick. His retirement in 1973 was a sad moment for all of the St. John's community.

Since 1973, the St. John's Church has been led with distinction by Rev. Arthur L. Gillespie. Reverend Gillespie has continued the fine tradition of service established by his predecessors and today heads up a congregation of some 1,000 persons ranging in age from 1 to 93. He has also worked to extend the church's work into the community with great success. The St. John's Church and school offers not only good education for some 170 students but also provide valuable recreational programs for young people under the directorship of Robert C. Muller. In addition a Scouting program is offered to provide young men with important training for their later lives.

The success of this Bicentennial celebration on Sunday will be due in large part to the support and guidance of Pastor Gillespie. According to the Pastor the purpose of the centennial time capsule is to preserve for present and future generations of College Point, the many and unique events which make up the history of this fine community. I hope the capsule is large enough, for the mere history of St. John's Church could amply fill it.

I congratulate and wish to pay special tribute at this time not only to Pastor Gillespie but Edward C. Heinz, principal of the St. John's Lutheran School. These two men have provided and will continue to provide important leadership to the parishioners and students of the St. John's Church.

During our Bicentennial Year, we should remember that America is a nation of communities, whose people have grown strong through the close personal interaction which is characteristic of community life. College Point, N.Y. is one of these communities which has helped make and keep America the great Nation she is. We also are aware of the importance of religion to the American Nation, and the people of College Point have been fortunate to have a fine house of worship in their community for more than 100 years. Sunday will be a proud day for the people of College Point, for the parishioners, students and friends of St. John's Lutheran Church which I am pleased to consider myself. But above all it will be a proud moment for all of us as Americans.

WILLIAM J. UERKWITZ—TORRANCE CITY COUNCILMAN

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, next Wednesday the city of Torrance will honor, with a retirement dinner and words of highest respect and admiration, William J. "Bill" Uerkwitz.

A native of Little Rock, Ark., Bill Uerkwitz was born in 1923. Who would have known that he would run fullback against Purdue, dodge Japanese suicide planes, and serve two terms on Torrance's City Council?

Bill began his education at Little Rock High School, turned down an offer to play football at UCLA, and ended up going to Santa Monica City College. But soon the Navy's pilot training program caught his attention. He passed the entrance exam but had his flying career cut short when he suffered a knee separation in a game against Purdue.

Even though his flying career was over, Bill applied for sea duty and was assigned as quartermaster on the U.S.S. *Pritchett*. Stationed on a protection vessel 40 miles off the coast of Japan, Uerkwitz and the *Pritchett* saw plenty of action. In one battle he sustained an injury for which treatment was to make medical history. A blow on the head from a cannon that spun off its track left him with a brain tumor on the left side of his skull.

The operation to correct the tumor had been tried only twice before; both patients had died. Nevertheless, Bill chose to take the operation with its hope of complete recovery and also the risk of death, rather than the "safer" operation that would leave one side of his face paralyzed.

On January 27, 1976, nearly 30 years later, Bill Uerkwitz was still dealing with this injury as he addressed the Torrance City Council:

Dr. Bill House, a brilliant Los Angeles surgeon invented a method of removing these kinds of tumors but because of the sensitive location mine could only be partially removed and has now grown back. Using a new computerized machine, a photograph of the tumor was taken last week at the Otological Institution of Los Angeles, and Dr. House decided that it should be removed on an emergency basis. So tomorrow afternoon I will report to St. Vincent's Hospital and the surgery will start at 7:00 A.M. Thursday morning and should take about 6-7 hours.

The operation was performed and Bill Uerkwitz fought for his life just like he fought for Little Rock High's baseball team. My wife Lee joins me in congratulating Bill on his recovery and on his highly productive years on the council.

Bill has always been a firm believer in honest, efficient, and effective city programs. He is a dynamic leader in developing public safety programs and a well-balanced city structure.

Lee and I join with the city of Torrance in wishing both he and his lovely wife Pat a happy and well-earned retirement.

DANGERS OF FARMWORK

HON. JOE SKUBITZ

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. SKUBITZ. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Post on June 18, 1976 printed a news article detailing a startling new discovery made by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. The article was headlined, "Manure Slippery, U.S. Warns." I thought my colleagues would be interested in reading of this discovery. The text of the article follows: MANURE SLIPPERY, U.S. WARNS—FARMERS BE LITTLE FEDERAL SAFETY ADVICE

(By Don Kendall)

Government pamphlets explaining the dangers of farm work to farmers are sparking controversy because of language one critic says must have been written "for a New Yorker about to visit a farm for the first time."

The half-million dollars worth of pamphlets, prepared by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, are designed to help farmers and farmhands understand new federal safety rules.

One pamphlet, "Safety With Beef Cattle," declares in large, bold print that "hazards are one of the main causes of accidents" and explains, "You can make your work area safe by finding hazards and removing them."

Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.) says the language is "so incredibly arrogant and insulting that it nearly leaves me speechless." He said OSHA material for other industries is not so childish and that apparently only farmers have been singled out for such treatment.

The beef cattle booklet has the American National Cattlemen's Association "laughing with tears in our eyes," an association official said, with such advice as: "When floors are wet and slippery with manure, you can have

a bad fall. You could also trip over junk or trash."

The pamphlets are being distributed in cooperation with the Extension Service in the Agriculture Department. New federal rules affecting farmers who hire outside labor have been announced by the agency.

One cluster of regulations affecting protective shields around machinery was to have gone into effect June 7 but was delayed until Oct. 25, partly because the informational materials, including the pamphlets, were not ready.

Rep. Thomas M. Hagedorn (R-Minn.) said, "The material in these pamphlets seems to be written for a New Yorker about to visit a farm for the first time." He said 1,550,000 copies of 28 pamphlets are being printed at a cost of \$347,220 and the government paid experts at Purdue University \$119,500 to develop the material.

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION,
Washington, D.C., June 22, 1976.

HON. JOE SKUBITZ,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SKUBITZ: The American Farm Bureau Federation is the nation's largest farm organization, organized in 49 states and Puerto Rico. Farm Bureau has over 2½ million member families. At our most recent annual meeting, held in St. Louis, Missouri, January, 1976, the voting delegates of the member State Farm Bureaus adopted the following policy statement:

"We believe the Occupational Safety and Health Act is a failure. We have seen no evidence that it has in any significant way reduced hazards to safety or health at places of employment.

"We favor a wholesale rewrite of this Act to place greater emphasis on the educational and incentive approach rather than the bureaucratic and legal penalty approach that dominates the present Act."

Farm Bureau has long been interested in improving the safety and health of the agricultural work force. This concern has been manifested in the form of safety education programs conducted by State Farm Bureaus across the country. The Department of Agriculture's Extension Service, as well as many other public and private institutions, has participated in individual and cooperative educational safety programs. These combined programs have reduced the death and accident rates in agriculture.

Unfortunately, this costly federal experiment called OSHA has made very little contribution to the improvement of the safety and health of farm workers.

In light of the obvious failure of this costly five-year experiment, your amendment to H.R. 14232, which proposes to exempt farms with ten or fewer employees, would afford the small farmer much needed and welcome relief from OSHA—while providing time for the needed wholesale rewrite of this law.

We thank you for your concern for production agriculture and wholeheartedly endorse your proposal.

Sincerely,

JOHN C. DATT,
Director, Washington Office.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ALAN STEELMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. STEELMAN. Mr. Speaker, on June 15, on rollcall No. 380, amendment

to strike \$12.6 million for the Garrison Diversion project from H.R. 14236 I was incorrectly listed as paired against the amendment. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

THE HARBOR CHAPTER OF IMAGE

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 22, 1976

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend an organization that has become an effective, important force in the struggle for equal employment. The Los Angeles Harbor Area Chapter of Image has become a well-recognized and respected community action group since it was founded in Wilmington on May 11, 1973.

The national organization of Image is aimed at increasing the number of Spanish-surnamed Americans in government jobs. In the harbor area, which lies in my congressional district, the local chapter shares this goal, and has done much to advance it. But their activities have not stopped there, allowing Image to become an active and involved community force.

Image's harbor chapter was started by two area residents, Joe Sanchez and Manuel Trujillo. The organization they envisioned was, in their own words:

To serve as a voice of the Spanish Speaking Constituency in the Harbor Area in reference to all levels of government employment. The National Organization of IMAGE and its objectives fulfilled this role and consequently the Harbor Chapter geared toward this organization.

The main objective of the organization is unchanged: help Spanish-surnamed Americans find meaningful careers in government service. To this end, Image has sponsored annual employment information fairs since 1974. In addition, the harbor chapter has conducted a workshop to acquaint students on how to enter into Federal employment, and representatives of the chapter have participated in career day activities at local 4- and 2-year colleges.

A scholarship committee, formed in March of 1974, began to award scholarships in June of that same year. The number of awards given by the local IMAGE chapter has grown from three in 1974, and six in 1975. On June 26, 1976, nine scholarships will be awarded to Harbor area youths.

Under the leadership of Presidents Joe Sanchez—during the organizing of the chapter, Manuel Trujillo—1973 to 1975, and Frank Morales—1975 to 1976; IMAGE has constantly grown and increased the scope of its activities. Meeting with various branches of the Federal Government, Harbor Chapter members have opened lines of communications and expressed strong interest in the hiring and promotion of Hispanic-American citizens. State and local governments have also been contacted by the group.

Community service has been a vital part of the IMAGE program. The group has supported fundraisers for Teen Post 108 of Wilmington, Calif.; joined other Hispanic organizations in the Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor areas as a member of the Council of Raza Organizations—CORO; been active in voter registration drives in the Spanish-speaking community; and made a cash donation to the South Bay Striders, a young women's track and field club in the South Bay and Harbor areas.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly feel that the Harbor Chapter of IMAGE has been a strong and vital force in the community. Its main goal of increasing Government employment of Spanish surnamed Americans is one that will be of definite benefit, and the larger scope of its activities has given it a broad base of support and recognition.

My wife, Lee, joins me in congratulating this outstanding organization for its achievements to date. I am sure that the future will bring many more accomplishments by this dedicated group of individuals.

SECOND BISHOP OF ROCKVILLE CENTRE DIOCESE

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 21, 1976

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to extend my congratulations and best wishes to the second Bishop of the Rockville Centre, N.Y., Diocese of the Roman Catholic Church. Bishop John E. McGann has succeeded

Bishop Walter Kellenberg, who is retiring after 19 years that marked the formation and spectacular growth of the Rockville Centre Diocese.

Bishop McGann comes to his new position after 26 years as a priest, most recently as vicar for Suffolk County. He has already distinguished himself as a "man of the people" for his close working relationship with both priests and lay members of the Suffolk County community.

Bishop Kellenberg's shoes will indeed be hard to fill. In the past 19 years he has served the more than 1 million Long Island Roman Catholics in 129 parishes with great distinction, and the Long Island community owes him a debt of gratitude. But I am certain that Bishop McGann will make his mark, as well. I wish him good fortune as the spiritual leader of the Long Island Roman Catholic community.

SENATE—Wednesday, June 23, 1976

(Legislative day of Friday, June 18, 1976)

The Senate met at 9 a.m., on the expiration of the recess, 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:

The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul: the testimony of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple. The statutes of the Lord are right, rejoicing the heart: the commandment of the Lord is pure, enlightening the eyes.—Psalms 19: 7, 8.

Almighty God, whose word is eternal and unchanging, write Thy law upon our hearts that we may live this day in obedience to Thy law. Guide us by Thy spirit that we may labor to make Thy statutes our statutes, Thy ways our ways, and in all we do bear testimony to "one nation under God."

Move us to a deeper commitment to Thee and a more sensitive response to Thy spirit that what we do here may set forward Thy kingdom on Earth.

We pray in the Redeemer's name. Amen.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. EASTLAND).

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., June 23, 1976.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate on official duties, I appoint Hon. RICHARD STONE, a Senator from the State of Florida, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

JAMES O. EASTLAND,
President pro tempore.

Mr. STONE thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, June 22, 1976, be approved.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all committees except the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs may be authorized to meet until 1 p.m. today.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs be allowed to meet on the same basis as other committees.

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

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate go into executive session to consider nominations on the calendar beginning with "New Reports."

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

AMBASSADOR

The second assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Shirley Temple Black, of California, to be an Ambassador during her tenure of service as Chief of Protocol for the White House.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is considered and confirmed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The second assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Henry E. Catto, Jr., of Texas, to be the representative of the United States of America to the European Office of the United Nations, with the rank of Ambassador.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is considered and confirmed.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Frank S. Spies, of Michigan, to be U.S. attorney for the western district of Michigan for the term of 4 years.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is considered and confirmed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of these nominations.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

COMMUNITY SERVICES ACT TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS OF 1976

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of