

Sherman, Deborah Jean
Smith, Marcia
Smuda, Susan Gloria King
Snyder, Gilbert Charles
Soppe, Wilfred Edward, Jr.
Spillane, Susan Jane
Spraggins, Gerald Gene
Squires, Jerry John
Strickland, Margaret Allan
Taylor, Ruth Ann
Thomason, Janice Klaiber
Thorgerson, Kathleen Mary
Thorr, Faye Ann
Truhe, Jean Anne
Trump, Patricia Ann
Tynan, James Francis, Jr.
Vickers, Joyce Marilyn

Wallace, Blair Harrison
Warren, Carolyn Sue
Wells, Earma Jean
Williams, Edward Irwin
Wood, Charlene
Zettler, Marcella Rose

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 13, 1977:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Anthony G. Dirienzo, Jr., of Connecticut, to be U.S. Marshall for the District of Connecticut for the term of four years.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Lester E. Edmond, of Florida, to be United States Director of the Asian Development Bank, with the rank of Ambassador.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Ralph Anthony Dungan, of New Jersey, to be Executive Director of the Inter-American Development Bank for a term of three years.

Eugene Jay Finkel, of the District of Columbia, to be Alternate Executive Director of the Inter-American Development Bank.

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

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

"STAFF" AFFECTION: THE IN-HOUSE BROADCAST LOBBY

HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 1977

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to the recent issue of "Staff," a "congressional staff journal as a process for communication" which is "published for the Congress by the House Select Committee on Congressional Operations." The journal is free to all House staff and Members, but it is costing the taxpayers \$1.50 a copy or \$9,000 for a monthly run of 6,000 issues, or \$108,000 annually—and that is out of GPO's budget and not the \$628,000 annual budget of the select committee. That comes to about \$600 a page for the recent 15-page issue, if you count the three blank pages at the end.

Compare that, if you will, to the \$322 a page it costs to publish the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and you begin to wonder if there might be a cheaper way to let staff know: how the Senate system of committees and subcommittees compares with the old, three pages; that there is a new subway station being built on the House side of the Capitol, two pages; how to care for and feed summer interns, one page; that select committee personnel can write cutie book reviews, two pages; that some congressional offices are combining their constituent service efforts, two pages; or when the Memorial Day recess begins and ends in the House and Senate, what exhibits are running, and who the members of the Select Committee on Congressional Operations are, one-half page.

But what really attracted my attention in this Staff journal was the one and one-half page lead article entitled, "TV Coverage of House Chamber Appears to Have a Real Future." This review of the current 90-day broadcast test of House floor proceedings being conducted by the Select Committee on Congressional Operations would seem to have some real communication value for staff since, according to a Staff survey of Rayburn offices, one out of every 10 offices is not even aware of the broadcast

tests, let alone that they can hookup with the master antenna to receive closed-circuit coverage of House debates.

Mr. Speaker, I do not object to the select committee blowing its own horn a little and informing staff on how the broadcast system works and who is using it. I do object to the fact that smack-dab in the middle of this article is a five-paragraph editorial touting the superiority of the House broadcast system over network coverage.

It seems some astute Staff TV critic watched the President's energy address to Congress simultaneously on the closed circuit and network channels, and observed that networks "used a variety of camera angles," "roamed over the Chamber, frequently leaving the President to pick up reaction shots from the audience on the floor and in the galleries," and in general, were guilty of taking "the more journalistic approach favored by the industry" for the sake of—God forbid—making "coverage of the House more interesting."

The superior House system, on the other hand, presented only "the single head-on picture," and only pulled back for "wide-angle views of the President's arrival and departure." By the same token, during House floor coverage, the in-House, remote controlled, black-and-white "security" cameras "focus exclusively on Members actively participating in debates," the cameras being "synchronized with the House sound system and the appropriate camera is determined by the microphone into which a Member is speaking." Let us hope a security alarm does not go off if two Members should speak simultaneously into different microphones.

Why is this in-House system superior to the "journalistic" approach taken by "the industry"? Because, in the words of the Staff critic, the emphasis in the House system is "on obtaining a complete, uninterrupted record of the official proceedings," and "proponents of the House system argue that excessive panning detracts from audience understanding of a debate."

This argument, of course, makes two assumptions which I would take issue with: first, that the networks are guilty of "excessive panning" to the point of

distraction and detraction from the words of the speaker; and secondly, that a "head-on picture" of the person speaking is an accurate record of the proceedings. I would submit that, for the most part, the networks have been prudently selective and brief with their reaction shots, and moreover, that these are ever as much a part of the overall proceedings as the person speaking. Is the House in debate simply one person speaking at a time, as if he were only addressing the TV audience, or is it also the reactions and interactions of Members to the words being spoken? It seems to me that the most accurate picture of the Committee of the Whole at work should be just that—a picture of the whole or individual reactors from time to time, and not just of the principal actor at the live mike.

Mr. Speaker, I rate these issues as a member of the Rules Committee's Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Broadcasting in the last Congress. Our subcommittee studied the various broadcast options, a House system, a public broadcast system, and a network pool system, and concluded that the network pool arrangement would not only be less expensive to the taxpayer, but would have more journalistic integrity and public credibility. The Joint Committee on Congressional Operations, now the House Select Committee on Congressional Operations, came down on the side of a House operated system, at least during the initial closed circuit and public broadcast test of such coverage. The Speaker has chosen the House system for the duration of the 90-day test this spring. The main concern I have expressed this year about the in-house test is what I have perceived as the priority attention being given to the broadcast system as a self-service rather than as a public service.

The Staff article only confirms my apprehensions. While the headline trumpets the "real future" of House Chamber TV coverage, the lead paragraph notes that, "increasing in-house use of the broadcasts and experimentation with advanced equipment suggests there may be a long-term future for the project" (emphasis mine). Whether you interpret the long-term future to be for in-house use or the House system, no mention is made of public access to coverage.

Indeed, the public is not even mentioned until the end of the article—and then only by inference—as one of the six factors which the Speaker wants to evaluate in the test: “the suitability for broadcast purposes of the quality of picture obtainable from such equipment.” Here I assume what is intended is public broadcast purposes. And yet nowhere in this midterm review of the test is there any indication that commercial broadcasters have been brought in to determine whether the pictures are suitable for their purposes. All we are told is that “several of the most advanced color mini-cameras were tested in the House Chamber during the Easter district work period, with generally favorable results.” Generally favorable to whom? It must be asked whether we are limiting our future options by essentially confining the test to black and white security cameras. Why should not higher quality color cameras be used while the House is in session and evaluated for public broadcast suitability?

Mr. Speaker, from all appearances, these issues have not been confronted during the current test, nor are they addressed in the Staff article. Instead, we are being fed a high-powered lobby job for an in-house broadcast system through the slick and costly pages of this Staff Journal. My objection to this self-promotional use of taxpayers funds for a “journal” of dubious value to anyone is exceeded only by my objection to the way in which the broadcast test is being handled primarily in the self-interest of the House instead of in the public interest. And the public interest in this case is in having full access to broadcast coverage of our proceedings through commercial and public broadcast stations and networks.

I would hope that during the final month of this broadcast test a determined effort will be made by the select committee to consult with commercial broadcasters about their minimum needs and standards in producing a quality broadcast picture which they can use for public broadcast purposes, and that there will be greater experimentation with the type of quality color cameras that will meet these needs.

JIMMY WHAT?

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 1977

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, Alex R. Seith, a respected observer of the international scene, also has keen insight into domestic and current events.

In his column of May 8, appearing in the *Suburbanite Economist* of suburban Cook County, Ill., Mr. Seith comments on the public assessment of President Carter's record in office.

The article follows:

JIMMY WHAT?

(By Alex R. Seith)

“Jimmy Carter will give liberals almost everything they want—except money.” That was my view of candidate Carter a full year ago, about the time when his primary vic-

tories pointed to certain nomination and probable election. Then, people had mostly stopped asking “Jimmy Who?” and began asking “What does Carter stand for?”

Then and now, my view was unchanged: In social action issues, like E.R.A., job equality and right of privacy, Carter would win plaudits from traditional liberals. But on money matters he would be more conservative than believed by either liberals or conservatives.

At the end of his first 100 days in the White House—the arbitrary deadline for a President's first report card—this year-old assessment of Carter is widely shared.

Listen to Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., activist Washington lawyer whose middle name is almost synonymous with traditional liberalism: “The Carter administration could turn out to be the first conservative Democratic administration of this century.”

Ruefully agreeing is Walter W. Heller, chairman of President John F. Kennedy's Council of Economic Advisors. “I kept telling people in the fall,” said Heller, “this guy is more conservative than you think. What I didn't know was that he was more conservative than I thought.”

As Heller implies, last fall Carter was widely seen as predominantly liberal, but is currently seen as substantially more conservative than previously believed. To mark the first 100 days, *The New York Times* and CBS News conducted a nationwide poll to compare current opinions of Carter with opinions expressed in September.

People were asked to rate themselves as liberal, moderate or conservative and to rate Carter by their own standards. Across the board, each of these groups rate President Carter as more conservative than candidate Carter. In September Carter's ranking among self-described liberals was: liberal 37 per cent; moderate 33 per cent and conservative 17 per cent. Now, liberals told the *Times-CBS* surveyers, Carter's liberal rating has fallen from 37 to 29 while his moderate rating rose from 33 to 39 and his conservative moved up from 17 to 26. Likewise, among self-described conservatives Carter's liberal rating dropped from 37 to 22 while his conservative rating jumped from 22 to 39. Among moderates, Carter's liberal score declined 13 points while his moderate mark rose 18 points, from 35 to 53.

Admittedly, these political rankings are tricky. Chicago Tribune Washington correspondent Bill Newkirk noted that “putting a label on Carter's agenda is difficult. Carter's advisers do not even agree. Budget Director Bert Lance calls it fiscally conservative. Domestic Adviser Stuart Eizenstat calls it moderate. Others call it either liberal or populist in tone.”

Despite the difficulty in labeling Carter, Lisa Meyers of the Chicago Sun-Times Washington bureau vividly explained why Carter's liberal rating has dropped while his conservative rating has risen.

“They said he was a fiscal conservative,” wrote Meyers. “It was rumored he was so thrifty he used tennis balls until the fuzz wore off. But few, including his most ardent supporters, expected President Carter to be as tight-fisted as he has turned out to be.”

So far, Carter's fiscal conservatism—in such decisions as seeking a lower minimum wage than requested by George Meany and in fighting inflation more ardently than unemployment—has borne out part of my prediction. Yet he has kept promises to liberals by pardoning Vietnam war draft evaders, intervening in state legislatures to urge passage of E.R.A., ordering a disclosure of the C.I.A.'s budget, permitting former F.B.I. agents to be prosecuted for illegal wiretapping and criticizing foreign governments which curtail human rights.

While not a Georgia intimate of Carter, to me this Presidential pattern seemed predictable a year ago because of two aspects of

Carter's upbringing: His personal encounters with racial inequality and his hard life in scratching for money.

On Jan. 26, just before starting his Vice Presidential tour of Europe and Japan, Fritz Mondale joked about conservative doubts about Carter. “Some people tell me,” Mondale quipped, “that they would have voted for Jimmy, if only they had known he was going to send me abroad within a week after taking office.” Three months later, a lot more people are thinking about how they would have voted, if only they had known Carter would give liberals almost everything they want—except money.

THE TALMUDICAL ACADEMY OF BALTIMORE

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 1977

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, this Sunday, May 15, I shall be participating in a joyous occasion, the 60th anniversary banquet of the Talmudical Academy of Baltimore. This distinguished elementary and secondary school has been created and nourished by the Jewish community of the Baltimore area to teach Jewish culture and ethics to each succeeding generation, assuring that a tradition that is as old as the Book of Deuteronomy will continue.

Jewish culture places special emphasis on tradition. We read of this duty in Isaiah. “And My words, which I have put in Thy mouth, shall not depart out of Thy mouth, nor out of the mouth of Thy seed, nor out of the mouth of Thy seed's seed, saith the Lord, from henceforth and for ever.” The Talmudical Academy and its sister schools assure that the Bible, the Talmud, the codes of law, and the rabbinic literature will survive for generations to come.

The Talmudical Academy was founded in 1917 by Rabbi A. N. Schwartz, and teaches both Hebrew and English. In the first years, the students were, for the most part, children of immigrants. Many had to work to help support their families upon leaving the Talmudical Academy and were unable to go on to advanced education. As economic pressure on the community eased, most of the graduates began to attend colleges or rabbinical schools, testifying to the excellence of the academy. The current President, Dr. Lawrence Katz, assistant dean of the University of Maryland Law School, and the executive vice president, Rabbi Albert Pattashnick, have faithfully carried on this tradition of excellence.

The Talmudical Academy has given us secular and religious leaders such as Rabbi Israel Miller, vice president of Yeshiva University in New York and former chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, and the late Dr. Joseph Schwartz, son of the founder and graduate, who was the national executive vice president of Israel bonds. The Talmudical Academy can be proud of the accomplishments of these leaders to whom it gave early training and inspiration.

THE F-16, A "FALCON" WITHOUT EQUAL

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 1977

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, last week I had the opportunity to inspect at the Edwards Air Force Base Test Facility the new F-16, a remarkable fighter aircraft designed and built by General Dynamics Corp. to fill the critical free world requirement for a lightweight, high speed, low altitude dog-fighter to compliment the excellent high altitude air superiority fighter, the F-16 Eagle.

The Air Force concept of a "high-low mix" represents the most effective combination of quality and quantity required to meet current and projected threats. The F-16 air combat fighter—ACF—is a vital factor in this force structure concept. The F-16 combines advanced technology and low cost, both acquisition and life cycle, to produce a superb multi-mission aircraft capable of backing up the F-15 in the air-to-air role and supplementing the A-10, F-4, and F-111 in the air-to-surface role. This will provide battle theater commanders with reflexivity to react to changing tactical situations and make optimum use of air power. Because of its low cost, the F-16 can also be procured in sufficient quantities to offset Soviet numerical superiority in tactical fighters as well as permitting modernization of Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve forces, which now operate far below the standards of Iran, for example. To be operated by at least four NATO nations, the F-16 is a significant step forward in terms of NATO standardization and will allow ideas such as use of common depots and joint operating bases to become realities. The four NATO Countries are Belgium, Denmark, The Netherlands and Norway. The F-16's introduction into the fighter inventories of these nations will have a lasting impact on solidarity of the North Atlantic Alliance and its defense and fighting capability.

At the high end of the "high-low mix," the F-15 "Eagle" offers combat capabilities unmatched by any fighter in the world. With its high speed and long-range radar, it is the only U.S. aircraft capable of meeting the Soviet high-altitude, high-air-speed threat. While the F-16 does not have the larger radar search area and the beyond-visual-range missile capability of the F-15, it does possess a clear-air, close-in maneuvering capability that is virtually equal to its big brother. The F-16's persistence, the ability to remain engaged in combat longer than the enemy, will greatly enhance combat employment. In addition, its small size and low-smoke engine will all contribute to the F-16's ability to complement the F-15 in the air-to-air "dogfighting" role.

Results of the last Arab-Israeli conflict highlighted the requirement for a highly maneuverable and versatile fighter such as the F-16. To overcome the air defense umbrella of a modern army, the F-16 will

use a pod capable of countering both missile and anti-aircraft threats. This pod is reprogrammable as well as integrated with internal aircraft detection systems and can be adapted to meet new threats as they are encountered. The F-16 will be compatible with the latest in laser and electro-optical weapons to provide maximum effectiveness with minimum exposure. This is a key factor in blunting and stopping mobile armored forces. Rapid turnaround for maximum sortie rate has been a design consideration since its inception. In the air-to-air environment, technology advances such as a "snap-shoot" gunsight and the latest in heat-seeking missiles will provide more victories per mission.

The F-16 is a vital element of our free world defense posture. I support the F-16 program currently proposed by the U.S. Air Force and strongly urge my colleagues to do the same.

I might add that I personally would like to see General Dynamics and the Air Force name this sleek, amazingly effective fighter the "Falcon." The falcon is the symbol of the U.S. Air Force Academy where we train tomorrow's air leaders and begin them on the long road to piloting this shield of liberty. What a great team for American and NATO airpower: The "Eagle," F-15, and the "Falcon," F-16. If we have them, we will probably never have to use them in anger.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

EXPLANATION OF VOTE ON EXPORT-IMPORT BANK ACT AMENDMENTS

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 1977

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, on May 3, 1977, I voted "nay" on House rollcall No. 182, a motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 6415, a bill to extend and amend the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945.

Mr. Speaker, my negative vote on final passage of this legislation was purely procedural and does not reflect my views on the substance of H.R. 6415. On the contrary, I support the programs carried out by the Export-Import Bank, the extension of those programs, and the procedures and standards with respect to nonproliferation and human rights for Export-Import Bank financed projects set forth in H.R. 6415.

I objected, however, to the fact that this legislation was brought to the floor under "suspension of the rules"—a procedure which precludes amendments. At least one significant amendment had been proposed to this legislation, and full notice given to the Members of the House concerning this amendment. I refer to an amendment proposed by my friend and colleague from New York, Mr. BADILLO.

Mr. Speaker, I did not favor the Badillo amendment, and would have voted against it had it been offered. But I believe it was a significant amendment

which deserved the consideration and attention of the House. My vote against passage of H.R. 6415 reflected my dissatisfaction with the procedure under which the bill was considered which made it impossible for this amendment to be debated.

SOCIAL SECURITY TAXES

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 1977

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, the President has come forward with a very innovative approach to the funding crisis which the social security program is now facing. Certainly his program is fraught with controversy and will have to be examined very closely by the Ways and Means Committee.

I am enclosing an article from the New York Times which raises a very serious issue that the administration plan enlarges: the cost of State and local governments and nonprofit institutions.

Last session, the Congress forced the municipalities to provide unemployment insurance for their employees. Similarly, in the administration proposal to remove the cap on the wage base for employers, universities, city, county, and State governments will have to pay the tax for the total salary. These additional funds must come from increased taxes. So, I would hope that we tread carefully in this area to make certain that we do not wind up in the same boat that unemployment compensation has put the cities: They have to lay off employees to be able to pay into their unemployment fund. This brings into focus also the question whether all employees—Federal included—should be covered.

There are other serious problems raised by the proposal, particularly taking funds from the General Treasury, and removing the limits on the employer wage base, but I wanted to point out the special problem which nonprofit groups face.

The article follows:

[From the New York Times, May 12, 1977]
CARTER'S PROPOSAL TO RAISE SOCIAL SECURITY TAXES COULD PUT A STRAIN ON STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

(By Edward Cowan)

WASHINGTON, May 11.—If enacted by Congress, President Carter's proposal to increase Social Security taxes paid by employers could cause new fiscal stress for state and local governments, including New York City.

States, counties, cities and towns might have to choose between withdrawing from the Social Security System and finding additional tax revenues to pay their share of the higher Social Security payroll tax on employers, according to Social Security officials.

Some 10 million state and local government employees now participate.

Plainly worried that a rash of withdrawals by states and subdivisions would aggravate the system's financing problems, officials contended that "one way or another, they're going to have to pay higher retirement costs" because of inflation, either under the Carter proposals or under a more conventional ap-

proach that would raise payroll taxes for employers and workers equally.

The officials also contended that no town, state, county or school district could buy for its employees comparable retirement, survivor and disability benefits from a private underwriter at lower cost than from the Government. In any event, there will be a squeeze, it was said.

As one official put it, "The private employers can pay it out of taxes or pass it on to the consumer in prices. In the case of state and local entities, there isn't any consumer to pass it on to except the taxpayer."

Nonprofit organizations such as the Salvation Army would also be squeezed.

In March 1976, New York City gave the required two years' notice that it would withdraw its 400,000 employees. The city and the workers together paid \$516 million in payroll taxes in 1975. That notice was regarded by many persons as a ploy to put pressure on municipal unions in contract negotiations.

Without conceding that in so many words, a spokesman for John C. Burton, the Deputy Mayor for Finance, said today that preliminary indications of a study of withdrawal showed "it would be more costly for the city to withdraw."

CITY WILL LIKELY STAY

"So the high probability is that we will stay in the system," he said.

Or, as one city official who requested anonymity put it, "We're not going to irritate the unions by pulling out."

Federal analysts said that many state and local pension systems were financed on a combined basis with Social Security. Requiring more in Federal payments would tend to drain contributions away from the local system, officials said. One obvious conflict could be demands by city managers for bigger employee contributions to the local system and counterproposals by municipal unions that the city raise the money.

As part of a package of measures that he said would eliminate the growing deficits in the Social Security System—the excess of benefit payments over payroll tax revenues—President Carter asked Congress Monday to require employers, but not employees, to make payroll tax payments on the full compensation of all employees.

Since enactment of the Social Security Act in 1935, the practice has been to collect equal levies from covered workers and their employers. The tax was imposed on wages up to a specified level, this year \$16,500. The combined tax rate is 11.7 percent, divided equally.

Eliminating that ceiling in stages for employers would cost them an extra \$30 billion in 1979-82, including \$11.4 billion in 1982 alone, according to the White House. Social Security officials said that they were unable to estimate for the moment how much of that extra \$30 billion would come from state and local governments. No mention of this problem was made at Monday's White House briefing.

However, the chief actuary of the Social Security System, A. Haeworth Robertson, has said that state and local governments accounted for 10.5 percent of 1975 revenues. Using that as a first approximation, officials said that the four-year cost to state and local governments could be \$3 billion, or perhaps a bit less because of the higher executive salaries in private industries.

For the last 15 years or so, there has been a creeping trend toward withdrawal from the system. Between 1959 and 1976, withdrawals covered 52,200 employees of 372 state and local units.

In addition, 325 public employees filed notices of termination to take effect through 1978 and cover 505,700 employees. However, officials said that some had changed their minds and canceled their notices, for example Baltimore and San Diego County, and that

Alaska gave every indication that it was going to cancel.

In addition, new political units have joined the system each year. Social Security data show that the number of additional employees exceeded those dropping out in each year of the period 1973-76.

Whether employees must vote on withdrawal depends on state law, not Federal. Federal law permits cancellation of a two-year withdrawal notice up to the last day. But once it takes effect, the unit cannot elect to rejoin.

By law, no employee loses whatever retirement and survivors rights he has earned by past contributions. "You lose nothing you have on the record," a spokesman said. However, because the law reads differently for disability benefits, that eligibility would expire five years after withdrawal, the spokesman said.

CONCORDE

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 1977

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply upset, as are the residents of Queens, about yesterday's court decision to permit Concorde supersonic transport service at John F. Kennedy International Airport.

Concorde is as welcome in New York as a horde of locusts, and it is potentially more destructive.

We are not jealous that the British and French have a supersonic transport and the United States does not. That is a specious argument I thought we laid to rest years ago. The 92d Congress, of which I was a Member, took the decisive step of removing the U.S. Government and the American people from the supersonic aircraft business. The Congress said a resounding "No" to the SST because it was and still is economically unsound, unbearably noisy and potentially threatening to the ecology of our atmosphere.

The SST will serve a privileged, wealthy few at the cost of the welfare of the many. So that select members of the international jet travel set may have the luxury and convenience of supersonic travel, the rest of us, primarily those of us who live in Queens, are being asked to surrender to the ear-shattering noise and ecological dangers posed by this new toy in the sky.

Concorde salesmen have painted a picture of New York losing commerce and prestige if it rejects Concorde. Trade supposedly will be encouraged by the 2- or 3-hour cut in travel time, and our role as America's No. 1 gateway preserved. That is a false and distorted portrayal. It is not New York that needs Concorde, but Concorde that needs New York.

This airplane threatens the domestic tranquility that we hold so dear. It raises an already debilitating noise level to an intolerable stage. The rights of hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers surely must outweigh the convenience of a few hundred wealthy Concorde passengers.

Aircraft noise is not only annoying but it also threatens the physical health of persons on the ground as well as their psychological and social balance. It interferes with sleep, speech, listening to

the radio and television, communicating, reading, and so many of our other daily functions. It depreciates the market value of residential property and disrupts schools and businesses in its path.

I am not at all certain the Concorde's sponsors, particularly the British, are as pleased as they appear to be about getting landing rights at Kennedy. They surely recognize that their airplane is a flying white elephant that is a financial failure of the first magnitude. There simply have not been enough orders from airlines to buy the plane and sustain its cost. Virtually every flight loses money. It was designed primarily for the world's busiest and most lucrative long-distance route, New York to London/Paris. Design and weight problems, however, have forced the airlines to cut back the number of revenue-producing seats. On one recent flight passengers were forced to leave their baggage in Europe so there would be enough room for them and the fuel necessary to get them to the United States because of headwinds aloft.

The plane is not just uneconomical, but also an enormous financial drain on Great Britain, which can ill afford such a luxury. But that country is locked into coproduction of the Concorde with France as part of the price of entry into the European Common Market. Britain has on several occasions reportedly tried to drop Concorde, but the French, who see their national pride at stake, have forced them to stay in.

The British and French have poured more than \$3 billion into the project, and New York landing rights are their last hope. But it may already be too late. Present plans call for building only 16 planes by the end of next year; 2 of these are for testing, the British and French state-owned airlines have purchased 9 and 5 are unsold. They must sell several hundred to break even, but the best they have been able to do so far is get some unenthusiastic options to buy from China and Iran.

The evidence appears strong that Concorde will fail regardless of whether it gets New York landing rights. Should they ultimately be denied access to Kennedy Airport, the plane's sponsors may seek to portray our city as the scapegoat to justify scrapping their airplane. That would be unfair and unfortunate, but I for one would rather see New York be their scapegoat than their guinea pig.

REGULATORS A PROBLEM

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 1977

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the excellent editorial from the Goleta Today entitled:

"Regulators A Problem":

REGULATORS A PROBLEM

In the crazy energy picture which now confronts the country, most Americans wonder what it will mean to them as individuals.

Will there be enough gasoline for the family car and enough natural gas to heat our homes?

Right now the pressure is on the gasoline guzzlers. In the total picture, though, automobiles use only about 18 per cent of our total energy. Less than 20 per cent is used in our homes and commercial establishments.

So where does the lion's share of energy go?

To electric generation and to big industry, more than 55 per cent of the total energy used.

Today, too much of the nation's natural gas and oil go into the production of electricity. It used to be that coal was the main source for producing the power that lights our homes, turns our electric motors and lights our streets.

But coal use has gone down in recent years, largely because of federal regulations.

Environmental standards have made it harder and harder both to mine coal and to burn it.

So the trend has been toward burning oil, which our cars need, and natural gas, which our homes need.

This country has enough coal to last 300 years. Now all we need is to find a way to dig it and to burn it.

Of course, to do this some way must be found first to deal with the regulators.

And these guys are just a couple of blocks away from both Congress and the President.

So once again we have the all too often problem. Both the cause and the so-called solutions are side by side in Washington, D.C.

Now if they'd just get together, all of us would be better off.

EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED ACT

HON. BARRY M. GOLDWATER, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 1977

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, during consideration of H.R. 6692, a bill to "extend certain programs under the Education of the Handicapped Act," I was unavoidably absent. I was in my congressional district preparing to conduct a series of "Town Hall" meetings, and it was my understanding that the bill would come up at a later date.

As someone who has long been interested in programs for the deaf and involved with the program for deaf students at California State University—Northridge, CSUN—since I first entered Congress in 1969, I am pleased that my colleagues in the House passed legislation that will have a positive impact on their program.

Hearing-impaired persons in the United States should have equal opportunities, and freedom to choose from a variety of programs, curriculums, and institutions. The program at CSUN is unique in that it offers an integrated educational experience for the hearing-impaired. Hearing and nonhearing students work, study, and share the same dormitories. As a matter of fact, an increasing number of nonhearing students are taking sign language courses.

I am a proud and ardent supporter of the CSUN program, having personally visited its Center on Deafness and met the students and staff. It is an excellent

program. Most hearing-impaired individuals want no special considerations once they enter the mainstream of our society. The CSUN program is helping them achieve practical experience in an environment that will not isolate them from hearing persons once they leave the academic community. Section 625A of this bill will be especially beneficial and I commend my colleagues, Mr. BRADEMAS and Mr. QUIE, for their leadership and support in promoting this section of the bill.

CONFERENCE ON THE LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES OF THE NEW YORK HISPANIC COMMUNITY: III

HON. HERMAN BADILLO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 1977

Mr. BADILLO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to include in today's RECORD the very noteworthy report of the Economic Development Task Force at the recently held Conference on the Problems of the Puerto Rican and Hispanic Community in the New York metropolitan area. The task force, under the able leadership of Ray Norat, commissioner of the New York State Department of Economic Development, very explicitly outlines the problems of getting the Hispanic community into the financial mainstream of the country, and suggests concrete and far-reaching solutions for doing this.

I commend this thoughtful and important paper to each of my colleagues who is interested not only in Hispanic economic development, but in the whole problem of incorporating every citizen into the economic life of our country:

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT—MEETING THE NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS OF THE HISPANIC BUSINESS COMMUNITY IN THE NORTHEAST: A PLAN FOR ACTION

"Nothing makes it harder to provide decent health, housing and education for our people, protect our environment, or realize our goal of a balanced budget, than a stagnant economy."

"As soon as I was elected, the leaders of the Congress and my advisors began to work with me to develop a proposal for economic recovery. We were guided by the principle that everyone who is able to work ought to work; that our economic strength is based on a healthy, productive private business sector; that we must provide the greatest help to those with the greatest need; and that there must be a predictable and steady growth in our economy." (Emphasis added.) From President Jimmy Carter's Televised Speech to the American People, Wednesday, February 2, 1977.

FOREWORD

President Carter has strongly stated his intention to revitalize our economy, and in so doing has raised the hopes and expectations of the Northeast's Hispanic community, which has suffered so terribly in the recent recession.

It is important to emphasize, however, the need to pay special care and attention to the unique conditions, both strengths and weaknesses, assets and liabilities, existing in our communities when designing and implementing any particular economic development for this area. In the past, we all too often accepted the promise of programs

launched at national and local levels on face value, without contributing to their formulation. When these initiatives failed to meet our specific needs or advance our aspirations, we found ourselves in the awkward position of being held accountable for a project designed to fail because certain input was not included.

The question of why special consideration would be given to specific regions of our nation, or particular ethnic, racial or social groups, arises with increasing frequency. We are, after all, as stated so succinctly in the Pledge of Allegiance, "one nation, indivisible." But this seeming discrepancy fades when considering the various regions—industrial, agricultural, mountain, plain and coastal—with their differing economies, demographic statistics and cultural distinctions.

We are one people, composed of many peoples with dissimilar social, ethnic and cultural backgrounds, assimilated to a conglomerate body politic. We are one economy, with wide disparities in income distribution and degree of participation within our free enterprise system.

Therefore, it is imperative our national leadership establishes a basic philosophical stance as the guiding principle for the plans and activities meant to deal with the inequities and impediments presently evident in our political and economic system regarding the Northeastern Hispanic business community. This philosophy should be firmly based upon, and incorporate, the following considerations to sustain and justify the economic development effort needed to evoke position change within the Northeastern United States Hispanic business community:

1. *The Moral Imperative:* Our national leadership must fully accept and implement a conscious policy of assisting the less advantaged people of the United States as a fair and just action. Furthermore, there must be proper insurance that this feeling is filtered down to the political leadership and decision makers at the local level.

2. *Economic Imperative:* It must be fully recognized that it is within the enlightened self-interest of the nation to raise the level of economic activity throughout the Northeast, now suffering from an acute case of economic erosion, and that the Hispanic community in this area, being most affected merits extraordinary considerations.

3. *Structural Imperative:* Economic restructuring is inevitable; it is important to be committed to positive change, and to retain a sense of commitment to an ongoing dialogue between the Northeastern Hispanic business community and the Carter administration.

4. *Strategic Imperative:* The proper programmatic action, to effectively tackle problems and impediments which create instability and failure among our existing and emerging Hispanic business community, must be established.

By acting in accordance with the principles described above, and giving proper consideration to the recommendations to be included in this paper, we can move to bring the Hispanic business community in the Northeastern United States to its proper participatory place within the American economic, political and social system.

PART I—INTRODUCTION OVERVIEW OF THE HISPANIC COMMUNITY IN THE NORTHEAST REGION OF THE UNITED STATES

Introduction—Overview of the Hispanic Community in the Northeast Region of the United States

Demographic and Cultural Factors: The Hispanic Community in the Northeast numbers more than three million persons. Puerto Ricans represent the largest single group (almost 70%), but we must highlight the fact that the Hispanic Community in this region is comprised of people from many

Spanish-speaking countries. The balance of the Hispanic Community in this area is made up of people from the Dominican Republic (approximately 300,000); Cubans (250,000); Colombians (75,000); Ecuadorians (65,000); Spaniards (45,000); Peruvians (30,000); and smaller numbers of Mexican-Americans, Panamanians, Argentines, Chileans, Salvadoreans, Hondurans, Bolivians and others.

The basic differences between them and the White majority community or other ethnic and racial minorities also prevalent in the region (Black Americans, Orientals), outside of racial or cultural considerations, reflect on their length of residence in this country; levels of education; understanding and awareness of our political structure and institutions, and financial resources at their disposal.

Language, cultural background and racial characteristics, frame of references and attitudes also serve to distinguish between them and the community at large.

Opportunities for employment, advancement and business ownership are seriously reduced by these differences.

Cultural patterns have kept many women in the Hispanic Community from the business world, despite the fact that large numbers of them head households or contribute to the support of their families or themselves. Most significantly, because of obstacles and handicaps, the Spanish-speaking community is extremely low on the economic scale, and the average family income falls largely in the poor or "near poor" category.

Negative Factors Affecting Hispanic Community: The Hispanic Community in the U.S. holds today, and for many years has held, the dubious distinction of holding the next to highest unemployment rate in the nation. Only the American Indians show higher rates of unemployment. Youth unemployment in Hispanic neighborhoods like East Harlem (El Barrio) and the South Bronx has been registered to exceed 60% for youth 16 and over not attending school and looking for employment.

Hispanics also occupy the worst housing, living in the most dilapidated and neglected areas of the urban centers and towns in which they have settled in the Northeast. Every winter, fires take an awesome toll in Hispanic ghetto areas in New York City, Chicago, Boston, etc., where people huddle in ice-cold apartments and furnished rooms. Their pitiful attempts to warm up their frigid quarters with whatever means they have at their disposal have led to flaming disaster and tragedy for many. Mono-lingual programming in schools, training programs and qualifying workshops exclude the Puerto Rican and other Spanish-speaking because of language differences. Language and cultural differences restrict access, acceptance and advancement in education, employment and markets.

Furthermore, blue-collar jobs are also disappearing at alarming rates. New York City has been losing blue-collar jobs at the rate of 20,000-plus a year in the late Sixties, to 7,000-plus a year in the 1972-1975 period. Puerto Rico expects to lose 70,000 blue-collar (or low industrial jobs) by 1985, and gain 90,000 technical, professional and managerial opportunities by the same year.

Those Hispanics in the labor force lucky enough to have regular jobs usually hold low-paying positions with little or no room for advancement. And even these lucky ones are threatened with potential unemployment due to the continuous reductions of these jobs as a result of increasing automation. Many have suffered temporary layoffs, and even permanent separation, due to the cumulative effects of the energy crisis. Additional jobs have been lost due to companies going out of business because they cannot deal competitively with the rising tide of foreign competition. Others have suffered the con-

sequences of the relocation of their companies to the Southern states, where a more suitable business climate has emerged, and a variety of incentives are being offered to out-of-state firms to establish their facilities there.

The Hispanic Community has also been more severely affected than the population at large by the budgetary cuts in social programs, health services and education which have been instituted by the financially hard pressed states and localities through the Northeast. New programs, tailored to meet special needs such as bilingual education, have been severely impaired. The abuses in medical/medicare and nursing home operations have led to further victimization of the innocent, the poor, the sick and the impaired.

The cumulative effects of all these adverse factors, both chronic and current, maintain the Hispanic Community in the Northeast in a permanent state of depression even more severe than the distress felt by the whole nation during the hard times of the 1930's.

Positive Factors: In presenting an overview of the Northeast Hispanic community, it behooves us to give prime consideration to the various adverse factors affecting our well-being.

But we would be selling ourselves short if we do not address ourselves with equal candor to presenting the positive factors which represent the strength, vitality and tenacity of our people. These individual and collective traits provide the base for the uplifting and eventual prosperity of our community.

Among these positive factors we find that strong family relationships, traditional in our culture, represent the bedrock of strength and unity among us. Hispanics are used to sharing limited resources of the immediate family, relatives and close friends.

Our people also hold a strong sense of personal dignity and individual worth. These traits, to a degree, explain the higher than average propensity to enter into business whenever groups of Hispanics establish themselves in the U.S.

This entrepreneurial spirit among us is what we consider to be our most valuable national resource, the most crucial element in our favor for the advancement of our community into the mainstream of the American social economic system.

The typical Hispanic family is young, with a median age of 20.7 years, as compared to 28.6 years for the U.S. family. Its median income in 1975 came to \$9,600, as compared to \$8,779 for the Black family and \$13,700 for the U.S. family.

The Hispanic Community in the Northeast represents a sizeable market for goods and services. Its 3 million-plus population in the Northeast enjoys a purchasing power of approximately \$4.5 billions. It is also significant to point out that purchasing habits among Hispanics is 10% above those of the U.S. family.

Characteristics of the Hispanic Businesses in the Region: Most Puerto Rican and Hispanic community members from the Caribbean, Central and South America who are adults over thirty years of age are products of the tropical agricultural economy in Puerto Rico and Spanish-speaking countries before the 1950-1960 industrialization period. In 1950, the average annual per capita income in Puerto Rico was \$279. The tremendous amount of unemployment, or employment in farm or low-occupational fields, negated any opportunity for most Puerto Ricans or Spanish-speaking to acquire sophisticated business skills, or to gather experience and exposure in modern business systems or practices. Educational opportunities on the Island of Puerto Rico, as in other Spanish-speaking lands, were unavailable or directed to rural needs.

Training opportunities were also in short supply or limited in skill development.

With industrialization, the situation improved, and educational systems responded to the more sophisticated needs of industry in professional, technical and managerial areas. Those closer to twenty years of age may have been benefitted from higher levels of education and training, on home grounds or in the Continental United States; but business-oriented skills levels are still unfortunately far below those acquired by the majority community members.

This background of poverty and poor training has not prepared sufficient Spanish-speaking people for business careers. A great many, however, enter business, and many succeed. Many also fail. Even those who succeed can only reach slightly-elevated levels of attainment, since expanded businesses call for more sophisticated business skills than most currently enjoy. The important fact is that there are thousands of successful (by basic definition) businessmen and women in cities and towns across the country, but these Hispanic business people cannot advance without outside assistance.

The best available estimates show that there are approximately 30,000 Hispanic-owned businesses in the Northeast region, as follows:

State	Hispanic Businesses
New York	20,000
Connecticut	2,500
New Jersey	4,000
Pennsylvania	2,000
Massachusetts	1,500

Total—Five-State Area..... 30,000

In New York City alone, there are 16-18,000 Hispanic businesses, predominantly small retail outlets.

Over 50% of the total Hispanic businesses in the region are bodegas (grocery stores), and approximately 80% of the total are retail outlets grossing less than \$100,000 a year.

Consider the unusual handicaps under which the Hispanic businessmen and women must operate:

Poor business skills, business training, business knowledge and understanding of modern business practices and systems;

Language-communication differences, untranslated skills;

Overdependency on cash payment for supplies and services, with little or no access to credit or financing;

Insufficient sales volume to establish real buying power;

Overpayment for supplies, services, equipment and poor delivery, poor quality installations, fixtures and facilities;

Dependency on limited sources of supply and services, controlled by often exploitative majority-owned businesses;

Discrimination in markets and market-places, inadequate security, fire protection, safety guards, insurance coverage;

High operating costs stemming from small purchases, dead inventory, poor management, overcharging the supplier, misuse of labor and low productivity (obsolete equipment);

Business interruption and disturbance through mechanical breakdown from older, poorly installed facilities;

Underfinanced, understaffed, underqualified labor;

Dilapidated facilities, inefficient equipment, poor display, poor work flow and materials flow;

Unavailability of emergency services, service contracts warranties and guarantees, often withheld;

High densities of similar operations in local market—overcompetition, overlapping of merchandise lines, dilution of local markets;

Markets disturbed by demolition, construction, abandonment, fire, crime and vandalism;

Inability to rent facilities in prime market areas, forcing them to operate on spotty heterogeneous business streets, in low-income areas;

Not represented by local trade associations or organizations;

High crime deters night business and interferes with business operations during daytime;

Competition from well-financed and established majority-owned businesses of size;

Little utilization of legal representation to protect business rights and interests;

Poor bookkeeping and accounting systems, no knowledge of cost analysis or actual costs, late payment of bills;

And many other operational shortcomings.

Perhaps the most critical obstacle is working capital and investment funds for expansion. The gaps between the receipt of inventories and sales or, in the case of suppliers or manufacturers, the gap between delivery to customers and receipts of payment, dry up available working capital and handicap seasonal purchasing, operational needs, or the meeting of delivery deadlines. Without credit or access to financing or factoring, expansion is a compounding of business problems. Expansion means greater debt, greater risk and greater chance of failure.

Without access to financing or credit, the Hispanic businessman or woman cannot expand into efficient and more profitable vertical or horizontal expansion, cannot centralize operations and standardize packaging, procedures and products, cannot benefit from tax benefits and advantages, and cannot produce or sell goods or services at competitive prices. It resolves itself into a case of small businessmen serving very limited markets, buying and selling between small buyers and small suppliers—a separate operating business system, far below and apart from the mainstream of economic activity in the nation.

Yet, the power is there. Thousands of Hispanic business buyers and suppliers are there. Billions of dollars circulate through this separate economy. Opportunities abound.

To even sell or service the larger markets, the Hispanic businessman needs larger facilities and production, more working capital and investment capital, more relevant training programs and more effective technical and managerial assistance than has been offered so far to them for existing programs.

PART II—GETTING HISPANICS INTO THE INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL, AND FINANCIAL MAINSTREAM OF THE NATION

Getting Hispanics into the industrial, commercial and financial mainstream of the Nation

In Part I we presented an incomplete, but substantial, inventory of the numerous problems facing the Hispanic business community in the Northeast. In this section, we will present a series of recommendations for the type of action required to do away with obstacles to growth and prosperity hampering our business community. Our recommendations fall under two distinct categories, namely:

1. Those programs and activities needed to strengthen and stimulate growth among the already existing Hispanic business.

2. The steps necessary to bring about a favorable environment for increasing numbers of Hispanics entering the business world, particularly in those business areas unavailable to them up to now.

Business Education for the Hispanic Entrepreneur of the Northeast: As a general rule, Hispanics, unlike other ethnic groups, are not being prepared in adequate numbers to be entrepreneurs or managers. A principal reason, among others, is that the existing educational system has consistently oriented the Hispanic toward the semi-skilled job market with little encouragement and preparation for a student toward going to college.

When a student does plan to enter college, it is with the intention of seeking a career in the human services of the public sector. He or she then becomes a role model for the next generation. This process results in an inconsequential number of Hispanics attending business schools. Without financial resources to develop one's business know-how, and without the role model to emulate, the only way business can become a viable option to a substantial number of Hispanics is through access of formal learning institutions, proper guidance and the necessary financial and other incentives to exploit these opportunities.

A. Recommended Steps to Increase Hispanic Enrollment in Business Schools: The Federal Office of Education should embark on a program of creating greater educational opportunities for the Hispanic to enter college and seek business careers by:

Fostering and supporting the development of our own post-secondary bilingual programs and institutions. (This can be accomplished by a mandate in the policy guidelines of the Developing Institutions Act, the Fund for the Development of Secondary Education Program Act and the use of discretionary funds.)

Granting an incentive award of \$500.00 to every accredited institution for every Hispanic student graduated with a business degree. (A similar grant should be made to those institutions whose Hispanic enrollment is at least 10%.)

Creating meaningful scholarship programs for students interested in a business career.

Subsidizing up to 50% of salary for a stipulated period positions in private industry that provide experience plus upward mobility to Hispanic graduates from business schools.

To minimize the financial barriers to higher education, Congress should:

1. Appropriate full funding for State Student incentive matching grants.

2. Provide full funding for the Basic Education Opportunity Grant (BEOG) Program in fiscal year 1978, increasing the maximum award consistent with recent increases in student expenses and raising the ceiling on awards to actual cost, at least for lower division students.

B. Latino Business Institute: The Department of Commerce, under its Interagency Council of Minority Business Enterprise has developed a Special Implementation Committee to establish education and training incentives throughout various federal agencies via the Federal Interagency Committee on Education. This group should give immediate consideration and provide Federal funding for the establishment of a Latino Business Institute that would encompass features and programs similar to those that form part of similar facilities at Howard University, Tuskegee College, Atlanta University, etc.

The objectives and services of such an educational institution would be to:

Provide ongoing information to potential and existing Hispanic entrepreneurs of available business education resources;

Offer specialized counselling services on financial assistance, preparatory courses and specialized business courses for the Hispanic businessman and woman and potential college-level students;

Serve as a liaison with leading business colleges and graduate institutions in the New York City area to insure access of Hispanic businessmen/women and students;

Develop a Hispanic Business Internship Program for Hispanic students with leading corporations and other private sector institutions as part of a credit earning work-study program;

Co-sponsor business seminars and con-

ferences with leading corporate and academic institutions on new methods of accounting, management and marketing which are adaptable to the needs of the Hispanic businessman/woman and students;

Develop a Latino Business Studies Center, a division of the Latino Business Institute conducting studies of economic and business ventures, new business techniques applicable to Latino businesses, and national and international markets for the Latino businessman and woman. Studies would be the basis of graduate level dissertations with leading business colleges and graduate centers.

Initiate a Business Career Institute with the collaboration of New York City business firms on a yearly basis as a means of preparing future entrepreneurs to enter the ranks of industry and corporate life. The range of services would include: résumé preparation, interviewing skills, industry-wide information on corporate positions available, job referral services and a six-month followup.

To insure the proper planning and development of a Latino Business Institute, the following federal resources and support are recommended:

1. That the Secretary of Commerce, Dr. Juanita Kreps, be authorized to empower the Federal Interagency Committee on Education to provide planning and development monies to establish the Hispanic Business Institute for the New York City and Northeast Region.

2. Under the Commissioner of Education, (HEW), the Bureau of Post-Secondary Education as well as the Bureau of Occupational and Adult Education and the Office of Post-Secondary Education Programs (Office of Planning) coordinate efforts for the planning and support of programs and services developed by the Latino Business Institute.

3. Under the Director of the National Institute of Education, the Education and Work Division be authorized to commission studies of relevant Business Development Career Education materials at the post-secondary levels for implementation by the Latino Business Institute.

4. That the Fund for the Improvement of Post-Secondary Education, under the Assistant Secretary of Education, in conjunction with the Federal Interagency Committee on Education collaborate to provide necessary support monies for the establishment of support services and planning for the Latino Business Institute.

5. That HEW and the Office of Minority Business Enterprise (OMBE) as well as the Small Business Administration support and provide business curriculum assistance to the efforts of the Latino Business Institute.

6. That the Offices of the Small Business Administration be called upon to provide and co-sponsor business conferences and contacts with leading business institutions, chambers of commerce, and trade and professional associations within the Northeast area in collaboration with the Latino Business Institute.

7. That the "Small Business Institute" program of the Small Business Administration be utilized to support the consultation of the leading New York and Northeast regional business schools in the planning and development of curricula and seminars.

8. While generally emphasizing skills training and employment, the Department of Labor has resources for training potential minority entrepreneurs in various new and growth service industries such as automotive repairs and business ownership. The Department of Labor should "set aside" \$100,000 for entrepreneurial training of potential Hispanic businessmen and women in the Northeast Region.

9. In Fiscal Year 1974 the Department of Agriculture provided more than \$4.9 million

for education and training as part of the technical assistance activities of the USDA Extension Service. Training of employees of Hispanic food enterprises by production specialists, marketing experts and other business leaders is offered. This USDA Extension Service program should be applied to assist Hispanic businessmen and women in the Northeast region under the auspices of the Latino Business Institute.

10. As of Fiscal Year 1973 some \$10 million has been expended by EPA to provide access for minority entrepreneurs in the research, development, education-training and procurement of EPA related activities. EPA has just recently developed a new business opportunity program providing training in any new field developed by the EPA and its related activities. Such activities should be coordinated with the Latino Business Institute to assure Hispanic involvement.

11. The GSA provides minority business owners in eleven major cities with a full range of government contracting opportunities. Yearly seminars plus media campaigns are provided. Such support should be coordinated with the Latino Business Institute of New York.

12. With the advent of Secretary Patricia Roberts Harris, and the possibility of low income housing being renewed, a program for minority contractors should be revived. Such a program should provide for training as well as contracting with Hispanic minority firms of the New York and Northeast region. In fiscal year 1974 some \$43 million were expended for training and contracting in Model Cities areas.

13. The transportation field offers numerous opportunities for minority business in the field of transportation construction, maintenance and improvements. Likewise, the field of aviation and airport maintenance as well as the new Westway Highway Act in New York City should provide minority contractors with renewed opportunities in the contracting and subcontracting field to make sure that Hispanics are well represented in the affirmative action effort of these agencies, a direct link should be established between them and the Latino Business Institute.

Participation in the free enterprise system as the owner or part owner of a business is a complex learned response. Most Hispanics in the United States have not had the opportunity to develop a commercial viewpoint and outlook as part of their educational experience. This has seriously hampered the entry of Hispanics into both the business community, and the mainstream of American culture.

Education is the only means of bringing in to the Hispanic awareness the great potential for upward mobility the business world offers. This education must not limit itself to classroom situations, but should cover work/study programs as well as adult education, both in English (so as to improve the language skills so crucial to conducting a successful enterprise in the United States) and in Spanish so as to facilitate learning by those entrepreneurs having Spanish as a first language.

Until educational opportunities of the Hispanic community are enlarged in regard to business operation, little can be expected in getting Hispanics into the mainstream of our industrial life.

Managerial and Technical Assistance for the Northwest Hispanic: During the last two decades, while business activity as a whole has continued to grow, the small business sector has barely managed to hold its own. Higher operations costs have plagued it due to inflationary forces, and high unemployment and cut-backs in social programs have led to stagnation and even reduction in the

purchasing power of the lower and middle income groups.

There has also been a trend toward business consolidation and bigness in business operations. The shipping center, the discount store, the retail chain and franchise networks have cornered the markets. In manufacturing and the service industries there has also been a decided trend toward bigness. The end results of these developments has been a reduction of opportunities for entry by Hispanic entrepreneurs into the business sector. But all has not been bleak for the aspiring entrepreneur. During recent years we have seen the establishment and increase of programs geared specifically to assist members of minority groups to enter the business world. These programs also offer assistance to those already in business on how to better operate their enterprise by offering managerial, technical and financial assistance to them. There has also been a liberalization of terms by the SBA and financial institutions.

This effort toward expanded ownership and assistance to survive have left their mark on the national economy, as can be determined from the statistics offered by the U.S. Department of Commerce, OMBE, the SBA and minority businessmen associations. Hispanics have substantially benefited from these efforts, but their gains have not been commensurate with those made by other ethnic or racial groups nationally. Neither have these gains made by Hispanics been proportional to their geographic distribution. Minority enterprise gains in the Southeast, Midwest, Southwest and Western part of the nation have been more impressive than those attained in the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic States.

Nor have the gains made by Hispanics been equitably distributed among the various national origin groups that compose the total Hispanic Community. Cubans and Mexican-Americans throughout the nation, as well as regionally, have fared much better than Puerto Ricans and other Hispanics. A good reason for these lopsided results can be attributed to the long-established and growing discrepancy in funding allocations made by Federal agencies to sustain the management and technical assistance and entrepreneurial development programs. Parity has not been a major consideration in the distribution of these funds. Even among those funds earmarked for Hispanic business development, just like in the case of Bilingual Education, the lion's share has been siphoned off to other areas outside the Northeast, to the detriment of the Hispanics residing in this region.

We therefore recommend that:

1. President Carter form an interagency committee composed of (but not limited to) the Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of HUD, the SBA Administration, the Director of OMBE, and the Director of the Community Services Administration to present to the President within a six-month period a plan for a comprehensive, coordinated effort to increase the effectiveness of the economic development effort within the Northeast Hispanic Community.

This Interagency Committee should be complemented by the creation, by executive order, of a Northeast Hispanic Economic Development task force to serve as the connecting link to the community for the Interagency Committee and to provide advice, counsel and policy direction to the Committee's staff in their research and framing of recommendations.

2. The national OMBE office should be requested by the Secretary of Commerce to bring forth, within 60 days, a schedule by implementing a more even spread of the re-

sources of that agency allocated to sustain managerial, technical and financial assistance efforts with the ultimate goal to achieve as soon as possible more involvement in the program by Hispanics in the Northeast. This would entail strengthening the existing Puerto Rican and other Hispanic organizations providing services to businessmen in the region and funding additional consulting groups and service facilities in areas not now covered by the OMBE client service network, particularly in locations in the Northeast with sizeable members of Hispanic residents.

3. That OMBE develop and further strengthen its field capabilities to provide ongoing technical assistance to those organizations it has contracted with to provide services to Hispanic entrepreneurs. Very often these organizations, particularly when receiving funds for the first time from OMBE, are not bureaucratic and accountability requirements of that agency. This has created strained relationships between the funding agency and the contract recipient and, in some instances, contract cancellations for reasons that could have been prevented or corrected in time.

4. OMBE should not permit the encroachment by other OMBE-funded organizations in the service area of Hispanic organizations. In some instances, OMBE has permitted or even encouraged more experienced "outsiders" to bid for contracts in areas where a Hispanic group is attempting to develop an effective service program. If such agencies are to be allowed to come in, it should be to provide technical and managerial back-up or specialized services to the local organizations, and thus enhance their efforts, not to prevent its emergence by bidding against them while they are still developing their capacity.

5. Federal OMBE should also make sure that Hispanic business service organizations in the Northeast are linked programmatically to other agencies providing management and technical assistance to minority entrepreneurs as part of their affirmative action efforts. Among these are: Department of Transportation (Federal Railroad Administration); UMTA (Federal Highway Administration); HUD; SBA; CSA; etc.

Creating a basis for a more meaningful Hispanic involvement in the business sector

Our nation's rate of growth and economic accomplishments places us at the vanguard of the world's developed nations. Even though today we are still suffering from the lingering effects of recent recessions and chronic stagflation, . . .

This standing, however, represents an overall average, and thus distorts reality. There are far too many members of minority groups at the lower scale of the nation's economy. At most, we have hardly managed to get a foothold at the lowest rung of the nation's economy structure. There is a dire need for an economic Headstart program which would assure the most capable in the minority communities that they have an open road to move ahead in today's highly sophisticated, capital intensive, technological society. The time is ripe for this type of special effort, since a unique set of circumstances is forcing the nation's leadership to take a hard look at the direction the nation is heading. The energy shortage; the urban crisis; and environmental concerns provide the basis for a new set of national goals and economic endeavors.

We therefore stand at the threshold of a new era. The Hispanic community of the Northeast wants in now, in order not to be relegated to settle for leftover opportunities. Hispanics can enter into new developing industries at the embryonic stage and grow to maximum potential if the proper climate is

set, and whenever necessary, enabling legislation is passed.

Solar energy.—Until recently, energy from conventional fossil fuel sources has been so plentiful and reasonably priced that our society oriented itself around the availability of inexpensive fuel, not only in terms of transportation, but of industry and, indeed, in almost every facet of our lives. . . . The resulting economic crunch has been felt in the Hispanic community more than anywhere else in the United States.

Federal involvement in solar energy exploration and investigation has never been as great as it is today. Overall administration of energy research programs undertaken by the Federal Government rests with the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) but it is only one example of the national interest in the development of solar energy. All interest and exploration, however, is being geared towards the benefit of middle and upper income society and big industry. Very little attention has been directed towards the people needing energy innovation most, minority and lower income neighborhoods. A redirection should be undertaken and solar energy's research and development should be utilized for the lower income community.

Hispanics must be directly and immediately involved in situations where they will not be the last to come in but rather the pioneers for the future. The development of Solar energy presents an excellent opportunity for growth and could very well be one of the last frontiers available to Hispanics. Clearly, it is time to get Hispanics into an industry early enough to be able to secure the benefits of affluency.

As previously stated, solar energy is no longer experimental, but it is a reality. In the very near future, it will replace other established forms of energy development, however, its exploration and development is not being directed towards the lower income levels of our society. Regulation, therefore, should be enacted to conduct and coordinate all the necessary analyses, studies, research and investigations needed to develop an implementable plan on solar energy immediately applicable to and utilized in the poverty neighborhoods. Planning grants are desperately needed to analyze and consider solutions to the community concerns not addressed by researchers to date.

Lastly, consideration should include the development and implementation of a manpower training program for the low income community to include education in the fields of solar energy installation, repair, maintenance, energy conservation application and insulation, modular construction manufacturing, design and installation, and repair, and training in all the new fields relating to the total solar energy picture.

Also funds should be provided to identify Hispanic entrepreneurs that can expand into or begin to manufacture and develop solar energy units and the related items of insulation and modular construction.

Waste recycling: Our Northeastern, Metropolitan industrial centers are the greatest producers of waste products the world has ever known. It is to the point to consider how this enormous resource can be used to the benefit of the Hispanic entrepreneur.

Recovery of the glass, paper and metal discard of metropolitan users is a relatively simple accomplishment. No highly sophisticated high-cost technology is necessary, no long years in training are required, no large initial outlay of capital is needed to start the business up. What is needed is an eminently practical mental attitude and the learned response of making do with what one has or can find is the virtue of a have-not culture.

As regards the synthesizing of fuel from raw sewerage, a more complex and sophisticated technological framework is necessary, and a more formal understanding of the workings of chemistry and public works is mandatory.

However, the technology of fuel synthesization from raw sewerage is not beyond the reach of such underdeveloped nations as The People's Republic of China, and therefore is surely not beyond the reach of a nation such as ours. The will to succeed is strong within the Hispanic community and all that is necessary is the opportunity, the encouragement, financial aid, and proper attitude in our society.

The Northeast of our country is particularly poor in natural resources, possibly because of nature's seemingly random endowment, surely because this is the oldest intensively inhabited area of the country, and therefore the most exploited; what could have been taken from the area has, for the most part, already been taken. It is natural for us, therefore, to begin to actively recover those resources which would otherwise be lost to us. It is natural, further, that this potential market be exploited by those who have the most to gain, those who have the least at the moment. Hispanics, in all too many of our communities, fall into this category.

The systems for recovery of valuable resources from both our trash and our raw sewerage are already in existence. The urban centers of our nation are the mines for our future, for it is from them our greatest natural resource streams in a wasteful river; that resource is under-privileged youth and ambitious immigrants who long for a chance to make life better for themselves and their families.

Urban renewal: That most of the Hispanics in our country live in areas which are either euphemistically termed either declining or outright slums. There are a thousand reasons why this condition developed and has been allowed to endure. However, they are relevant factors to provide a jumping board to create meaningful, productive opportunities for Hispanic entrepreneurs.

Urban homesteading is another idea whose time has more than come. It does not take high technology, a long and expensive education, or even a large capital outlay to engage in this type of activity. Government is already becoming responsive to the needs of people in this regard, and local groups are beginning to take advantage of the situation. But the tide had not yet begun to turn. This sector needs stimulation, and the Hispanic community has a perfect vantage to take advantage of the situation.

The Security Brokerage Industry. Hispanics have virtually no representation in the Security Brokerage Industry. There are only two black owned firms and these have accounted for very little representation of their ethnic group.

The industry is extremely important in developing equity capital investments, achieving financial sponsorship for existing and new ventures, managing and assisting in the managing of pensions and other vested funds, and the development of mergers and acquisition in which the industry often acts as the deal maker and develops capital sources. This industry is extremely important for minority groups looking to develop the more profitable ventures which in most cases, have a high risk/reward ratio. There are many other benefits derived by having a strong representation in this industry.

The industry is going through a consolidation period and it is likely firms will continue to merge to the point where only the major firms with strong financial structure and a very few financially strong specialty

firms will exist. The holding company concept appears to be the trend for this industry. The ideal formation would be a security brokerage company tied in to related synergistic affiliates which are active in other financial industries. A Hispanic holding corporation structured in this manner could benefit not only from its domestic affiliations but from the international relations developed with foreign Hispanic countries. Such a firm could become active as deal maker, underwriter, and investment bankers for these governments and projects which are developed in these countries.

Relationship between such a security brokerage operation, its affiliates and the major financial institutions, namely, the larger banks and insurance companies, would be of utmost importance. In order to achieve this relationship, a security brokerage company must have a strong institutional research department specializing in the insurance and banking fields. It is proposed an industry study and a feasibility report be developed to determine the profit potential and by-products of developing a significant Hispanic representation for this industry. The holding company structure and its potential should be carefully studied to determine the best method of developing this concept.

Developing Increased Involvement of Hispanics in the Insurance Industry: As of today, Hispanics have had very little involvement in the profitable areas of the insurance industry. The insurance industry should be of major interest to Hispanics and other minority groups since it manages, next to the banking industry, the greatest amount of capital funds in the world. From the long term equity capital market, the insurance industry plays a larger role than does any other industry. However, no Hispanic group has made any significant inroads in developing the more profitable lines of this industry.

The industry has always been regarded with a certain mystique, and this may partly explain why Hispanics have been reluctant to attempt major involvement in the industry. The industry is basically broken down into three major groups:

1. The life and health insurance areas;
2. the property and liability insurance industry and
3. the brokerage industry which solicits business for the above two (2) mentioned.

The most lucrative areas of the industry have been those which are involved in the following:

1. The direct writers in the life, health and property and liability insurance area.
2. Companies which specialize in the commercial lines of property and liability insurance.
3. Companies which have a tie in with association groups or similar groups which market their products on a direct basis, eliminating the high sales costs in the life and health insurance industry.
4. Other companies which have unique marketing methods, i.e., Allstate and Colonial Penn group.
5. Companies which are involved in the professional reinsurance industry.
6. Companies which are involved in the special insurance international markets.

Presently, the only involvement Hispanic groups have, has been in the brokerage area of personal life insurance (mainly the auto lines). To date, this has been a highly unprofitable area for the insurance companies and, consequently, they have attempted to eliminate or reduce the brokerage commission of these lines. As a result, most brokers dealing with Hispanic groups have found an increased difficulty in obtaining an insur-

ance company to underwrite their clients and a sharp decline in brokerage commission. This has created an extremely difficult climate for the independent broker agent dealing in the minority market with virtually no potential for a profitable growth. It is apparent Hispanic involvement in the insurance industry has not been aggressively directed towards the industry's most profitable area in the industry.

In effort to develop the Hispanic involvement in the lucrative areas of the insurance industry, a thorough analysis of all phases of the industry and the potential for these areas should be undertaken. This analysis should assist in determining the most feasible manner in developing an insurance operation with the greatest profit potential vs. the risk in relation to the capital available for such a venture. Involvement of Hispanic groups at a high professional insurance level, should result in a high degree of influence in assisting Hispanics obtain exposure in the insurance capital market. Furthermore, such exposure will facilitate the development of specialty companies which can cater to Hispanic groups. This area also can be further developed in the international markets particularly, with Spanish speaking countries where Hispanics can develop a good working relationship.

The Import-Export Industry: Hispanics have been involved in the import/export industry for a relatively long time. One industry spokesman estimated over 70% of import/export employees are of Hispanic background. In spite of this however, very few Hispanics have an equity position in any export-import firm. Therefore, it appears the industry is ripe for an equity Hispanic involvement.

The import/export industry is composed of many firms of varying sizes and expertise. Most established firms have a strong working relationship with their clients and, in many cases, have contractual exclusivities on specific products and territories. These firms are financially well structured and thus, have established a high degree of credibility with strong credit lines. In some cases, they have been able to sell products under their own established brand name.

A Hispanic group contemplating involvement in this industry will have numerous obstacles to overcome. The primary one being an image and credibility problem. In addition, the company will have to establish a strong financial structure with good working lines of credit. Finally, once the credibility and financing problems have been considered, the Hispanic company may find major products are tied up by long standing, exclusive working agreements, contracted by established firms.

In spite of the problems a Hispanic minority group would have to overcome, an export-import venture appears significantly promising to warrant further investigation. Areas which should be considered are the following:

1. The development of a working relationship with companies who have no export-import department and do a relatively small amount of export-import business. There are many companies in the 10 million to 100 million sales bracket, doing virtually no export business. This also applies to a lesser degree to foreign companies. These prospects could be sold the idea of developing international business and may be willing to offer an exclusive representation for areas in which they are currently inactive.

2. The development of a trading company to be active in the buying and selling of actual commodities. This company would act more as a deal maker, working closely with major and developing countries in need of trading and negotiating swap transactions.

3. The establishment of mail order or a catalogue marketing operation to sell international products to the consumer market. This company would determine the least expensive world products and attempt to sell to the consumer through a mail order operation.

In addition to the above ventures, there are numerous by-product ventures which can be developed.

A well structured Hispanic export-import trading company should find its ethnic background will facilitate it in developing good relationships with officers and agents of foreign companies and government officials of Spanish speaking countries. A feasibility study should be undertaken to determine the most lucrative areas and the best methods of developing these areas. Such a study should investigate how best to establish strong working relationships with government officials.

Media Ownership by Hispanics: As of June 1975, more than 100 of the 954 television stations in the United States provided some Spanish language programming. The Spanish International Network (Channel 41 in New Jersey) and its almost forty affiliate stations provide Spanish language programming produced in Mexico for syndication through Central and South America including Puerto Rico. More than 200 radio stations broadcast Spanish programming for at least 30 hours per week. The number one New York City radio and TV market has at least two stations with 24 hours and 18 hours of Spanish language programming only.

It is estimated almost 60 radio and television stations are owned or operated by a black majority in America. Although several attempts have been made, up to the present, no Hispanics own or operate broadcast stations. Given size of the Latino market (23 million), its potential buying power (\$20 billion plus), and the fact that the distribution of the Northeast region (New York, Chicago, Boston, Washington, D.C. and Puerto Rico) lies within the top ten television, newspaper and SMSA major markets, the following opportunities and recommendations for federal and private sector resources are made:

Financing Hispanic Ownership of Media: Presently, SBA policy specifically disallows any federal loan or loan guarantees for communications ventures. This has prevented most Hispanic organizations with expertise from gaining necessary moneys to venture into this highly lucrative field.

Recommendation: That the House Subcommittee on SBA Oversight and minority enterprise and the Senate Select Small Business Committee, as well as the Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Committee support needed legislative changes to allow the Small Business Administration to provide loans and loan guarantees for Hispanics to enter the broadcasting and communications fields as legitimate minority enterprises.

THE EXTRAORDINARY ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 1977

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege for me to support H.R. 5562, a bill creating the Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site.

Eleanor Roosevelt was a great woman.

Although she now lies at rest in the rose garden of her family home, Val Kill, in Hyde Park, N.Y., her spirit lives on and continues to inspire all Americans.

It is truly fitting that she be honored by the designation of the 175-acre tract, including the Val Kill residence, as the Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site.

A devoted wife and First Lady, Eleanor Roosevelt was also an independent, committed woman. She was a public figure in her own right—vigorous, compassionate, dedicated—who demonstrated the equality and emancipation of women throughout her full and active life.

At age 18, she was working in a settlement house in New York City. She was an activist in the League of Women Voters, the Woman's Trade Union League and the Democratic Party during the 1920's. In 1927, she served as vice principal and teacher at the Todhunter School in New York City.

During her years in the White House, Eleanor Roosevelt used her position as First Lady as an opportunity to provide leadership and apply her talents to the issues of her time.

She created many precedents and broke with a number of anachronistic traditions. She wrote her own news column and hosted a radio program. She held weekly press conferences with women reporters from all over the country.

Eleanor Roosevelt spearheaded an era of reform in national policies toward blacks, women, young persons and the poor. She was eloquent in her advocacy of the United Nations, and later stirred the conscience of the Nation and the world in her position as chairwoman of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights.

She continued to play an important, active role in politics and society after the death of her husband. In 1959, she joined with Herbert Lehman and others in forging the reform movement within the Democratic Party in New York.

During these years, I was closely acquainted with this extraordinary woman. In 1961, when I first ran for the New York City Council as a representative of the reform movement, Eleanor Roosevelt endorsed my candidacy and encouraged and guided me in valuable ways.

She was a dynamic worker up until the time of her death, actively involved at grass-roots level in making the Democratic Party a more effective, more representative institution.

Eleanor Roosevelt is truly deserving of a lasting memorial. Her contributions to her country and to the world have endured beyond her own lifetime and will continue to guide future generations.

H.R. 5562 honors Eleanor Roosevelt in a lasting and appropriately constructive way. This bill will insure that the historic site at Val Kill is used by the public for seminars, lectures and studies on the issues with which she was and is still identified.

It is indeed a personal privilege for me to vote in favor of this memorial to Eleanor Roosevelt.

PRESIDENT CARTER VERSUS PARKINSON'S LAW

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 1977

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, the following is an article by William J. Miller as it appeared in Reader's Digest recently. In connection with which I have introduced today a House concurrent resolution to repeal the Parkinson's Law as it applies to Federal Government activity.

The article follows:

PRESIDENT CARTER VERSUS PARKINSON'S LAW
(By William J. Miller)

In 1956, I had a pleasant dinner with C. Northcote Parkinson, whose remarkable book, *Parkinson's Law*, was soon to set off a great stir. Many admirers regarded the book as simply brilliant satire. But Parkinson himself gravely insisted that his "law" was quite serious, mathematically provable and universally demonstrable. The law, in essence, said that the number of workers in any public bureau will tend to rise, at an annual rate of about 5.75 percent, regardless of the amount of work to be done, or even whether any is done.

Parkinson drew the law from two axioms: (1) "An official wants to multiply subordinates, not rivals"; and (2) "Officials make work for each other." In sum, Civil Servant A, who thinks himself overworked, will not hire one assistant, B, who thus might seem his possible successor, but will, instead, hire two subordinates, C and D, dividing the work into two categories, so that A "will have the merit of being the only man who comprehends them both."

As these individuals make work for each other, C, in turn, will find himself overworked, and will demand and get two assistants of his own. A can then "avert internal friction only by advising the appointment of two more assistants to help D. . . . Seven officials are now doing what one did before. . . . These seven make so much work for each other that all are fully occupied and A is actually working harder than ever."

The memory of that dinner with Parkinson set my neurons firing when I read recently that the size of the Presidential staff was 333 when Lyndon Johnson departed, and 522 by the beginning of Gerald Ford's final year. I fed the figures into one of those electronic aids for mathematical incompetents to see if Parkinson's Law still reigned supreme. Several tries proved that inflation had hit Parkinson's Law, too; while it was still inexorable, its rate of annual increase had risen by about one percent.

The beauty of the law is that it applies whether there is more work to be done, less work or none. For example, LBJ had a lot more things going than Richard Nixon—a full-scale war, a war on poverty, etc. Nixon was chiefly engaged in winding down such of those as he could not let atrophy, while turning over much of the money (and the tasks) to the states and cities. Offhand, this "creative federalism" would seem to require less work and fewer hands. But not so.

All this sets a sharp challenge for President Carter. By Parkinson's Law, inflated, the White House staff should reach 594 by the end of his first year. The President, however, promises a "smaller, tighter" White House staff; he has already made reductions.

He also promises a major reorganization of the gigantic sprawling federal machinery,

now such a maze that even its nominal masters find it impenetrable. As President Carter applies his machete to this existing jungle, we wish him well. But even if he can eliminate many of the actual tasks as unnecessary, the very task of elimination may require more bureaucrats than before.

Maybe, just maybe, however, Jimmy Carter can repeal Parkinson's Law. Possibly he will name a new task force, headed by A, to study it. But then, of course, A will have to have C and D to help him, and . . .

SOCIAL SECURITY

HON. BO GINN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 1977

Mr. GINN. Mr. Speaker, one of the major problems our country faces today is the rapid depletion of funds for the social security program. Our most urgent need is for the Congress to provide a long-term solution to this problem.

In this regard, the Atlanta Journal recently published an editorial which relates to the efforts of our distinguished colleague, Congressman ELLIOTT LEVITAS, to meet this need. I believe Mr. LEVITAS' program merits our careful attention, and I ask that the editorial concerning his work be reprinted in the RECORD at this point:

SOCIAL SECURITY

With the Social Security system paying out more money than it's taking in, it's elementary that actions must be taken to provide for the deficit.

And President Carter has addressed himself to that problem in a message to Congress. Basically, the president proposes the use of some general tax revenues to offset the deficit plus requiring employers to pay their share on an employee's entire income rather than on a portion of it as is now the rule. The tax rates for self-employed would also increase.

The question that comes to mind is this: Whatever happened to the common sense approach of Rep. Elliott Levitas of Georgia's 4th Congressional District? Levitas looked ahead and saw the financial distress which Social Security was heading toward—and others did so, as well—and he proposed an entire overhaul of the system to bring it into line.

While President Carter is facing unpleasant reality and must move with dispatch to alleviate it now, his proposal is more of the same. The average citizen and the average employer have no say-so as to participation in the Social Security system. They are required to participate. And year after year they are required to ante a steadily increasing Social Security tax.

Congress, incidentally, is immune. It does not participate in Social Security and so the Social Security taxes it keeps increasing do not apply to members of the House and Senate.

Moreover, the proposal regarding employers paying even higher taxes could work a hardship on many of them.

While President Carter's proposal might work as a stopgap measure, it is nothing more than that. It is the sort of thing we've gotten from earlier administrations which

proposed increasing both the tax rate and the amount to be taxed.

We need more of a solution than a stopgap proposal. The entire concept must be reviewed and overhauled, as Rep. Levitas has urged his colleagues in the Congress to do. The unpleasant reality which the Carter administration—and the Congress—is being forced to face should lend impetus to consideration of Elliott Levitas' proposal.

THE CARTER AUTO EMISSION SCHEDULE IS TOO MODEST

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 1977

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, the reported amendments to the Clean Air Act contain a serious revision of the auto emission control schedule which is in current law. I understand fully that the revision approved by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee is a compromise between existing law and the proposals of the automobile industry for extended delays. As with most compromises, this one satisfies few of the active participants in the auto emission control battle which has been going on for over 10 years.

I wish the committee had taken a stronger position in favor of controlling auto emissions on a more rapid schedule. However, I am grateful that the committee has rejected the position of the auto industry and their partisans. I can assure my colleagues that my constituents share this perspective, as I suspect the majority of the American people do.

A recent editorial on this subject gives another view on this issue, which I wish to share at this time. The editorial follows:

[From the Daily Enterprise, Riverside, Calif., Apr. 29, 1977]

CLOSEST OF CALLS ON CLEAN AIR

There wasn't a vote to spare when the House Commerce Committee sent Detroit's plan for dealing with automobile pollution to its proper resting place.

The automobile industry wanted up to an eight-year stall in the already-delayed Clean Air Act deadlines for reducing the flow of tailpipe pollutants, but when its proposal came up for a committee vote, it went down to defeat on a 21-21 tie. President Carter's proposed amendments to the act, which would countenance a shorter delay, then breezed through the committee, 30-12.

Wednesday's votes mean that the industry finally will have to adhere to someone's clean-up schedule besides its own. But if the defeat of its plan was a significant victory for environmental interests, and for the health of the people who live in polluted air basins, the approval of the President's alternative wasn't necessarily so.

The argument remains valid that the administration could and should have been a lot tougher in its demands on the car makers. Its amendments would require Detroit to develop no new technology in the first year they took effect, work out no new pollution controls, make no advance that hasn't already been made.

California already has automobile pollu-

tion laws on the books that are as strict as those the President proposes for the first year of his plan, and the industry has somehow managed to meet the state standards without suffering any of the dire effects it has been so fond of predicting.

Indeed, the chief sponsor of the President's bill, Florida Democrat Paul Rogers, argues that Detroit already has the technology necessary to meet the contemplated 1985 final pollution standards.

Still, the Commerce Committee vote had been billed as a major showdown between the administration's and the industry's approaches to automobile pollution control, and victory for the car manufacturers would have represented another gutting of the Clean Air Act.

In that sense, the outcome was one of those decisions that staved off something worse, and as such is welcome.

STATEMENT BY GEORGE MEANY

HON. RAYMOND F. LEDERER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 1977

Mr. LEDERER. Mr. Speaker, President Carter has sent to Congress an innovative social security financing package—one which promises to restore the financial integrity of the social security system and the confidence of the American people in this vitally important program. In my judgment, the administration is to be commended for its forward-looking proposal.

Already comments from outside interests have begun to be heard. The president of the AFL-CIO, George Meany, for example, has strongly endorsed the President's social security proposals. Mr. Meany's statement put the issue in a nutshell, and in so doing, challenged Congress to take action:

If President Carter's sound recommendations are followed up by responsible and speedy congressional action, we believe workers covered by social security can look forward with confidence to a secure retirement.

Mr. Speaker, I include Mr. Meany's statement be printed at this point in the RECORD:

STATEMENT OF GEORGE MEANY

AFL-CIO President George Meany today made the following comments on Administration proposals to strengthen the financing of the Social Security System:

We support President Carter's recommendation which, if enacted, would put the Social Security program on a sound financial basis now and in the future.

Many people have been disturbed by numerous reports, often distorted and exaggerated, about the alleged financial instability of the Social Security program. Some of our members, active and retired, have expressed their concern to us as to whether the trust funds will be sufficient for their retirement years. If President Carter's sound recommendations are followed up by responsible and speedy Congressional action, we believe workers covered by Social Security can look forward with confidence to a secure retirement.

THE NEED FOR STRONG, CONSISTENT NUCLEAR EXPORT POLICY LEGISLATION

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 1977

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, those of us who have applauded the President's decision to refer indefinitely commercialization of plutonium technologies in the United States are anxious to follow up on the President's courageous domestic initiatives by enacting sound, comprehensive nuclear export policy legislation. While the cancellation of the Clinch River Breeder Reactor project is a cornerstone of this policy of restraint at home, we must move quickly to strengthen our nuclear export policies for nuclear supplier and consumer nations abroad.

The President has proposed legislation in this area which has been introduced, by request, as H.R. 6910. A number of my colleagues in the House, including Mr. ZABLOCKI, Mr. FINDLEY, Mr. FRASER, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. LONG of Maryland, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. UDALL, and Mr. WHALEN, have joined with me previously to introduce H.R. 4409, a measure with more specific and, in some cases, more stringent export criteria.

While the President's proposed nuclear export policy legislation represents an important first step in the right direction, I am concerned that it does not go far enough in several respects.

But, I am confident that, working together, the Congress and the President can enact sound legislation in this area soon. The House International Relations Committee's subcommittees on International Security and Scientific Affairs and International Economic Policy and Trade will continue joint hearings on nuclear nonproliferation next Thursday, May 19 at 10 a.m. At this time, we will begin considering the two proposals, H.R. 4409 and H.R. 6910 with an eye toward reaching some satisfactory middle ground between the two proposals.

Mr. Speaker, in closing I would like to take note of the thoughtful commentary on this subject offered in this morning's lead editorial from the Washington Post. This editorial notes that the President has "produced some proposed legislation dealing with our own export policy that many people feel is too mild to have much restraining impact on the nuclear activities of our friends" and concludes that "the test of the Carter strategy . . . will be how it uses the time it gets." The complete text of the editorial follows:

THE NEED FOR STRONG CONSISTENT NUCLEAR EXPORT POLICY LEGISLATION

The Carter administration seems to be attempting a very complicated billiard shot in its nuclear nonproliferation policy. The President is simultaneously trying to placate the Europeans and the Japanese and get them to forego the breeder-reactor and plutonium-reprocessing technologies. He is also trying to persuade them not to contract to export these technologies to other countries and—at the same time—trying to assure the would-

be importers, mostly Third World countries, that they are not being victimized by a conspiracy of industrialists who want to deny them modern means to advancement.

After some clumsy (and vain) efforts in the first few weeks of the administration to get two notorious export deals turned around—the German sale to Brazil and the French sale to Pakistan of extremely dangerous bomb-prone nuclear plant and technology—the administration seemed to adopt a new strategy. The President announced his own desire to defer, perhaps indefinitely, work in this country on the Clinch River breeder-reactor and the Barnwell reprocessing plant. But he seemed suddenly awash in deference and courtesy and understanding toward those Western European nations and Japan that seemed hell-bent on going forward with the breeder and, much more importantly, with reprocessing plants. He produced some proposed legislation dealing with our own export policy that many people felt was too mild to have much restraining impact on the nuclear activities of our friends. He freed up some stalled shipments of highly enriched uranium for use in foreign-research projects. He was sweet reason itself.

One way to look at all this is to say he simply has sold the pass. Another way is to say that Mr. Carter has finally recognized the fact that both the dangerous civilian technology and nuclear weapons themselves are going inevitably to spread so that trying to stop the spread is pointless and unnecessarily divisive within the alliance. Carter administration people argue that both these assessments are wrong. Rather, they say, the President has recognized, in the words of a White House fact sheet, that "there is no such thing as an effective unilateral nonproliferation policy." For that reason, the argument goes, he does not favor some of the harsher measures currently being proposed. He is asking the Europeans and Japanese for time—time to demonstrate that plutonium reprocessing is economically questionable and time to work out the arrangements for an assured fuel supply and the storage of spent fuel, in ways that would not compromise any nation's independence. He believes, and rightly so, not just that these things are eminently possible but also that there is no practical need or urgency whatever for the Europeans and Japanese to undertake the actual reprocessing of spent fuel for many years to come—if at all.

Did the President make any headway on this goal when he was in Europe? Presumably Mr. Carter wanted more from the conference than a pledge to get together and study the problem. We note with interest that German domestic political opposition to the development of the breeder reactor has compelled Bonn to slow down its research (even as a committee of the House here has gone against Mr. Carter's wish and voted to continue the Clinch River breeder project). These backs and forths suggests that no one will know if the Carter approach is working for some considerable time, depending as it does on cooperative arrangements and decisions that can only come out of prolonged negotiations.

The point is this: Cooperativeness, understanding and sweet reason can add up to a very risky strategy. The administration could end up sweet-reasoning the Europeans and the Japanese right into a feeling that it is perfectly okay with us if they pursue the dangerous and ambiguous technologies. The test of the Carter strategy, in other words, will be how it uses the time it gets, how intensely it will go about demonstrating that there are infinitely better alternatives for the Europeans, the Japanese and the rest of the world than those now being pursued.

BROADCASTING AND THE PUBLIC INTEREST

HON. ROBERT W. KASTEN, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 1977

Mr. KASTEN. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year, I introduced a four-point program containing my recommendations for Government reorganization and reform of the regulatory process.

My concern was prompted by the incredible burden Government has become on our society. Over the past 50 years, we have witnessed the creation of a fourth branch of Government, the bureaucracy, which is neither elected by nor accountable to the people. The American people are fed up with a Government that is ineffective, inefficient, and unresponsive to their needs.

Today, I would like to address the problems one particular segment of our society faces largely because of Government regulations: The broadcast industry. For too many years, broadcasters have been forced to operate under a non-specific, vacillating license renewal that is characterized by extensive filings and paperwork. All of these regulations are imposed by the Federal Communications Commission.

Broadcast stations operate on the basis of a 3-year license granted by FCC. This maximum term has been in effect since 1927. It was instituted during the early, unproven years of the industry. Many changes have occurred in broadcasting since those early years. It is today a strong, mature industry. To retain the 3-year license requirement places an unnecessary burden on the industry and in the long run, the consuming public.

Legislation to alter this requirement has been before previous Congresses only to be killed in various stages of the legislative process. I hope this will not be the case in the 95th Congress.

EXTEND LICENSE PERIOD

I am today introducing the same bill which I sponsored in the 94th Congress which would extend the license period from 3 to 5 years. My bill would direct the FCC to renew a license, if the licensee has been responsive in his programming to the "problems, needs, and interest" of the service area in which he broadcasts. Additionally, the FCC would be responsible for establishing procedures for the licensee to follow in determining those needs.

At present, a broadcaster is forced to operate his business without any security that his license will be renewed in the future, regardless of the fact that his broadcast operations have served "the public interest." A broadcaster who has made his best effort faces the possibility that his renewal application may be denied and awarded to a competing applicant whose renewal will better serve the needs and demands of the public.

The very great majority of broadcasters retain their licenses. Thus, the FCC and the broadcasters expend a great deal of needless time and energy routinely

filing and eventually approving renewal applications of incumbent licensees every 3 years. My bill would lessen the burden on both FCC and the broadcasters by requiring application every 5 years in those cases where FCC deems such action to be in the public interest.

REDUCE PAPERWORK

My bill would also lessen the license renewal burden by directing FCC to reduce the paperwork required in filing renewal applications. At present, the renewal form is eight pages long, requiring answers to 33 questions. Since thousands of licensees file for renewal during a given 3-year period, the paperwork burden on FCC and the broadcaster is extensive.

A simplification of the process works to the advantage of the agency and the industry. The additional time provided would allow broadcasters to do a better job of program planning, staffing, and providing the expensive equipment necessary to operate a broadcast facility. The stability of operation that the longer license term would give the broadcasters would, in turn, greatly benefit the community as a whole.

ANTISIPHONING

Mr. Speaker, I am also introducing a resolution of interest to the broadcasting industry and relevant to the 97 percent of all Americans who have television sets.

Virtually all of our people enjoy the availability of television programming provided by a capable commercial television system through over-the-air reception.

Programs provided in this way are without direct additional cost to the television viewer.

The question of pay TV concerns broadcasters and should concern TV viewers. Pay television may well have the economic potential, even though available only to a small minority, to outbid the free television system for the most attractive sports programs, first-run movies, and other entertainment programs now available to all.

My resolution addresses this "siphoning" problem that could occur when pay television stations outbid the free stations for premium programming.

It encourages the Federal Communications Commission and other appropriate Federal agencies to use their legal authority to insure that the quality and quantity of over-the-air broadcasting service now available to the public are not reduced or impaired by the operations of pay television.

Pay television has a role to play in a pluralistic communications system. But it should be complimentary to free television. It should provide increased opportunities for local expression and innovative programming rather than siphon off programs otherwise available over free television stations.

My resolution conveys this spirit by calling for regulation of pay TV in a manner consistent with the establishment and maintenance of over-the-air television broadcast services, available to all persons, including those unable or unwilling to subscribe to pay television.

TIME TO ACT

Mr. Speaker, I believe it is time for Congress to act on both the license renewal extension and the resolution which recognizes the problem of siphoning. While these measures benefit one sector of our society, their enactment can provide better programming services to the public at large.

ELECTION DAY VOTER REGISTRATION

HON. RONALD A. SARASIN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 1977

Mr. SARASIN. Mr. Speaker, both the House Administration Committee and the Senate Rules Committee have reported out bills that would establish election day voter registration plans. I personally have many reservations about this concept which was first announced by the President on March 22.

An article on this subject which I strongly agreed with appeared in the Waterbury Sunday Republican, a major newspaper in my district. The article was all the more noteworthy, because it was written by Thomas J. McLarney. Mr. McLarney recently retired as the Democratic registrar of voters in the city of Waterbury, Conn. He is presently a consultant on election legislation and works closely with the Elections Committee of the General Assembly.

As one of the foremost experts on election laws in Connecticut, Mr. McLarney's advice on election procedures is held in high esteem in the State. Thus, when he writes about the President's proposal, I know that it is a viewpoint tempered by considerable knowledge of and experience in the election process.

Thus, I am submitting Mr. McLarney's article for the benefit of my colleagues and the American people:

LIBERALIZED VOTER PLAN UNREASONABLE

(By Thomas J. McLarney)

"The purpose of government is to do for the people those things which they are unable to do for themselves."—Abraham Lincoln.

This nation has come a long way since 1860, and even a longer way from the political philosophy so well expressed by our 16th President.

At every turn someone wants to extend the services of government, and even a small bureaucracy has nowhere to go except to expand. As a result our taxpayers expend approximately one of every three dollars earned to sustain it. The bureaucratic system generally has small beginnings. It settles in and envelops you before you know it is there. Having arrived disguised as a goodie, it immediately becomes so deep rooted that we can not eliminate what "has always been done that way."

To give an example of a beginning in this direction, on March 31 at the Capitol the Committee on Elections held just one of its many public hearings. It was an ordinary day for ordinary bills. Let me select these: H.B. 5539, An Act concerning Door to Door Voter Registration; H.B. 5540, An Act permitting High School Principals and Vice Principals to

admit Students as Electors; H.B. 8215, An Act concerning the Verification of Voter Identity.

Prior to the hearing, Secretary of the State Gloria Schaffer conducted a press conference endorsing early support of President Carter's proposal for voter registration on Election Day.

(The Committee on Elections has reported unfavorably on these proposals. This committee over the years has maintained a high standard of excellence and has continued to keep Connecticut out in front in the area of good elections legislation. Members of the General Assembly from Waterbury have always played a key role in this leadership. The proposal of President Carter, of course, will be decided by action of the Congress of the United States.)

NOBLE PURPOSES, BUT . . .

Each one of these proposals is indeed noble in purpose. The individuals supporting them, and particularly our secretary of the state, are dedicated to excellence in election procedure. Why then am I in opposition?

I have to go back to Lincoln and declare that our people are able to do all these things for themselves now. They can do them simply, without frills, and at no extra expense. Add some pluck to them and you tack on additional expense. It is as simple as that.

For many years in an opening statement to the Elections Committee I have suggested that the committee only approve legislation which demonstrated a compelling need. The election laws in Connecticut are excellent and frequently new legislation has created more problems than it has solved.

The opportunity to register as a voter is omnipresent here. Admission is on a daily basis, and in Waterbury, even on Saturday and Sunday whenever needed. All of our high schools, public and parochial, have their own voting machines and voter education/registration sessions are held whenever desired. We have never known anyone who expressed a wish to register who was not given the opportunity to do so.

AVOID ARM TWISTING

It is true that there are many people here who are not voters. These individuals include those who have expressed disillusionment with the political process, those who have no interest whatsoever, and the few who are unwilling to exert themselves to the effort required. Negative and disappointing as this is, it is nonetheless a choice. When motivation fails, we must respect that choice. We should not resort to arm twisting tactics to play a meaningless numbers game.

The large body of voters are conscientious citizens who have made the effort to register and who have done the things required to protect their right to vote. I do not understand the logic of requiring these citizens of steady habits to underwrite the extra expense of chasing down those who have shown they couldn't care less.

Elections are the most important function of government and every citizen, with no exceptions, has both the right and the responsibility to register and to vote. And we mean full participation in both the nomination and election process.

The President Carter proposal for election day registration precludes all pre-election activity, and does not comport at all with the real meaning of full voter participation. It is only half a loaf, and a stale one at that.

In spite of all the talk of numbers being the essence of voter participation, let us not forget that the act of voting is a mental as well as physical exercise. Consequently, it is only a well informed electorate that really can make the difference. The bottom line for the voter is this—who will spend YOUR money?

Reasonable standards of performance in any area of activity are important. A govern-

ment willing to lower standards just to make an accommodation, instead of motivating its citizens to move up to them, has lost its ability to inspire and to lead. Mediocrity in high places has set in.

CONTROL FRAUD AND ABUSE IN MEDICARE AND MEDICAID PROGRAMS

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 1977

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, just a few weeks ago the Health Subcommittees of the Ways and Means and the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committees completed subcommittee markup on H.R. 3, a bill to control fraud and abuse in the medicare and medicaid programs.

Because of my concern that the medical records of private care patients be protected from the prying eyes of Federal bureaucrats, I offered an amendment to H.R. 3 prohibiting the acquisition or inspection of these patients' records by any officer, employee, or agent of the United States without the express written consent of these patients. While it can be argued that the Federal Government has a reasonable need to inspect the records of patients whose care is provided or paid for under Federal programs such as medicare and medicaid, there is no justification for violations of privacy against private patients by Government officials.

My amendment was overwhelmingly adopted by the Ways and Means Health Subcommittee on April 6. However, officials at the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare raised a number of objections to my amendment, which was altered by the IFC's subcommittee to meet these objections. Subsequently, the Ways and Means Subcommittee adopted the IFC amendment in order that both committee's versions would agree.

One of the reasons HEW objected to the original language of my amendment, as stated in a letter to me from C. Grant Spaeth, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Legislation (Health)—Designate, was as follows:

Access to medical records, without the consent of the patient, is necessary for several important functions performed by this Department. . . . Federal researchers, side-by-side with their counterparts in universities and private research institutions, need access to such records for the conduct of research on the origin, patterns, and distribution of illness. . . . In other research, by NIH scientists and contractors, the examination of records of large numbers of individuals, who may well not be available to give consent, is an essential tool in discovering relationships between environmental factors and illness, and among illnesses.

Though I seriously questioned the need to conduct such research without obtaining the consent of the patients involved, HEW officials assured the subcommittee, during our markup sessions, that confidentiality of these records was in no way endangered by this research. To cite another passage from Mr. Spaeth's letter:

In these situations, identifiable data is protected carefully, and is not maintained in identifiable form any longer than necessary to conduct the investigation or study. The Privacy Act of 1974 and other legal protections, such as sec. 308(d) of the PHS Act, safeguard such limited data that are in Federal hands, and contractors are subject to contract provisions restricting use and disclosure of identifiable data.

While I was still not satisfied that the records of patients, both public and private, were being properly protected, I was willing to take the word of Mr. Spaeth and other HEW officials to the effect that these precautions were, indeed, being taken.

Today, however, I have found that my original suspicions have been confirmed. An article which appeared in the Washington Star revealed that the New York State Health Department, under a grant from the National Institutes of Health, has been conducting a study of the effects of abortion involving 48,000 women, without their knowledge. The data involved, which identifies the patients by name, was readily available to anyone with access to the Health Department's computer, and had been routinely handled by many personnel outside those conducting the study.

I am appalled that such a research project has been conducted without any concern for the rights to privacy of the patients involved. Whatever my personal beliefs on the morality of abortion, I maintain that women who have undergone this procedure should not be subject to public exposure, because some researchers have found them to be interesting subjects for a study. Furthermore, I cannot help but feel that this massive violation of the confidentiality of medical records is not an isolated case, despite HEW's assurances that privacy is maintained in federally financed research projects.

In light of this article, I feel that it is imperative that my amendment to H.R. 3 be adopted in its original language. I intend to make that motion when the full Ways and Means Committee meets to mark up H.R. 3. I urge my colleagues to support me in the passage of this urgently needed provision. It is obvious that we cannot depend on the goodwill of the Federal bureaucrats to provide this protection unless it is written into law.

For the benefit of my colleagues, I include this article in the RECORD:

SUBJECTS UNAWARE, DATA WENT TO UNITED STATES—ABORTION STUDY HIT AS INVASION OF PRIVACY

ALBANY.—The New York State Health Department has been conducting a federally financed study of the effects of abortion involving 48,000 women, without their knowledge, in what two state legislators charge is a "massive invasion of privacy."

Sen. Karen S. Burstein, a Long Island Democrat, and Assemblyman Mark A. Siegel, Democrat of Manhattan, asked the state's health commissioner to halt the study, which is technically legal, until the women involved are notified and give their consent.

To illustrate the possible breach of confidentiality, the legislators held up a Health Department progress report that, to demonstrate the effectiveness of a certain computer program, included a "sample output" with the names of 28 women subjects who

had abortions and were subsequently married.

This report had been filed with the National Institutes of Health, which is financing the three-year, \$308,000 study, and under federal law it would be available to anyone who requested it.

"I should not have this information," Bernstein said. "This information is not just being kept, but is being disseminated casually, almost randomly."

Dr. Robert P. Whalen, the health commissioner, called the release of the names "inadvertent" and denied any widespread distribution of the names. But he said he would ask the department's Institutional Review Board for the Protection of Human Subjects to consider the matter and "advise me what changes should be made in the project."

The Health Department study is tracking the reproductive lives, marriages and movements of 27,000 women outside New York City who had abortions in 1970-71, the first year abortions became legal in New York State.

It is comparing them with 21,000 women who gave live births the same year, to "quantify the effects of induced abortion on subsequent reproductive functions," according to the state's contract with the National Institutes of Health.

The study would be valuable in providing the first medical information on this subject, Whalen said. It would specifically try to address whether women who have abortions have more problems with future pregnancies and births than women who give live births.

This is determined by matching the names in the original samples with future marriage, birth and death certificates—a process called "record-linkage"—and comparing the two groups. A similar study is under way in Hawaii.

The legislators did not quarrel with the study's value, but they said the Health Department could have gotten more and better information and avoided a possible invasion of privacy by informing the subjects and questioning them more extensively.

"The idea of the study is not patently offensive—it is the idea that it is being done without consent," Siegel said at a news conference.

Whalen said this type of research was not uncommon in cases where the information comes from Department of Health files, and said similar research was being done without the subjects' knowledge on the effects of the chemical, Mircx, and on cancer.

Philip Quickenton, assistant director of the Health Department's Office of Biostatistics, said the names of the women were available to only four persons in his department. But he conceded that they were handled by many others—computer personnel, for example—in the course of the research.

ANNE (NANCY) BLAINE HARRISON

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 1977

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep regret and a feeling of personal loss that I advise my colleagues of the death on Thursday of Anne (Nancy) Blaine Harrison at the Washington Hospital Center.

Nancy Harrison was a personal friend of many Members of Congress. She was one of this area's most outstanding citizens, working unceasingly to help the disadvantaged, especially children in the city.

In 1964, she helped found the District of Columbia Citizens for Better Public Education, and worked with that organization to improve public education in the city. "She was absolutely committed to getting things done for people," said District of Columbia City Council member Polly Shackleton, a longtime friend. "She was a great human being—certainly one of the most important people in this city in the field of education."

Born in Chicago, Mrs. Harrison was a great-granddaughter of Cyrus McCormick, inventor of the McCormick reaper, and James G. Blaine, former U.S. Senator from Maine, twice Secretary of State and unsuccessful Republican nominee for President in 1884.

A graduate of Vassar College, she worked for several labor organizations during the 1940s, then came to Washington after her marriage to Gilbert A. Harrison in October, 1951. Gil was the owner and editor-in-chief of New Republic magazine for 20 years.

She is survived by her husband and their four children, David Blaine, James Louis, Joel McCormick, and Eleanor, all of the home, and a half-sister, Audrey Bird, of Winnetka, Ill.

FORCED BUSING DOES NOT WORK

HON. CHARLES E. GRASSLEY

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 1977

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. Speaker, forced busing is one of the most divisive issues in American life. An overwhelming proportion of Americans do not support this massive and inflationary special experiment which is being mandated on innocent children under the guise of equal educational opportunity. It is particularly disturbing that influential Federal officials have been neither forthright nor accurate in reporting basic busing facts. For example, the U.S. Civil Rights Commission concluded its 1976 report, which cost \$2.3 million, with a thumping endorsement of accelerated forced desegregation. However, in a nationally televised debate with representatives of the National Association for Neighborhood Schools in November 1976, Commission members were unable to establish any evidence that children derive benefits from forced busing.

In an effort to enhance our factual understanding of this complex and emotional problem, I should like to insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the following press release concerning the special Black Journal issue "Does Busing Work?" which was recently aired over WNET-TV, New York:

EFFECTIVENESS OF BUSING INTEGRATION CHALLENGED

(By "Black Journal")

On "Does Busing Work?" Week of March 13; Poll: Both Whites and Blacks Against Busing

New York.—Buses were bombed, rocks hurled, children taunted—in some places busing has taken place peacefully, for the most part, although in many cities there has been violence. But almost everywhere

in the country where busing has been ordered to achieve integration in the schools, there has been resentment and questioning among both Blacks and Whites. The debate has boiled down to a single question, "Does Busing Work?"

That's the issue Black Journal has examined. Produced by WNET/13, New York, Black Journal was distributed nationally by the Public Broadcasting Service to its member station on Monday, March 14, 1977. Hosted by executive producer Tony Brown, Black Journal is produced with the assistance of a grant from Pepsi-Cola Company.

Tony Brown believes that "there is a significant silent Black majority view on busing that is virtually never heard. Because Black leaders are the only members of the Black community who get media exposure, the public only hears their perceptions of busing for integration purposes, and Black leaders are overwhelmingly in favor of busing. This program will depart in that respect."

There is mounting evidence questioning the effectiveness of busing. The United States Civil Rights Commission in a report costing more than a million dollars, cannot substantiate the success of busing for desegregation purposes. Scholars who once supported busing after extensive research have now according to Brown, "documented its failure and point instead to a deterioration of educational achievement and race relations . . . Everyone agrees that the findings to support the success of busing for desegregation purposes are inconclusive. This is really a polite way of saying that it does not work."

Black Journal examines the work of two social psychologists—Dr. Norman Miller of the University of Southern California and Dr. Harold Gerard of the University of California, at Los Angeles, authors of the book *School Desegregation*, a ten-year study of a large scale busing program in Riverside, California. The two scientists conclude that busing caused no real change in achievement, motivation or personality for the Black and Chicano children who participate in the program, and that it was "arrogant" to assume that minority children would assume the values of the middle-class White children with whom they sat in class.

The "Does Busing Work?" edition of Black Journal also presented excerpts from a debate on busing produced last November by public television stations WETA, Washington, D.C., and WGBH, Boston, Mass. Arthur Fleming, chairman of the United States Commission on Civil Rights, and Mrs. Frankie Freeman, a member of the commission, argue in favor of busing. Dr. Lino Graglia, a professor of law at the University of Texas, and Dr. Herbert Walberg, of the University of Illinois at Chicago, argue against. They are both representatives of the National Association for Neighborhood Schools, a Denver-based anti-busing group.

Opinions on busing were sharply divided in the Black Journal poll, which consists of two samples—*Ebony Magazine's* 100 Most Influential Black Americans and another 100 Black leaders selected by Black Journal. Although the *Ebony* sample responded affirmatively by 93 percent to the question, "Should children be bused to schools outside their neighborhoods to achieve desegregation?" 58 percent of the Black Journal sample does not want busing. A Louis Harris poll shows that 81 percent of the American public is opposed to busing—85-9 among Whites, 51-38 among Blacks.

However, although there is disagreement about busing, both samples agreed that since busing is the law it should be followed—94 percent of the *Ebony* sample, 77 percent of the Black Journal sample. Likewise, the Lou Harris poll found that by 52-41 percent the public is prepared to live with the rationalization that busing is the law and should be obeyed.

Asked whether or not busing will improve the quality of education for all students, 66 percent of the *Ebony* sample responded, "Yes", while 74 percent of the Black Journal group said, "No". Both samples, however, believe that busing gives students a chance to get to know other students with different backgrounds.

"Equality—not integration—should be our national objective," Black Journal concludes. "Integration cannot lead to equality, but equality can lead to integration."

"... Whites who oppose busing must lose their fear of being called racists and Blacks must stop the automatic adoption of integration as a cure-all for the problems of Black children. Both must embrace a higher principal of truth: It is not necessarily good or bad because it is Black or White. It is good or bad because it does or does not work."

LIFELONG LEARNING

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 1977

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, Notre Dame College, in a suburb of Cleveland, Ohio, offers a unique educational experience that all of us should be aware if we consider ourselves lifelong students and the concept of continuing education worthwhile.

The educational opportunity bridges the age gap between students and the financial gap between expenses and tuition for struggling, small colleges. Yet even more importantly, the program provides motivation to a segment of our society that until now may have felt their time to grow personally and intellectually had expired.

Reporter Mary Strassmeyer of the Plain Dealer should be commended for bringing this excellent program to our attention, and I urge my colleagues to encourage similar lifelong learning training at educational institutions in their own areas.

OLDER WOMEN SET NEW COURSE

(By Mary Strassmeyer)

"I'm 52 years old. Am I too old to get a college degree?"

The answer comes from Sister Mary LeRoy, head of Notre Dame College of Ohio's Lifelong Learning Center.

"You are never too old."

The center stresses college-level education for the older, part-time students. It has developed slowly and gradually the last eight years until now it is a vital part of Notre Dame's operation.

This year there are more older part-time students (336) at the South Euclid institution than fulltime (302). Total enrollment of the college is 638.

"In the face of declining enrollments, the center has helped keep us solvent," said Sister Mary Marthe, college president.

"In the beginning, college administrators feared so many older women coming back to classes would frighten off our younger students," Sister Marthe said. "But they help make our courses relevant."

"My favorite story concerns the student of 19 who came to tell to me an older woman had asked for help with her homework. The younger student told me the request made

her feel good. 'I felt she had come to me as another woman,' the girl said."

Sister LeRoy said older women are coming to the college to upgrade themselves, to find another career and to finish degrees interrupted by marriage and families.

"Some of the older students are just that, such as the 52-year-old who is here now," Sister LeRoy said. "Some are in their late 20s and early 30s whose husbands have left them. They are looking for saleable skills to prepare them for the job market."

Sister LeRoy said some women come back to school for individual courses, but many are interested in obtaining degrees.

"Why take a college faculty's energy and time for what a YMCA-YWCA or a high school continuing education program can do?" she asked. "Our focus at Notre Dame is on mental stimulation and personal growth which ought to be part of everybody's life. It is also on providing employable skills for those who need them."

The oldest student to enroll in the Lifelong Learning program to date was 70. She took accounting courses to improve her skills on her job at Menorah Park Jewish Home for the Aged.

"Some older women are hesitant about coming back to school," Sister LeRoy said. "We have a re-entry program which helps them brush up on basic skills such as notetaking, class discussions, writing papers, use of the library and preparing for examinations."

In addition to helping older women return to classes, faculty members welcome a few of the students' children. Last semester, students in a child development class looked after five children, observing them as classwork.

This semester, Mary Pryor of Cleveland, who is taking classes in elementary education, brings her son, Lee, 2, to school with her. Gail Franklin of South Euclid, who is majoring in communicating arts, brings her daughter, Carrie, 20 months.

Many women in Notre Dame's Lifelong Learning program have older children. Mary Jane Burlin of Cleveland Heights enrolled in Notre Dame "to start a new life."

She was trained as a laboratory technician after high school, now is taking classes in merchandising and design. Her children, Amy, 14, and Susan, 10, enjoy seeing their mother go to college.

Arlene Grapo, who lives near the college, will be graduated a year from May. She is majoring in business administration. Her husband, Dennis, is an investment banker. Their children are 16, 13, and 10.

"I love being back at school," she said. "It give me something in common with my children. We do our homework together. Right now, one of my children and I are reading the works of Nathaniel Hawthorne for classes."

Pat Mamone of Lyndhurst, is taking classes in elementary education. "In a way, our children are in competition with us," she said. "It is wonderful to find them sympathetic to our studies."

Mrs. Mamone and her husband, Joseph, a lawyer, have four children.

Maryann Ketchesin will only have to commute from Elyria to South Euclid a few more weeks. She gets her degree from Notre Dame College in May. A registered nurse she is majoring in catechetics.

She wants to work in adult religious education or, combining her nurse's training with theology, with the dying and their families.

"Returning to college after marriage has a great many pluses," said Virginia Maver. She and her husband, Bob, are in the musical entertainment field.

Mrs. Maver, a junior, still is not sure she will complete studies for her degree. In the

meantime, she is "involved in many things, philosophy, theology and psychology."

The women said they enjoy classes with younger students. Mrs. Maver said she often is tempted to wear earplugs when she hears the music in the Willow Room (the student recreation center).

The older women don't have a lot of time for recreation. "This is known as the 'work horse' college, and it lives up to its name," Mrs. Mamone said. "I have been forced to define what is wasting time and what is leisure time."

"And I don't use my charge cards as much as I used to. Our bills look more realistic than they have in a long time."

"I have had to cut my television viewing to nothing," said Mrs. Grapo. "I am also able to avoid a great deal of neighborhood gossip."

"The best thing about it," said Mrs. Maver, "is, once you are here awhile, you know that papers are graded on content, not age."

MO UDALL—A LEADER IN WHOM THE NATION CAN TAKE PRIDE

HON. PAUL SIMON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 1977

Mr. SIMON. Mr. Speaker, for some years one of my interests has been the problems of the world's poor. I have a brother, Rev. Arthur Simon, who has shared that interest. We coauthored a book a few years ago called "The Politics of World Hunger." He is now executive director of an organization called Bread for the World which lobbies for the world's desperately poor. Since I am on the Budget Committee and a Member of Congress, I suppose some could reach the assumption that there is something unethical about his position and mine, though I believe most would agree that our stands are consistent with the positions we have taken through the years.

What is logical in our case suddenly has become a feature story in the case of our colleague from Arizona, Mo Udall. For some years he has been identified with a sensible concern for the environment, and one of these stands—for several years—has been for the Alcan pipeline in Alaska and Canada. His brother Stewart has had similar interests and now has been employed by the company which is promoting the Alcan alternative. There is nothing inconsistent either in the position taken by Stewart Udall, or in the support of Mo Udall for the Alcan pipeline.

Not only do the obvious facts not suggest anything unethical, those of us who have known and worked with Mo Udall know that doing the unethical is not his type of activity. The deep respect we have for Mo Udall in the House and Senate, on both sides of the aisle, is no secret. Life is too short to fill with regrets, but from time to time there are things you do which you would handle differently if you had the chance. Last year I openly and vigorously supported

and advocated the cause of HUBERT HUMPHREY for the Democratic nomination for President. I am proud of that support and that stand. But had I correctly sensed how firmly he would have resisted the entreaties of those of us who wanted him to become a candidate, I would have thrown my lot with MO UDALL, for he is Lincolnian in more than physical size.

Our Nation has been fortunate to have him in the House, and while a news story hinting at something improper about his brother's new position must be discouraging to him, those of us who know him know that there is wisdom with his humor, and he is wise enough to know that his colleagues in Congress, his friends in the media, and citizens all over this Nation respect his integrity and look to his continued distinguished leadership in many fields.

Mr. Speaker, I am taking the liberty of inserting into the RECORD the response of Representative UDALL to the article. I hope my colleagues will read it.

STATEMENT OF REP. MORRIS K. UDALL

For years I have consistently favored bringing Alaskan oil and gas to the United States by one of the overland pipeline routes if arrangements could be worked out with Canada.

Years ago, when the Alaskan Oil Pipeline was before the Congress, I was one of the leaders working for an overland route with Congressmen from the upper Middle West. As a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1975 and 1976 I campaigned in Wisconsin, Michigan, and Ohio on this issue urging that gas be brought to where the shortages are, and not to the Pacific Coast where there is a surplus.

From the beginning it has been my position that one of the overland routes would and should be the choice for three reasons: Alaskan gas should be delivered where it is needed; it avoids energy losses inherent in the liquifying process; and it avoids the obvious dangers of the sea route. Recent decisions in the United States (the Federal Power Commission) and in Canada (Justice Berger's report) tend to rule out the Arctic overland route, leaving Alcan as the sole possibility if we do not go the sea route to the West Coast.

I have made no final decision and will not do so until the President acts and Canada completes its decisions process—and, until the House Interior Committee completes its hearings. From the beginning I have been frank and open in saying that I have been strongly leaning towards an overland route—and that is still my position.

Stewart Udall's employment by Foothills began only this spring. My position on the pipeline was made long before that. If I were no longer in Congress, Stew would still have much to offer any firm. He is no newcomer whose only credentials is his relationship with me. He has the experience of having handled energy and oil programs of the United States for eight years under two Presidents. He is a former Member of Congress and he knows U.S. and Canadian energy relationships and decision makers as well as anyone alive. He has a long history of favoring cooperation with Canada on energy policy.

Any decision I make on this matter will be mine and out in the open under public scrutiny.

tiny as it should be. Stew and I are brothers, but we are independent-minded people who often differ. While he was Secretary of the Interior and I was in Congress we had major differences. I will be open and careful about this sensitive matter. I have asked that while my brother has every legal right to do so, that he not appear before my Committee or try to persuade its members one way or the other.

MACARTHUR SCHOLARSHIP FUND
RECEIVES BIG UPLIFT

HON. HAROLD T. JOHNSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 1977

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate the Gen. Douglas MacArthur scholarship program at California State University at Chico on its recent receipt of \$10,000 from the William Randolph Hearst Foundation of New York. This contribution to the scholarship program's endowment fund will greatly improve the capability of the program to assist deserving students attending the university.

Established by two local women who pooled their resources to initially fund it in 1955, the MacArthur scholarship is designed to provide financial assistance to foreign students from all parts of the globe, giving them a "personal association" amounting to a hand-in-hand experience of friendship, understanding, and cooperation. Vonnice Eastham and Alice Anderson started this most noteworthy project with \$203 over 20 years ago. It has grown through the years. Now, the scholarship committee is launching a \$100,000 endowment fund drive. The contribution from the Hearst Foundation has given the drive a very solid beginning, and I wish the committee every success in its efforts.

Recently the Chico Enterprise-Record published a very fine editorial outlining the activities and accomplishments of the scholarship program. So that my colleagues may better understand the significant contributions and great potential of this effort, I request that the editorial which appeared in the April 27 issue be reprinted below:

HEARST HELP FOR SCHOLARSHIP FUND AIDS
INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

Since its inception back in 1955, the General Douglas MacArthur Scholarship program at Chico State University has become one of the most effective enhancements of international understanding in the realm of American higher education.

Admittedly, the MacArthur scholarship project is small indeed when measured on the vast financial yardsticks employed by huge foundations such as those based on the Ford and Rockefeller foundations.

But from the standpoint of proportionate impact, the giants in the field might well take a back seat to the local MacArthur program.

For example, in its relatively brief 22-year existence, MacArthur Scholarship awards have assisted scores of youngsters from foreign lands in furthering their education here.

A partial listing includes Japan, Korea, Thailand, Nigeria, Hong Kong, Tanzania, Jordan, Iran, India, Taiwan, the Azores, Indonesia and hosts of other lands.

Yet the geographical scope and the modest financial awards are not the main distinguishing characteristics of the MacArthur Scholarship program. Rather, the unique nature of the other aspects of the program makes its awards—in the minds of recipients—mean a great deal more than most scholarships.

This is because campus and off-campus volunteers—who play key roles in the scholarship project—provide the foreign youngsters with a "personal association" amounting to a hand-in-hand experience of friendship, understanding and cooperation.

This "people to people" relationship is, of course, something that cannot be provided by the huge, depersonalized and computer-operated government and national-scope programs.

As a matter of fact, the community volunteers—who played lead roles in the founding of the MacArthur Scholarship program—have consistently been the most active in keeping it alive and in operation over the years, scratching for funds and contributing giant shares of their own resources and energies.

Under such circumstances, it was of immense significance last week when the scholarship fund announced reception of a \$10,000 award from the William Randolph Hearst Foundation of New York City.

The Hearst Foundation, which honors the memory of the late publisher of the San Francisco Examiner and other newspapers, seems to aim its good works at endeavors enhancing the causes of Patriotism, Education, Youth and International Understanding.

It is noteworthy that the local MacArthur Scholarship program serves all four of those causes, with an emphasis on "personal community relationships" for young foreign students who merit the awards.

Under such circumstances, The Enterprise-Record hastens to commend the Hearst Foundation for joining in support of the General Douglas MacArthur Scholarship program. We have long been proud of the local program and it is good news that this new Hearst endowment will help continue its good work.

PRESIDENT CARTER'S SUGAR SUBSIDY PLAN IS ANTIFREE MARKET

HON. WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 1977

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, American economic history is a history of free trade, free competition and individual entrepreneurship. President Carter's quarter-billion dollar a year sugar subsidy plan flies in the face of some very basic principles of the American economy.

We often hear the exhortation to "build a better mousetrap." In the case of sugar, somebody has. Corn processors have, for the last several years, been marketing a corn syrup that can replace sugar in many, many foods—for a lower price than sugar. In total, just over a quarter of the sweeteners used by Americans come from corn today. And now,

the President proposes to penalize their efforts to make a cheaper product by subsidizing their competitors in the sugar industry to the tune of \$250 million per year.

The President made no bones about it last week when he announced this subsidy. In turning down requests for import relief for sugar producers, he said:

Import relief would be of questionable benefit to the domestic sugar industry, because it would encourage increased market penetration by substitute sweeteners, particularly high fructose corn syrup which can be produced at a lower cost than most U.S. sugar.

I do not think the President should be putting himself in the position of either encouraging or discouraging business decisions. That is a job for the free market. But I surely do not think that he should be handing out giant subsidies to help one American industry hold off a competitor who can offer the consumer a more economical product.

THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

HON. ABNER J. MIKVA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 1977

Mr. MIKVA. Mr. Speaker, this week marks the 125th anniversary of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Through the years, pharmacists have played an important role in the health of the Nation.

Many of the medical breakthroughs of the last 25 years are a direct result of research conducted by pharmacists. Almost everyone who has lived through the last generation has been spared a degree of pain, or freed from an extra day of illness or relieved from unnecessary worry by the use of pharmaceuticals.

This year, I am calling particular attention to the annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association because a friend and constituent of mine, Phil Sacks, is being installed as national president. I congratulate the association on an excellent choice.

For many Americans, pharmacists are the first tier of support provided by the medical delivery service. And, for many Americans, pharmacists are the most important providers. Pharmacists exemplify the successful single entrepreneurs. Where other professions have incorporated and centralized, pharmacists have remained tied to their communities, and dedicated to providing personal service.

Mr. Speaker, community concern and professionalism occur too infrequently today to go unnoticed. I ask all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in extending best wishes to the American Pharmaceutical Association.

AMERICANS "SPIRITUALLY HUNGRY," REJECT RATIONALISM

HON. MARJORIE S. HOLT

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 1977

Mrs. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, in the Washington Post of May 13, 1977, I noted a news article filed by Religious News Service from New Orleans, quoting Dr. George Gallup, Jr., the well-known pollster, that Americans are "spiritually hungry" and that more and more Americans are disillusioned with the secular world and are looking toward life of the spirit for guidance while rejecting rationalism.

Having been long dedicated to the power of prayer and being a devout subscriber to the Christian faith, I am truly gratified to learn of Dr. Gallup's observation. I commend this excellent article to my colleagues:

GALLUP SAYS AMERICANS "SPIRITUALLY HUNGRY," REJECT RATIONALISM

NEW ORLEANS.—Pollster George Gallup Jr. told a joint religious press convention that Americans are "spiritually hungry," and he urged increased attention to an emerging interest in mysticism, meditation and prayer.

He said increasing numbers of people in the U.S. are disillusioned with the secular world, have rejected rationalism and are turning to "the life of the spirit for guidance. 'The inner life is in, if you will, and the religious press can provide a great service by giving Americans help to come closer to religious maturity,' he said.

He noted that Gallup International, based at Princeton, N.J., is establishing a "center for religious research" to monitor changing religious and spiritual trends in the U.S. and elsewhere; measuring levels of religious belief, practice, knowledge and stewardship, and exploring strengths and weaknesses of the religious community.

Gallup spoke at a banquet during the 1977 convention of the Catholic Press Association and the Associated Church Press.

In speaking of religion in the U.S., Gallup said church leaders "appear to have very little idea of the changing levels of religious involvement in this nation, let alone commitment."

"Our leaders seem to have only a vague notion of where the nation is headed spiritually or whether their leadership is or is not effective," he said.

Gallup said "evidence is mounting that the U.S. may be in an early stage of a profound religious revival with the evangelical movement providing a powerful thrust."

For the first time in two decades, he noted, the Gallup Poll recorded a rise in church attendance in 1976, with 42 percent of Americans attending church or synagogue in a typical week. Seven of 10 Americans describe themselves as church members, and six in 10 say religious beliefs are "very important" in their lives.

Gallup pointed to the "considerable interest" in what might be called "experimental religion"—involvement in transcendental meditation, yoga, the charismatic movement, mysticism and Eastern religions.

He said a recent survey indicated 6 million Americans are active in TM, 5 million in yoga, 3 million in the charismatic movement, 3 million in mysticism and 2 million in Eastern religions.

Among the factors affecting the "upturn" in religious interest, he said, are the seeking of refuge from everyday worldly pressures, the search for non-material values in light of disappointments in the material world, President Carter's open discussion of his personal religious beliefs, a normal upswing following a decline in religion and efforts by the clergy in America to make religion "more appealing to young people and to satisfy their apparent spiritual hunger."

Yet, the pollster asked: "Are we perhaps only superficially religious? Indeed, America appears to be facing a seeming paradox: religion is increasing its influence on its society, but morality is losing its influence."

Religious experience in America, he added, is "widespread" and not limited to people of a particular age group, educational level or economic status.

PAUL VERSUS GAMMAGE

HON. JOSEPH S. AMMERMAN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 1977

Mr. AMMERMAN. Mr. Speaker, by a vote of 260 to 126 on May 9, this House dismissed the contest filed by Ron Paul, Republican of Texas, against Representative BOB GAMMAGE, Democrat of Texas.

As chairman of the special panel of the Committee on House Administration which heard the Paul against Gammage case, I believe our decision was fair and proper. I would like to explain some of my thinking on the matter to you.

CONSTITUENT MAIL

Apparently as a result of a letter he sent them, many of my constituents have written me in support of former Representative Ron Paul, of Texas, who is contesting his election defeat last November in the 22d District of Texas by Representative BOB GAMMAGE, Democrat of Texas.

I have, in addition, received a large number of cards and letters supporting Mr. Paul from persons across the Nation. Other Members of the House have been sent similar messages, also apparently the result of Mr. Paul's letter.

I was the chairman of the special elections panel of the House Administration Committee that heard the Paul against Gammage case. After public hearings in February and March, the panel voted 2 to 1 March 9 to recommend that Mr. Paul's challenge be dismissed. This decision was affirmed by the full committee April 28, by a vote of 16 to 6.

And on May 9, just this past week, the House voted 260 to 126 for dismissal.

The communications I received from my constituents in support of Mr. Paul raised several questions about the fairness of the procedures under which his complaint was heard. Similar questions were raised by some of Mr. Paul's defenders in the House.

I want to respond to those questions in some detail because I believe that Mr. Paul was treated fairly and equitably by the House of Representatives, and I resent any implication otherwise.

BASIC FACTS

First, the basic facts of the case: The long-time Democratic incumbent in the 22d District resigned early in 1976 and Mr. Paul defeated Mr. GAMMAGE in a special election that April. However, in November the outcome was reversed and Mr. GAMMAGE emerged as the winner with a 236-vote margin. Mr. Paul asked for, and received, a complete recount which showed Mr. GAMMAGE the winner by 268 votes.

Mr. GAMMAGE thereupon was issued a certificate of election by the State of Texas and was duly seated as a Member of the 95th Congress in January.

Mr. Paul, in the meantime, filed contests to the election in the Texas courts and with the U.S. Congress.

The following issues have been raised in connection with the case by Mr. Paul's supporters:

STATE COURTS

First. It was argued that Congress should have waited until the State courts ruled before deciding the case.

Article I, section 5 of the U.S. Constitution specifically states that "each house [of Congress] shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own Members." The Supreme Court of Texas dismissed Mr. Paul's challenge in the State courts on the grounds that Texas had no constitutional authority to hear the case.

However, even though the House was under no constitutional obligation to wait for the Texas courts to rule, we did so. The court handed down its decision March 2 and the elections panel held its final hearing and voted to dismiss on March 9, a full week later.

BURDEN OF PROOF

Second. Mr. Paul alleges he was not given an opportunity to make his case.

The Federal Contested Elections Act, to quote from the panel's report, "places a weighty burden upon a contestant."

It is not a sufficient basis for a challenge that an election was close or even that there were voting irregularities. For the House to hear his case, a contestant must produce evidence which, if verified, would prove that he would have won.

This heavy burden of proof exists because Congress cannot seek to overturn the apparent will of the voters unless we are absolutely certain that official State returns do not reflect their will. Nor can we permit a contestant to conduct a fishing expedition in the hopes of somehow, somewhere, sometime finding evidence to prove his case, all the while casting a shadow on the declared winner and forcing him to bear the legal expenses necessary to defend his interests.

Mr. Paul simply did not produce any evidence that would have been admissible in any court. The voters in the 22d District of Texas will have a chance to review the case themselves in 1978.

PARTISANSHIP

Third. It is charged that the proceedings were partisan.

Mr. Paul's defenders, notably Representative CHARLES E. WIGGINS, Republican of California, made a reasoned

challenge to the procedural theories of the Contested Elections Act. I take him at his word that his position reflects his legal philosophy, not his party affiliation.

The fact remains, however, that of the four challenges including Paul against Gammage, dismissed by the House May 9, there was broad bipartisan support only in those two cases where the challenge had been made against Republicans. While House Democrats voted to dismiss all four challenges, House Republicans only voted to dismiss the challenges against their fellow Republicans.

So on the partisanship question, I believe the record speaks for itself.

FROM NICKEL ROOT BEER

HON. NEWTON I. STEERS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 1977

Mr. STEERS. Mr. Speaker, on the same day that Charles Lindbergh completed his famous transatlantic flight—May 21, 1927—J. Willard Marriott opened a stand selling 5-cent root beer in downtown Washington.

Today, Marriott Corp. is a diversified food service-lodging-leisure services company with sales expected to reach \$1 billion in the current fiscal year. This growth represents a phenomenal success story.

The success is particularly significant to my congressional district because 4,000 of Marriott's employees work in Montgomery County and because the company will break ground for a new international headquarters in Bethesda, across from Montgomery Mall, on its 50th anniversary, May 21.

The headquarters will occupy a seven story building on 33.7 acres and employ 1,400 employees, including those in special food research and development laboratories and in a computer complex.

The company's history in many aspects has paralleled the development of modern transportation. In 1927, Marriott was first with drive-in food service east of the Rockies—and first again in 1937 with an independent airline catering kitchen. The company now serves 25 of the world's 30 busiest airports.

Throughout the 1960's and 1970's, Marriott diversified, today including Roy Rogers Family Restaurants, the Big Boy chain, Farrell's Ice Cream Parlour restaurants, Hot Shoppes restaurants and cafeterias, and a variety of fine dinner houses.

J. W. Marriott, Jr., son of the founder, assumed presidency of the company in 1964. He has emphasized expansion, including two "Great America" theme parks in the Greater San Francisco and Chicago areas.

Locally Marriott operates four hotels, two airline catering kitchens, 100 restaurants and 42 food service management accounts. Today, the company which be-

gan with 5-cent root beer employs 13,600 area residents with an annual payroll of \$80 million and sales of \$160 million. In 1976, Marriott paid a total of \$6 million in area taxes and has a total investment of \$87 million in the District of Columbia and nearby Maryland and Virginia jurisdictions.

Mr. Speaker, the list of superlatives and accomplishments is lengthy for this homegrown organization. In the past 50 years, Marriott Corp. has been not only a significant force in the metropolitan area and the Nation but a good corporate citizen as well.

A fine contribution to the area Bicentennial observation was made by Marriott's "Music '76" presentation, sponsored in cooperation with the National Park Service on the Washington monument grounds last summer.

So, Mr. Speaker, I salute the Marriott Corp. on its 50th anniversary and wish them equal success and accomplishment during the next half century.

VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN CAMBODIA

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 1977

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues the following letter from the Department of State in response to my inquiry concerning violations of human rights in Cambodia. I am appalled by the reports of the slaughter of men, women, and children during the past 2 years. It is beyond human comprehension that such acts could be carried out and there be so little reaction against it by concerned international organizations and humanitarian agencies. I urge the administration to do everything in its power to seek an end to such gross inhumanity to man.

The letter from Assistant Secretary Bennet follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D.C., May 10, 1977.

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. LAGOMARSINO: Secretary Vance has asked me to thank you for your letter of April 19 requesting information concerning reports of human rights violations in Cambodia.

The information that we have received on this subject is generally consistent with reports in the news media. Although we do not know the number of people who have died in Cambodia since the 1975 Communist victory, the evidence of refugees who have fled that country suggests a substantial loss of life. The Cambodian authorities have permitted no Western journalists, members of international organizations, or other impartial observers to enter and investigate these reports.

The Administration's strong advocacy for the protection of basic human rights has been forcefully stated on a number of occasions. The President has declared that "because we are free we can never be indifferent to the faith of freedom elsewhere."

and Secretary Vance has pledged that, "without being strident," this Administration will stand for human rights, and make this concern "a major focus of our foreign policy calculations." These views apply in this situation as well. However, we do not have diplomatic relations with Cambodia and are therefore not in a position to express our concern directly to the Cambodian authorities. Nevertheless, the United States has in the past indicated that it would support an inquiry into the situation by a group of nations, by international humanitarian organizations, or by responsible private humanitarian agencies. We continue to hold this position.

We have substantially assisted those Cambodians who fled their country. Over 6,000 have come to the United States, and we have contributed over \$12 million to the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees for the relief of Cambodians, as well as for Lao and Vietnamese, now in refugee camps in Thailand.

Sincerely,

DOUGLAS J. BENNET, JR.,
Assistant Secretary for
Congressional Relations.

WELFARE REFORM MUST BE DONE CAREFULLY

HON. DANIEL K. AKAKA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 1977

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. Speaker, there is indeed a great deal of work to be done in the area of welfare reform where no easy solutions can be found. Moreover, in any uniform welfare system, high-benefit States such as Hawaii must be given special consideration. I would like to share with my colleagues an editorial which appeared in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin on May 7, 1977, dealing with welfare reform:

WELFARE REFORM MUST BE DONE CAREFULLY

During his election campaign, Jimmy Carter said that cities should not be burdened with the cost of welfare and that the federal government should eventually absorb the welfare costs borne by state governments as well.

But in his welfare presentation Monday the President didn't refer to those points. Nor was there any convincing explanation as to how a uniform system of national benefits could be provided without cutting aid to high-benefit states.

A national welfare system is an attractive idea: the present system, everyone agrees, is a complicated mess.

That much said, the problem remains of creating a viable new system. The President, having imposed a deadline on himself to announce a plan by May 1, discovered that the problem was far from simple and confined his presentation to general principles.

Hawaii is at the top of the list in state spending on poor residents, with a 1976 figure of \$3,083 in annual benefits compared to a national average of \$1,380. In the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program, Hawaii is providing \$497 per month for families of four; at the other end of the spectrum, Mississippi is providing \$60.

Obviously Hawaii and Mississippi would be affected differently by a national welfare program. Hawaii's representatives in Congress must try to protect Hawaii's interests when welfare legislation is considered.

It is likely, for example, that Hawaii would want to maintain its high level of benefits by supplementing federal benefits, as it does now. If so, federal and State benefits should be meshed in the most efficient way possible.

Another area of concern is work requirements. The State has established stiff work requirements for its general assistance program, which is entirely State-funded. Lax requirements in a federal program would represent a step backward.

One of Hawaii's chief concerns is stemming the flow of Mainland residents who come here and try to get on the welfare rolls. Gov. Ariyoshi has proposed a residence requirement to cope with this practice, but its constitutionality is questionable.

A national welfare system might make a residence requirement unfeasible, especially if federal funding is increased. But a national system might relieve immigration pressure by raising benefits in states in which benefits are now low. This might lessen the attraction of states with higher benefits.

Moreover, a truly national system would strengthen the case for the federal government's shouldering the burden of immigrants on welfare, whether they be from foreign countries or other states.

The President says he wants to scrap the present jumble of welfare programs and replace it with one simple cash payment. He wants to create jobs to accommodate welfare recipients who are able to work and to provide financial incentives to draw recipients into job training and ultimately employment.

These are laudable objectives, but the details will be all-important, and they are not known as yet. Even after the President's proposals are completed, it will take Congress many months to deal with welfare reform. At this point we can only hope that the final product takes account of the Islands' special welfare problems.

WHEN BOXING HAD CLASS

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 1977

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, there may much dispute among observers about what caused the decline in the art of prizefighting. Some say that professional boxing was ruined by overexposure on television. Others may opine that the hoopla surrounding the heavyweight matches ruins the actual event. Promoters who arrange bouts with one fighter taking on five different opponents have certainly added to the circus-like atmosphere.

Probably the best entertainment for fight fans today is in the amateur bouts, especially the Golden Gloves.

A man who has contributed greatly to that program over the years is also the best fighter ever to come out of Austin, Tex., Tommy Attra.

Tommy is still in excellent shape and probably as recently as 8 or 10 years ago could have gone several rounds with many top-ranked light-heavyweights.

I salute Tommy for his work over the years, and insert an article from the American-Statesman about his contributions to the sport:

[From the Austin (Tex.) American-Statesman, Mar. 6, 1977]

AN AUSTIN LANDMARK, AND A GOOD FIGHTER
(By Lou Maysel)

Tom Attra, in addition to almost certainly being the best fighter Austin has ever produced, is somewhat of a landmark downtown,

where he operates in a very conspicuous way as a newspaper street sales manager.

A year or so ago a visitor stopped him and said, "I haven't been here in 20 years. You're the only thing downtown I recognize."

At 58, Attra is graying, his face shows a few wrinkles and his legs aren't what they once were; but other than that he's changed only a little. He's only nine or 10 pounds over his best fighting weight of 172 pounds and his muscles are firm and his stomach so hard he probably could still shake off a solid body punch.

Although he hasn't sparred in more than 10 years, the two-time national Golden Gloves champion still puts on gloves twice a week for four 1½-minute rounds of savage punching on a heavy bag at a local athletic club. He also chins himself 20 to 25 times and does 50 situps, 25 at a time, during his workout.

It's only designed to keep himself in shape because Attra, despite his killer ways in the ring, claims he always walks away from trouble. Which is a change from when he first started selling newspapers 49 years ago. Then he used to run from it.

"Momma and Daddy wouldn't let me fight and all the kids jumped on me because I wouldn't fight back. Some of them were smaller than I was. They'd make me cry and beg them to quit," Attra remembered.

Years later when he was doing roadwork in Guam for a service boxing show, someone who knew him only by his nickname, "Banjo" (which is short for "Banjo Eyes"), stopped him and asked him what he was doing. When Attra told him, the guy questioned his veracity, remembering, "You were the biggest sissy in Austin when I left."

It's hard to believe that anyone with this sort of reputation would venture into the ring for 188 pro and amateur fights, and count those national Golden Gloves titles in 1942 and '45 as his top achievements.

Back when he was running from trouble, Attra's idol was Matt Martinez, the local Mexican food restaurateur. "Matt was selling papers, too, and nobody bothered him. He was a good lightweight and pretty tough," Attra recalled.

Attra got into boxing via wrestling. He participated in a wrestling exhibition at a regional Golden Gloves tourney and asked how he could get one of the miniature gold boxing gloves the winners received.

"If you want one, why don't you fight for one?" he was told. Though he "was scared to death," Attra decided to enter the next tournament but lost a real slugfest to a good fighter named Buddy Summers. Attra had a 3-2 edge in the knockdowns. It was the only fight he ever lost in Austin.

"I was going to quit but a sportswriter here by the name of Wilbur Martin told me I ought to stay with it. I went back to the gym eight months ahead of time and started training," he said.

It paid off since Attra went all the way to the national semifinals at Chicago before losing to Joey Maxim, later the world light-heavyweight champion. After that it was just a matter of time before he won a championship.

The coming of March each year always makes him a bit nostalgic because it brings the state Golden Gloves at Fort Worth where he had many fine moments. Although his job is such that it's hard for him to get away, he managed to go last year but he found the competition way off—just as the last nationals he saw at Fort Worth in 1973 were disappointing to him.

However, he's still remembered by many oldtime fans up there and well he should be. A while back in a poll to name the top fighters to appear in the many state tourneys there, Attra finished second to Port Arthur lightweight Morris Corona. Port Arthur bantamweight Dick Menchaca was third and Roy

Harris, the heavyweight from Cut and Shoot, was fourth.

Attra never regrets for a moment becoming a fighter. It turned him from a nobody into somebody and he still speaks up for amateur boxing although he mainly has disdained for the pro game.

"It's a good clean sport if it is run right but the boys have been hurt so bad and lied to so much, they drop out and it's got a bad name," he said. "If a boy is in real good shape, he's not going to get hurt either."

Of course, few fighters nowadays will train eight months for a boxing tournament like he did for his first serious one. That's because few of them have the great pride Attra did.

"I wanted to win so bad because I was a hard loser. If I lost a fight, I cried for a week. I couldn't stand to lose so I put everything into it," he said.

As folks who knew Attra back then remember, there were very few occasions when Attra had reason to cry. After he started boxing, that is.

THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN OUR LIVES

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 1977

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, for several years I have sponsored an essay program for the graduating high school seniors of the 26th Congressional District—New York—to encourage their participation in good government. Again, I would like to share with my colleagues the inspirational literary work of these young people.

These essays reveal a reaffirmation of the ideals of our Founding Fathers by our youth, combined with an awareness of present day problems and realities. Since I believe that they deserve to be widely read, I would like to offer the following three winning essays for review by my colleagues. At a later date, I will submit the other winning essays in our competition.

The essays follow:

[First Place]

THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN OUR LIVES

(By Thomas Lynch, Pearl River High School, Pearl River, N.Y.)

Democracy and tyranny are diametrically opposed in one respect; the tyrant enforces uniformity while the democracy encourages individuality. The Constitution of the United States is an exemplary schematization of a democratic government, because it fundamentally recognizes the individual's right to exercise his free will. But self-righteous democracies often metamorphose into repugnant autocracies, simply because the governments decide that they must usurp the individual's sovereignty as a means of controlling the destiny of the masses. To avoid the imminent danger of autocracy in this country, our legislators must make individual freedom the harnessing force of all their reforms.

The government must remember that the free market is the ultimate expression of the individual's free will, and therefore, its workings should go unhampered. In the free market economy, the government should act only to free up existing molds, and to flush out the stagnating accretions which devitalize the marketplace. The government should also

act to protect the individual from unscrupulous merchants, but each governmental action should be guarded by the government's official cognizance of its possible debilitating effect upon the marketplace.

The government must also serve as a guardian of the people's heritage; for these birthrights are the only links that can transform a group of individuals into a cohesive nation-state. The heritage of the people consists not only of literature, music and art, but also of the nation's irreplaceable natural resources, all of which should be protected at any cost.

The government is performing its most significant role when it is acting as a catalyst for a world-wide, fundamental recognition of human rights. From the freedom fighters of Hungary, to the freedom marchers of Montgomery, Alabama, the government must serve as an unrelenting torchbearer for the beleaguered and subjected throughout the world. For a government that hides from morality is no government at all.

To fulfill its role, our government must remain loyal to the nation's original precepts; the doctrine of faith in the individual. And as long as our government realizes that the individual is fundamentally good, we can rest assured that, "government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

[Second Place]

THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN OUR LIVES

(By Joseph D. Ollansky, Newburgh Free Academy, Newburgh, New York)

Government is nothing more than the regulating body of a society. It exists only because without it society, as we know it, would collapse. In order for a society to exist, its components must coexist peacefully and must work together smoothly. For this to take place, rules and laws must be followed. But people, who are the components of a society, will not always follow these rules voluntarily, and we, therefore, find the need for an enforcing body.

This enforcing body must exist in any society, whether it be communistic or democratic, a Monarchy or a Dictatorship. The type of society one has is determined by how stringently that society's enforcing body acts upon, or regulates, its components.

The less power the regulating body has, the more democratic the society is. The United States is one of the more democratic societies in that its people have a direct say in regulating themselves. The Soviet Union, which masquerades as a democracy of sorts, gives its people little or no say in regulating themselves. Therefore, its enforcing body creates a highly undemocratic society.

Government's only purpose is to keep the society it regulates intact and operating as smoothly as possible. When the government fails to achieve this goal, it is rejected and replaced. In the United States this occurs regularly by election. If the person in power is not doing a good job, the people will replace him with somebody who they feel can do better.

The United States does not have a perfect governing body. It is, however, the most perfect available, and it is every citizen's duty to contribute to its well being as best he can. If something's wrong with the government, it must be either changed or endured. Government is a necessary part of every society; the two are interdependent.

[Third Place]

THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN OUR LIVES

(By Stephen Radin, Clarkstown High School North, New York, N.Y.)

On July 4, 1776, thirteen English colonies formally broke away from their mother

country, declaring themselves free of British dominance. The authors of the Declaration of Independence sought to create a Nation in which the individual's rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness would be the primary concern of government. Since that day such altruistic phrases as freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of assembly, and freedom of the press have resounded throughout these United States. Our government's role today, however, is not primarily dedicated to the safeguarding of these freedoms. For in practice it appears to be essentially concerned with protecting its citizens from the excesses of those freedoms our ancestors cherished so greatly.

Our society has wisely chosen to surrender absolute freedom to a sector of government quite often overlooked—the judiciary system. In his thirty years as a Supreme Court Justice, Oliver Wendell Holmes interpreted the constitution in such a way so as to defend the rights of individuals and at the same time give due consideration to public welfare. In one very famous case he declared that no one had the freedom to shout "fire" into a crowded theater. Our government functions in this manner to control abuses of freedom, a concept which if allowed to expand unchecked would promote chaos and anarchy.

Most state governments have moderately stringent educational laws. The theory behind this is that a child's right to go to school (or by the same token a parent's right to deny his child schooling) should not be respected because of an abstract doctrine known as "the good of society." Local town and school boards have similar standards regarding particular subject areas. Every citizen of the United States is affected by our government in thousands of similar ways. The food we eat must be government inspected. Certain products cannot be imported into the country. Automobiles can travel only at certain limited speeds. The list is endless.

With the freedoms established by our founding fathers comes responsibility, but without a government to control the behavior of individuals, it is doubtful that many people could or would accept this way of life. Greater in importance than freedom for any individual is the safety of society. Government must serve to protect its people. It is just as important, however, that the legislative and judicial branches of the government are very wary in the execution of their duty to protect the citizenry from overzealous executive actions.

PHILADELPHIA'S WATER COMMISSIONER GUARINO HONORED FOR OUTSTANDING ENGINEERING CONTRIBUTIONS

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 1977

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be able to announce that the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia has conferred its George Washington Medal on Water Commissioner Carmen F. Guarino.

The Washington Medal is bestowed each year on "an engineer who has made outstanding contributions to technological progress as a member of engineering management." It is the highest honor conferred by the Engineers' Club.

Mr. Guarino was appointed water commissioner by newly elected Mayor Rizzo in January 1972. He entered city service 25 years ago. He is recognized internationally as a leading expert on wastewater treatment, instrumentation, and automation.

Under his direction the Water Department has made a number of technical advances and is presently carrying out a \$414 million expansion of the wastewater plants which will give Philadelphia the most technologically advanced plants in America, complete with automation.

Mr. Guarino is a member of more than a half dozen engineering societies, including the Engineers' Club. Recently, he was appointed by the national EPA Administrator to the National Drinking Water Advisory Committee.

MISTAKES IN DEALING WITH UNEMPLOYMENT

HON. PAUL SIMON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 1977

Mr. SIMON. Mr. Speaker, as I speak to various groups and discuss the idea of recognizing that unemployment is not a temporary thing and that we have to move toward some kind of a WPA-type of approach, I find that both liberals and conservatives think that approach makes a great deal of sense.

I am inserting into the RECORD a column I wrote a few weeks ago discussing where we are on welfare and unemployment and what the alternative might be, and I am also inserting in the RECORD, immediately after, that an editorial from the Paducah Sun-Democrat commenting on the idea.

I am inserting the Paducah Sun-Democrat response because it is fairly typical of the response that I have been getting talking to people of every type of political persuasion:

THREE MISTAKES IN DEALING WITH UNEMPLOYMENT

(By Congressman Paul Simon)

I have been voting for measures to encourage creation of jobs for the Nation's unemployed, but we are making three fundamental errors as we provide work opportunities.

Our first mistake is viewing high unemployment as a temporary problem. We believe that Band-Aid formulas (like a \$50 tax rebate and Comprehensive Employment and Training Act programs) will somehow get the economy moving again and end the joblessness.

I would like to believe that but I don't.

Each day more people enter the potential work force, particularly more women, but each day we can produce more cars, refrigerators, soybeans and steel with fewer and fewer workers. Inevitably there will continue to be a sizeable number of people out of work, particularly among the unskilled.

Our choice for them is either to provide meaningful work, with which they can contribute something to the needs of our Nation, or continue to pay them for doing nothing through unemployment compensation and welfare.

Government pays in either event. The choice is paying people for doing something or paying them for doing nothing. Faced with that choice, the answer should not be difficult.

We ought to recognize this as a long-range problem which needs more solid answers. That long-range look will not take place so long as we keep believing that in a few months or a few years our employment problems will disappear.

The second mistake we are making is in paying more than we should for some of those who work in our present programs.

I do not suggest that right now pay levels be reduced. But as we devise long-range answers for our problems, the aim should be to provide temporary but meaningful work for the person who finds himself or herself out of work for a short period, and perhaps longer term but temporary employment for the person whose skills are extremely limited.

The pay level ought to be geared to the national minimum wage, so that the incentive is to get off the federal payroll rather than stay on.

And we should provide work opportunities which do not conflict with local employment or business. To do that, in each county there should be an advisory committee of perhaps a dozen business and union leaders to select projects that would be of help to a community or area but would not put others out of work.

Planting trees, helping in a day care center, teaching reading and writing skills to the illiterate—these are the types of things which can be done in almost any community. There are thousands of such projects which need doing.

But this work should be viewed as temporary. The pay level should be high enough to encourage people to work rather than draw unemployment compensation or welfare, but low enough so that the incentive is to go to work in the private sector.

The third mistake is failing to let people know the severity of the problem.

I sense that most Americans do not understand the unemployment problem. They hear about unemployment but they see "Help Wanted" ads in the paper, and they do not understand why the two don't meet.

What the Bureau of Labor Statistics calls "the discouraged worker" disappears from visibility. These are the more than one million Americans who don't show up in the employment lines, who don't fill out job applications (if they can), who don't pound the streets looking for a job, because they have given up. And that means giving up on our system of government's ability to respond to their need.

Unless and until we recognize these three mistakes, we will continue to stumble and drift rather than move decisively.

[From the Paducah Sun-Democrat, May 3, 1977]

UPDATE AND BRING BACK THE WPA

Our Southern Illinois neighbor, U.S. Rep. Paul Simon believes the federal government should reinstitute a program similar to President Franklin Roosevelt's depression-born Works Progress Administration to help bring down unemployment.

"I know the image of the WPA was of men leaning on shovels," Simon said recently. "But the facts are that WPA workers built 113,000 schools and libraries, they constructed 600,000 miles of highways (including several miles of concrete streets in Paducah) and helped 1.5 million adults learn to read and write. We had histories written and plays produced. We became a richer nation because we converted a liability into an asset."

Simon admitted that the old WPA program would have to be modified, because it

was largely male-oriented and there are many more women on the job market today. Also, more in-depth training of workers would be needed because of the higher degree of sophistication of construction equipment today.

"I think we really face the choice of where we pay people for doing something or pay them for doing nothing and I think it makes a lot more sense to pay them for doing something," the Carbondale Democrat said. He also said that excessive unemployment compensation and some welfare programs are "encouraging some people to do nothing."

Simon added that the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) "is better than nothing" but that it is only an emergency program "based on the theory that unemployment is a temporary emergency. I don't happen to buy that," he said.

Simon's idea to dust off the old Rooseveltian program and reshape it to today's needs is food for thought. There's nothing wrong with the idea of paying the able-bodied unemployed a decent wage for working. It's better than an unending procession of government unemployment or welfare checks.

VIKING CHOIR

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 1977

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the outstanding Viking Choir of the Home-wood-Flossmoor, Ill., High School has, for many years, made an annual trip to Europe; and each of their trips has been a musical as well as public relations success.

Their programs have thrilled and impressed audiences all over Europe. This year's group of students traveled to Greece, and an article in the local Star Publications, of May 8, tells of the praise they received from their Greek audiences.

The hundreds of young men and women, who have been members of the Viking Choir over the years, have been great ambassadors of good will for the United States. I am proud to have this progressive group of students as members of my constituency.

Therefore, I insert the above-mentioned article of their travels in the RECORD at this time:

H-F VIKING CHOIR REAPS GREEK CRITICS' PRAISE

Greek music critics praised concerts performed by the touring Viking choir of Home-wood-Flossmoor high school during spring vacation.

A Thessaloniki newspaper said:

"The Viking choir concert at the Radio City theater was very successful. The Viking choir consists of high school students from Flossmoor, Ill. Its perfect performance confirmed its fame as being one of the best choirs of the United States.

"In the first part of their concert, the Vikings impressed their crowded audience with a particularly inspiring program of hymns by Handel, Tchaikovsky, Rachmaninoff and Gasparini. A series of Negro 'spirituals' followed, and the program ended with a careful selection of popular songs by Gershwin and other famous composers.

"The admirable harmony, punctuality and control of music of those young musicians as well as the unique performance of many songs under the direction of Mr. Walter

Rodby impressed the audience who applauded them with enthusiasm.

"The performance was organized by the American center in Thessaloniki and by the Youth for Understanding. Thessaloniki was the last stop of the 10-day tour of the Viking choir in Greece, during which the more than 100 members of the choir and their companions had a chance to visit places of archeological value and to get to know our country's present life and customs."

"For the past several years Holocaust day has given us good opportunities to enjoy music events which not only brighten the anniversary but also satisfy the friends of good music."

"This year, along with our familiar state orchestra of Thessaloniki, we enjoyed the American Viking choir which consisted of about 100 students of an Illinois high school. The concert at the Municipality theater was a real surprise."

"No one had imagined what was awaiting them at the theater. The young people, in particular, expected pop music rather than the kind of music they heard: Negro spirituals and classic songs with only one part of American popular music."

"In spite of the different expectations, the young people along with the old in the audience were absorbed from the very beginning. One hundred voices seemed as though they were one."

"No voice was separate from the whole, and no one could tell the exact time the diminuendo had finished even though there was absolute silence in the overcrowded hall. The warm applause and Mayor Vlahos' words of appreciation to the American counsel in Thessaloniki were very justifiable."

The director of the American center (United States Information Service) at Thessaloniki, Carl R. Sharek, wrote:

"Personally, and on behalf of my staff, I want to congratulate the Viking choir for the most successful concert that you gave at the Municipality theater of Naoussa and at the Radio City theater of Thessaloniki."

"The mayor of Naoussa, the Youth for Understanding organization of Greece and we here at the American center are thankful for the opportunity to present you to the people of Northern Greece and hope that it will be possible to have you back here again."

"Once again, many thanks and best wishes to you and to all the members/staff and friends of the Viking choir. I would like very much and hope that we will again have the pleasure of performances here by the Home-wood-Flossmoor musical groups."

THE HYDE AMENDMENT SHOULD BE DEFEATED

HON. NEWTON I. STEERS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 1977

Mr. STEERS. Mr. Speaker, last June 24, Congressman HENRY HYDE proposed an amendment to the Labor-HEW appropriations bill to prohibit Medicaid funding of abortions. On October 1, after the Senate had twice rejected this wording, a compromise version—with essentially the same intent as the original Hyde proposal—went into law.

On that same day, the Second District Court of New York granted a temporary restraining order on the grounds that the amendment is unconstitutional. On October 22, a preliminary injunction was

granted in the same court and the law has never been implemented.

Next month, when the Labor-HEW appropriations bill comes to the floor, the House will once again be faced with a decision as to whether Medicaid funds should finance abortions.

I believe that this amendment is unconstitutional. Nine Federal courts have ruled in suits involving State prohibitions on the coverage of abortion services under public programs that to deny such services to beneficiaries of the program would be in contravention of the equal protection clause of the Constitution when services are available for maternity and delivery care. The Supreme Court heard arguments in January 1977 and will rule this year on the constitutional questions involved.

On April 19, 1977, in hearings on the Labor-HEW 1978 appropriations, I testified on behalf of Women's Lobby in favor of Medicaid funding of abortions. For the RECORD, my remarks before the House Labor-HEW Appropriations Subcommittee follow:

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I am reading the following statement for the women's lobby because I, too, favor Medicaid funding of abortions. I am reading the statement verbatim:

Quote: "Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee, we are once more faced with the issue of Medicaid abortions."

"It is outrageous that the present administration, which stresses its populism, its concern for human rights on a global scale, sees no contradiction in denying poor women here in the United States their right to choose whether or not to have an abortion."

"We must continue to fund abortions under Medicaid. Much as we applaud the attempt to circumvent the need for abortions as outlined in the Abortion Alternatives section of the HEW budget, there will still be a need for abortion services. No contraceptive is 100 percent effective—and even abstinence can be raped. Many women cannot safely use the two most effective forms, the pill and the IUD. It is not simple carelessness or thoughtlessness that causes many of these unwanted pregnancies."

"There are 11 million sexually active teenagers today. Each year more than 1 million 15 to 19 year olds become pregnant, and an additional 30,000 under the age of 15 become pregnant. We cannot force these children to bear children: the physical and socio-economic burdens are too great. These very young mothers have babies that are 2 to 3 times more likely to die in the first year; their maternal death risk is 60 percent higher than that for mothers in their 20's; their babies are more likely to have a low birth weight, and so are more susceptible to childhood illnesses and neurological defects. Most teen mothers drop out of school; 2/3 of pregnant teenage brides are divorced within six years; most spend their lives in a series of dead end jobs or on welfare. And this teenage group is the one age group to have a still increasing birth rate."

"It should be enough to point out that it is unfair to these poor and young women to force them to bear unwanted children, or to resort to back alley or self-induced abortions. That should be sufficient grounds to keep these services available. But in purely fiscal terms, it is insanity to outlaw Medicaid abortions. An abortion costs \$150, a live birth \$600. Each poor child costs \$1000 per year, exclusive of food stamps and Medicaid. Since many of these cases are first time pregnan-

cies it would mean two new names on the welfare rolls. It would cost the taxpayer \$600 million the first year alone to support these mothers and new children if Medicaid abortions were outlawed."

"If you support the Hyde amendment language in any way, you must appropriate that additional \$600 million, with the sum multiplying annually. Neither the states nor private organizations have the money necessary to replace Medicaid abortion services. These women and young girls will have nowhere else to turn."

"Ordinarily the Congress has no responsibility to provide funds for the exercise of constitutional rights. But since the government has set up a comprehensive medical aid program for the indigent, to exclude abortion services from that program is imposing a burden on the right to have an abortion. This amendment is clearly aimed at discouraging and preventing abortions, and is therefore an unconstitutional condition imposed on a constitutional right."

"The Congress should not waste its time on a law that not only violates our country's founding principle of separation of church and state, but is clearly unconstitutional."

"Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee, the women's lobby urges you to strike the Hyde amendment language from the bill." End Quote.

Mr. Chairman. This ends the statement of Women's lobby. To reiterate, I favor Federal funding of abortions.

A NEW CONSUMER AGENCY

HON. PAUL N. McCLOSKEY, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 1977

Mr. McCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, last Tuesday, on a 22-to-21 vote, the Government Operations Committee reported out a bill to create a new Consumer Agency with the power to sue nearly every other agency of Government.

The bill specifically empowers the new Consumer Administrator to sue any Cabinet office or agency, with few exceptions, with whom he disagrees as to the impact of an Agency decision which "the Administrator determines substantially affects the interests of consumers."

There is no precedent for such a power and to my knowledge there has never been such a power granted to any other agency in Government. Disputes as to policy priorities between executive branch agencies are, and should be, settled by the President who is accountable for his decision to the American public at the next election. Should the Consumer Advocate sue the Secretary of Interior, or Treasury or even the Justice Department? He can, if H.R. 6805 is enacted.

It seems almost inconceivable that at a time when the Federal courts are already heavily backlogged with pending litigation we should add this new type of intrusion into the executive decision-making process.

Today, I am placing in the RECORD an amendment in the nature of a substitute which will delete both the unlimited power of litigation as well as the power

to compel answers to written interrogatories to private businesses on the part of the new Agency.

The basic concept underlying my substitute is that while consumers do need a more vigorous voice in governmental decisionmaking process, it would be unwise to add on top of existing Government consumer programs a new Agency with the power both to sue other agencies in court and to increase the paperwork burden presently imposed on businessmen.

I would view the Consumer Advocate as an "ombudsman," empowered to raise his or her voice as vigorously and as pub-

licly as possible on the consumer's behalf in all governmental agencies and decisionmaking processes, and with the further power to obtain all relevant information and cooperation from every agency of Government, including the Departments of Agriculture and Labor.

The Consumer Advocate's powers, however, would end there. The Advocate would have no power to impose his views on Government agencies; and no agency would be bound to accept the Advocate's position. Each agency would be required to consider the Advocate's viewpoint and full publicity would attend his or her arguments and efforts.

The substitute recognizes another basic principle: That we should never again create a new office in the Government without abolishing at least as much bureaucracy as the bill creates. The substitute contains a specific provision that the Advocate's office will come into existence only when the Comptroller General certifies that a Presidential reorganization plan, accepted by the Congress, has abolished or transferred to the new Agency offices and functions whose fiscal year 1976 budget outlays exceed the budget authority for the Advocate's office. A description of the difference between H.R. 6805 and my substitute is attached.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN H.R. 6805 AND McCLOSKEY SUBSTITUTE

CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT (H.R. 6805)

1. Establishes an "Agency for Consumer Protection," to be directed by an Administrator.
2. Permits the Agency to sue most other Federal agencies.
3. Authorizes the Agency to issue interrogatories to private businesses, and to request court order to enforce those interrogatories.
4. With regard to requests for information by the Agency to other Federal agencies, alters the Freedom of Information Act to ease access to trade secrets and confidential commercial or financial information.
5. Exempts the Departments of Agriculture and the NLRB from consumer advocacy.
6. Authorizes the appropriation of \$15 million for FY 1978 and \$17 million for FY 1979.
7. The Act takes effect 90 days after the date of enactment.

M'CLOSKEY SUBSTITUTE

1. Establishes an "Agency for Consumer Advocacy," to be run by a Consumer Advocate.
2. Denies to the Advocate any power to seek judicial review of actions by other Federal agencies save as to the independent regulatory bodies such as the FTC, ICC, etc., or with respect to the Freedom of Information Act.
3. Denies the Agency the power to issue interrogatories to private businesses.
4. Places the Agency in the same position as all other Federal agencies.
5. Permits Agency advocacy in labor and agricultural issues.
6. Reduces the authorization to \$10 million for FY 1978 and 1979.
7. Before the Act takes effect, all other consumer programs, operations and activities in the government must be abolished or transferred to the new Agency. The total budget outlays for the programs abolished or transferred must exceed the amount authorized for the new agency.

CLEAN AIR ACT AUTO EMISSION ISSUE

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 1977

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to include a Clean Air Act Emission Fact Sheet which was given to me by my good friend Mr. W. O. Bankston of Dallas, Tex. Mr. Bankston is an auto dealer in the Dallas area and in addition a very community minded individual who has participated in many community activities. The problem of auto emissions is a complicated issue, and it is Mr. Bankston's hope that this factsheet will shed additional light on the issue:

FACT SHEET—CLEAN AIR ACT AUTO EMISSION ISSUE SYNOPSIS

President Carter has proposed one set of auto emission standards for the coming years. Congressmen John Dingell and Jim Broyhill have proposed a different set of standards.

In making a choice between these two sets of auto emission standards, the Congress should consider:

- (1) the effect on public health and progress toward meeting the Nation's air quality goals;
- (2) the effect on auto fuel economy;
- (3) the added cost to new car purchasers; and

(4) the effect on auto industry employment.

Available health data indicates that the Dingell/Broyhill schedule is stringent enough to adequately protect public health and continue the present rate of progress in improving air quality.

No evidence presently available indicates that the President's schedule will achieve any additional air quality improvement over and above that which the Dingell/Broyhill schedule would achieve.

When compared to the Dingell/Broyhill schedule, the President's schedule would result in the consumption of an additional 12 billion gallons of gasoline between now and 1985.

When compared to the Dingell/Broyhill schedule, the President's schedule would require the consumer purchaser of a new car to spend \$400 more to buy a new car, and more than \$100 to buy the additional gasoline needed to operate it.

The President's schedule may adversely impact on auto sales and result in more unemployment in the auto industry.

The technology does not presently exist to meet the final statutory NO_x standard of .4 which the President's schedule retains as a possible final standard for NO_x.

The Dingell/Broyhill emission schedule will continue the Nation's present progress in reducing auto emissions and cleaning up the quality of our Nation's air, and at a significant savings over the President's schedule in terms of fuel economy and cost to the consumer.

In summary, the Dingell/Broyhill schedule will protect public health, conserve fuel, and save consumers money.

I. Issues Involved

The House of Representatives will soon be considering two alternative auto emission schedules for the coming years.

Members will have to choose one.

They will base their judgment on the relative merits of these two schedules in terms of:

- 1) the effect on public health and progress toward meeting the Nation's air quality goals;
- 2) the effect on fuel economy;
- 3) the added cost to purchasers of new cars in terms of both purchase price and maintenance costs; and
- 4) the effect of auto industry employment.

II. Background

The Clean Air Act of 1970 mandated a 90-percent reduction in the following three automobile pollutants:

- a) hydrocarbons (HC)
- b) carbon monoxide (CO)
- c) oxides of nitrogen (NO_x)

Translated into concrete numbers, the 90-percent reduction would be:

Final Statutory Standards

- a) HC—0.41 grams per mile (gpm).
- b) CO—3.40 grams per mile (gpm).
- c) NO_x—0.40 grams per mile (gpm).

The original act required this 90-percent reduction for HC and CO by model year 1975. For NO_x, the 90-percent reduction had to be accompanied by 1976 model year.

In the 1970 Act, Congress gave EPA discretion to delay these final standards for one year. EPA subsequently acted to delay compliance with the final standards until 1978 model year.

The present situation is as follows: unless the Congress acts, the final statutory standards are now scheduled to go into effect this fall with respect to model year 1978 light duty vehicles. EPA has no authority to delay these final standards from going into effect.

III. Emission schedules under consideration by the House

1. The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee voted to adopt the emission schedule proposed by President Carter:

Model year	HC	CO	NO _x
1978	1.5	15.0	2.0
1979-80	.41	9.0	2.0
1981-82	.41	3.4	1.0
1983 and beyond	.41	3.4	*.4

*EPA must decide in 1980 whether to require a final .4 NO_x standard on health grounds. Standard would remain at 1.0 if EPA decides .4 is not necessary.

If a final .4 standard is required, manufacturers could still sell vehicles meeting the 1.0 standard, but would pay a tax on each such vehicle.

This is the emission schedule which will be contained in the Clean Air Act legislation (H.R. 6161) when the full House considers the bill in a few weeks.

2. Congressman John Dingell (D-Mich.) and James Broyhill (R-N.C.) have proposed the following emission schedule in H.R. 4444.

Model year	HC	CO	NO _x
1978-79	1.5	15.0	2.0
1980-81	.41	9.0	2.0
1982 and beyond	.41	9.0	*1.0

*EPA can waive up to 2.0 if health and technology considerations permit.

You will note that this schedule would set the final CO standard at 9.0. Present available scientific evidence indicates that this standard is stringent enough to meet the ambient air quality goals for CO.

The final NO_x standard would be set no lower than 1.0, eliminating the possibility of a final .4 standard. Evidence indicates that the .4 standard is not necessary from a health perspective, and will be difficult, if not impossible, to meet from a technological standpoint. A final .4 NO_x standard would also have a severe adverse impact on fuel economy.

Prior to adopting the President's emission schedule, the full House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee rejected the Dingell/Broyhill emission schedule on a tie vote of 21-21.

IV. Future legislative action in the House

The Clean Air legislation, with the President's emission schedule as adopted by the House Commerce Committee, will be considered by the full House of Representatives.

Congressmen Dingell and Broyhill will offer their emission schedule as a floor amendment to the Clean Air Act legislation on the floor of the House. This means that every member of the House will have an opportunity to vote specifically on whether to adopt the Dingell/Broyhill emission schedule.

V. The auto emission control/fuel economy/consumer cost "connection"

In general, the techniques currently being utilized by the auto manufacturers to meet present emission requirements (1.5 HC, 15.0 CO and 2.0 NO_x) have a negative impact on fuel economy. The engine is effectively "detuned" somewhat in order to reduce emissions. This also reduces the efficiency of the engine and results in poorer fuel economy.

New engine emission control technology such as the catalytic converter has enabled the manufacturers to recoup some of this fuel efficiency loss over the last three years. These gains may be threatened by implementation of more stringent emission standards prior to the development of new tech-

nology capable of meeting those standards without accompanying fuel penalties.

If excessively stringent standards are required above and beyond those necessary to protect public health, further fuel penalties can be anticipated in the coming years, even with the introduction of the three way catalytic converter.

In addition to fuel penalties, more stringent standards will require the manufacturers to utilize more sophisticated emission control systems such as computer controlled carburetion systems, three way catalytic converters, fuel injection systems, etc. These systems will substantially add to the cost of purchasing a new vehicle, and will also add to the cost of maintaining the vehicle over its useful life.

In short, the more stringent the emission standards—the more fuel penalties and added costs consumer purchasers of new vehicles will have to bear.

VI. Arguments favoring the Dingell/Broyhill emission schedule

1. *The Public Health Issue:* President Carter would require that the final NO_x standard of 0.4 be met in 1983 if EPA decided it was necessary. The Dingell/Broyhill schedule would set a final standard of 1.0, with EPA permitted to waive it up to 2.0 if public health would not be adversely affected.

According to the presently available health data, no statistically significant difference in air quality will result regardless of whether the final standard is 0.4, 2.0 or somewhere in between. (Source: Interagency Study conducted by the Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Transportation, and Federal Energy Administration, April 8, 1976).

President Carter would require the final statutory CO standard of 3.4 beginning in 1981 model year. The Dingell/Broyhill schedule would eliminate the final statutory standard of 3.4, and require a final standard of 9.0 commencing in 1980.

According to both David Ragone, Dean of the College of Engineering at the University of Michigan, and the California Air Resources Board, a final CO standard of 9.0 will enable the nation to meet the ambient air quality standard for CO.

In summary, the Dingell/Broyhill schedule contains the final standards necessary to meet our air quality goals. The President's proposal, on the other hand, goes far beyond what is necessary or justified on public health grounds.

2. *The Fuel Economy Issue:* When compared to the Dingell/Broyhill emission schedule, the President's proposal would result in an additional fuel penalty of over 12 billion gallons of gasoline between now and 1985. This figure is based on a preliminary update of the April 8, 1976 Interagency study done by EPA, DOT and FEA (commonly referred to as the 3-agency study) and represents a 5-10% fuel penalty.

This translates to approximately 100,000 barrels of oil per day of additional consumption due to the more stringent emission requirements of the President's schedule.

With the President's emphasis on increased fuel economy for automobiles and oil and natural gas conservation in general, it is difficult, if not impossible, to justify the President's more stringent emission schedule based on fuel consumption consequence.

3. *The Cost Issue:* When compared to the Dingell/Broyhill emission schedule, the President's proposal would result in the American new car purchaser spending on the average \$400 more to purchase and maintain his vehicle over its useful life.

In addition, the consumer will have to pay more for gasoline since the vehicle will have poorer fuel economy. Based on 10,000,000 annual new car sales through 1985 and gasoline priced at 60¢ per gallon (a conservative

estimate), the added gasoline costs for new car purchasers will be in excess of \$100.00.

The cost estimates above are based on the January update of the 3-agency study.

4. *The Jobs Issue:* Because of the added costs and anticipated technical problems manufacturers may encounter, the President's emission schedule may have a significant adverse impact on employment in the auto industry. Sharply increased costs due to technical difficulties in meeting the final standards proposed by the President would likely lead to lower sales. The obvious result would be reduced employment in the auto industry.

It should be noted that the 3-agency study of last year and the Chase Econometric study based on the 3-agency study indicated a direct correlation between more stringent emission standards and increased unemployment in the auto industry. The relationship is rather simple—the more stringent the standards, the more likely that a significant adverse impact on auto related employment will result.

Summarizing: The Dingell/Broyhill emission schedule will enable the Nation to continue its present rate of progress in cleaning up auto pollution. From a public health perspective, the Dingell/Broyhill schedule will adequately protect air quality over the coming years. At the same time, the Dingell/Broyhill schedule will result in the minimum adverse impact on fuel economy, jobs and consumer costs necessary to meet the public health requirements of the Clean Air Act.

VII. Arguments of the environmentalists and responses thereto

1. *The Volvo Case:* Your member of the House may bring up the 1977 Volvo California certification case as proof that the auto manufacturers can meet the final statutory NO_x standard of 0.4 gpm.

The question may be put in this fashion, "If Volvo can do it, why can't the domestic manufacturers do it?"

Here are the facts. The Volvo in question was a test vehicle utilized during the emission certification tests to meet the 1977 California emission standards (HC—.41 CO—9.0, NO_x—1.5). It was a four cylinder, fuel injected, triple catalyst equipped vehicle. It retails for about \$8,000.

The vehicle met the .4 NO_x standard at the beginning of the 50,000 mile endurance test but did not meet it at the end of the test. Thus, the vehicle could not have been certified under the Federal emission test if the statutory NO_x standard had been in effect. This was so stated by Volvo representatives at hearings before the Health and Environment Subcommittee earlier this year. Volvo also states that this advanced system has only been developed for application to a 4 cylinder engine.

2. *The Rhodium Loading Problem:* Many environmentalists and the Administration are arguing that utilization of the three way catalytic converter technology will enable the manufacturers to meet the stringent statutory standards without further delays and without significant fuel penalties.

Here are the facts. In addition to platinum utilized in the present catalytic converter systems, the three way catalytic system also utilizes rhodium.

In nature, rhodium is mined as a byproduct of platinum. When mined, it is found in a ratio of 19 parts platinum to 1 part rhodium. The only major sources of supply for rhodium and platinum are South Africa and Russia. The implications of making the domestic auto industry reliant on imports from these two countries for this critical raw material should be obvious.

Testimony before the Subcommittee on Health and Environment indicates that the supply of rhodium and platinum would be sufficient to meet the auto manufacturers'

requirements for nationwide production only if the three way catalytic converter required a ratio of platinum to rhodium which was at least the same as 19:1.

It should be strongly emphasized that the three way converter system utilized by Volvo in its California certification had a ratio of 5 parts platinum to 1 part rhodium.

Thus, it would be impossible to secure enough rhodium to equip the nationwide fleet of new cars (10,000,000 new cars annually) utilizing the Volvo converter system.

The auto manufacturers have testified that they are currently working on alternative substances that would produce the same emissions reductions as rhodium. They are also working on ways to achieve sufficient emission reductions with less rhodium being used. These attempts have not yet proven to be successful.

3. *The California Experience:* The 1970 Clean Air Act provided the state of California with the right to adopt more stringent emission standards than the rest of the country because of the particularly bad smog problems in the Los Angeles basin. The emission standards applicable to California are:

HC	0.41
CO	9.0
NOx	1.5

Some members of the House are arguing that even with the more stringent standards which went into effect in 1977, fuel economy of California cars increased 10 percent.

Here are the facts. The 10 percent fuel economy improvement refers to the fuel economy of 1977 California vehicles vis a vis 1976 California vehicles, i.e. the average fuel economy of California vehicles improved 10 percent from model year 1976 to 1977. Most of this gain is due to the efforts of the auto manufacturers to significantly improve average fleet fuel economy to prepare for the mandatory fuel economy standards which become effective in model year 1978. The fuel economy improvements would have been even better but for the more stringent emission standards effective in model year 1977.

As a result of the more stringent emission standards in effect in California, 1977 California cars average 11 percent worse fuel economy than 1977 49-state cars.

Additionally, 1977 California cars cost on the average \$300 to \$400 more than a similarly equipped vehicle sold in the other 49 states.

It is interesting to compare these fuel penalties and cost differentials for the current model year between 49-state cars and California cars in terms of the emission standards applicable to this model year.

Model year	HC	CO	NOx
California car-----	.41	9.0	1.5
49-State car-----	1.5	15.0	2.0

Based on this difference in terms of emission standards, the fuel penalty is 11 percent and the additional purchase cost is \$300 to \$400.

The President wants to get to even more stringent standards than the present California standards. It should be obvious that the President's final standards are going to result in significant fuel penalties and substantial added costs to new car buyers.

4. *The Transportation Control Argument:* The Clean Air Act provides that EPA can require various transportation control measures (in effect reducing auto emissions by reducing total vehicle miles driven) to supplement the auto emission standards in locales where it is necessary to obtain compliance with air quality goals.

EPA considered requiring transportation controls in Boston, but met with a veritable storm of public protest. EPA then withdrew its initial proposals.

Some members of the House are using the argument that they would rather support tougher emission standards on the theory that these tougher standards will eliminate the need for EPA to impose unpopular transportation control measures.

Here are the facts. Even if the most stringent possible emission standards were required immediately, certain localities (metropolitan areas) would still require transportation controls in order to meet the ambient air quality standards for HC, CO and NOx.

This position is supported by the Environmental Protection Agency itself.

Requiring more stringent emission standards won't help the Congressmen from these areas which may require transportation controls, but it will insure that his constituents pay a lot more for less fuel efficient vehicles in the coming years.

FOOTNOTE

This is by its nature a technical and complex subject. In discussing the matter with your House member, you should stress to him/her the importance of examining the testimony on this subject before the House Commerce Subcommittee on Health and Environment, and the 3 agency study conducted by EPA, DOT, and FEA.

You may also wish to refer any detailed questions from your House member to NADA or either Congressman Dingell or Broyhill (depending on whether your member is a Democrat or a Republican) for a detailed explanation.

The facts on this issue strongly indicate that the Dingell/Broyhill emission schedule represents the best balancing of the Nation's clean air and energy conservation goals. It also represents the least expensive answer to the auto pollution problem for the Congressman's constituents while at the same time guaranteeing public health.

OAK PARK-RIVER FOREST HIGH SCHOOL RECEIVES FEDERAL ENERGY CONSERVATION AWARD

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 1977

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring to the attention of my colleagues the fact that Oak Park-River Forest High School, in my district, has received a special achievement award for energy conservation by the Federal Energy Administration. If schools across the country could learn from the innovative methods employed by this high school, it would be a great step forward in our search for energy independence.

Between the school years 1970-71 and 1975-76, the Oak Park-River Forest High School has reduced its consumption of electricity and natural gas by 35 to 40 percent in both areas. The award was presented to the school by Kenneth Johnson of the FEA at a meeting last week of the Illinois Association of School Business Officials.

The award cites the high school, which serves 4,200 students, for—

Outstanding leadership in implementing or promoting energy conservation measures which have resulted in a significant con-

tribution toward conserving our Nation's energy resources.

According to Mr. Richard C. Rietz, the director of buildings and grounds, except for \$6,000 spent to purchase radio receivers to remotely stop and start fan motors, commonsense has been relied on to achieve the reductions. The largest savings came about by reducing the running time of equipment, particularly the air-handling and air-conditioning equipment. In addition, controls and thermostats were reset, timers installed, excessive hall lighting eliminated, some inefficient incandescent lighting replaced, and 35-watt fluorescent bulbs are gradually replacing the thousands of aging 40-watt bulbs.

Mr. Rietz said that except for this past winter, natural gas consumption used for heating the school has been reduced at the same rate as has electricity. However, despite the coldest winter on record, the high school still expects total consumption of natural gas this winter to be less than was used in the years of 1970 through 1973, and has relied primarily on temperature controls and reduced running time of equipment for the savings.

Mr. Rietz gave credit to the maintenance staff, who are ever alert to savings and are kept constantly informed of monthly consumption and expenditures for utilities. He said that all monthly consumption figures are graphed and all maintenance personnel see the results of their efforts.

I know my colleagues join me in congratulating the administration, faculty, maintenance staff, and students of Oak Park-River Forest High School for their concerted effort to save energy and the taxpayers' money. I think this one high school's initiative in this area should serve as a model for all of us and I hope my colleagues will pass the ideas along to school administrators in their own districts.

FOOD STAMPS—A FACT OF LIFE

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 1977

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I have been following with keen interest the controversy provoked by President Carter's recent proposal that the food stamp purchase requirement be eliminated.

As the representative of a less than wealthy, inner-city district, I am well acquainted with the many problems related to the food stamp program. My office receives a constant stream of mail from constituents who are unable to come up with enough money to cover the purchase price of food stamps. Although these constituents are more than qualified for the program, they are not able to take advantage of it.

Eliminating the purchase requirement will allow these people to receive food stamp benefits. My major objection to the Carter proposal, however, is that it

will eliminate certain current participants from the food stamp rolls.

Ideally, a reform in the food stamp program would allow all of those currently participating in the program to remain on it, while making provisions—such as the elimination of the purchase price—which would attract those who are currently eligible for the program but have not sufficient funds to participate.

With this in mind, I am inserting a very perspicuous column by Carl T. Rowan, Washington Star, April 29, 1977, that addresses the food stamp issue:

MAKE FOOD STAMPS FREE

(By Carl T. Rowan)

Some of the most provocative words in the English language are "dead-beat," "hustler," "pimp," "moocher," "shyster." They arouse strong emotions. Another is "giveaway." Every self-styled champion of the work ethic professes to hate welfare "giveaway" programs. Emotionalism provoked by cries of "giveaway" may turn out to be the most formidable barrier to badly-needed reform of the food stamp program.

The Carter administration wants to make food stamps free. Whereas a poor family of four (net income of \$250 a month) now must pay \$71 to get \$166 in food stamps, meaning it gets a government subsidy of \$95, the Carter reform would simply give the family \$95 worth of food stamps.

This change makes sense both morally and physically.

This program, begun partly as a means of removing surplus commodities from the market, ought to have one overriding purpose: to shield poor families from the hunger which only recently was shamefully widespread in America.

The truth is that even though the government spent \$5.4 billion last year to provide food stamps to 17.4 million people, an equal number of eligible Americans got no help at all.

Many of the most wretchedly poor families simply cannot put together enough cash at one time to purchase stamps. So we now have hundreds of thousands of slick moochers getting stamps while millions of children go hungry.

Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland says the Carter proposal would remove from the program some 1,750,000 persons by tightening eligibility standards and would reduce benefits for 5 million others.

Thus, at the same level of spending almost 3 million of the very poorest Americans could be brought into the program and benefits could be raised for 5 million more.

A lot of fuss has been raised in congress about food stamp frauds. Anyone who has seen the poor line up at tiny stores, churches and other places, paying \$3 billion a year to 15,000 food stamp vendors, knows that the current program is an open invitation to crookedness.

Under the Carter reform, that \$3 billion would not pass through the vendors' hands—so the fraud potential would be reduced greatly.

Well, why the resistance to the Carter reform? Some lawmakers are simply opposed to government giving anyone anything for free. They argue that ending the purchase requirement would turn the food stamp program into "just another welfare giveaway."

Ironically, some who oppose free food stamps are talking about replacing the stamps program with cash food supplements for poor families. Not only would this be a "giveaway," but it would reduce to miserable diets many children of parents who would spend the cash for everything but food.

It is silly to engage in philosophical semantics, pretending that the food stamp program is not a welfare program. The current purchase requirement does not alter the

reality that Uncle Sam is giving away \$5.4 billion. The sensible thing is to surmount the emotionalism and give it away through procedures where it goes to those who need it most.

Comprehensive welfare reform is a long way off. Until we get it, the Bergland proposals for revising the food stamp program ought to be adopted speedily.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND INNOVATIVE DEMONSTRATIONS PROJECT ACT OF 1977

HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 1977

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to submit for the RECORD information regarding H.R. 6138, the Youth Employment and Innovative Demonstration Projects Act of 1977. This bill was favorably reported by the Committee on Education and Labor on May 5 by a vote of 32 to 2 and will be brought up for floor action under suspension of the rules on Monday, May 16.

H.R. 6138 provides a variety of innovative and demonstration programs to deal with the structural unemployment problems faced by our Nation's youth. It is not the intention of this measure to provide make-work jobs for unemployed young people, but rather to provide youth with opportunities to learn and earn that will lead to meaningful employment opportunities after they have completed the program. This bill would provide an estimated 203,000 jobs over the next 18 months and will impact on the expenditure of the \$1.5 billion in the economic stimulus package that is intended for youth employment and training programs. In addition to the demonstration programs authorized by this proposal, the bill would establish a national Young Adult Conservation Corps providing an estimated 35,000 young people with employment in conservation and management projects on our Nation's public lands. Many Members will recall that the YACC passed this House overwhelmingly during the last Congress but died in the Senate. It is based on the combined experience of the CCCs of the thirties and the YCC summer program.

There is no question that youth unemployment is a serious problem. Youth age 16-24 make up slightly under a quarter of the civilian labor force but they represent nearly half of the total unemployed workers. If we do not afford our Nation's youth opportunities to become productive members of society we will reduce their sense of self worth and will be poorer as a nation for the lack of goods and services they could provide.

For the benefit of my colleagues a summary of the bill and a section-by-section analysis follows:

SUMMARY OF MAJOR PROVISIONS OF H.R. 6138 AS REPORTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, MAY 5, 1977, YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND INNOVATIVE DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS ACT OF 1977

TITLE I

Title I of the bill amends the existing YCC summer program by creating the Young

Adult Conservation Corps Act to employ young adults year-round to reduce the volume of management work on our Nation's public lands. This program is to be administered by the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture, pursuant to interagency agreements with the Secretary of Labor.

Applicant referrals for the Corps are to be made via the interagency agreements from the agencies of the United States Employment Service and CETA prime sponsors. Eligible youth are to be unemployed, age 16-24 who have completed high school or dropped out for reasons other than joining the Corps. They shall be physically capable of carrying out the work to be accomplished and may be employed for two or more periods not to exceed a total of twelve months. They may share common facilities with youth enrolled in other federally assisted employment and training programs and may receive academic credit for their participation if applicable.

TITLE II

Title II of the bill amends Title III of CETA.

Section 318. Youth Incentive Entitlement

Section 318 of this title authorizes the Secretary of Labor to enter into arrangements with selected prime sponsors to demonstrate the efficacy of guaranteeing employment and/or training to economically disadvantaged youth age 16-19 who are in school or willing to return to seek a high school diploma or its equivalency. Twenty-five percent of the funds appropriated for this title shall be available for this program. This section details the eligible employment and training opportunities which shall be part-time during the school year and full-time during the summer. The Secretary shall take into consideration in selecting prime sponsors to conduct pilot programs of this nature the extent which they will devote funds available under Title I and the summer youth program under Section 304(a) for the entitlement program and shall select prime sponsors from areas with differing socioeconomic circumstances. This section also describes the information to be included in a prime sponsor's proposal including assurances that local institutions and organizations have been consulted and that regular workers will be protected. The Secretary is required to report to Congress on the effect of the program on various economic conditions.

Section 319. Demonstration Projects

Section 319 of this title is allocated the remaining 75% of the funds appropriated for this title. Of these funds, 75% shall be allocated to prime sponsors on a formula basis similar to that used in Title I of CETA and may be used for a variety of youth employment and training programs including the upgrading of existing Title I programs. There is a special provision that up to 30% of the allocation to a prime sponsor may be used for community improvement projects, but only 25% of project funds could be used for supplies and equipment. Of the funds allocated to prime sponsors in each State, 5% is set aside to be utilized at the discretion of the Governor for statewide services.

The remaining 25% of the funds allocated to this section are available at the discretion of the Secretary of Labor for innovative projects and programs.

Eligible youth under Section 319 are age 16-21 not from families who have a gross annual income over the BLS lower living standard.

Other Provisions

Earnings received by youth in these programs shall be disregarded in determining eligibility for, and the amount of, any benefits for other family members based on need under other Federal programs.

Section 322 details the labor protection

standards that apply to both Section 318 and 319.

Title III of the bill waives Section 4(e) of Part C of Title III and Title IV of CETA for FY '78.

Title: Title I (YACC).

Existing law amended; YCC; 84 Stat 794; 16 USC 1701-1706.

Appropriation: Such sums.

Authorization: Fiscal year 1978, 79, 80.

Administrative agency: Departments of Interior and Agriculture pursuant to inter-agency agreements with DOL.

Title: Title II.

Existing law amended: CETA Title III PL 93-567, as amended.

Appropriation: Such sums.

Authorization: Fiscal year 1978.

Administrative agency: Department of Labor.

Existing law amended: Section 318, Youth Incentive Entitlement (Sarasin).

Appropriation: 25% of funds.

Existing law amended: Section 319, Demonstration Projects.

Appropriation: 75% of funds, 75% formula to prime sponsors, 5% of each State's funds set aside for Governor, up to 30% may be used for community improvement projects with a 25% limit on materials, 25% Secretary's discretion.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF H.R. 6138, AS REPORTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND INNOVATIVE DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS ACT OF 1977

TITLE I—YOUNG ADULTS CONSERVATION CORPS ACT

Section 101 cites the title, Young Adult Conservation Corps Act.

Section 102 amends the "Act to establish a pilot Youth Conservation Corps" program in the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture (84 Stat. 794 as amended 16 U.S.C. 1701-1706) by adding a new title II, the Young Adult Conservation Corps Act.

POLICY AND PURPOSE

Proposed section 201 states the policy and purpose of this title is to reduce the volume of resource management work on our Nation's public lands and to provide employment opportunities for young adults.

EXTENSION OF YCC

Proposed section 202 provides for the extension of the YCC to employ young adults year-round. Applicant referrals are to be made according to interagency agreements made with the Secretary of Labor by agencies affiliated with the U.S. Employment Service and CETA prime sponsors of youth:

Age 16-24 who have completed high school or can give assurances adequate to the Secretary of Labor that they have not dropped out for the purposes of enrolling in the YACC;

Are physically capable to carry out the work to be accomplished; and

May be employed for one or more periods not to exceed a total length of 12 months.

SECRETARIAL DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS

Proposed section 203 states that those duties and functions detailed in section 103 of the YCC shall apply to this title as well and:

Details eligible resource management activities but only limits that such activities be relatively labor intensive;

That to the maximum extent practicable, corps members under this title may share common facilities with youth in other Federal programs;

Shall utilize existing facilities and equipment if possible;

Set rates of pay as provided in the Fair Labor Standards Act; and

Make suitable arrangements with the Secretary of HEW whereby academic credit may be offered.

EXTENSION OF GRANT PROGRAM FOR STATE PROJECTS

Proposed section 204 enables the Secretaries to extend the grant program for State projects currently required of the YCC program on non-Federal (including State and local) public lands and provides that:

Not more than 30 percent of the sums appropriated to carry out this title for any fiscal year may be made available for such grants; and

That no displacement to currently employed workers or substitution of workers on layoff may occur.

SECRETARIAL REPORTS

Proposed section 205 requires that the Secretaries prepare an annual report to be presented to the Congress and the President.

APPLICATION OF PROVISIONS OF FEDERAL LAW

Proposed section 206 states that YACC enrollees shall not be deemed as Federal employees except for purposes of:

Internal Revenue Code of 1964 (U.S.C. 1 et seq.);

Title II of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 401 et seq.);

Subchapter 1 of Chapter 81 of title 5 United States Code;

Chapter 171, title 28, United States Code relating to tort claims; and

Section 5911, title 5 United States Code.

ANTIDISCRIMINATION

Proposed section 207 prohibits discrimination because of race, creed, color, national origin, sex and political affiliation.

INTERAGENCY AGREEMENTS

Proposed section 208. The administration of this title shall be pursuant to interagency agreements entered into by the Secretary of Labor with the Secretaries.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Proposed section 209 authorizes such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 1977 and each of the two succeeding fiscal years.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

Section 103. Sections of the existing YCC Act are redesignated and "Act" is struck being replaced by "Title".

TITLE II—YOUTH INNOVATIVE AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS ACT

SHORT TITLE

Section 201 cites the short title, Youth Innovative and Demonstration Projects Act.

Section 202 amends title III of CETA, as amended, to establish a new Part C, Youth Innovative Demonstration Projects.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Proposed section 316 establishes pilot, demonstration and experimental programs to explore methods of dealing with youth employment and training, but it is explicitly not the purpose to provide make work.

USE OF FUNDS

Proposed section 317 states that 25 percent of the funds shall be available only for section 318 (Youth Incentive Entitlement) and the remainder shall be available for section 319.

YOUTH INCENTIVE ENTITLEMENT

Proposed section 318 authorizes the Secretary to enter into arrangements with selected prime sponsors to demonstrate the efficacy of guaranteeing employment to economically disadvantaged youth who are:

Age 16-19; and

In school or are willing to return to school for the purpose of obtaining a diploma or seek a high school equivalency certificate.

This section details the eligible employment opportunities and training or combination thereof which shall be part-time up to 20 hours per week during the school year and full time up to 40 hours per week during the summer. The Secretary shall take into consideration:

The extent which the selected prime spon-

sors shall devote funds available under title I and section 304(a) for the entitlement program.

The Secretary shall not select any prime sponsor failing to submit:

A description of outreach, auditing, and monitoring procedures to be used;

A statement of the number of economically disadvantaged youth to be served;

Assurances that the prime sponsor has consulted with local organizations and agencies such as education agencies, labor organizations, community based organizations and state employment security agencies;

Assurances against the hiring of relatives of those responsible for hiring;

Assurances that appropriate arrangements have been made with local education agencies or institutions offering certified high school equivalency programs; and

Assurances that prime sponsors will provide the Secretary with necessary data.

This section lists examples of eligible employment and prohibits funds from being used to provide public services previously provided by a political subdivision or local educational agency in the area served.

In approving youth incentive entitlement projects, the Secretary shall test a variety of private subsidies, arrangements with unions for apprenticeship training, alternative administrative mechanisms, the addition of economically disadvantaged youth between 19 and 25 who have not received their high school diploma, the inclusion of career counseling, outreach on the job training and apprenticeship, and the inclusion of adjudicated youth.

The Secretary is required to submit interim and final reports to Congress on the projects funded under this section.

DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

Proposed section 319—75 percent of the funds available for this section shall be allocated as follows:

Seventy-five percent shall be allocated on the basis of relative number of unemployed persons within the State; and

Twenty-five percent shall be allocated on the basis of relative number of persons in families with income below the low-income level, but of the funds allocated to any State, 5 percent shall be set aside for the Governor for special statewide programs.

The remaining 25 percent available for this section shall be available to be used at the discretion of the Secretary of Labor. Eligible activities shall include but shall not be limited to activities such as:

Outreach, assessment, counseling, and orientation;

Promotion of transition from school to work;

Development of labor market and occupational information;

Literacy and bilingual training;

Attainment of high school equivalency certificate;

Job sampling, OJT and development of job skills;

Supportive services;

Community services;

Programs to overcome sex-stereotyping and outreach mechanisms to increase the participation of women and minorities;

Job development and placement; and

Upgrading of ongoing title I programs.

Eligible youth in this section shall be:

Age 16-21; and

Not from families which have a current gross annual income over the BLS lower living standard income.

Up to 30 percent of a prime sponsor's allocation may be used for community improvement projects but no more than 25 percent of those funds may be used for materials and supplies.

Ten percent of the funds for this section may be used to test programs for youth of all economic backgrounds.

DISREGARD OF EARNINGS

Proposed section 320 states that earnings under this part shall be disregarded when determining the eligibility of other family members for Federal programs.

DEFINITION

Proposed section 321 defines "community improvement projects" as those which would not otherwise be carried out including but not limited to rehabilitation of public facilities, neighborhood improvement, conservation, maintenance or restoration of natural resources on non-Federal public lands.

LABOR STANDARDS

Proposed section 322 details the applicable labor protection standards by reference to Section 205(c) (8), 205(c) (24) and (25), 208 (a) (1), and (2), 208(a) (2), 208(c), and 605(b) of title VII.

AUTHORIZATION

"Proposed section 323. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this part for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1978."

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS

Proposed section 301 states that the limitations of section 4(e) of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 shall not apply to appropriations for part C of title III and for title IV of such Act for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1978.

Proposed section 302 states that appropriations for youth programs (other than those authorized under section 304(a) (3), under title III of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act as in effect before the amendments made by this Act shall, to the maximum extent consistent with law, be obligated and expended in accordance with the provisions of part C of title III, as added by this Act.

DO WE NEED MORE GOVERNMENT OR LESS?

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 1977

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, in the May 1, 1977, edition of the Washington Post there appeared an article entitled, "U.S. Office of Education Assailed as Sluggish Bureaucracy." As a member of the Education and Labor Committee and specifically the Postsecondary Education and Compensation, Health and Safety Subcommittees, I am very disturbed by this report and I am sure most Americans would also be disturbed. As I have pointed out on other programs and proposed programs, such as the Youth Camp Safety Act, the tendency for Federal programs is to grow larger and larger. The Office of Education in 1965 administered 35 programs and had a budget of \$1.383 billion. For fiscal year 1978 that same office will administer over 120 programs and will command a budget of \$9.144 billion. It appears that bigger does not always mean better. I ask unanimous consent that the article from the Washington Post be inserted into the RECORD:

[From the Washington Post, May 1, 1977]

U.S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION ASSAILED AS
SLUGGISH BUREAUCRACY

(By Bart Barnes)

The U.S. Office of Education, overseer of \$9 billion worth of federal educational programs annually, has evolved over the past

decade into a sluggish bureaucracy, unwilling to enforce federal educational policy, a coalition of civil rights groups has charged.

In 1965, at a time of minimal federal involvement in education, the groups noted, the Office of Education was a small service agency. It was staffed chiefly by bureaucrats whose backgrounds "were often shaped in unaggressive state educational bureaucracies."

They were unprepared for the new federal role in education, including the setting of standards, issuance of regulations, monitoring, enforcing sanctions against illegal practices and evaluating programs, the coalition contends.

"The result has been," the groups said in an 85-page paper delivered in March to Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Joseph A. Califano Jr., "a failure of policy, of enforcement and of integrity. There has been too little evaluation, too little consistency in regulation, too much confusion and delay in regulation . . ."

Calling themselves the Education Coalition, the authors of the paper included representatives of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, the Alabama Council on Human Relations, the Children's Defense Fund, the Federal Education Project of the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law and the Southeastern Public Education Program of the American Friends Service Committee.

They asked Califano to meet with them to discuss possible remedies, but Califano declined. He said he would see to it that top HEW officials study the coalition's paper. The Office of Education said last week it would have no immediate comment.

Disclosure of the coalition's paper coincided with release of a draft report by the Commission on Federal Paperwork in which the Office of Education was accused of overwhelming local schools, school systems and colleges in mountains of paperwork.

"Educators complain that the rapid growth of educational bureaucracies at all levels has led to an increased concentration on the regulatory and administrative process and the diversion of faculty from their primary responsibility—teaching. One result has been the creation of an atmosphere of hostility . . . bringing with it very real, though intangible costs."

"School systems say they are drowning in paperwork," the report noted. At the college level, it went on, one 15-page application for federal assistance for needy students is so complicated that the Office of Education had to issue a 17-page set of instructions explaining how to fill the forms out.

At a press conference shortly after assuming office in early April, U.S. Education Commissioner Ernest L. Boyer acknowledged that the paperwork requirements of his office "had reached crisis proportions" and that something had to be done about it.

In particular, the Education Coalition's study of the Office of Education found the bureaucrats singularly unaggressive in attempting to recover federal money found to have been misspent by the state or local school systems.

"The problem is that the Office of Education is run by people who come from the constituency that OE is supposed to regulate," said Phyllis McClure of the Legal Defense Fund, one of the authors of the study.

"Their sympathy is with the people who are to be regulated."

The paper noted that during a 10-year period auditors from HEW found \$241 million distributed by the Office of Education under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act to have been misspent by state or local school systems. (Title I is intended to supplement educational programs for disadvantaged children.)

Yet, the report said, the Office of Education requested reimbursement of only \$7 mil-

lion of that money, and, in fact, less than \$700,000 was actually returned.

"In numbers of instances, the Office of Education appears to negotiate away recoverable Title I dollars without apparent rhyme or reason," said one internal OE memorandum obtained last week by The Washington Post.

Chartered by Congress in 1867 essentially to gather statistics on education, the Office of Education has broadened its scope dramatically in the past 15 years to the point where it now funds programs ranging from bilingual education to compensatory education for poor children to vocational education. It administers 120 programs, compared with fewer than 35 in 1965, and each theoretically requires regulation, evaluation and monitoring.

In fact, according to some Office of Education employees, very little hard evaluation ever gets done. Once started, programs are likely to continue forever, regardless of their value to children, because they mean jobs for bureaucrats.

"For 98 per cent of the people here, they've never had it so good," said one OE employee. "They come from state and local school systems and most of them are making over \$30,000 a year here and that's more than they've ever made in their lives."

"They are very security conscious, they don't want to take chances and they have no place to go. If they go back to the local school system, they have more trouble, they have to work harder and they get less pay."

Another person who does program evaluations for the Office of Education said, "OE simply will not accept an unfavorable evaluation of a program. If you turn in an unfavorable evaluation, they'll just rewrite it."

"Other than making sure that states got their money and making sure it was spent, there was no real role for the Office of Education," said another official. "I don't know anyone around here who wants to monitor."

The one cardinal rule at OE, several employees said, is to make sure that all money available does, in fact, get spent. The Office of Education declined to comment on the charge from the employees, who asked that their names not be used.

One employee recalled sitting in an office toward the end of the fiscal year when a complete set of new furniture arrived unexpectedly.

When the employee asked about it, she said, the answer was simple and direct:

"We had money left over in the budget and we had to spend it somehow."

LEGAL ASSISTANCE FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 1977

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to guarantee the right to legal assistance to members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. This action is prompted by the significant decline in the quality of such aid that has been witnessed in recent years.

The legal assistance program was established and is based upon the fact that adequate civilian legal services are generally not available to military personnel stationed overseas, deployed at sea, or serving at remote installations. Even in areas where civilian attorneys are physically available to military personnel

and their dependents, considerable time and expense are saved by providing legal services at the command with which the service member is serving. Requiring military personnel to travel from their duty stations to consult with civilian attorneys, often a considerable distance, results in many lost man-hours from training and job performance. An "on-the-site" approach to providing legal services, when possible, contributes to the accomplishment of the primary objective of the Armed Forces—defense preparedness, and readiness. In a similar vein, unresolved personal problems can adversely affect morale and efficiency and frequently result in behavior requiring disciplinary action. Prompt aid in resolving these problems is an effective preventive measure. Accordingly, it has been the policy of the military departments, through the legal assistance program, to make personnel aware of their legal rights and obligations and to provide a means whereby these problems can be resolved, if possible, before disciplinary action is needed.

Recognizing these factors, during World War II—in 1943—the American Bar Association's committee on war work encouraged and assisted the War Department and the Department of the Navy in establishing a program of legal assistance for the millions of service members then in the Armed Forces. During the succeeding 33 years, the legal assistance program has been continued by military lawyers pursuant to regulations issued by each of the military departments. During the Vietnamese conflict, the scope and sophistication of legal assistance reached a high level with millions of active service members and their dependents receiving high quality legal service in the form of wills, powers of attorney, and advice and assistance on all types of tax problems, Soldiers' and Sailor's Civil Relief Act matters, marriage, divorce, adoption, separation, name change and other domestic relations problems, landlord-tenant matters, consumer protection problems, personal real estate transactions, minor civilian misdemeanors, and civil litigation problems.

Prior to 1970, the military legal assistance programs were generally limited to in-office services, such as consultation, preparation of documents, and limited professional representation. In 1970 however in response to congressional intent as expressed in the Carey amendment to the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 and at the urging of the American Bar Association, Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird established a pilot legal assistance program to provide in-court representation for service members who could not otherwise afford the services of an attorney. This program, similar to that provided by the Office of Economic Opportunity now the Legal Services Corporation—provided full legal services, including in-court representation for service members who met strict income and need requirements. It supplemented the traditional legal assistance "in-office" program and was provided, in cooperation with local bars, at those installations

where greatest need existed and adequate legal assistance resources were available. At the end of the 3-year pilot program, conducted in 19 States, the Department of Defense established the program permanently as a part of the traditional legal assistance program.

As the war in Vietnam was phased out, the resources available to the military departments were reduced; however, the legal problems faced by the military departments and the statutory responsibilities placed upon military lawyers were not. Requirements such as representing service personnel in all special and general courts-martial as well as prosecuting, adjudicating, reviewing, and appealing those cases, investigating and adjudicating all manner of claims, reviewing and assisting in the awarding and administration of government contracts for increasingly sophisticated and technical goods and services, representing service members before administrative boards, and advising commanders on a whole range of new and extremely technical laws, including the National Environmental Policy Act and the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts, have imposed an ever-increasing demand for legal services on an ever-decreasing number of military lawyers. This increased demand for legal services, however, has meant that some area of legal service must be reduced. Legal assistance resources have been a prime victim of these reductions.

As early as 1971 the American Bar Association's standing committee on legal assistance for servicemen, which meets regularly on military installations to observe legal assistance activities in operation, reported indications of reductions in the number of military lawyers assigned to provide legal assistance and in the total amount of time spent on legal assistance services. The reductions in resources committed to the delivery of legal assistance have been manifested in a number of ways: Longer waiting periods to obtain an appointment to see an attorney, limitations on the level of sophistication of services available and so forth.

The purpose and need for the legislation is simply to provide statutory recognition and authorization for the military legal assistance programs. Until such legislation is adopted, the legal assistance program is operated solely under Department of Defense and military service directives, and frequently under local command prerogatives. As a result, the military services are unable to request specific budgetary authorizations and must continually use legal assistance as the "excess" legal service to be provided only after the statutorily required services relating to military discipline and other matters are performed.

The bill proposed here does not mandate a specific level of legal assistance programs of any kind. It recognizes that the military services must have flexibility to increase their effort in one area and decrease it in other areas. Rather, the bill merely recognizes and protects by

statute a longstanding practice of the services, leaving the implementation to the best judgment of the military departments.

At base, the bill closes off the possibility of the discontinuance of legal assistance, an option which is currently available to the military departments, and insures that legal assistance will be duly considered along with other statutory responsibilities.

The text of the bill and a section analysis follows:

H.R. 7192

A bill to provide for legal assistance to members of the Armed Forces and their dependents, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is hereby declared to be the intent of the Congress that members of the Armed Forces and their dependents have legal assistance made available to them in connection with their personal legal affairs.

Sec. 2. Armed Forces personnel and their dependents are entitled to legal assistance in connection with their personal legal affairs under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary concerned.

Sec. 3. The Judge Advocate General, as defined in section 801 of title 10, United States Code, or their designees, are responsible for the establishment and supervision of legal assistance programs under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary concerned.

Sec. 4. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as authority for the representation in court of Armed Forces personnel or their dependents who can otherwise afford legal fees for such representation without undue hardship.

SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 2 is designed to insure the continuation and permanency of the providing of legal services to servicemen and their dependents and is expressed in terms of an entitlement to such legal services. This is subject to such regulations as the Secretary concerned may prescribe. By utilizing the term "entitlement", the fulfillment of this entitlement is left to the Secretary of the Department concerned—i.e. by utilizing military attorneys, by utilizing contracted services of civilian attorneys, by utilizing civilian attorneys who are civil service employees, etc. The choice of the method of fulfilling this statutory entitlement is left to the Secretary.

Section 3 clearly places upon the Judge Advocates General the responsibility for the creation and operation of the legal assistance programs. The reference to 10 U.S.C. 801 is necessary so as to include the Coast Guard. The Coast Guard has no "Judge Advocate General" and the only place in the law where the term "Judge Advocate General" is made applicable to the Coast Guard is in the definitional section of the UCMJ wherein it is stated that the term "Judge Advocate General" shall include the General Counsel of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating. The language "or his designee" is also necessary in order that the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation can delegate to the Chief Counsel of the Coast Guard the responsibility for the creation and operation of the legal assistance program for the Coast Guard.

Section 4 is designed specifically to indicate that this legislation is not authority for the expansion of the legal assistance program

to include representation in court to those presently able to pay legal fees—i.e. to continue the present expanded legal assistance program to the military indigent, but not provide any requirement or authority for expansion to others than the military indigent. If the client can afford legal fees without undue hardship or if the case is one in which the attorney can recover a reasonable fee out of the judgment, then the legal assistance program, insofar as presentation in court is concerned, may not be expanded under the authority of this legislation.

TEXAS

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 1977

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, in February I sent out a comprehensive legislative questionnaire to every household in the 10th District of Texas. The results of the survey have now been tabulated and I would like to share the results with my colleagues.

Some of the results appear to be contradictory. One of the strongest messages that came through on the questionnaire was that people want less government. An overwhelming 80 percent of the respondents felt that excessive Federal spending was responsible for high Federal deficits and only 1 percent said that there should be no cuts in the Federal budget.

However, the respondents also want the Federal Government to finance national health insurance, an economic stimulus program, increased spending for energy research, and continuation of the B-1 bomber.

Nearly everyone agrees that Federal spending should be cut but few people will agree on what should be cut. The only area for cuts that most people agree on is foreign aid. Sixty-eight percent want foreign aid reduced but this is only a drop in the bucket for the Federal budget. Foreign aid spending amounts to about 1.3 percent of the budget and if it were cut out entirely it would have little affect on the Federal budget.

Of those who favor economic stimulation, most prefer tax cuts rather than job creation. While 58 percent favor spending Federal funds for stimulation, there is no consensus on how much should be spent. Many people felt they were not qualified to pick a dollar amount for this program and I realize that it is a question that should be answered by economic experts.

Only 12 percent favored a reduction in energy research spending with 62 percent supporting increased funding. The highest priority for research was put on solar energy, with coal a distant second.

A majority opposed regulation of interstate natural gas prices by the Federal Power Commission and only 22 percent want the FPC to regulate intrastate gas prices. Thus, it appears that the

10th District would oppose President Carter's proposal for Federal control of Texas gas. Fifty-eight percent also opposed breaking up the big oil companies.

On defense questions, most people favored continuation of the B-1 bomber at limited production and only 28 percent want production stopped. Almost half of the respondents, 48 percent, want to maintain U.S. troop levels in Europe and Korea. The most popular area for defense cuts was pensions and benefits.

Forty-two percent said that the United States should not support either side if Israel and the Arab States have another war. In a similar survey 2 years ago, 47 percent chose this response. Forty percent favor supporting Israel with nonnuclear arms.

Three questions produced rather unexpected results because of the overwhelming support they received. Seventy-one percent favor drilling for oil and gas off the east coast while only 19 percent are opposed. On the question of allowing abortion by individual choice, more than three-fourths said "Yes" and only 19 percent said "No." Also, 82 percent support President Carter's proposal for reorganizing the Federal Government.

Some people may find the results of two questions surprising. Sixty percent favor legislation to control the manufacture and sale of certain types of handguns. And 53 percent favor wage and price controls during times of high inflation or scarcity.

The results of the questionnaire follow:

SURVEY RESULTS

NOTE.—The figures in table indicate percent.

1. At the present time, do you feel that the federal government should take steps to stimulate the economy?

Yes	64
No	32
No opinion	4

2. What form of economic stimulation would you favor? (you may choose more than one).

Individual income tax rebate	37
Reduction in withholding tax	45
Reduction in business tax	21
Creation of public service jobs	23
Increase public works projects	28

3. How much do you think the federal government should spend on economic stimulation this year?

Nothing	34
Less than \$5 billion	15
\$5 to \$10 billion	22
\$10 to \$15 billion	8
More than \$20 billion	8

4. If Congress approves funds for job creating programs, those funds should be allocated to the states on the basis of—

Statewide population	18
County population	8
Statewide unemployment	36
County or neighborhood unemployment	38

5. What do you think is the major cause of high federal budget deficits?

High unemployment	18
Excessive federal spending	80
Low federal taxes	2

6. Do you think that deficit spending should be increased this year to improve the nation's economy with the hope that it will produce more federal revenue in the future?

Yes	21
No	69
No opinion	10

7. The Congressional budget procedure established last year forced Congress to set levels of spending for every phase of the federal government. The resulting budget was \$413 billion with a \$50.2 billion deficit. The new budget procedure is—

An effective means of controlling federal spending	25
A continuation of uncontrolled federal spending	45
No opinion	30

8. Last year, Congress appropriated \$4.15 billion for energy research and development. Next year's energy research budget should be—

Increased	62
Decreased	12
The same as last year	26

9. Which areas of energy research do you think should receive the highest priority?

Oil and gas	19
Solar	58
Nuclear fusion	17
Nuclear fission	13
Coal	26
Geothermal	15
Wind	18
Synthetic fuels	13

10. Do you think that the Federal Power Commission should regulate the price of interstate natural gas?

Yes	36
No	57
No opinion	7

11. The price of natural gas sold in Texas should be regulated by—

The Federal Power Commission	22
The State of Texas	43
The open market	35

12. There have been several proposals for a federal utility stamp program to help subsidize utility bills of consumers in areas with high utility costs. Would you favor such a program?

Yes	25
No	66
No opinion	9

13. Which source of fuel do you think will provide the best solution to the electrical generating problem in Central Texas in the next 15 years?

Natural gas	15
Fuel oil	5
Nuclear	25
Coal	38
Lignite	26
Other	17

14. Do you favor legislation that would limit oil companies to one area of the oil business such as refining, drilling, distribution or retail marketing? (commonly known as divestiture)

Yes	30
No	58
No opinion	12

15. Plans for the B-1 Bomber should be—

Continued at full production	30
Continued at limited production	42
Discontinued	28

16. In the area of strategic military weapons (nuclear weapons and delivery systems), the U.S. should—

Maintain international superiority	48
Maintain the same level as other nations	20
Maintain a level to retaliate but without regard to levels maintained by other nations	32

17. If cuts are made in the defense budget, they should be in the area of

Personnel 17
Pensions and benefits 28
Conventional weapons 11
Nuclear weapons 12
None of the above 18
Cuts in all areas 28

18. The U.S. should reduce its troop levels in—

Europe 31
Korea 41
Neither 48

19. If Israel and the Arab States become involved in another armed conflict, the U.S. should—

Support Israel with military supplies (non-nuclear) 40
Support Israel with military supplies and American troops 5
Not support either side 42
None of the above 13

20. U.S. military weapons sales to foreign nations should be—

Continued 17
Stopped 18
Restricted 62
Expanded 3

21. In African nations with white-minority governments (Rhodesia and South Africa), the U.S. should—

Continue to promote negotiations to establish black-majority government 29
Not interfere with their internal politics 52
Strictly enforce economic sanctions until black-majority governments are established 10
End economic sanctions and support the white-minority governments 9

22. If the OPEC nations institute another oil embargo, the U.S. should—

Retaliate with a total economic boycott of the participating nations 60
Retaliate with armed force to break the boycott 4
Institute fuel allocation and rationing until a settlement is negotiated 26
None of the above 10

23. In the Panama Canal Zone, the U.S. should—

Retain complete control of the canal 46
Allow for joint control of the canal between the U.S. and the government of Panama 30
Retain U.S. control of the canal with increased payments to Panama and give Panama a greater voice in the operation of the canal 17
Allow the government of Panama to completely control the canal 7

24. Should the federal government establish a grain reserve?

Yes 76
No 14
No opinion 10

25. Regarding agricultural exports, the federal government should—

Attempt to negotiate long-term agreements to avoid disruption of U.S. markets 54
Establish a federal agency to control all exports 18
Not interfere 28

26. Funding for animal disease research should be—

Increased 30
Decreased 13
Remain the same 57

27. Should the federal government place greater restrictions on beef imports in order to assist U.S. cattle producers?

Yes 54
No 34
No opinion 12

28. Do you favor stricter federal regulation of strip mining operations?

Yes 54
No 33
No opinion 13

29. Should the federal government provide for offshore drilling along the east coast?

Yes 71
No 19
No opinion 10

30. Federal safety standards for the operation of nuclear generating plants are—

Adequate 46
Too restrictive 9
Not restrictive enough 45

31. Federal regulations on auto emissions should—

Restrict pollution at the expense of fuel economy 18
Restrict pollution only if fuel economy is maintained 59
Be abolished 23

32. Should the federal government establish guidelines on the use and development of land?

Yes 34
No 58
No opinion 8

33. There are two proposals for welfare reform that are most often discussed. With which do you agree?

Replacing the present programs with one minimum income program 37
Increase funding for administration of present programs to cut down the number of ineligible recipients 26
Neither 37

34. Do you favor transferring all welfare programs from the state and local governments to the federal government?

Yes 18
No 73
No opinion 9

35. The federal government helps fund day care centers for children of low-income parents. This funding should be—

Expanded 28
Continued at the present level 36
Reduced 13
Eliminated 23

36. Do you think Congress should exempt itself from federal laws in the areas of equal employment, occupational safety and health, and Social Security?

Yes 16
No 75
No opinion 9

37. The best way to deal with massive school busing used to achieve racial balance is to—

Follow the latest Supreme Court decision giving more authority to local school districts 36
Amend the Constitution to prohibit busing 24
Pass a federal law prohibiting the use of busing 30
Continue to use busing to integrate schools 10

38. The federal government's Food Stamp Program makes stamps available to low income families. The Food Stamp Program should be—

Continued as it is 13
Eliminated 17
Changed so that only the neediest families are eligible 64
Expanded to make more families eligible 6

39. Do you think that the present federal housing program is—

Sufficient 37
Inadequate 31
No opinion 32

40. Do you agree with the Supreme Court decision which allows individual choice regarding abortion?

Yes 76
No 19
No opinion 5

41. Do you support legislation to control the manufacture and sale of certain types of hand guns?

Yes 60
No 36
No opinion 4

42. Laws designed to protect the rights of women and minority groups should be—

Extended 33
Remain the same 49
Repealed 18

43. A national health insurance program should (you may choose more than one)—

Cover only catastrophic illness 19
Cover catastrophic illness and preventive care 25
Replace all private medical insurance 11
Replace Medicare and Medicaid 19
Be financed by employee and employer taxes 8

Be financed partly by employee and employer taxes and partly by federal revenues 29

Cover only those who are employed 4

Cover everyone 34

Should not be established by the government 35

44. In order to maintain the short-term solvency of the various Social Security trust funds, the government should—

Increase the Social Security payroll taxes 18

Cut Social Security benefits from one or more of the funds (Retirement, Survivors and Disability funds) 23

Support the Social Security funds with money from other federal income 59

45. Do you favor President Carter's proposal reorganizing the federal agencies to make them more efficient even though it may not result in a reduction in the number of employees?

Yes 82
No 11
No opinion 7

46. If federal spending is cut, what areas would you recommend for less federal spending?

Defense 28
Social services (Social Security, education, housing, welfare, health care, etc.) 32
Environmental programs 21
Research and development 5
Agriculture 8
Foreign aid 68
Equal cuts in all areas 12
No cuts 1

47. Do you think wage and price controls should be used by the government during times of high inflation or scarcity?

Yes 53
No 39
No opinion 8