

attending any elementary or secondary school in their own neighborhood, where such school is not established purposely to perpetuate segregation, to attend any other school against his or her own choice, the choice of his or her parents, parent or guardian, in

order to accomplish any objective or purpose, express or implied, under the Constitution.

H.J. Res. 149. January 17, 1977. Judiciary. Constitutional Amendment. Provides for the direct popular election of the President and Vice President of the United States.

H.J. Res. 150. January 17, 1977. Judiciary. Constitutional Amendment. Increases the term of office of a Representative of Congress to four years. Sets forth the procedures applicable when a Representative becomes a candidate for the Senate.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

BROWNSTOWN TOWNSHIP TO CELEBRATE 150TH BIRTHDAY

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 5, 1977

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of you and my colleagues the approaching sesquicentennial of the township of Brownstown, in my 15th Congressional District, of Michigan.

Brownstown Township will be 150 years old next Wednesday, April 12, and the people of this fast-growing community are planning a year-long celebration of this historic event.

On April 12, 1827, Brownstown was one of the original nine townships created in Wayne County, in what was then the Territory of Michigan. Tradition relates that the community was named for Adam Brown, who was captured by the Wyandot Indians in 1764, when he was 8 years old, and grew to manhood among the Indians. He married an Indian wife and became a highly respected man, among both the Indians and early white settlers.

Among the prized possessions preserved in the Brownstown Township Hall is the original township minute book dating back to 1827. It lists the original township officers, and gives a fascinating picture of daily life in that far-off era.

Brownstown originally covered 43 square miles, but has since been reduced to its present 24 square miles by the incorporation of four cities from the original area—Gibraltar, in 1961; Rockwood, in 1964, and the cities of Flat Rock and Woodhaven in 1965.

From the few scattered settlers and trappers of the 1820's, the township today has grown to a thriving community of some 16,000 persons.

Among the early settlers was George Busenbark, who in 1837 received from the general land office in Detroit the deeds to two 40-acre tracts in Brownstown. These deeds, signed by President Martin Van Buren, are in the possession of Mr. Busenbark's great-great-granddaughter, Mrs. Bernice Thomas, who has presented copies to the township. Her father, John Busenbark, aged 83, still lives in the community.

Among the other early settlers were Michael Vreeland and Henry Woodruff, whose names live on in Brownstown Township roads, and B. F. Knapp, George C. and P. T. Clark, William Munger, John Forbes, Dr. John Letour, and Col. Nathaniel Case.

The first township officers included Moses Roberts, supervisor; James Vreeland, clerk; Jacob Knox, William Hazard, and David Smith, assessors; Elias Vreeland, William Fletcher, and Isaac Taylor,

highway commissioners; Isaac Taylor, constable and collector, and Freeman Bass, poundmaster.

Arthur Rurak and Garrett Vreeland were directors of the poor; Herman Hecox, Clyde Compeau, William Fletcher, Isaac Thurston, John Conrad, and Thomas Long were fence viewers, and George Clark and Isaac Taylor were highway overseers.

From the old township minute books, local officials have compiled a list of all top township officials from 1827 down to the present.

The township administration today includes W. Curt Boller, supervisor; Mrs. Rose Legg, clerk; Steve C. Berecz, treasurer; Phoebe Stromp, Charles Galdes, Edmund E. Lazar, and Charles R. Starkley, trustees, and Milton A. Coop, Edward A. Lezotte, Patrick LaFede, and Bradford G. Porath, constables. Gerald A. McNally and Mrs. Audrey Stroia are judges for the 33d district court.

Mr. Speaker, Brownstown Township is planning a yearlong celebration to mark this historic milestone in the community history.

A committee to plan and carry out the celebration is headed by Mrs. Louella Machcinski, and also includes Mrs. Clara Sypes, Mrs. Andree Jones, Craig Seger, Mrs. Virginia LaPointe, Mrs. Irene Starkey, Mrs. Yvonne Boller, Mrs. Joanna Loeschner, Raymond Michaels, Mrs. Gloria Cooper, and Gilbert and Betty Flotte.

A kickoff festival is planned for April 12, the actual birthday date, followed by a birthday cake program in May, and an elaborate Township Field Day celebration in August. Included will be the publication of a Brownstown memorial booklet by the local Jaycees; the presentation of awards to long-time residents, and the sale of souvenir patches, bumper stickers, and glasses.

Local historians are conducting research to locate other descendants of the first settlers, particularly descendants of the first township officers.

The committee, and the township administration, are striving for an all-out community effort to make the Brownstown Sesquicentennial an event that will long be remembered.

I am proud, Mr. Speaker, to help publicize this historic observance, and to bring it to the attention of my colleagues here in the House.

A GALLANT DEFENSE OF LIBERTY

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 5, 1977

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, one of the most heroic examples of a free people's

fight against tyranny during World War II was that of the resistance movement in Poland in 1939.

The gallant fight of the Polish people was witnessed by other free peoples around the globe, and the hearts of the West were with them. In September of that year, 19 days after the Nazi invasion of Poland had begun, the people of Great Britain sent the following message to the defenders of Warsaw:

The entire world admires your courage. Poland once again became a victim of aggression by her neighbors. Through her heroic struggle against the aggressor she once again became the standard bearer of Europe's freedom. We, your allies, shall continue the war to restore your liberty.

Mr. Speaker, I enter into the RECORD at this time a letter to the editor of the Washington Star from Mr. Walter Zachariasiewicz, president of the American Council of Polish Cultural Clubs, in which Mr. Zachariasiewicz recounts the last days of free Poland:

A GALLANT DEFENSE OF LIBERTY

I read with great interest Alan Simons' "Q and A" interview with Dan Kurzman (Jan. 25). Mr. Kurzman's book is a moving testimony to the heroic Polish Jews who died in the ruins of Warsaw's ghetto, hoping that their sacrifice would shake the conscience of the world. It rightfully pays justice to the indomitable spirit and courage of men and women who refused to be enslaved and debased.

I am, however, puzzled as to why, in extolling the undeniable virtues of the defenders of the Warsaw ghetto, Mr. Kurzman chose to denigrate another historic example of unparalleled human fortitude and patriotism. "When you consider that all of Poland fell to the Nazis in a few days," he said, "you can realize what this means for the Jews to have held off these Germans for about a month, at least."

Even if this statement were true, I fail to see the necessity for any comparison to illustrate the dimensions of the ghetto battle. The unfortunate truth, however, is that Mr. Kurzman grossly distorted the facts surrounding this tragic period of Polish history. Poland was first to challenge Hitler's Germany, but it did not fall in a few days, and when it did fall, not all of it fell to the Nazis. Poland fell to two aggressors: Germany and Soviet Russia.

The first German motorized detachment, part of three German invading armies, reached the suburbs of Warsaw on Sept. 8, 1939 (the invasion started on Sept. 1). After three weeks of battle and furious, uninterrupted bombing by the Luftwaffe, Warsaw—without water, light, food and ammunition—was forced to capitulate. That was Sept. 29.

Ten days earlier, while Warsaw was continuing its heroic resistance, the following message was sent from the people of Great Britain to the gallant defenders of Warsaw: "The entire world admires your courage. Poland once again became a victim of aggression by her neighbors. Through her heroic struggle against the aggressor she once again became the standard bearer of Europe's freedom. We, your allies, shall continue the war to restore your liberty."

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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Mr. Kurzman chose to pass over lightly these testimonies to Poland's gallant defense of her liberty and human dignity. He also ignored the crucial fact that, on Sept. 17, Soviet armies had invaded Poland from the East. This was the triumph of the treacherous Ribbentrop-Molotov collusion to impose their reign of terror on the bleeding and suffering nation. Even at that hopeless moment, however, armed resistance continued in many parts of Poland.

Finally, attacked front and rear by the joined armies and huge air forces of two superpowers, the Poles were forced to give ground to their oppressors, continuing their heroic resistance underground until the end of the war.

Thus Hitler had to wait an entire month—not "a few days"—for his armies to enter the proud Polish capital. And during the 1944 Warsaw uprising, it took the Nazis 63 days to reign there once again supreme. This Nazi victory, however, took place on the smoldering ruins of the totally destroyed city, amidst the graves of 200,000 Poles who gave their lives so that future generations would see no holocaust of war, no Warsaw ghetto, no Oswiecim, no Dachau, nor any new, perfidious versions of mental coercion.

WALTER ZACHARIAZIEWICZ,

President, American Counsel of Polish Cultural Clubs.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

HON. JOSEPH L. FISHER

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, during all my years in public office, both as a member of the Arlington County Board in Virginia and as a Member of the Congress, I have always participated in the activities of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments.

I represented my county on the COG board of directors for nearly 10 years. I also was privileged to serve as the president of COG and as its chairman of the board.

COG has never been an organization to seek publicity for publicity's sake. Because it is a voluntary and cooperative organization at the metropolitan level, it does not set our tax rates or collect our trash or operate our buses and subway or put out fires and direct traffic on our streets. As a result, COG is not always as well known as other organizations, but its record is there—and it is a record of which COG can be proud and for which the rest of us can be grateful.

This month COG is 20 years old. Its record is one of achievement in behalf of our local governments and compiled by our elected officials through COG, their own regional organization. Through transportation improvements, police and fire agreements, the obtaining of additional housing funds, a regional air quality program, the first coordinated effort to clean up the Potomac River, cooperative purchasing by our local governments to save money, and so many other programs and projects, COG has shown its worth.

All of these accomplishments have been achieved on a strictly voluntary, cooperative basis, with the city and county

officials of 16 jurisdictions working together through their own regional organization, the council of governments, for the betterment of their own communities in particular and the metropolitan community in general.

No new layer of government was necessary or even desired, no "super government" was established or even sought, no traditional local authority was surrendered or even threatened.

It is a record, Mr. Speaker, of which the late Virginia State senator, Charles R. Fenwick of Arlington County, would be particularly proud and which he anticipated with his sense of vision in his role as one of COG's founders 20 years ago. And it is a record which another distinguished Virginia public official, Mayor Harold L. Miller of Falls Church, is continuing today as chairman of the board of COG.

All of us can be proud of COG and grateful for its presence, and its accomplishments, Mr. Speaker. And we can be equally proud of and grateful to the 20 years of local elected officials who have made it so.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BENEFITS FOR CERTAIN SPOUSES

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, the 1974 amendments to the Railroad Retirement Act were aimed at putting the railroad retirement trust fund on a sounder financial base. However that law also contained a provision to permit spouses of retired workers to collect benefits at age 60, instead of having to wait until age 65. This liberalization, however, was not retroactive. As a consequence, spouses of railroad retirees who retired before July 1, 1974, must continue to wait until age 65 to receive benefits.

A railroad pensioner who retired before that date and whose wife is not yet 65 brought this inequity to my attention. I agree with my constituent that his wife and the approximately 25,000 other spouses in this situation, mostly women, deserve the same liberalization.

Accordingly, I am introducing a bill that would permit the spouses of workers retired before July 1, 1974, to receive benefits when they reach 60 years of age. Those between the ages of 60 and 65 whose spouses retired before that 1974 date would no longer have to wait to collect these benefits.

The cost of removing this inequity of the Railroad Retirement Act is not expensive. In 1977, the added cost would be \$11 million and that figure will decline as the group receiving this liberalization decreases.

The railroad retirement trust fund cannot pay many additional benefits because it is still in precarious shape. But neither can it afford unfair and arbitrary discrimination in benefits.

I understand that the Commerce Committee has decided not to take up legislation affecting railroad retirement pro-

grams until 1978. At that time I hope that the first priority of the committee will be to consider the arbitrary distinctions made in the 1974 act. My proposal will eliminate one of those distinctions which has caused a hardship to retired workers and their families.

VOTER REGISTRATION CAMPAIGN

HON. THOMAS F. EAGLETON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mr. EAGLETON. Mr. President, last year on July 29, the Senate passed resolution No. 498—"to invite and encourage this Nation's private sector to initiate an extensive effort to increase voter registration and voter turnout in the 1976 General Election."

That resolution also provided:

It is the further sense of the Senate that the private sector, acting as individual entities, through committees, associations and organizations, and utilizing valuable resources such as the Advertising Council Incorporated, can greatly contribute to the increase of the Nation's voter participation rate.

With Senate passage of the resolution on July 29, the Advertising Council already had a volunteer advertising agency standing by to contribute its services to create the public service advertisements, as it had in earlier elections—1972, et cetera. These PSAs would then be offered to the various communications media—television and radio stations, magazines, newspapers, outdoor and the transit industry—for the information of the American people.

The American Revolution Bicentennial Administration agreed to act as the sponsor of the campaign and cover all of the out of pocket expenses. ARBA Administrator John W. Warner formally requested Ad Council President Robert P. Keim to undertake a register and vote campaign—because, as ARBA felt, it would be "the Bicentennial thing to do."

When this "go ahead" was given to the Ad Council, it immediately put its task force into action. This included its volunteer advertising agency, Needham, Harper & Steers, Inc., of New York City; a volunteer coordinator, Walter L. Olesen, manager, advertising and promotions, Xerox Corp., Stamford, Conn.; and a campaign manager, Collingwood Harris of the Ad Council staff in Washington. This production team began work immediately, accelerating "normal" lead-time timetables. In a report to me the Ad Council indicated that voter registration and voter turnout mailings went to every newspaper and every radio and television station in the country and to over 400 major transit advertising companies.

The National Broadcasters Association asked all of their member stations to fully utilize the advertisements. The Secretary of State's association also asked their members to encourage the airing of the spots.

The response by the media follows:

Based on reports received from TV

stations—29 percent of the 796 in the United States—it is estimated that the typical TV station in the Nation carried at least 13 PSA's during the last 6 weeks of the national election.

Likewise, reporting radio stations—31 percent of the 5,517 in the Nation—broadcast an average of 23 PSAs during the last 6 weeks of the national election.

Reports from the Nation's newspapers—also show striking results. Of 105 newspapers that reported, it is estimated that, if all of the ads printed were put in one newspaper the size of the Washington Post or Star, it would total more than 18 pages, to say nothing of the many newspapers that ran council messages but did not report their usage. Put another way, if all the newspapers in the Nation contributed an equal amount of space it would add up to 295 full pages.

The transit industry's response was equally impressive. The ad council provided a total of 96,512 car cards and/or posters which were carried by buses, trains and seen on wall posters throughout the Nation.

I am confident that the slowing of the decline of voter participation that we saw in the last election is in large part due to the media campaign carried out by the Advertising Council, Inc., and the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration.

CAUSE OF BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DEFICIT: OIL IMPORTS

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, if it were not for oil imports, last year, the United States would have had a trade surplus of \$25.9 billion. Instead, because we paid \$31.8 billion in valuable goods, produce, and cash for oil, we ended up with a deficit of \$5.9 billion. The last several months have seen even higher levels of energy imports as a result of the exceptionally cold winter.

If it were not for oil, the position of the United States in world trade would never have been better. In 1974, 1975, and 1976, we had a surplus in nonmanufactures—such as agricultural goods—of \$35.8 billion. In manufactured goods, we sold an incredible \$41.8 billion more than we bought. In other words, in the areas where people work to produce something, during the past 3 years we exported \$77.6 billion more than we imported. For the United States of America, world trade is intensely job-producing.

The following statistics which I have just received from the Department of Commerce vividly prove the value of international trade to our total economy.

But these statistics also point out that there are serious problems:

First. The need for oil imports and a way to pay for those imports means that we need to keep our other exports as high as possible. It also means that we are trading over \$30 billion per year of the wealth of our land, much of it in the form of capital goods, for oil which is burned away, often in inefficient and

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

wasteful processes. The need for energy conservation and the development of new sources of energy is crucial;

Second. Despite the overwhelmingly successful performance of American industry and agriculture in selling overseas, there are sectors of the American economy in which foreign trade is costing jobs—such as the shoe industry and the color television industry. Ways must be found to support such essential industries and their workers without disrupting the world trade which creates so many jobs for Americans.

Third. The enormous industrial and agricultural surpluses piled up by America become our trading partners' deficits. When our trading partners also have to import expensive oil and absorb the industrial and agricultural surpluses of the United States, it is obvious that their economic situation must be bleak. Because of the oil crisis, the world trading economy is in a very fragile condition. The United States, as a nation which does not have to import all of its energy and which has surpluses in its trade, must play a leadership role in the world economy—there is no one else who can.

The Department of Commerce statistics follow:

U.S. TOTAL TRADE AND TRADE IN PETROLEUM, OTHER NONMANUFACTURES, AND MANUFACTURES, 1965-76

Year	[In billions of dollars]					
	Total			Petroleum and products		
	Ex-ports	Im-ports	Balance	Ex-ports	Im-ports	Balance
1965	26.7	21.4	5.3	0.4	2.1	-1.7
1966	29.5	25.6	3.9	.4	2.1	-1.7
1967	31.0	26.9	4.1	.5	2.1	-1.6
1968	34.1	33.2	.8	.5	2.3	-1.8
1969	37.3	36.0	1.3	.4	2.6	-2.2
1970	42.7	40.0	2.7	.5	2.8	-2.3
1971	43.5	45.6	-2.0	.5	3.3	-2.8
1972	49.2	55.6	-6.4	.4	4.3	-3.9
1973	70.8	69.5	1.3	.5	7.6	-7.1
1974	97.9	100.3	-2.3	.8	24.3	-23.5
1975	107.1	96.1	11.0	.9	24.8	-23.9
1976	114.8	120.7	-5.9	1.0	31.8	-30.8
Nonmanufactures excluding petroleum						
Year	Ex-ports			Manufactures		
	Im-ports	Balance	Ex-ports	Im-ports	Balance	
1965	8.4	7.4	1.0	18.4	12.0	6.4
1966	9.2	8.2	1.0	20.4	15.3	5.1
1967	8.9	8.0	.9	21.8	16.8	5.0
1968	9.0	9.1	-.1	24.7	21.8	2.9
1969	9.1	9.1	---	28.0	24.3	3.7
1970	11.3	10.0	1.3	30.8	27.2	3.6
1971	11.0	10.4	.6	32.0	31.9	1
1972	13.3	11.9	1.4	35.3	39.4	-4.1
1973	23.2	15.1	8.1	46.6	46.8	-.2
1974	30.2	18.5	11.7	66.1	57.5	8.6
1975	31.1	17.7	13.4	74.1	53.6	20.5
1976	32.3	21.6	10.7	80.0	67.3	12.7

Note: Values for total exports, imports, and the balance are the official U.S. f.a.s. figures published by the Census Bureau. These include reexports and exclude military grant-aid. Exports of the 3 commodity categories do not add to the total because they relate only to domestic merchandise, excluding reexports, and including military grant-aid shipments. Figures do not always add because of rounding.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained on official business

yesterday and consequently missed the vote on final passage of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1977, H.R. 3199. I was detained at the White House, where I and other member of the Massachusetts congressional delegation met with President Carter with regard to Fort Devens, which is located in my district.

Had I been present for the vote on final passage of H.R. 3199, I would have voted "yea."

PRIDE OF OUR SHORELINE: THE U.S. COAST GUARD

HON. ROBERT E. BAUMAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mr. BAUMAN. Mr. Speaker, during the recent winter crisis which caused great difficulty for all waterborne traffic of vital energy resources on the Chesapeake Bay, the economic and physical well-being of the people of Maryland might have been permanently impaired were it not for the excellent work of the U.S. Coast Guard. Their ingenious and courageous work made it possible to deliver these badly needed supplies by maneuvering ships up the bay and its tributaries during the most inclement weather and hazardous conditions. During the crisis, I was pleased to work with a number of fine leaders who serve the Coast Guard as well as they serve their country. Six men especially come to mind, men who went to all lengths to handle emergency assistance for people in my area. These men are:

Rear Adm. Julian Johansen, Commander, 5th Coast Guard District, Norfolk, Va.

Capt. Raymond Wood, Chief of Staff, 5th Coast Guard District, Norfolk, Va.

Lt. Robert Sitton, Officer in Charge, U.S. Coast Guard Group, Chicoteague, Va.

Lt. Gary Bird, Commander, U.S. Coast Guard Cutter, *Red Cedar*.

Lt. George Naccara, Commander, U.S. Coast Guard Cutter, *Red Birch*.

Lt. John A. Gaughan, U.S. Coast Guard, liaison officer.

We should take every opportunity to celebrate the service and duty of such men, and to let them know how much we appreciate them. In this regard, I call to your attention a WBOC-TV editorial of March 13 which I am pleased to insert into the RECORD:

THE COAST GUARD

It wasn't too long ago that we were working in offices hardly warm enough for personal comfort. We would go home at night to houses with thermostats turned way back . . . and we had the additional worry about how much oil was left in our tanks, and whether there was enough fuel in the area to give us a refill. The weather has improved . . . the crisis hopefully is a thing of the past . . . and we think it in order to express a commendation to a branch of the service we often take for granted . . . the United States Coast Guard. Without the Coast Guard, needed fuel supplies would never have gotten up the Nanticoke and Wicomico rivers . . . and it was an around the clock 24 hour a day vigil they maintained.

Lt. Robert Sitton happens to be the man

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in charge for he is the commander of the Coast Guard group based at Chincoteague . . . the group which oversees the coast from Ocean City to Cape Charles, and from Cape Charles to Vienna. During the emergency their icebreakers escorted over 50 convoys without a single oil spill or major vessel damage. And while we can sit back and consider the crisis only a memory, the Coast Guard still has a major task of replacing the many navigational aids uprooted by the ice . . . not only on the rivers but in the Chesapeake Bay. This is something that can't be done overnight.

We owe the Coast Guard not only a vote of thanks, but an expression of sincere gratitude for a tough job well done. The Coast Guard lived up to its motto of *Semper Paratus* . . . meaning always ready. And they still live up to their creed which is . . . you have to go out. You don't have to come back.

ENERGY, WATER, AND CLIMATE

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, the links between energy and broad environmental concerns like those of climate are particularly noteworthy when large economic impacts are involved. In hearings this week before the Subcommittee on the Environment and the Atmosphere, testimony on the proposed National Climate Program Act of 1977 has again reinforced the importance of better understanding and forecasting regional climate in order to plan for energy supply and demand situations.

In one aspect, Federal Energy Administration head John O'Leary has said that the bitter weather this winter cost Americans between \$4.3 and \$7.8 billion in extra-high heating bills. With better advance warning, more timely decisions on energy supply allocation and transportation could have been made.

Another aspect of relating climatic fluctuations and anomalies to energy considerations is reservoir management. Water is stored for hydroelectric power, as well as for use in generating electricity in other types of powerplants. Where the premium on water is high, as in the West, skillful reservoir management becomes very critical.

Mr. Speaker, I submit two articles to be inserted in the Record, exploring the present ability of reservoirs to store water for hydroelectric power generation in the face of multiyear water shortage and exploring particularly the effects of drought on water supply in the West.

It is the hope of the sponsors of national climate program legislation that better understanding of climate, and with it better planning information and forecasting, will lead to refinement of our water/energy management capabilities.

The articles follow:

[From the New York Times, Apr. 5, 1977]

DRUGHT IN NORTHWEST PERILS HYDRO POWER

(By Steven Rattner)

SAN FRANCISCO.—The continuing drought, which has blanketed the Northwestern section of the United States, has raised the

specter of widespread power losses as the reservoirs on which this region depends for much of its electricity become depleted.

Hydroelectric power, where available, is the least expensive and most environmentally acceptable type of electricity. Over the years it has provided as much as 80 percent of the region's electric power.

Great dams along the Columbia River, the Snake River and a host of smaller waterways store millions of gallons of water, sending it through turbines—Northern California alone has 64 such generating stations.

But in Northern California, for example, which is now in the midst of its second year of drought, rainfall totaled only 19 inches from Oct. 1, 1976, to last March 28, compared with normal precipitation of 57.6 inches. As a result, the giant reservoir at Shasta, which usually has about 1.3 billion gallons of water in storage, now has less than half that amount.

And more trouble is on the way. The utilities depend for their stored water on the spring runoff as the snow melts on the mountains. But in the Feather River area of California, where there was 70 inches of snowpack at this time last year, there is only 22 inches this year.

"We'll need substantial imports of energy," said Barton W. Shackelford, senior vice president of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, the nation's second-largest investor-owned electric utility. "In the absence of any major equipment breakdowns, we should barely make it."

Because of the ability of hydroelectric plants to, in effect, store electricity in the form of water, the crunch will not suddenly materialize on the hottest day this summer nor on the coldest day next winter, but rather over a period of time as the water gradually runs out.

Experts expect the impact will be felt next fall and into the winter, as the full effect of the sparse runoff this spring is felt. Some executives are already predicting cutbacks.

"If we continue to draw out of our reservoirs until they're dry, we'll only be able to serve 50 percent of our load," said Hector J. Durocher, power manager of the Bonneville Power Authority, a Federal agency that operates several massive projects across the Northwest. "If voluntary curtailments don't work, we are looking at mandatory curtailments this fall."

To try to avoid serious disruptions of service the utilities have developed a strategy that includes avoiding use of hydro generators during periods of low demand to save water, importing as much as possible from regions with surpluses and trying to inspire conservation.

One such instance would be the sending of excess natural gas by Pacific Gas to the municipal utility in Los Angeles, which would burn it in a now-mothballed generator and send the power back to San Francisco.

Whether or not the region is successful in avoiding serious blackouts, consumers throughout the Northwest face the prospect of sharply higher electricity bills. Buying power from outside sources and turning on old, inefficient oil-burning generators are both far more expensive than the free-flowing hydro power they will replace. In normal years, about 28 percent of California's power is generated by water; this year, the figure is likely to be 12 percent.

Pacific Gas alone estimates that consumer bills will rise by \$500 million this year some estimates for the region points towards \$1 billion.

AIM IS TO BURN GAS AND OIL

"The cost will become variable," said Richard Maullin, chairman of the California Energy Commission, "but the general strategy is clear—to burn as much gas as we can get and as much oil as we have to."

The effect of the drought will vary for

different utilities. On the one hand, the Bonneville Power Authority—whose business is selling bulk power—is estimating that revenues will be about \$80 million short of original projections. But Pacific Gas and most other utilities can recover higher power costs through fuel-adjustment charges and are not expected to be seriously affected.

"The drought will have no net effect on our earnings estimate (for Pacific Gas) of \$3.10-\$3.25 but only on cash flow," Merrill Lynch, Pierce Fenner & Smith, the brokerage firm, reported recently.

The economic impact has already begun to be felt in the Northwest, where service has been reduced to the electricity-gobbling aluminum industry in accordance with certain "interruptible" power-supply contracts. The result is that virtually all of the dozen plants, which together produce one-third of the nation's aluminum have laid off several hundred workers and cut back production more sharply.

Beyond the aluminum industry, reductions in electricity use have not been ordered, nor, according to utility officials, does a comprehensive plan exist for sharing in a shortage. When the natural gas crisis struck last winter, a rationing plan was already in place, as a result of past Federal Power Commission actions on gas. But in the case of electricity, opinion seems to be divided over whether homes or factories should be cut off first, particularly if the shortage appears in milder months.

"There's only way that a utility can handle an absolute shortage and that's through rotting blackouts," said Mr. Maullin.

So far, voluntary conservation has been pushed with only the most modest success. The power authority called for a 10 percent reduction in use and got about 3 percent. The Tower Building in the heart of downtown Portland is still outlined every evening by strings of incandescent bulbs and skepticism is rampant.

"What drought?" said Lawrence Sanders, a 59-year old hardware store owner in Portland on a rare damp day last month. "Can't you see it's raining?"

Despite the agonizing water shortage, at least one group is finding its wellbeing safeguarded. Recently the governors of the four Northwestern states agreed to release 3.66 million acre-feet of water—enough for electricity to heat 300,000 homes for a year—to carry baby salmon over the top of the dams so they would not be sucked into the turbines. . . .

[From The New York Times, March 15, 1977]
DESPITE DROUGHT YEAR, 6 HUGE RESERVOIRS ON UPPER MISSOURI RIVER ARE NEARLY FULL

(By Seth S. King)

OMAHA, March 10.—While many of the great reservoirs that produce hydroelectric power and irrigation water for the Pacific Northwest are now dangerously low, the six huge "mainstream" reservoirs on the upper Missouri River are filled today close to capacity.

In addition, many of the 18 smaller, tributary reservoirs on the east slope of the Rocky Mountains and in the Great Plains have enough water in them now to last through a summer of drought.

These storage levels have been maintained despite the driest autumn on record along the Missouri itself and despite Rocky Mountain snows, which run off into these reservoirs, that are only 37 percent of normal depths. The amount of water on hand in these areas guarantees a normal navigation season on the Missouri as far up as Sioux City, Iowa, for the next eight months.

With each passing year, shipping on the Missouri has become more essential for the export of grain and soybeans downriver into the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. This

shipping also moves large dry cargoes of fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals to corn-belt farmers. Last year more than three million tons of these cargoes moved up or down river between Sioux City and St. Louis.

ENOUGH WATER IN THE PLATTE

Today's reservoir storage levels also mean that despite continuing drought there should be enough irrigation water in the Platte River reservoir system to keep stream flows near normal on the North Platte and at least adequate on the South Platte for the rest of the growing season. These stream flows on the Platte will mean enough irrigation water for hay and corn crops with which Nebraska and Colorado ranchers can sustain their herds if their range grass is stunted by the drought.

There is even a modest account of reservoir water in supplemental storage on the upper Colorado River system to provide emergency supplies for the orchards and vegetable and small grain crops near Grand Junction, Colo.

And when a transfer station is completed soon near Scottsbluff, Neb., it will be technically possible to transfer a small amount of hydroelectric power from the Missouri drainage dams to the Pacific Northwest in an emergency.

The six mainstem dams on the Missouri, completed in the 1950's as part of the Pick-Sloan plan for development of the Missouri River Basin, now create long, narrow lakes that stretch almost continuously from the southeast corner of South Dakota all the way into eastern Montana.

Here at the headquarters of the Army Corps of Engineers' Missouri River Division, the charts illustrating the reservoir system fill all of one wall of the central briefing room.

FOR POWER AND FLOOD CONTROL

The mainstem dams at Gavins Point, Fort Randall, Big Bend and Oahe in South Dakota, Garrison in North Dakota, and Fort Peck in Montana were built for the primary purposes of flood control and power generation.

Diversion canals for the irrigation of cropland east of Oahe have been started. But a larger diversion system from Garrison Dam into the Souris River in North Dakota was among the 19 projects the Carter Administration has postponed.

Water from rains over the Great Plains and from snows in the Montana Rockies is stored in these mainstem reservoirs during the spring flood season.

In the last years before the reservoirs were created by the dams, the Missouri fell to a trickle in the summer. Now the water stored behind the dams is released into the Missouri after the spring floods, maintaining a nine-foot-deep channel for the barges of grain and fertilizer that are pushed up and down the river from April until November.

The generators in the six mainstem dams and those in the two smaller tributary dams built by the Bureau of Reclamation have been producing an average of 10 billion kilowatt hours of electricity annually. This would be more than enough to light up all of Nebraska if this state had no other source of power except the mainstem dams.

SUFFICIENT FOR NAVIGATION

"Even though the Great Plains suffered a severe drought in 1976, the snowfall at the upper end of the system was above normal and we had an above average inflow into the reservoirs," Elmo W. McClendon, chief of the reservoir control center at the Omaha headquarters, told a recent visitor.

"As a result, we're full and there is enough water in the mainstems, regardless of how little more we get this spring, to supply a normal navigation season. We'll also have more than enough to maintain power generation for the rest of the year."

The Bureau of Reclamation, which administers the sale of power from all generators in

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the Missouri drainage system, is completing a switching station at Scottsbluff.

The electrical grid system from the dams can be hooked into other grids to the east and those leading to the Pacific Northwest, William Plummer, assistant regional director of the bureau's Region 7 in Denver, explained.

"This would provide a weak link to the Northwest, but the opportunity is there to transfer power to that area," he added. "We are studying the possibilities now."

SUPPLIES STILL AMPLE

The Colorado-Big Thompson project, which diverts water from Lake Granby on the west side of the Continental Divide through the mountains, supplies the headwaters of the South Platte system. Its supply reservoirs on the west slope are still ample from last year, and with stored water from the bureau's reservoirs on the North Platte in Wyoming and Nebraska, there should be enough irrigation water for normal farming throughout the summer.

To the south, the snow melt supply for the Arkansas River drainage in southeastern Colorado and Kansas is only a little more than half the normal today. The Frying Pan-Arkansas diversion project is not completed, and the bureau's water experts expect problems for irrigators along that system this summer.

But the Ruedi and Green Mountain reservoirs on the west slope, built to supplement water diverted into the Arkansas, are now filled enough to provide emergency irrigation water to the Grand Junction area this summer if it is needed.

LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. ABNER J. MIKVA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mr. MIKVA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join my colleagues in commemorating the occasion of Lithuanian Independence.

On February 16, 1918, the Lithuanian people proclaimed their independence, a goal for which they had been striving for over a century. Lithuanians have a long tradition as an enlightened and freedom-loving nation, contributing significantly to the development of European civilization. Upon achieving independence, their passion for freedom, education and toleration was amply demonstrated. The Lithuanians based their state on democratic principles and made great social, economic and cultural strides.

Tragically, her period of independence lasted for only two decades. Despite her efforts to remain free, she fell victim to Soviet aggression and forced annexation. The personal and civil liberties which she had so diligently provided for her people were abrogated. At times the very survival of the Lithuanian culture has been threatened, yet they have remained faithful to their religion, language, and traditions.

Having recently celebrated our own Bicentennial of freedom from foreign oppression and democratic government, we must not forget that there are others who have not been so fortunate. In commemorating Lithuanian Independence, we wish to assure the people of Lithuania and Americans of Lithuanian descent

that their struggle for political, cultural and religious freedom is not forgotten. Our refusal to recognize the forcible incorporation of Lithuania into the Soviet Union reflects the continuing U.S. support for their cause.

As Americans, we can appreciate the meaning of freedom. We must strive to make its meaning known to all. On this occasion, we reaffirm our pledge to uphold the Lithuanians' aspiration toward this just goal.

UNIONS AND THE ARMED SERVICES

HON. LARRY McDONALD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mr. McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. armed services can have only one allegiance, to the country they serve. Some labor unions are viewing the armed services as an area for recruiting large numbers of dues paying members which would enhance their power and influence. Although certain union leaders have asserted that military unions would voluntarily renounce strikes in time of war, the risk of insubordination and refusal of legitimate orders would be present for every military action short of formal war.

An article in a recent edition of the Information Digest, a newsletter on security matters, provides a review of attempts by U.S. revolutionaries to organize military unions and notes problems of insubordination experienced in European countries with unionized armies. The article follows:

UNIONIZING THE MILITARY

Since the summer of 1975, efforts have been underway by a variety of groups including the American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE), the National Maritime Union (NMU), the Teamsters Union, and the Center for National Security Studies (CNSS) to establish programs for unionizing the members of the Armed Services.

While bills to prohibit the unionizing of the U.S. Armed Services are pending in both the Senate and the House, with Senator Strom Thurmond (R-SC) taking a leadership role, the AFGE states it is "Pretty much ready to go." It has been reported that efforts are being made to sign up military personnel at Fort Dix, McGuire Air Force Base, Fort Bragg, and Fort Devens.

The concept of military unions as labor organizations, rather than as professional or fraternal associations, appears to have originated in Sweden in 1932 when the Swedish Officers Union, a professional organization, assumed some roles usually taken by a labor union. This concept has taken root in five other European countries—Norway, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands and West Germany which with Sweden now have more than sixty military associations.

In the U.S., demands for military unionization emerged during the Vietnam era from the "G.I. Movement" largely motivated by organizers from Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) who used the concept as a means of opposition to U.S. involvement in Indochina.

The U.S. organization that received most

media publicity during this period was the American Servicemen's Union (ASU), founded in December 1967 by Andy Stapp, a member of the militant Trotskyite communist Workers World Party (WWP). Stapp, who had burned his draft card at an SDS Penn State rally in 1965, joined the Army in 1966 "believing I could be more effective if I joined the Army and organized from within."

Stapp's ASU had an 8-point program which included demands for enlisted men's control over court martial boards, collective bargaining, election of officers by enlisted men, and "the right to disobey illegal and immoral orders." Following two court martial trials and a Field Board Hearing on charges of "subversion and disloyalty," during which Stapp was represented by Michael Kennedy of the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC), Stapp was given an undesirable discharge and continued with his military organizing as a civilian.

Radical proponents of U.S. military unions consider the Dutch army unions as important models, particularly the VVDM, founded in 1966, which represents 60% of all conscripts and which receives assistance from the Dutch government. During its eleven year history, the VVDM has used mass protest demonstrations and petition campaigns to secure change. These changes have ranged from regulations on hair length and saluting [both now optional] through distribution of revolutionary literature, to major revisions in the military penal code and increases in pay and overtime compensation.

A little publicized result of the VVDM's organizing was the granting of conscientious objector status to conscripts who refused to take part in a 1975 counter-terrorist operation.

Terrorists seeking Dutch support for South Moluccan independence from Indonesia seized a train and the Indonesian Embassy in December 1975. In the train attack, two persons were killed initially and a third was slain later in an explosion. Fifty persons were held hostage for twelve days. Dutch Army conscripts had to be replaced by Marines when some of the Army draftees refused to accept orders.

The AFGE does not advocate the refusal of orders by unionized military personnel. Indeed, its unionization program has been attacked by the extremists of the Center for National Security Studies whose chief "expert" on military unions is David B. Cortright.

Cortright first emerged as a leader of the anti-Vietnam movement as a speaker for the Fifth Avenue Peace Parade Committee April 5, 1969 Moratorium. His military service was from 1970-71. Cortright and his former wife, Monica Heilbrunn, were leaders of GI's for Peace at Fort Bliss, TX, and served on the staff of the group's antiwar newspaper, Gigline. In January 1971, Cortright participated in the founding of the National Coalition Against War, Racism and Repression (NCAWRR), the successor to the New Mobilization Committee which soon changed its name to the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ).

In January 1972, Cortright joined the staff of the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) on the joint research and internship program of IPS and the Union Graduate School of Antioch College. At IPS Cortright was a protege of IPS co-director Marcus Raskin. Upon completion of his book, "Soldiers in Revolt: GI Resistance and the Decline of the Military" [Doubleday, 1974], in mid 1974, Cortright joined the staff of CNSS, as did a number of IPS alumni.

In addition to IPS figures such as Marcus Raskin "my principal adviser," Richard Barnett, Ralph Stavins, Leonard Rodberg, and

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Joe Collins, the principal credits for the ideas in the book, an encyclopedia of anti-military organizing and sabotage which argues that widespread drug abuse and racial hatred in the armed forces were the principal cause of U.S. abandonment of Southeast Asia, are given to David Addlestone, National Lawyers Guild member and principal attorney for the ACLU's Lawyers Military Defense Committee (LMDC); George Schmidt, formerly of the Chicago Area Military Project; and Max Watts, "friend of resisters in Europe."

Memoranda from the AFGE's legal and research departments in June and December 1976 suggest that the military "locals" should voluntarily agree to restrain their activity and should only become involved in "non-combat" matters. Strike action options are to be renounced and representation terminated in time of war.

Generally, AFGE, a non-militant, relatively conservative union, intends to limit its activities to "playing a positive role and assisting management by identifying sources of friction before they become larger problems and by improving the attractiveness of the all-volunteer force."

While these views may appear reasonable, AFGE's reasons for wishing to organize military personnel are suspect. According to the AFGE National Secretary, Nicholas J. Nolan, "What is important to the government and to our own status within the labor movement is that we have this weapon in the holster."

AFGE National Vice President Allen H. Kaplan has further stated, "We now have a professional army. It is subject to very little control * * *. The rank and file in the military have their associations which are quite broad and quite extensive, but they are weak * * *. The Congress have very little check on what happens in the military."

From these statements of the AFGE leadership it is implied that the AFL-CIO may be seeking to usurp control of the military which rightfully belongs to the President and Congress.

On January 18, 1977, Senator Thurmond, with 34 co-sponsors, introduced Senate Bill 274 which would prohibit unionization of the armed forces. S. 274 would provide criminal sanctions against both those in uniform and civilians who attempt to unionize the military.

In introducing the Bill, Senator Thurmond stated:

"For the President, as Commander-in-Chief, and the Congress to share civilian control of the military with union bosses would make the beginning of the end of a sound defense force in this Country. We cannot permit this. Our nation cannot afford to put service personnel in the position of deciding whether their first allegiance is to the union boss or to their commanders and Country."

However, within the Administration support for the AFGE and AFL-CIO attempts to gain unionization of the two million members of the U.S. armed services may be provided by Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall who during his Senate confirmation hearings stated his support for military unionization.

BUYING OF ELECTIONS

HON. JOHN N. ERLENBORN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mr. ERLENBORN. Mr. Chairman, today I am introducing a bill to ban all special interest group contributions from Federal election campaigns.

The reason for such a measure is ob-

vious: the American public now believes that Congressmen are for sale; that Capitol Hill is a playground for special interest groups. It is hard to refute this when more than \$22 million in special interest contributions flowed into congressional campaigns last year. It is difficult to say with a straight face that this money was not meant to buy influence when most of it went to incumbents and most special interest groups targeted their money to Members of House or Senate committees handling legislation affecting them.

I am not alone in believing that this practice crowds out the voter and individual campaign contributor in the election of our national legislators. President Carter has proposed that the present system be changed; so has Common Cause. However, both of them have proposed public financing, which as we saw from the Presidential election last year, is an imperfect solution at best.

The most flagrant flaw is that public financing did not eliminate special interest contributions. The National Journal recently reported that the Carter ticket spent its full allotment of \$21.8 million, but labor kicked in at least another \$8.5 million in exempted campaign activity. Spending for the Ford ticket was no different.

I have two other objections to public financing. One involves the kindred principles of political and religious freedom. Just as we do not use Government funds to support religious philosophies, so too should we not support political philosophies with taxes.

Make no mistake about it, public financing last year did have the effect of frustrating third party candidates and perpetuating the two-party system. As the Chicago Tribune pointed out recently, the public financing provisions of 1974 had the effect of writing into law the two-party political tradition.

Sure, this problem could be remedied by making it easier to obtain the funds, but then we will have a huge number of nonserious candidates taking advantage of the law to promote their issues. I, for one, am not interested in requiring the taxpayers to subsidize the Save the Snail Darter Candidate for President, for example.

There are no such problems in my bill. It would encourage people to participate in the political process as individuals and eliminate bulk-rate influence buying of candidates.

Therefore, I urge my colleagues to give this measure serious consideration as a viable alternative to public financing.

WHY TAX RATE REDUCTIONS HISTORICALLY LEAD TO INCREASES IN TAX REVENUE

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, Andrew Mellon is considered by many to be the

greatest Secretary of the Treasury the United States has ever had. His greatest accomplishment was passage of a substantial tax rate reduction following World War I. He argued that high rates of taxation do not produce increased revenues, but simply increase the incentive for leisure or to find tax shelters. Consequently, a reduction of high marginal tax rates will actually lead to an increase in the tax base, and therefore tax revenues.

In the following extract from his book, "Taxation: The People's Business," Mellon explains the reasons why tax rate reduction leads to increased tax revenues—which is exactly what happened in the 1920's, and again in the 1960's when President Kennedy did the same thing:

**TAXATION: THE PEOPLE'S BUSINESS
FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES**

The problem of the Government is to fix rates which will bring in a maximum amount of revenue to the Treasury and at the same time bear not too heavily on the taxpayer or on business enterprise. A sound tax policy must take into consideration three factors. It must produce sufficient revenue for the Government; it must lessen, so far as possible, the burden of taxation on those least able to bear it; and it must also remove those influences which might retard the continued steady development of business and industry on which, in the last analysis, so much of our prosperity depends. Furthermore, a permanent tax system should be designed not merely for one or two years nor for the effect it may have on any given class of taxpayers, but should be worked out with regard to conditions over a long period and with a view to its ultimate effect on the prosperity of the country as a whole.

These are the principles on which the Treasury's tax policy is based, and any revision of taxes which ignores these fundamental principles will prove merely a makeshift and must eventually be replaced by a system based on economic, rather than political, considerations.

There is no reason why the question of taxation should not be approached from a non-partisan and business viewpoint. In recent years, in any discussion of tax revision, the question which has caused most controversy is the proposed reduction of the surtaxes. Yet recommendations for such reductions have not been confined to either Republican or Democratic administrations. My own recommendations on this subject were in line with similar ones made by Secretaries Houston and Glass, both of whom served under a Democratic President. Tax revision should never be made the football either of partisan or class politics but should be worked out by those who have made a careful study of the subject in its larger aspects and are prepared to recommend the course which, in the end, will prove for the country's best interest.

I have never viewed taxation as a means of rewarding one class of taxpayers or punishing another. If such a point of view ever controls our public policy, the traditions of freedom, justice and equality of opportunity, which are the distinguishing characteristics of our American civilization, will have disappeared and in their place we shall have class legislation with all its attendant evils. The man who seeks to perpetuate prejudice and class hatred is doing America an ill service. In attempting to promote or to defeat legislation by arraying one class of taxpayers against another, he shows a complete mis-

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conception of those principles of equality on which the country was founded. Any man of energy and initiative in this country can get what he wants out of life. But when that initiative is crippled by legislation or by a tax system which denies him the right to receive a reasonable share of his earnings, then he will no longer exert himself and the country will be deprived of the energy on which its continued greatness depends.

This condition has already begun to make itself felt as a result of the present unsound basis of taxation. The existing tax system is an inheritance from the war. During that time the highest taxes ever levied by any country were borne uncomplainingly by the American people for the purpose of defraying the unusual and ever-increasing expenses incident to the successful conduct of a great war. Normal tax rates were increased, and a system of surtaxes was evolved in order to make the man of large income pay more proportionately than the smaller taxpayer. If he had twice as much income, he paid not twice, but three or four times as much tax. For a short time the surtaxes yielded a large revenue. But since the close of the war people have come to look upon them as a business expense and have treated them accordingly by avoiding payment as much as possible. The history of taxation shows that taxes which are inherently excessive are not paid. The high rates inevitably put pressure upon the taxpayer to withdraw his capital from productive business and invest it in tax-exempt securities or to find other lawful methods of avoiding the realization of taxable income. The result is that the sources of taxation are drying up; wealth is failing to carry its share of the tax burden; and capital is being diverted into channels which yield neither revenue to the Government nor profit to the people.

Before the period of the war, taxes as high as those now in effect would have been thought fantastic and impossible of payment. As a result of the patriotic desire of the people to contribute to the limit to the successful prosecution of the war, high taxes were assessed and ungrudgingly paid. Upon the conclusion of peace and the gradual removal of war-time conditions of business, the opportunity is presented to Congress to make the tax structure of the United States conform more closely to normal conditions and to remove the inequalities in that structure which directly injure our prosperity and cause strains upon our economic fabric. There is no question of the fact that if the country is to go forward in the future as it has in the past, we must make sure that all retarding influences are removed.

Adam Smith, in his great work, "Wealth of Nations," laid down as the first maxim of taxation that "The subjects of every state ought to contribute toward the support of the Government, as nearly as possible, in proportion to their respective abilities," and in his fourth and last maxim, that "Every tax ought to be so contrived as both to take out and to keep out of the pockets of the people as little as possible over and above what it brings into the public treasury of the state," citing as one of the ways by which this last maxim is violated a tax which "may obstruct the industry of the people, and discourage them from applying to certain branches of business which might give maintenance and employment to great multitudes. . . . While it obliges the people to pay, it may thus diminish, or perhaps destroy, some of the funds, which might enable them more easily to do so."

The further experience of one hundred and fifty years since this was written has emphasized the truth of these maxims, but those who argue against a reduction of surtaxes to more nearly peace-time figures cite

only the first maxim, and ignore the fourth. The principle that a man should pay taxes in accordance with his "ability to pay" is sound but, like all other general statements, has its practical limitations and qualifications, and when, as a result of an excessive or unsound basis of taxation, it becomes evident that the source of taxation is drying up and wealth is being diverted into unproductive channels, yielding neither revenue to the Government nor profit to the people then it is time to readjust our basis of taxation upon sound principles.

It seems difficult for some to understand that high rates of taxation do not necessarily mean large revenue to the Government, and that more revenue may often be obtained by lower rates. There was an old saying that a railroad freight rate should be "what the traffic will bear"; that is, the highest rate at which the largest quantity of freight would move. The same rule applies to all private businesses. If a price is fixed too high, sales drop off and with them profits; if a price is fixed too low, sales may increase, but again profits decline. The most outstanding recent example of this principle is the sales policy of the Ford Motor Car Company. Does anyone question that Mr. Ford has made more money by reducing the price of his car and increasing his sales than he would have made by maintaining a high price and a greater profit per car, but selling less cars? The Government is just a business, and can and should be run on business principles.

Experience has shown that the present high rates of surtax are bringing in each year progressively less revenue to the Government. This means that the price is too high to the large taxpayer and he is avoiding a taxable income by the many ways which are available to him. What rates will bring in the largest revenue to the Government experience has not yet developed, but it is estimated that by cutting the surtaxes in half, the Government, when the full effect of the reduction is felt, will receive more revenue from the owners of large incomes at the lower rates of tax than it would have received at the higher rates. This is simply an application of the same business principle referred to above, just as Mr. Ford makes more money out of pricing his cars at \$380 than at \$3,000.

Looking at the subject, therefore, solely from the standpoint of Government revenues, lower surtax rates are essential. If we consider, however, the far more important subject of the effect of the present high surtax rates on the development and prosperity of our country, then the necessity for a change is more apparent. The most noteworthy characteristic of the American people is their initiative. It is this spirit which has developed America, and it was the same spirit in our soldiers which made our armies successful abroad. If the spirit of business adventure is killed, this country will cease to hold the foremost position in the world. And yet it is this very spirit which excessive surtaxes are now destroying. Any one at all in touch with affairs knows of his own knowledge of buildings which have not been built, and of new projects which have been abandoned, all for the one reason—high surtaxes. If failure attends, the loss is borne exclusively by the adventurer, but if success ensues, the Government takes more than half of the profits. People argue the risk is not worth the return.

With the open invitation to all men who have wealth to be relieved from taxation by the simple expedient of investing in the more than \$12,000,000,000 of tax-exempt securities now available, and which would be unaffected by any Constitutional amendment, the rich need not pay taxes. We violate Adam Smith's first maxim. Where these high surtaxes do

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bear, is not on the man who has acquired and holds available wealth, but on the man who, through his own initiative, is making wealth. The idle man is relieved; the producer is penalized. We violate the fourth maxim. We do not reach the people in proportion to their ability to pay and we destroy the initiative which produces the wealth in which the whole country should share, and which is the source of revenue to the Government.

In considering any reduction the Government must always be assured that taxes will not be so far reduced as to deprive the Treasury of sufficient revenue with which properly to run its business with the manifold activities now a part of the Federal Government and to take care of the public debt. Tax reduction must come out of surplus revenue. In determining the amount of surplus available these factors control: the revenue remaining the same, an increase in expenditures reduces the surplus, and expenditures remaining the same, anything which reduces the revenue reduces the surplus. The reaction, therefore, of the authorization of extraordinary or unsound expenditures is two-fold—it serves, first, to raise the expenditures and so narrow the margin of available surplus; and, second, to decrease further or obliterate entirely this margin by a reduction of the Treasury's revenues through the disturbance of general business, which is promptly reflected in the country's income. On the other hand, a decrease of taxes causes an inspiration to trade and commerce which increases the prosperity of the country so that the revenues of the Government, even on a lower basis of tax, are increased. Taxation can be reduced to a point apparently in excess of the estimated surplus, because by the cumulative effect of such reduction, expenses remaining the same, a greater revenue is obtained.

High taxation, even if levied upon an economic basis, affects the prosperity of the country, because in its ultimate analysis the burden of all taxes rests only in part upon the individual or property taxed. It is largely borne by the ultimate consumer. High taxation means a high price level and high cost of living. A reduction in taxes, therefore, results not only in an immediate saving to the individual or property directly affected, but an ultimate saving to all people in the country. It can safely be said, that a reduction in the income tax reduces expenses not only of the income taxpayers but of the entire 110,000,000 people in the United States. It is for this basic reason that the present question of tax reform is not how much each individual taxpayer reduces his direct contribution, although this, of course, is a powerful influence upon the individual affected; the real problem to determine is what plan results in the least burden to the people and the most revenue to the Government.

FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AND SEAFOOD PROCESSORS

HON. LES AUCOIN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mr. AUCOIN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I joined in a colloquy with my distinguished colleagues from Minnesota, Mr. OBERSTAR, and Alaska, Mr. YOUNG, concerning the impact of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act on the Nation's seafood processors.

The point of the colloquy was to underscore the fact that seafood processing

effluent, unlike industrial effluent, is a natural, nontoxic, organic, biodegradable material. When adequately dispersed in tidal waters these fish wastes are not harmful to marine life. In fact, some opinions hold that they are beneficial to marine life inasmuch as they add nutrients to the water and are consumed as food by fish and other organisms. For this reason, I believe fish wastes should be treated differently than industrial effluents under the law.

I also want to state for the record that some seafood processors in my district have already spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to have the required pollution control technology installed. The problems they are facing now is what to do with those fish wastes which have been collected. It is conceivable that allowing these wastes to accumulate on land will pose a far greater health hazard to the surrounding community than would allowing the release of these wastes into the marine environment. I hope that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency will be sympathetic and responsive to this problem and will work closely with these companies to help them overcome the problem.

Finally, I would like to share with my colleagues a statement on the potential effects of fish wastes on the marine environment which was prepared for me by Prof. J. J. Gonor of the School of Oceanography at Oregon State University. Professor Gonor's well-known commitment to the protection of the marine environment give his remarks added meaning and I commend them to my colleagues' attention.

STATEMENT ON THE POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF SEAFOOD PROCESSING WASTES ON ESTUARINE ENVIRONMENTS

(By J. J. Gonor)

After processing, presently unused or inedible parts of crabs, shrimp, fish and other seafoods remain as liquid and solid wastes. They are natural organic materials differing mainly in concentration from similar animal matter resulting from ecological processes such as natural deaths, feeding by predators and molting by crustaceans. Like such naturally occurring materials, they can be assimilated into marine and estuarine ecosystems through decomposer and detrital food chain processes.

Seafood wastes become problems in marine waters when they are disposed of by being dumped in quantities which concentrate decomposing matter in poorly flushed areas faster than natural water circulation can disperse or oxygenate it. These problems could be more effectively managed by controlling the discharge quantity and method on a case-by-case basis rather than by categorically banning all seafood waste discharge regardless of local conditions.

When areas of estuaries with good tidal flushing and circulation are available, some seafood wastes could be adequately dispersed in a form appropriate for effective absorption into natural systems. Wastes could be ground and pumped into a high flow seawater waste discharge system delivering greatly diluted material by pipe to a well flushed region of the estuary. To aid dispersion, effluent pumping could be restricted to ebb tide periods. If quantities were controlled and dispersion were effective, seafood processing wastes could enter the detrital food

chain as does naturally occurring animal debris, rather than causing environmental problems. Feasibility, load limits and appropriate disposal methods would have to be determined by local conditions.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN NICARAGUA

HON. WILLIAM M. BRODHEAD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mr. BRODHEAD. Mr. Speaker, today the House of Representatives is debating the question of human rights in connection with major foreign policy legislation. I have recently received an English translation of the pastoral letter issued by the Bishops of Nicaragua which alleges the denial of human rights in that country. Government censorship prevented the letter from being published in Nicaragua although it was read from the pulpits of the Catholic Churches in January and February.

According to the Nicaraguan bishops, the Government of President Anastasio Somoza Debayle has denied human rights by initiating a reign of terror which includes arbitrary arrests, torture, execution without trial, and interference with the right to worship freely. An American foreign policy which supports governments that terrorize citizens and deny religious freedom cannot be justified. I bring the Nicaraguan situation to the attention of my colleagues in the hope that this Nation will use its power and influence to insure human rights for the people of this Nation and all the nations of the world. A copy of the English translation of the pastoral letter of the Bishops of Nicaragua follows:

PASTORAL LETTER

As Bishops of Nicaragua placed at the service of the People of God to teach, govern and sanctify their Church, we feel the obligation of announcing the Good News of Salvation, concretizing its message in order to renew the sense of justice in our country. The events and situations of the present time oblige our consciences as pastors to give you this message of hope and love.

Our duty of freely preaching the message of the Gospel (*Ev. Nunt. no. 78*) at all times and in all places is not completely fulfilled without renewing the joys and hopes of mankind.

In inviting you to live a new year more in accord with the Gospel which we announce, we wish to reflect with you on some problems which are very disturbing to Christian consciences and to citizens in general.

WE CONDEMN ALL TYPES OF VIOLENCE

The suffering of our people distresses us very much, be they urbanites or campesinos, rich or poor, civilians or military, who cry to God seeking the protection of the right to life and to the peaceful enjoyment of the fruits of their work.

Unfortunately, much of the sufferings are provoked and caused by our own Nicaraguan brothers.

With no partisan political intentions, we present and recall here some of the many facts with the sole intention of obtaining a sincere conversion in each one and in all of us who are committed to the search for peace.

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The state of terror obliges many of our campesinos to flee in desperation from their homes and farm lands in the mountains of Zelaya, Matagalpa and Las Segovias.

The arbitrary accusations and subsequent arrests because of old grudges and personal envies continue to disturb the peace.

The investigations of those under suspicion continue employing humiliating and inhuman methods from tortures and rapes to executions without previous civil or military trial.

It has been verified that many villages have been practically abandoned; houses and personal belongings have been burned and the people desperate and without help have fled.

These happenings, far from bringing any justice, rather enflame passions and greatly upset the public order. They tend to make government officials consider themselves beyond the jurisdiction of the institutional laws of the nation and outside the sane principles of public order. In a word, these ministers become marginalized.

And what is worse, there looms a certain lawlessness not unlike that fostered by so called freedom movements which also stir passions, lead to personal vendettas and end up in "new lords" who take charge of government but without regard for human rights.

We make this overall, global summary of the problem which disturbs us not with the intention of exhausting its every aspect but with the aim of promoting a serious, constructive and shared reflection. The grave moral and social consequences which actually are undermining public order urgently demand it.

As a practical result of these facts, confusion and the ills of the Nation are growing:

On the one side the accumulation of lands and riches in the hands of a few is increasing.

On the other, the powerless campesinos are deprived of their farm lands through threats and are taken advantage of because of the state of emergency.

Many crimes go unpunished, which hurts the respect for fundamental rights.

The number of prisoners who have not been presented for trial and who cannot have legal recourse is increasing.

INTERFERENCE IN THE RELIGIOUS REALM

Another violation which disturbs the exercise of the fundamental freedoms is the interference in the religious order.

In some towns of the Segovias the commandants demand special permission for each religious meeting of Catholics.

In other places in the mountains of Zelaya and Matagalpa, the patrols have occupied the Catholic chapels, using them for barracks.

Some Catholic Delegates of the Word of God have been pressured to suspend their cooperation with the missionary priests.

There are cases in which Delegates of the Word have been captured by members of the army, have been tortured and some have disappeared.

Some directors of the committees of the rural communities have suffered the same fate.

HUMAN DIGNITY

All these practices and others like them, in themselves contrary to human dignity and to the fundamental rights of man, degrade civilization and are totally contrary to the plan of God. Christ's words are decisive: "What you did with one of these the least of my brothers, you did to me." (Mt. 25:40)

Let us reflect: whom does this situation of terror and unjust extermination benefit?

Do we perhaps wish to usurp God's right and make ourselves the lords of life and death?

Can the mere personal convenience of a few be the criterion for harassing one's neighbor?

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Can violence be the remedy or the path for a renewing change of our institutions?

"To take away life, is to take away peace."

To violate rights and the constitutional laws of the Nation is to provoke institutional disorder.

To destroy man unjustly is to tempt God.

CHRISTIAN HOPE

Christian faith constantly demands a change of attitudes, conversion in subjection to God's laws and a better co-existence with our neighbor. "The time has come. The Kingdom of God is close at hand. Repent and believe the Good News." (Mark 1:15)

We all want to earn a living and our daily bread without disturbance from repressive forces. We don't want to feel ourselves fenced in; we want to feel ourselves free to serve God and our neighbor with love and dedication.

It is true that while we live on earth we cannot fully realize a life of justice and love; but at least let us lay the fundamental bases, so that in respect and mutual esteem we can build a working country, and try to carry out the Christian task of living in love without destructive hatreds.

CONCLUSION

The prospect of a new year invites us to review seriously our deeds and our present social order, which are fruits of the attitudes of our consciences.

Peace is born in the intimacy of our conscience. Pope Paul VI tells us in his call to peace for the year 1977, "If you desire peace, defend life." As Christians, as citizens, we have the unescapable obligation to seek this peace, building it up out of the depths of our hearts.

We sum up this call to the conscience of all Nicaraguans and to our governmental authorities in three petitions. Concretely we ask for:

1. Guarantees of life and of work and a return of civil rights.
2. Proper trials for common crimes as well as for so-called political crimes.
3. Freedom to promote a more just and equitable order.

These, we emphasize, can only be had where there is freedom of expression and religious freedom.

To all we impart our blessing in the words of the Apostle St. Peter, "There is no need to be afraid or to worry about them. Simply reverence the Lord Christ in your hearts, and always have your answer ready for people who ask you the reason for the hope that you all have." (1 Peter 3:14-15)

Given in Managua on the eighth day of January in the year of the Lord 1977.

Signed by Manuel Salazar E., Bishop of Leon & President of Episcopal Conference; Salvador Schlaefer B., Bishop of Vicariate of Bluefields & Vice President, Episcopal Conference; Leovigildo Lopez F., Bishop of Granada; Miguel Obando Bravo, Archbishop of Managua; Julian L. Barni S., Bishop of Matagalpa; Pablo A. Vega, Bishop—Prelate of Juigalpa; and Clemente Carranza L., Bishop of Esteli & Secretary of Episcopal Conference.

IN TRIBUTE TO JESS NEVAREZ

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, it is not often that a man, through his inherent generosity and goodness of nature, leaves a mark on his community that will last as long as his memory in the hearts of his family and

friends. Jess Nevarez of Gardena, Calif., was such a man, and on April 23, 1977, the city and people of Gardena will hold a memorial dance in his honor.

Jess Nevarez would have been pleased. He was a person who enjoyed life to the fullest, who rejoiced in the company of the people whom he loved. A dance is truly a fitting memorial to him, because he was at his happiest when bringing joy and comfort to others.

Born in El Paso, Tex., on December 26, 1920, Jess lived with his family in Texas, Mexico, and Los Angeles, before becoming a resident of Gardena over 40 years ago. After his graduation from Gardena High School, Jess joined the Army Medical Corps in 1942, receiving his discharge from the service in 1946. Soon afterward he opened his own dental laboratory in Gardena, which he operated for 27 years until shortly before his passing this January.

As an active, involved citizen whose heart went out to help others, Jess was without a peer. He was an active parishioner at Saint Anthony's Church, and it was through his efforts that a weekly Spanish language mass at the church was initiated. In addition, he was the first president of the Guadalupano Child; and was an active member of the Knights of Columbus.

Jess became active in organizations with the full intent of performing some task for the benefit of others. Once an Indian reservation was in desperate need of water. As a member of the American Legion Post 187, Jess raised the money to drill a new well to meet the Indians' daily needs.

One of the activities that Jess was especially devoted to was the Gardena Sister City program. When the city of Huatabampo, Mexico, was hit by a disastrous hurricane last year, the people of Gardena collected the supplies needed to aid their stricken sister city. Despite poor health, Jess Nevarez helped deliver the provisions to the city almost 2,000 miles to the south. On his return, he found his place of business destroyed by fire.

Despite that, and his increasingly poor health, Jess continued to help gather supplies for another trip to Huatabampo, a trip he was destined never to make. Shortly after being admitted to the hospital for a series of tests, Jess Nevarez suffered a heart attack and passed away last January.

Jess Nevarez was a man of unfailing good humor and cheerfulness. He enjoyed riding a motorcycle cross country, and was planning to take a trip through Baja California in the near future. Those whose lives he touched will remember not only his community activities, but the thousands of acts of kindness that he performed daily to help his neighbors.

My wife, Lee, joins me in expressing our most sincere condolences to Jess' lovely wife, Millie, and their children, Christine Mallet and Charles. They are fortunate indeed to have known this great man more than anyone else, and for having shared their lives together over the years. The warm, fond memories he left behind will be cherished by many through the years ahead.

VETERAN BENEFITS FOR INDIVIDUALS WHO SERVED IN CIVILIAN CAPACITY IN THE ARMED FORCES

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, there is currently pending before the Veteran's Affairs Committee a series of bills, H.R. 3277, 3321, 5087, 5171, 5211, 5666, and 5718 which seek to provide veterans status for women who served in the Women's Air Force Service Pilots—WASPS—in World War II. These are very important bills, and the subject matter deserves the most careful scrutiny before the Congress acts upon any one of these proposals. It has a long, interesting history; and if legislation of this type should be enacted, it would, in my judgment, be a mistake and one which would inevitably create a precedent for use of groups and organizations which might not have such a list of prestigious sponsors as the WASPS proposal.

The most recent activity in this field occurred when the substance of the proposal was included as an amendment to H.R. 71, 94th Congress, a bill which dealt with providing health care for certain groups allied with the United States during periods of war. The WASP bill was not considered by any committee of the other body, but was added as an amendment to this bill by the senior Senator from Arizona on the Senate floor. At that time, the chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, the gentleman from Texas, the Honorable RAY ROBERTS, and the ranking minority member, the gentleman from Arkansas, the Honorable JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT, advised the Senator that if a bill incorporating the provisions of this amendment is introduced in the next Congress—95th—appropriate agency reports will be obtained and the subcommittee with jurisdiction would hold hearings. The chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs advises me that agency reports are being requested from the Veterans' Administration, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Labor.

Now a little bit of history—

The rapid military and industrial mobilization during the early days of World War II placed considerable strain on all available manpower resources. Naturally, one of the areas affected by this mobilization was aircraft pilots. In order to ease the strain of this shortage, the Women's Auxiliary Flying Squadron—WAFS, and later the Women's Air Force Service Pilots—WASPS—were established. They were activated in 1942. The WASPS were civil service appointees and they received \$150 a month for maintenance and after assignment, \$250 per month. After student status in ungraded positions, they received the amount I have indicated, \$250 per month plus \$36.25 overtime based on a 48-hour workweek. In contrast it should be pointed out that a private in the Army in 1942 received a base pay of \$50 per month. In the early days of World War

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II, sergeants assigned to the Air Force were pilots before the concept of having officer pilots only was established. A staff sergeant in 1942 received \$110 per month and a second lieutenant received \$150 per month.

They—WASPS—were civil servants with war service appointments subject to the National Retirement Act and Civil Service leave regulations. They paid for their own housing and food at \$1.65 per day. They wore clothing which had been issued to them and later were issued a type of dress uniform. They were supervised by civil service establishment officers. They had a right to resign at any time, and most important of all, it should be noted that they were not subject to any form of military discipline. They were not subject to normal military command. As civil servants, they were not entitled to medical care at an Army installation.

The WASP program was deactivated on December 20, 1944. The military situation in Europe had changed substantially with the successful invasion of Normandy. With the slaking of demand for pilots, it was agreed that there would be no specific justification for a training program for women noncombatants. Arrangements were made with the Civil Aeronautics Administration to recognize flying experience of WASPS in the issuance of commercial pilots licenses. In 1948, the Air Force offered all former WASPS who met standards and qualifications commissions in the Air Force or the Air Force Reserve in a nonflying status. However, such WASPS service did not count toward either reserve or regular retirement. An unknown number of former WASP pilots availed themselves of this opportunity.

In early 1944 a proposal to militarize the WASPS was introduced in the House and was favorably reported by the then Military Affairs Committee. The Appropriations Committee report referred to the belief of their subcommittee that the WASPS should be militarized. Despite this favorable action, the bill failed of passage. The House report on H.R. 4219, 78th Congress, March 22, 1944, stated:

In recognition of these principles, the Army Air Forces now employ as Federal civil-service employees over 500 women pilots. These women are engaged in piloting all types of aircraft within the continental limits of the United States.

It should be pointed out that those individuals who were injured on duty were not eligible for service-connected compensation from the Veterans' Administration, nor were they eligible for retirement based on disability but rather were compensated as other civilian employees of the Federal Government are today and always have been by the office of workers' compensation program, formerly known as the Bureau of Employees' Compensation, Department of Labor, a civilian agency.

Mr. Speaker, there are many individuals and groups of individuals, all classified as civilians, who over the years from at least the time of the Spanish-American War down to and including World War II have made claims for veterans' benefits and felt that they were entitled to consideration on the part of Congress

to amend existing veterans' laws. In the 75th Congress, the Committee on Pensions compiled a list of individuals who had asked for veterans' status which included:

Civil War.

Civil War Slaves.

Military Telegraph Corps.

State Troops.

Missouri Militia.

Montell Guards.

Confederate Veterans.

Indian Wars.

Packers, teamsters, surgeons, and civilian scouts.

Deputy Marshals.

Scouting Service.

Indian Scouts.

Spanish War.

Nurses, male.

Surgeons, assistant and contract.

Veterinarians, contract.

Teamsters.

World War I

American Red Cross.

American Secret Service, State Department, Treasury, women citizens and welfare workers.

Adjutants general, United States Property and disbursing officers' service.

Civilian clerks, Engineer Department.

Civilian employees as defined by War Department.

Civilian employees and contract surgeons.

Secretaries, dieticians, bacteriologists.

Customs Intelligence Bureau, Port of New York.

Draft Board, appointment under Selective Service Law.

Draftees, induction not completed prior to Nov. 30, 1918.

Engineer field clerks.

Employees, Engineer Department.

Field clerks.

Enlisted men accepted and assigned to educational institutions.

Merchant Marine, U.S. Shipping Board vessels in war zone.

Midshipmen and cadets.

Nurses, student, Army.

Nurses, students, and reconstruction aides.

Postal Service employees of American Expeditionary Forces in Europe and Asia.

Russian Railway Service.

Signal clerks at large, service overseas in Signal service and Air service.

Telephone operators, Signal Corps.

Training Corps, Students, Army.

Warrant officers.

Women who served with American Expeditionary Forces.

Women who served in base hospitals.

Since, the 75th Congress suggestions have been made to include:

Aviation Midshipmen.

Merchant Marine Service.

Civil Defense Workers.

Civilians serving aboard troop ships operated by U.S. Army.

Army Indian Scouts.

Russian Railway Service Corps.

Draftsmen and Clerks, Engineer Corps.

Auditors of War Department.

Contract Nurses with Army.

Contract Medical or Dental Personnel Serving with Armed Forces.

State Guards During WW II.

The American Field Service.

Accredited War Correspondents.

Civilian Engineers, Department of the Army.

Students, Army Training Corps, WW I.

Civilian employees engaged in and about the construction of the Panama Canal.

Red Cross ambulance drivers.

Persons who served on the U.S. Revenue Service in the Arctic—1898.

Security Patrol Force of Guam—WW II.

Telephone Operators—WW I.

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Teamsters in Spanish-American War and WWI.

Individuals who served in the Army but who were placed on agricultural furloughs. Coast Guard Reserve.

Others, I am sure, could be added to this rather lengthy list.

I want to close these remarks by pointing out that this is not a simple question. It is not a matter which should be considered favorably or not favorable because all of those involved happen to be women. It should be considered on the basis of logic and the facts, which in my judgment would indicate it not be approved because the individuals, WASPS, were not in the military and not under military discipline. If we ever depart from this basic rule which has been the hallmark of veterans' benefits, then I submit that there will be no logical stopping place, and we will degrade the meaning of military service and reduce its significance.

I would not be among those who do not appreciate the service of the WASPS during World War II, nor would I in any way want to criticize the merchant seamen who risked their lives to get men and cargo to distant places in World War II. I would not in any way criticize the role of the thousands of members of the American Red Cross who did yeoman service in World War I and II in serving with our troops, nor would I in any way want to do anything but praise the role of the entertainment world which performed for our troops at various Army and Navy stateside installations, nor the thousands of topflight performers who gave shows on or near the battlefield in order to maintain the morale of our fighting forces. But these individuals were individuals, like the WASPS, serving the Government and their Nation on a patriotic basis. They were not subject to military discipline, which meant they could come and go as they pleased. In most instances they received far more rights, rewards, salary, and other benefits than individuals who were serving in the Army or Navy in the enlisted status or on the officers level. I applaud them all and others that I cannot mention at this time. But if we let down the standards for the WASPS, we must in equity do the same for all who serve on a similar basis. For these and other reasons, I am opposed to the favorable consideration of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, it should be noted that some who served in the Women's Air Force Service Pilots—WASPS—in World War II do not support legislation to grant veterans benefits for such service. I recently received a copy of a letter with attachments from Ms. Virginia F. Wise, of Tallahassee, Fla., which was sent to the distinguished senior Senator from Arizona, the Honorable BARRY GOLDWATER, with reference to pending bills in the House and Senate. I think the feelings expressed by Ms. Wise are similar to those of hundreds of thousands of dedicated Americans who served their country during World War II in a civilian capacity:

TALLAHASSEE, FLA.,
March 16, 1977.

Re Senate Bill S. 247; House Bills H.R. 3321 and H.R. 3277.

DEAR SENATOR GOLDWATER: At the risk of losing valued friendships, I feel I must con-

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vey to you my feelings on the militarization of the WASP.

So as not to repeat myself, I am enclosing copies of correspondence forwarded to our President and another WASP active in promoting this.

I sincerely feel, I must put my country's economic security above personal security or recognition and hope you will try to understand my position.

Respectfully,

VIRGINIA F. WISE.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA.,
March 10, 1977.

Mrs. FRANKIE BRETHERRICK,
Sarasota, Fla.

DEAR FRANKIE: I appreciate hearing from you about the Senate Bill S. 247 and about Pappy Boyington's show about the WASP. I can readily see you are quite concerned about getting the G.I. benefits for us.

I too, am quite concerned but it's along other lines. First, President Carter has just added another 20 billion dollars to an already deficit 1977 budget. Having been an independent business woman for 20 years, I can truthfully say, "that's no way to run a show!"

Secondly, and most important, I am grateful to my fellow countrymen for the very unique and rare opportunity to receive such a wonderful experience as the WASP, that I do not have the heart to add to their already unreal tax load. And, down deep in my heart I cannot believe that is the path to our desired recognition. Pappy Boyington did more for us in one hour than any government handout ever could. I agree with my classmate (encl.) we are indeed a unique group so why can't we turn the tide in this country and retract our outstretched hands. It might stun many people into facing reality and truly give us recognition.

Perhaps those of us who don't look upon this move with pride is the reason for your lack of response.

If there are any of our group in need what a wonderful opportunity for us to be truly Christians and to give instead of receive.

Please don't feel badly with me. I just happen to have an opposite view.

Yours very sincerely,

VIRGINIA F. WISE,
Realtor.

However, before I fall asleep, I do wish the Waspies would shape up & retract their outstretched hands. Think how they could revolutionize the country—setting an example of "we don't want anything from the govt." Guess I don't understand the problem. Maybe if they are seeking only recognition & hospitalization, they should state their case more positively as to what they don't want. Other benefits whatever they might be. After all there was a whale of difference between being stuck in the Service & being able to quit whenever you wanted.

Oh well that's heretical, but as I say I guess I don't understand the problem. Yesterday was yesterday & today is today. Why are we fighting yesterday's grievances? I don't remember being shot at or tramping in anything but Texas mud.

Enuff—happy real estating.

May Florida get warm & Washington get wet.

A. B.

TAX CREDIT FOR VIETNAM COMBAT VETERANS

HON. WILLIAM F. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my support for a bill to be

introduced in the House which would grant a \$1,000 tax credit over a 3-year period to those men who served in a combat zone during the Vietnam era and received an honorable discharge.

I already have joined with my colleagues who have denounced the administration's plan to upgrade bad conduct military discharges received during the Vietnam era, and I continue to feel the move is a grave insult and a great disservice to those men who served our country honorably and as decreed by the armed services, often at great personal expense.

The blanket criteria set up by President Carter makes upgrading of the discharge virtually automatic rather than setting up a comprehensive review of each case individually, and that means few discharges will remain in a category that is less than honorable. That also will open the door for those who either refused to serve their country or carried out their duty under less than minimal standards to claim veteran's benefits that are paid by the hard-earned money of American taxpayers. I feel this is morally wrong, especially when, as a Nation, we are hard-pressed to meet the needs of many causes which are more deserving.

The taxpayers of this country should not be required to pay up to \$1 billion in veteran's benefits to men who either refused to serve or left the defense of their country under less than honorable circumstances. We owe them no debt for not performing what was required or expected of them.

I join in support of this bill, because it excludes veterans whose discharges are upgraded under the Carter plan and because it is an expression of the gratitude the American people feel to those men who carried out their duties in Vietnam.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD J. NEUTRA

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have the privilege to bring to your attention the honoring of a distinguished former resident of my district, Richard J. Neutra, who has been selected to receive the highest honor which can be bestowed by the American Institute of Architects: its Gold Medal.

This medal, awarded only 38 times during the 71 years since its first presentation has been received only twice before by Californians, both from San Francisco. The Gold Medal is an international award presented only when the institute identifies an exceptional candidate. Last presented in 1972, this year's award will mark the first time this honor has gone to a southern California architect in the history of the American Institute of Architects. The medal will be presented during the AIA annual convention in San Diego in June, and will be received on behalf of his father by Dion Neutra, architect, who began his long association with his father in the early

1940's and continues the firm known as Richard and Dion Neutra Architects and Associates which celebrated its 50th year of practice in 1976.

Richard Neutra, who died in 1970 at the age of 78, gained a worldwide reputation as one of the developers of "California style." One of the first architects to make a conscious application of the findings of biology and the behavioral sciences to the design of human environments, he was also a pioneer in the use of modern industrialized building materials and techniques. His work has had a profound effect on architectural thinking for the past 50 years and his timeless buildings testify to the enduring significance of his achievement.

Born in Austria, Neutra grew to maturity in the lively cultural atmosphere of early 20th century Vienna. One of his earliest mentors was architect Adolf Loos, whose rejection of the highly ornamented beaux arts style laid the groundwork for Neutra's characteristic clarity and simplicity of form.

Neutra came to the United States in 1923, worked briefly in New York and in Chicago, and in 1924 went to Taliesin where he studied and worked with Frank Lloyd Wright.

In 1925 he settled in southern California which had long attracted him because of its widely diversified climate and range of natural environment which provided the setting and the inspiration for much of his work.

His spectacular "health house" constructed in 1929, brought him immediate international recognition. With its revolutionary steel frame construction and use of prefabricated elements, this "floating house" on its steep hillside established his reputation as an innovative architect and was the first of the numerous private residences in which he developed and refined his philosophy of "nature near" design.

Like its successors, this glass and steel house reflects his overriding concern with the creation of environments encompassing human needs in balance with natural surroundings.

During the 1930's Neutra became firmly established as a designer of residences, most of them in California. Not all were luxurious dwellings for wealthy clients. Many of the houses were completed on minimal budgets; yet in each he devoted great care to understanding the lifestyles and individual needs of the families for whom he built.

Also during this decade Neutra began to design apartments and multiple housing projects. Among the most significant of these was Channel Heights, a Federal public housing project completed in 1942. This was the first project in which his son Dion, just completing high school, engaged in a meaningful way, acting as a field draftsman supporting the construction process.

Notable among the Neutra works of the 1940's was the "desert house" in Palm Springs. Here the architects created a remarkable oasis that protects its inhab-

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itants from the harsh desert climate yet is fully open to its natural setting.

Throughout their half century of practice, the Neutras designed a wide range of building types, from the homes and schools by which they first became known, to office buildings, churches, clinics, libraries, college facilities, and museums.

Many of their major works were designed for public clients: The U.S. Embassy in Karachi, Pakistan; The Lincoln Memorial in Gettysburg, Pa.; The Los Angeles County Hall of Records, and Orange County Courthouse are outstanding examples.

As a consultant to the government of Puerto Rico, Neutra designed extensive systems of schools and health facilities for the entire island. This commission led to further work in the field of design for tropical climates, suited to the economic constraints faced by developing countries.

Perhaps the most prolific writer among contemporary architects, Neutra was the author of numerous articles and several influential books on his philosophy of design. These include: "How America Builds," 1927; "New Buildings in the World," 1930; "Architecture of Social Concern," 1948; "Mystery and Realities of the Site," 1951; "Survival Through Design," 1945; "Life and Human Habitat," 1957; "Realismo Biológico," 1958; "World and Dwelling," 1962, and an autobiography, "Life and Shape," 1962.

His wife Dione, who worked closely with him throughout his career, is presently preparing a biography based on their correspondence.

Neutra pioneered in attempting to find a more secure—and even scientific—basis for design decisions.

Neutra's concern with Earth's limited resources and the danger of Man's ever increasing technology without due regard for natural limits has accompanied his writing and thinking almost from the beginning. He was a true pioneer in the "ecology movement."

Neutra's own view of the role and task of the modern architect illustrates the abiding concern for human beings that gives his architecture its continuing impact. He wrote:

The architect is by his professional tradition a coordinator, a "charmer of specialists." By intuition he has felt himself on occasion into other human beings. In future he will cultivate this skill and be helped in it by the increasing amount of current research . . .

The future architect may emerge from being the assemblyman of well-advertised material novelties, from being a mechanistic constructivist. He must enthusiastically become an "applied physiologist," a "biological realist," full of sympathy for man, whom he endeavors to recognize in his indivisible individuality, in his wonderful organic responses and life processes, all fused with one another.

It gives me great pleasure to ask the Members to share in honoring this man who has contributed so greatly to our country's culture.

April 6, 1977

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY OF NEW YORK ON THE MERCHANT MARINE FLEET

HON. LEO C. ZEFERETTI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mr. ZEFERETTI. Mr. Speaker, the American merchant marine fleet and the American maritime industry have reached a crossroads in our Nation's history. What the House Merchant Marine Committee and the Congress do in the 95th Congress could very well determine the future of the U.S.-flag merchant marine and our shipbuilding industrial base.

The chairman of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, JOHN M. MURPHY of New York, has given a series of speeches outlining a program for the House Merchant Marine Committee which many of us hope will mark a turning point in the downward spiral of the U.S.-flag fleet. In a speech on February 18, 1977, before the AFL-CIO maritime trades meeting in Miami, Fla., Mr. MURPHY outlined in great detail a part of his program to guarantee that the United States has a strong merchant marine fleet before the last half of the 20th century. I commend this speech to my colleagues and urge that they study it so that they can understand the issues involved when appropriate legislation is reported from the full Merchant Marine Committee to the House floor which will help achieve America's historic place on the high seas:

REMARKS OF THE HONORABLE JOHN M. MURPHY

Thank you, Paul, for that very kind introduction.

It is an honor for me to be with you today. I appreciate the opportunity to give you my thoughts on some subjects that vitally affect the future of us all.

I am speaking to you today not only as an old friend, but as the Chairman of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. Because of my intense interest in the American merchant marine I worked hard to become chairman, and was gratified to have received the overwhelming support of my colleagues in the House of Representatives. And you can be sure that I will work just as hard at the job of being chairman as I did to get it.

There have been attempts in the past—and one very recent attempt—to eliminate the Merchant Marine Committee from the Congress, I vigorously fought these attempts and along with a few colleagues we have thus far been successful in staying alive.

I intend to see that that is the last time the future of this committee—and the maritime industry—is put in jeopardy. And make no mistake about it up until today these have been very real possibilities. The committee survived the Bolling reform movement and the recent moves within the Democratic study group. Now the industry must overcome the Ford administration going away present—an attempt to sabotage the operating differential subsidy program. With your support I was successful in stopping the efforts of those who sought the end of the Merchant Marine Committee in Congress and I am convinced that with no

"Ford in our future" we can be just as effective with the Carter administration concerning the operating-differential subsidy program.

In view of the forces opposing our merchant marine industry I make this pledge to you this morning.

I did not serve in Congress and on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee for 14 years and become chairman of that committee to preside over its demise or the demise of the maritime industry. I guarantee that both will survive and thrive in the future.

But if I am to accomplish this and get done what must be done in the 95th Congress, I will need the unified support of the entire maritime industry. I am here to request your assistance on several pieces of legislation that are not only vital to the future well-being of the United States, but would also result in increased employment for American workers at a time when unemployment is at an intolerable level—about 8 percent.

First, I will comment briefly on where we are going with respect to ocean mining. As you know, this subject is the major source of controversy before the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference. At the present time, the United States is the only nation with the technical expertise to engage in deep seabed mining. The underdeveloped nations do not have this expertise, but can—and do—out-vote us at the conference. They want to control these operations through an international seabed authority which could very well lead to an international cartel similar to the organization of petroleum exporting countries. Equally disturbing to me has been the position of the Ford administration, which appeared willing to give up anything just to reach an agreement. I do not think that the recent appointment of Elliot Richardson as chairman of the American delegation indicates a continuation of such a policy by President Carter.

If it does however, I will do everything in my power to reverse the "give-away" hand that the American Government has followed in the past. At the present time there is too much uncertainty about the LOS negotiations for American companies to start deep-sea mining operations, and it is no secret that I strongly favor unilateral legislation to permit United States companies to commence such operations.

Are you aware that in 1973, the United States imported 82 percent of its nickel, 77 percent of its cobalt, 82 percent of its manganese, and 5 percent of its copper? If the United States were to move ahead and mine the seabed, we could become totally independent in the production of copper, nickel, and cobalt by the early 1980's, and would be importing only about a quarter of our manganese requirements.

I introduced legislation in the last Congress that would give American companies the investment climate they need to finance such operations. The bill was approved by the subcommittee, but due to pressure from the Ford administration, never got out of the full committee.

But now it is time for the Congress to act. While we were waiting for some action by the Ford administration, and while the ocean mining industry geared down because of the uncertainty of the future, foreign competitors have been rushing to catch up with the United States.

Congress can no longer sit back and watch this erosion of our technical lead.

We can no longer sit back and watch the State Department bargain away U.S. interests.

We can no longer sit idly by and watch as a secure source of minerals evaporates before our eyes. We must enact legislation that will enable the U.S. ocean mining industry to commence these vital operations with American workers.

Therefore, on February 10, 1977 I introduced a bill, H.R. 3350, that would establish an interim program to create a stable investment climate for the American ocean mining industry. The bill contains a number of technical provisions to achieve this result until—if ever—a law of the sea treaty becomes binding upon the United States. Of particular interest, however, is the fact that all vessels engaged in the transportation of these minerals to the United States would have to be U.S.-flag vessels, manned by American citizens, and my bill stipulates that all processing of recovered minerals would be performed in the United States thereby guaranteeing us from being "held up" by any international cartel—any international gang if you will—in the area of these vital minerals.

I have no doubt that this will be one of the more controversial issues to come before the Merchant Marine Committee and the 95th Congress, and I will need your strong support.

Now—to move on to another important piece of controversial legislation—my amendments to the Outer Continental Shelf Act. At the suggestion of your Washington representatives, I have modified the amendment so that it will now generally require that any vessel, rig, or platform, used in the exploration, development, or production of oil and gas on the shelf must be manned by U.S. citizens. As you know, at the present time there is no such restriction, and as the American offshore business begins to accelerate, we face the possibility of being over-run with foreign operated rigs.

You may be assured that the so-called Murphy amendment will be offered again in the 95th Congress, as I continue to be of the firm belief that if we are to retrieve our own petrochemical resources in the OCS, then we should assure that the exploration occurs in such a way as to bring the maximum in benefits to our economy and to American workers.

On this one, I could use a little more help than I received the last time such an amendment was brought up on the floor. I am hopeful that with the modification we have made, this time the amendment will be adopted.

I will now comment on the current status of the U.S.-flag merchant marine.

It is obvious that the American maritime industry is at a cross-roads. What we do in the 95th Congress—together—may very well determine the future role of the U.S.-flag merchant marine and our shipbuilding industrial base.

The maritime industry has just about been studied to death.

We all know that the fundamental problem is the lack of cargo for U.S.-flag merchant vessels.

It is time for action and I intend to get such action.

Since the enactment over 40 years ago of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, the United States has traditionally looked to the commercial marketplace to provide the U.S.-flag merchant marine required by the military during periods of national emergency—critical times such as World War II, the Korean war, and the Vietnam war. And, of course, it looks to the commercial marketplace during peacetime to protect our legitimate economic interests as the world's greatest trading Nation.

The act of 1936 recognized that U.S.-flag merchant vessels cannot effectively compete

in the commercial marketplace with lower cost foreign-flag vessels without some form of assistance. Therefore, to insure that we will have U.S.-flag vessels, the Government provides the following aids:

Construction and operating subsidies that are meant to place our merchant vessels on a rough sort of cost parity with foreign-flag competitors;

The capital construction fund that is designed to offset, in part, the virtual tax-free world of international shipping;

And, finally, the title XI guarantee program that is designed to assist U.S.-flag merchant vessel operators to obtain needed capital to replace and/or expand their fleets at reasonable rates of interest.

These half-way measures are no big "give-away" as our critics would have the American people believe.

Construction subsidy can be no more than half the vessel construction cost. Recently, it has been much lower than half; reaching a low of about 16 percent for the construction of certain LNG vessels. And operating subsidy generally covers only about 20 percent of the U.S.-flag operating costs. During the first 5 years after the Merchant Marine Act of 1970, the average annual outlay for construction subsidy was about \$180 million, and the average annual outlay for operating subsidy was about \$246 million. The tax deferral provisions of the capital construction fund do not represent a cost to the Government, but can be construed as resulting in a tax loss to the Nation of about \$40 million a year. The title XI guarantee program operates at no cost to the Government and currently has a profit of about \$88 million.

Offsetting these costs are the economic benefits which naturally result from the construction and operation of U.S.-flag merchant vessels. I refer, of course, to balance of payments benefits, increased employment, increased taxes, and the ocean transportation service that facilitates our international trade. For what they provide, the net cost of these Government programs is minuscule—a mere pittance in the overall picture.

Given this limited assistance, the U.S.-flag merchant vessel operator is expected to find his own profit so as to maintain and expand his fleet that contributes so much to the well-being of the United States—both in peacetime and during times of national emergency. And it is the construction and repair of U.S.-flag merchant vessels that supports our shipbuilding industrial base so that it will be available in times of national emergency.

It's a good deal for the U.S. Government.

And it's a good deal for the American people.

The U.S.-flag operator is required to commit most of the capital required for the vessel, and then earn a profit if he can. Subsidy insures neither cargo nor profit; yet cargo is basic to staying in business, much less earning a profit.

Profit is not a dirty word.

And Government subsidy does not guarantee profit.

Profit is a function of cargo. Without profit, the United States cannot maintain a merchant marine. And without the new construction generated by such profit, the United States cannot maintain an adequate shipbuilding industrial base.

For a number of reasons, the existing subsidy system and the commercial marketplace have not been successful in providing for the merchant marine we require—and the time has come to admit it.

In times of normal trading, such as now exist, the U.S.-flag merchant marine has been almost completely shut out of certain markets by means of various devices, exposed to

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predatory rate practices by certain foreign-flag carriers such as the Soviets, and increasingly frustrated as the world of international free trade evolves into a world where some form of cargo reservation is rapidly becoming the rule rather than the exception. Unable to secure the cargo necessary for the profit required to replace and expand our fleet, the capability of the U.S.-flag merchant marine remains at a dangerously low level. As a result, the number of U.S.-flag merchant vessels available to the Department of Defense in a major conventional war would not be adequate, and we would be forced to rely on foreign-flag merchant vessels.

These problems directly impact on U.S. shipyards.

I repeat that without cargo, there can be no profit.

Without profit, new vessels will not be constructed.

And without new construction, our shipbuilding industrial base is seriously endangered.

All of the capacity of the 13 large commercial shipyards now engaged in the construction of ships for the Navy and for commercial operators, with or without subsidy, would be needed to meet minimum critical requirements for a long-term war. If subsidized construction were eliminated from these yards, about five or six would be eliminated from the business of ship construction. The failure of the building program provided by the Merchant Marine Act of 1970 has resulted in five of these shipyards requiring new contracts now.

Traditionally, the United States has been committed to the so-called "free trade" concept, according to which vessels of all nations are eligible to compete for cargoes moving in the foreign commerce of the United States. The most glaring defect in our national maritime policy since the enactment of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 has been the failure of the United States to give recognition to the growing practice of many other nations to guarantee their flag vessels some part of their international trade. These cargo reservation measures by foreign nations generally reflect the growing worldwide philosophy that the ocean transportation of a nation's cargo is a privilege and not a right. Although these measures have rendered the "free trade" concept of international shipping increasingly less meaningful, the United States has generally adhered to this outmoded policy to the detriment of the U.S.-flag merchant marine.

Therefore, even before I move the authorization bills for the Maritime Administration and the U.S. Coast Guard out of the way, I intend to commence action on legislation that would institute certain cargo reservation measures for U.S.-flag vessels to insure that we will have the merchant marine, the shipbuilding industrial base, and the skilled American personnel for both, required both in times of peace and during periods of national emergency.

The first thing I intend to do is hold hearings on legislation that would initially require 20 percent of oil imported into the United States to be carried in U.S.-flag tankers; increasing to 30 percent after 2 years. This is essentially the so-called "Energy Transportation Security Act" that was pocket-vetoed by former President Ford in what was basically a politically motivated and orchestrated move in late 1974.

As the need and desirability for this type of legislation has already been demonstrated, there is no reason why we cannot proceed to move it to President Carter's desk at once. As we all know, many countries already have such oil cargo reservation measures. Swift action is required, as the Arab oil-producing

countries are actively expanding their merchant fleets, and there is every likelihood that cargo reservation measures will be instituted for these vessels.

It is bad enough being dependent upon these countries for oil.

To be dependent upon them for oil and ocean transportation would be a disaster!

Perhaps the single most important reason for the failure of the United States to maintain a fleet of U.S.-flag tankers and dry bulk vessels after World War II is the concept of "effective U.S. control" against which charges have been made characterizing it as a legal fiction. And during these hearings I intend to find out once and for all the truth about the availability of these vessels.

The doctrine of effective control is based upon contracts and agreements between the U.S. Government and the American owners of "flags of convenience" vessels. In view of the established principle of international law that allows only the country of registry to seize a vessel on the high seas, some argue the United States does not have sufficient legal authority to gain control over EUSC vessels in an emergency.

With respect to the international law aspects of the EUSC theory, the argument that nations promoting "flags of convenience" would never exercise their right to control vessels of their registry was finally laid to rest on November 2, 1973, when President William Tolbert of Liberia issued an executive order prohibiting any vessels flying the Liberian flag from participating in the carriage of arms to the Middle East, regardless of ownership.

Aside from the purely legal questions of international law, there are other practical factors that cast serious doubt on the availability of EUSC vessels in a crisis:

The physical size of many EUSC "flags of convenience" vessels is too large for all existing U.S. Atlantic and Gulf ports;

About 80 percent of the EUSC "flags of convenience" tanker fleet is employed in shipping vitally needed petroleum to Western Europe and Japan. Thus, in an emergency, it appears unlikely that the United States could exercise its option to withdraw very many of these tankers from this service without creating serious economic and political consequences. Further, any withdrawal of tankers from Europe could have an adverse impact on the petroleum supplies which support military and civilian needs of the European countries of the NATO Alliance; and, finally,

Although the owners of EUSC "flags of convenience" vessels have pledged that in an emergency their vessels will revert to the U.S. flag, this concept has never been tested. Whether these ships are "effectively U.S. controlled" is a function of where they are registered, the nationality of the crew, the nature and type of emergency, and their location at the time of the emergency.

In short, it has been charged the doctrine of "effective U.S. control" is pure sham. I promise you today that I will determine early on in my chairmanship if this is the case.

While the hearings on the oil bill are going on, I intend to pry out of the Maritime Administration and the Department of Defense some accurate figures on the amount of dry bulk commodities moving in our foreign commerce. During the past few years, there has been a growing awareness that the United States has in many respects become a nation deficient in raw materials. Many of these commodities are essential to fueling the U.S. economy, particularly in times of war or other types of national emergency. In all, there are over 70 strategic raw materials that must be imported

by ship. At the present time, there are only 16 active U.S.-flag dry bulk vessels, and this fleet accounts for only 1.6 percent of our trade in dry bulk commodities.

Foreign-flag merchant vessels carry over 98 percent of these strategic materials.

In my judgment this is a national disgrace!

When the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 was originally enacted, the preponderance of our foreign trade was breakbulk cargo transportable by liner vessels. As a result, operating-differential subsidy was limited to liner vessels. Later, the nature of our foreign trade changed so that by 1970, the great preponderance of our exports and imports, in tonnage, was in bulk commodities. The Merchant Marine Act of 1970 gave belated recognition to this change in the composition of our foreign trade. The 1970 act was supposed to have provided us with dry bulk vessels.

But it has been an almost total failure in this regard.

Cargo is the name of the game, and if cargo reservation measures are required for dry bulk commodities—so be it. But as the exact configuration of the problem is not known at this time, I intend to give the Maritime Administration and the Department of Defense only a brief period of time to come up with some numbers before introducing any legislation.

That leaves U.S.-flag liner vessels to be dealt with. It is clear that the percentage of our foreign commerce transported by U.S.-flag liner vessels is substantially more than that moved in U.S.-flag tankers and dry bulk vessels. However, as I mentioned, U.S.-flag liner vessels are currently not adequate to meet the requirements of the military during emergencies. Some of the cargo problems adversely impacting on the orderly growth of the U.S.-flag liner fleet are—again—the predatory rate practices of the Soviet Union, the growing trend of cargo reservation measures throughout the world, and the inability of the Federal Maritime Commission to effectively regulate foreign-flag liner vessels operating in the foreign commerce of the United States.

Subsidy alone cannot provide cargo for U.S.-flag liner vessels if the controller of the cargo finds it desirable to institute irregular commercial practices favoring his own flag vessels. Therefore, our maritime policy should acknowledge that the traditional free enterprise approach to cargo solicitation used by U.S. shipping lines is ineffective when confronted by foreign discriminatory practices, and encourage cargo sharing arrangements with our trading partners when necessary to ensure U.S.-flag participation in those trades. Serious consideration, therefore, should be given to a maritime policy which promotes so-called bilateralism. And I can assure you that I will be looking into this element of the overall problem.

In these remarks, I have attempted to touch on three of the major areas where the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee will be concentrating its efforts during the 95th Congress.

Our collective efforts in these areas will not only strengthen the United States as a world power, but also result in thousands of badly needed jobs for American workers;

Jobs in shipyards which are generally located in areas of chronic unemployment;

Jobs aboard ship; and,

Countless jobs in various supporting industries that rely on the construction and operation of U.S.-flag vessels. The social and economic benefits that will naturally result from the legislative measures that I have mentioned are enormous.

The United States is a great nation be-

cause our citizens came from sterner stock—people who had the powerful motivation to leave their lands of origin to settle in a new continent.

We are also great because we have vast natural resources to work with.

But these resources would have been of little value without the second and third generation citizen workers to hammer out the country we have today.

You men and women here realize the significance of the action I plan to take during the 95th Congress.

With your help, there is no way this industry and this Nation can lose.

IN TRIBUTE TO FRANCES P. BOLTON

HON. RONALD A. SARASIN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mr. SARASIN. Mr. Speaker, Frances P. Bolton, a former Member of this body and a truly great American, passed away recently, to the great sadness of her many friends and admirers. Daughter of a distinguished American family, first woman to represent Ohio in the Congress, a pioneer in legislation advancing the causes of women and children, of health, educational and social legislation, and an expert in foreign affairs, Mrs. Bolton left a legacy few could equal.

A champion of world peace, member of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations and a leader of her party, this estimable lady was in the forefront of almost every important cause for well over two decades. I regret that I did not have the personal privilege to know Mrs. Bolton, but I would like to offer for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a tribute by another distinguished American who served with her in this Chamber.

The Honorable John Davis Lodge, who represented a portion of Connecticut in this Chamber during Mrs. Bolton's incumbency and who went on to serve as Governor of Connecticut and as a U.S. Ambassador, formed a lasting friendship with this great lady.

He penned this heartfelt tribute which I offer for your consideration:

HON. FRANCES PAYNE BINGHAM BOLTON
(A Tribute By A Former Colleague, Hon. Davis Lodge)

The disappearance from our earthly scene of Frances Bolton shortly before her 92nd birthday truly leaves "a lonely place against the sky". Exemplary wife, mother, and grandmother, she devoted some thirty years of her life to notable public service.

A woman of great wealth, she could have avoided the bloody arena of American politics with its harsh ordeals and its grueling struggles and spent her time enjoying her family, her fortune, and her friends.

Instead, she served in the Congress for many years, and with great distinction. She performed constructive and lasting service as a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee. She was ahead of her time in her understanding of the importance of Africa and the significant implications of the profound changes occurring there. She had an abiding sense of responsibility for the great

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American community. She was generous and kind to many people, Democrats as well as members of her own party. She was a woman of high intelligence and noble purpose. She lived her life on an elevated plane of thought and action. She was a considerable and helpful colleague. She was a devoted friend.

Some two years ago, she invited my wife and me to lunch on the beautiful terrace of her handsome house in Palm Beach. We looked out over a huge well-kept lawn and beyond to the eternal sea. She was not well but she had lost none of her verve—none of her interest in life—none of her faculties. She still radiated goodness and high erected thoughts. After lunch, she escorted us to the edge of her property and waved good-bye as though she had a premonition that it might be the last time.

I now wave good-bye to Frances Bolton, an outstanding public servant of her time, a distinguished lady, a dear friend, a great American. We shall not look upon her likes again.

DECOMMISSIONING OF NUCLEAR FACILITIES

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a bill today which requires a study by ERDA on the environmental, health, safety, and economic consequences of the decommissioning, disposal, and decontamination of all elements involved in the utilization of nuclear energy. An understanding of the problems and costs of decommissioning and disposal of nuclear facilities and waste products is of the utmost importance. Already we are provided with examples of the difficulties which arise from not properly taking into account the final disposition of these facilities. The Nuclear Fuel Services reprocessing plant in West Valley, N.Y., is a prime example, where radioactive waste have been left to the State of New York and the bill for disposal and decommissioning has been estimated at \$500 million. Also, I am sure all of you are aware of problems with radioactive wastes at several sites involved in the military weapons program. My bill would require a study by ERDA of these issues for all facilities, both civilian and military, including reactors, mill tailings, radioactive wastes, reprocessing plants, et cetera. Also, ERDA would be required to study other organizational, financial, and institutional means for handling these problems, including the possibility of an independent waste handling corporation financed by current fees or preposted bonding procedures. The degree to which ERDA is helping to meet State enacted requirements on decommissioning, disposal, and decontamination must also be included in the report. The purpose of my bill is to insure that all environmental and economic costs of decommissioning, disposal, and decontamination are included in the societal decisions regarding the utilization of nuclear energy.

CIVIL ENERGY FROM LASER FUSION: A GROWING REALITY

HON. CARL D. PURSELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mr. PURSELL. Mr. Speaker, today I am inserting my sixth installment regarding laser fusion. You will note that on April 4, Mr. RINALDO shared with us, his and 18 of our colleagues' response to President Carter's cut of \$80 million in the fiscal 1978 budget for fusion power research. Today, I would like to share the letter that I and 10 other Members sent to Mr. GIAMO, chairman of the Budget Committee, and Mr. LATTA, ranking minority member of the Budget Committee, urging them to support an increase in fusion energy funding over the amount recommended by President Carter. The text of my March 30 letter follows:

Washington, D.C., March 30, 1977.
Hon. ROBERT J. GIAMO,
Chairman, House Budget Committee, Washington, D.C.

Hon. DELBERT L. LATTA,
Ranking Minority Member,
House Budget Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR COLLEAGUES: The Budget Committee will play a major role in determining the future of fusion energy development. We urge that you support an increase in fusion energy funding over the amount the President has recommended.

President Carter has proposed a cut of approximately 25% in the fusion funding recommended by President Ford. Ironically, the prospects for fusion energy have never been more promising. Both laser and magnetic fusion have made important steps forward in recent months.

Perhaps the President is so intent upon short term solutions that he has failed to recognize that without development of longer term alternatives, tomorrow's crisis will be even greater.

What is needed today is a strong Federal commitment to develop fusion power. Fusion has the potential for providing abundant, environmentally clean energy—both electric power generation and synthetic fuels—from an inexhaustible source, seawater.

We hope you will give your strongest support to an increase in fusion funding over what the President has proposed. The nation can ill afford to slow down the development of these highly promising technologies by denying adequate research support.

Sincerely,
Carl D. Pursell, Thomas N. Kindness,
Matthew J. Rinaldo, David F. Emery,
Paul N. McCloskey, Robert E. Badham,
Edward J. Derwinski, Claude Pepper,
Frank Thompson, Jr., Dan Daniel, Bob
Traxler, Edward W. Pattison.

Also, I would like to share with you, Mr. James R. Schlesinger's, Assistant to the President on Energy Matters, letter of March 3, asking our citizens to share their ideas regarding the U.S. efforts to attain energy independence. Following Mr. Schlesinger's letter is one response from Dr. Henry J. Gomberg, president of KMS Fusion, Inc., in which he comments on the importance of laser fusion in our quest for energy independence:

April 6, 1977

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, D.C., March 3, 1977.

DEAR FELLOW CITIZEN: President Carter plans to submit to the Congress a proposed comprehensive National Energy Plan that will seek to assure that the United States will become energy sufficient in the years ahead and avoid the problems so recently witnessed this year.

Many of the country's outstanding experts are working daily to solve the energy problems that now confront the Nation, but often some of the best solutions have come from the people themselves. For this reason, as well as to ensure that the American people have a more direct line into their government, your comments on the energy situation are welcomed and needed.

Inside is a reprint of a Public Notice that appeared in the March 2, 1977, edition of The Federal Register requesting recommendations. Since you may not have seen the Notice, please take the time now to read and send us your thoughts on it. It is your opportunity to comment on one of the most critical problems this Nation faces and to relay your recommendations to your government.

The President needs your response before March 21 in order for it to receive due consideration. Due to the short time involved, a number of mailing lists had to be used so you may receive more than one copy of this Notice. We apologize for any inconvenience this may cause you.

We look forward to receiving your comments.

Sincerely,

JAMES R. SCHLESINGER,
Assistant to the President.

KMS FUSION, INC.,

Ann Arbor, Mich., March 21, 1977.

Hon. JAMES R. SCHLESINGER,
Assistant to the President,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR DR. SCHLESINGER: You have asked for my comments and recommendations as to goals and actions for inclusion in a comprehensive national energy program. Your invitation is a welcome opportunity. It indicates to me that the Federal Government is now prepared to reexamine existing programs and goals in light of the worsening energy supply picture.

My comments and recommendations relate to the national program for research and development of Laser fusion. Laser fusion has the potential for making a major contribution to our energy supply system by 1990. The unique characteristics of the laser fusion process make it possible through nucleo-chemical cycles to produce hydrogen from water, establishing a base for the synthetic fuels industry. Experimentation at KMS Fusion, Inc. under sponsorship of the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation indicates that laser fusion can be the first nuclear process to make a direct contribution to our gaseous and liquid fuel requirements.

The basic laser fusion research program has made significant progress over the last few years. Its direction and control, however, have been in the ERDA nuclear weapons complex. Program goals reflect the priorities and requirements of the weapons program, with emphasis upon the immediate and near term benefits in weapons testing and development. Civilian applications have secondary priority.

I do not question the merit of the national laser fusion program as it applies to nuclear weapons development. It is an important part of our national security effort, and the program structure currently being administered by the Assistant Administrator for National Security appears ideally suited for this objective.

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Civil energy is also an important goal vital to national security. Laser fusion should have the opportunity to contribute to this goal as promptly and fully as possible. Aggressive pursuit of civilian energy goals with appropriate funding and effective cooperation among government, university and industry laboratories can lead to the introduction of laser fusion energy into our supply system in the mid 1980's.

A constructive immediate move would be establishment of administrative control and support for the civil aspect of laser fusion energy within a cognizant organization concerned with civil development of nuclear energy and its applications.

We have proposed in the past and are prepared to present again a program for reduction of laser fusion energy to civilian practice in the shortest time and, we believe, most effective manner.

Sincerely,

HENRY J. GOMBERG.

EDDIE EDGAR

HON. CARL D. PURSELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mr. PURSELL. Mr. Speaker, this past weekend the city of Livonia, Mich., honored one of the truly fine gentlemen of my home area, and a man who has had a great influence in my life: W. W. "Eddie" Edgar. On April 2, 1977, Eddie was appropriately honored and given a lasting tribute through the official naming of the former Ford athletic center and ice arena as the "Eddie Edgar Sports Arena."

This is a very fitting accolade for one of the founders of Livonia, a city which has been one of the most dynamically growing areas of our country since Eddie helped bring it to life a quarter century ago; and to a man universally respected and loved in the sports world and in his community.

I would like my colleagues to know of my personal esteem for Eddie Edgar. And I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Eddie on this latest honor, and congratulate the Livonia city officials responsible for this fine tribute.

The following are articles by Leonard Poger in the Observer and Eccentric newspapers—where Eddie is continuing his outstanding journalistic career—of November 15, 1976, and Sam Hudson in the April 1975 edition of the Detroiter magazine, outlining some of the many accomplishments and highlights in the exemplary life of Wilson William "Eddie" Edgar:

[From the Observer and Eccentric Newspapers, Nov. 15, 1976]

EDDIE'S 79TH BIRTHDAY MARKED BY NEW HONORS

(By Leonard Poger)

W. W. "Eddie" Edgar received an unusual and unexpected birthday gift this week.

The Livonia pioneer who helped build St. Mary Hospital and incorporate the city will have the Ford athletic center and ice rink at Ford Field named after him to honor his long-time contributions to the city and sports in Michigan.

The city council is expected to discuss tonight the suggestion of Councilman Bob Bishop to rename the center as the "Eddie Edgar Sports Arena."

The council will formally take action on the proposal the following week.

Edgar, who will be 79 years old Friday, Nov. 19, has been a newspaperman for 56 years, the last 10 as an Observer reporter, editor and columnist and winner of numerous awards for his popular "The Stroller" column.

He also worked for the Detroit Free Press sports department for more than 20 years and was the newspaper's sports editor in the 1930s and '40s.

Edgar has been active in the Plymouth community for many years serving in the Plymouth Rotary Club and providing the leadership for a "sister city" exchange with Plymouth, England, which marked the Michigan Plymouth's 100th anniversary as a city.

Bishop said he first thought of the honor last summer when talking with Edgar about the early days of Livonia's city government, which was organized in 1950 after charter approval.

The two also discussed Edgar's background in sports, which goes back to the 1920s when he was a Free Press sports writer and later sports editor.

"Here's a Livonian who is active and contributing and participating in the community," Bishop said.

Bishop admitted that he hadn't informed Edgar of his suggestion to rename the Ford athletic center in his honor.

"But I'd tell Eddie to his face that 'we love you and want to express our sincere appreciation for what you've done.'

"What better way to honor him than to be surrounded by the cheers of youngsters," the councilman said.

Edgar, a Livonia resident for 38 years, has had three careers, two involving sports during his 79 years.

He started out as a sports writer and during his career with the Free Press, conducted Detroit's first Golden Gloves boxing tournament. During that same period, he was one of the first to discover Joe Louis who went on to become heavyweight champion of the world, a title he held for 11 years.

He became interested in bowling in 1938 and initiated numerous major tournaments which were ultimately copied throughout the country. He also started a junior bowling program in the Detroit area and organized a youth association which now has 36,000 members.

Edgar started after-school bowling leagues for youngsters and with his leadership, Livonia has the largest school league in the country.

He left the Free Press and headed the state's bowling proprietors' association and used the sport to benefit numerous activities. Edgar, in 1954, was named national bowling chairman for the March of Dimes campaign and set up a countrywide tournament which raised an estimated \$2 million in eight years.

Edgar also organized the Detroit Bowling Hall of Fame, the first of its kind in the country.

He was eventually inducted into the hall of fame in 1962 and given a testimonial dinner attended by bowling officials from all over the nation.

He was also inducted into the University of Michigan Media Hall of Fame in 1971 for his support of that school's athletic program.

His career in sports was also recognized when he was inducted into the Michigan Amateur Hall of Fame in 1974 in honor of his 50 years of service to amateur sports in the state.

When leader of a drive to incorporate Livonia Township as a city, Edgar was at the

front to urge voters to approve a city charter and organize the community's first government. He served on the charter commission and was on the first city council.

Edgar was an organizer of the community's chamber of commerce in 1948 and helped the chamber lobby for an independent post office.

Recognizing the need for a hospital in the city, he contacted the Felician Sisters, convinced them of the need, and served as chairman of their hospital advisory committee and helped in fund-raising campaigns.

Not content with the hospital, Edgar also talked the sisters into doing something more for Livonia—like creating Madonna College and later Ladywood High School.

Edgar has had the title of "Mr. Livonia" for many years and the city council will give him an additional honor for his work in the community through the renaming of the Ford athletic center.

[From the Detroiter, April 1975]

EDDIE KEEPS GOING
(By Sam Hudson)

A flair for putting thoughts on paper got Wilson William Edgar into the University of Michigan Media Hall of Fame. An article he wrote with several other newsmen would have earned him a share of the Pulitzer Prize if he hadn't opened his mouth at the wrong time. A Free Press magazine article about him entitled "Livonia's Legendary Newsman" got him into the Congressional Record, via Congresswoman Martha Griffiths, who called him "one of the best writers in the business."

Yet, Eddie Edgar got barely past the eighth grade, and insists that he has never read a book in his life.

There are other surprises in the long career of Eddie Edgar, one of the best known newsmen in the state of Michigan.

At age 77, for example, he earns his living in a field where youth predominates. Probably the oldest working newsmen in the state, holder of card No. 1 in the Michigan chapter of the Baseball Writer's Association, Edgar is on the job every day as a columnist, newswriter and occasional fill-in editor. He works for a chain of suburban newspapers, the Observer-Eccentric Group, in Livonia.

Edgar is now on what he calls his "third career." He began this one in 1966, at 69, an age when most men are content to hang up their track shoes. His first career, as a feature writer and sports editor for the *Detroit Free Press*, spanned the golden age of sports, from the 1920s to the late '40s. His second began in 1948 when he became executive secretary of the Bowling Proprietors of Greater Detroit. He was the area's Judge Landis of bowling until he "retired" in 1966.

Edgar was also one of the first sports announcers in Detroit. In 1924, he was drafted by the station manager of *Free Press* radio station WCX (now WJR) to read the sports news. For the past 20 years, he has been heard every Friday night on Bob Reynold's evening broadcast on WJR. Edgar gives bowling news.

"I believe Bob Reynolds and I make up the oldest radio team, in point of service, in the state," says Edgar. He began the association when Reynolds asked him to tape a March of Dimes bowling tournament in 1955.

At 77, Edgar is still collecting writing awards. A few years ago, the Observer Group won seven prizes in the Michigan Press Association's competition for weekly newspapers. Three of them were garnered by Edgar. His column, "The Stroller," won first place in the weekly newspaper column class. One of his feature stories also took a first. And he received second place for a combination picture and feature story about the theater fire in Plymouth. In the 100-year history of the Michigan Press Association, Edgar

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is the first newsmen ever to win three prizes in the same year.

When his father died, Edgar, age 13, left school in Catasauqua, Pennsylvania to become a machinist's apprentice. The newspaper business called him, however, and he soon got a job on an Allentown newspaper. He was assigned to write sports but as a cub reporter he made the front page in 1919 with an impromptu interview with William Jennings Bryan. Edgar met Bryan on a railroad station platform. The silver-tongued Senator said he never gave interviews because he was too often misquoted. Edgar persisted and Bryan, taking pity on the neophyte wrote a three-page statement for him.

Edgar got his second break a few weeks later. Sent to interview Boise Penrose, the Mr. G.O.P. of his time, Edgar was in Penrose's hotel room when the political boss placed the phone call that eventually made Warren Harding President.

Edgar came to Detroit through a chance meeting with Edgar Guest, who was then writing poetry for the *Free Press*. Impressed with Edgar's sports writing, Guest spoke of him to Harry Bullion, *Free Press* sports editor. Bullion wired Edgar.

"How soon can you report for duty and how much money do you want to start?"

Edgar settled for what seemed to him to be a big salary—\$2,500 a year—and got the job on two weeks' trial. Years later, when Edgar was leaving the *Free Press*, John S. Knight asked him why he was quitting. Edgar quipped, "I've been waiting 28 years for someone to tell me my two weeks are up."

Edgar's first day on the job in Detroit was a dilly. Assigned by Bullion to write a routine sports story, he turned his copy in. The editor drew a blue pencil through it and handed it back to him without comment. He rewrote the story twice more, each time having it blue-penciled and returned to him without any explanation. In Allentown, the editor had explained what was wrong when he rejected a story. Bullion was like a sphinx.

Finally, Edgar said, "I don't know any other way to write the story, Mr. Bullion. What's wrong with it?"

"We don't allow colloquialisms at the *Free Press*," Bullion responded.

"Unfortunately," recalls Edgar, "I didn't know what a colloquialism was. I saw one of the older writers by the water jug. He seemed to have a sympathetic face so I told him my problem."

"Go back and take out all of the slang words, kid. He'll take it then."

Edgar had no trouble getting the story past Bullion the next time.

When it was time to eat, some of the men in the department asked Edgar if he would like to join them at a Chinese restaurant. Edgar had never eaten Chinese food. On someone's advice he ordered chow mein. When it was placed before him, he says he couldn't stand to look at it, much less eat the concoction. He was spared the ordeal when one of the newsmen got into an argument with the proprietor, who ejected the entire crew.

When the shift was over, the newsmen suggested that Edgar go with them to a blind pig on Grand River. That, they told him, was where he would meet many of the sports figures he would be dealing with in the future. Edgar never drank, but he accepted the invitation.

Once at the watering hole, someone suggested a game of Indian dice for drinks. Edgar didn't know how to refuse but he was worried about the expense. The few dollars in his pocket were not sufficient to buy a round of drinks if he lost.

For several games he was lucky. He was eliminated early in the game. Finally, however, a game resolved into a contest between Edgar and his boss, Harry Bullion. Everyone else had been eliminated.

Both won a horse. On the first roll of the tie-breaking horse, Bullion threw five fives and was jubilant. Edgar began to sweat. If he lost on this one roll he didn't have enough money to buy a round. Finally, he shook the dice box, turned it upside down, and asked Bullion to pick up the box, exposing the dice. Bullion did, uncovering six sixes!

The editor, widely known for his sudden bursts of temper, immediately threw the box directly at Edgar, cutting his lip. It required stitches. Bullion burst into tears and was all apologies for his impulsive action.

After a first day like that, Edgar wasn't sure he had made the right decision when he left Allentown for the big city. But he stayed with the *Free Press* over a quarter of a century, meeting and interviewing most of the great sports figures of the '20s and the '30s. He has almost total recall of his experiences with Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig, Joe DiMaggio, Ty Cobb, Mickey Cochrane, Gus Dorais, Jack Dempsey, Gene Tunney, Joe Louis, Gar Wood, Wilbur Shaw and many others.

His first brush with a champion occurred at the age of ten. The meeting came about because of Edgar's skill with a pool cue. His father had installed a pool table in his small restaurant and Edgar became a whiz at the game. When Ralph Greenleaf, age 15, visited Catasauqua, someone matched the local boy against the future billiard champion. Edgar almost beat him.

Twenty-four years later, in Detroit, Edgar met Greenleaf in the Recreation Building. Greenleaf asked Edgar to practice with him for his upcoming defense of the billiard title. He also asked him to help perform a stunt Fox Movietone News had cooked up. Greenleaf had agreed to play billiards in a Ford Tri-motor plane, the old "tin goose," while it circled over the city of Detroit.

"I can't get anyone to go up in the plane and play billiards with me. Will you do it?"

Edgar agreed. The plane was equipped with a miniature pool table and klieg lights. The aim was to demonstrate the plane's stability.

"We boarded the plane at Ford Field, where the Dearborn Inn is now," said Edgar. "For an hour and a half we circled over Detroit, playing pool. Ralph was scheduled to defend his championship the same night. He should have been in his hotel room, relaxing not performing up in the sky for the movies. But that night he beat Frank Taberski in the title match, setting a new world's record of 126 points."

Edgar no longer takes on all comers in pool.

"I stopped playing when I got my first pair of bi-focals."

In the early '30s, Edgar watched tight-fisted Ty Cobb play "a big overgrown kid" named Babe Ruth in a golf exhibition at Grosse Isle. Both were good golfers. After a 14-hole tie the match was called because the crowd was getting too large to handle.

"When it came time for them to pay their caddies," Edgar recalls, "I saw Ruth peel off a \$20 bill and give it to his boy. Then I heard Cobb say to his caddie:

"What is the caddie fee for 18 holes?"
"\$1.50," the kid answered.

"Well, we only played 14 holes," said Cobb.
"Here's \$1.25."

Edgar says Cobb was the greatest baseball player he ever saw, and the closest man with a dollar he ever met.

In 1932, Edgar set up the Golden Gloves program in this area for the *Free Press*. In that year a big black youth walked into his office to ask for an application to enter the events. That was Eddie Edgar's introduction to Joe Louis, whom he virtually managed as an amateur, before John Roxborough became Louis' professional manager. Edgar was at ringside at Chicago in 1937 when Louis won the heavyweight championship.

Among Edgar's possessions is a book pub-

lished in 1936 entitled *Joe Louis, Man and Superfighter*. Written by Edward Van Every, it is dedicated to "John Roxborough and Julian Black, and W. W. Edgar and Michael S. Jacobs who had a part in the making of Joe Louis and of his book."

Edgar hasn't missed an opening day Tiger game in the past 50 years.

"A few years ago I was sitting at Tiger Stadium with the wife," Edgar recalls, "and I said to her, 'I can close my eyes and see as plain as day Mickey Cochrane sliding into home plate on Goose Goslin's bloop over second to win the 1935 World Series.' Then, when I opened my eyes, it dawned on me that not a soul on either team playing today—except Al Kaline—was born then."

During his tenure with the Bowling Proprietors of Greater Detroit, Edgar "helped to bring bowling out of the saloons and on to the main corner." He also helped to establish the Bowling Hall of Fame. Among the hall's plaque is one, dated 1962, which reads:

"Wilson W. Edgar, writer, promoter and executive: Originated the Detroit Hall of Fame. Brought national acclaim to Detroit with plan for employment of minors during the dark days of the war, promoted many events that became part of the national bowling picture, built up nationally recognized junior programs, is Michigan's first bowling coordinator. Also secretary of the Proprietor's Association and was on Mayor's committee to design Cobo Hall."

On November 20, 1974, one day after he celebrated his 77th birthday, Edgar was honored by being inducted into his third Hall of Fame. This time it was the Michigan Amateur Hall of Fame. Edgar was especially pleased on this occasion when a couple of bus loads of his neighbors showed up at the banquet to demonstrate their support and affection for him.

Edgar's boss, Phil Power, co-publisher of the Observer-Eccentric newspapers says of Edgar: "He's got countless contacts; he's a magnificent writer. But more than that, he has as fine a sense for a story as anyone I ever knew."

Edgar lost a share of the Pulitzer Prize in 1931. Drafted from the sports room by managing editor Malcolm Bingay, he was part of a team of reporters which covered the American Legion Convention in Detroit that year. Edgar wrote two columns of the composite story. When he heard that the article was to bear a community by-line of six names, Edgar opposed the idea. "Take my name off it," he told the editor. "We'll be the laughing stock of the business to have so many names on a story."

The article won the Pulitzer. Edgar got no part of the glory or the prize money. "I had no one to blame but myself," he says, with no apparent regret.

KEROP ARAKELIAN—"MAN OF THE YEAR"

HON. GEORGE E. DANIELSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mr. DANIELSON. Mr. Speaker, the Armenian American Citizens' League at their State convention on April 16, will honor Kerop Arakelian as "Man of the Year."

Kerop Arakelian's life story is one which would inspire most Americans. Twenty-five years ago a young, virtually penniless Armenian immigrant in Mexico City borrowed the equivalent of \$4 in pesos to pay a month's rent on a garage. There, working alone, he built

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high chairs, took them to the gates of the city's Chapultepec Park and hawked them on a street corner. Several years ago he and his wife, Nellie, became permanent residents of the United States and now reside in Beverly Hills, Calif.

Recently he presided at the opening of the finest toy store in Mexico City. He has run his borrowed \$4 into Mexico's largest toy operation.

Kerop Arakelian has dedicated his life to the betterment of the Armenian-American youth by establishing educational and sports programs throughout the United States. He is presently serving as the president of the Western United States Executive Committee of the Armenian General Athletic Union, Homenetmen, an international youth-sports organization. He is an outstanding supporter, both with energy and money, of the Boy Scouts of America.

Kerop Arakelian has earned the respect of the entire Armenian-American community. I am sure that the evening honoring him as "Man of the Year" will be a great source of pride to him and his family.

STIMULATING MINORITY BUSINESSES IN THE AMERICAN ECONOMY

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, minority groups in the United States currently constitute 17 percent of the population. Over the years they have contributed richly to the social, cultural, and political life of our society.

But there also exists a gap in the role minorities have played in business: only 4 percent of the Nation's business firms are minority controlled, and these account for only 1 percent of the gross business receipts nationally. Recently, in testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee, of which I am a member, Malcolm L. Corrin, president and chief executive officer of the Interracial Council for Business Opportunity—ICBO—called for the Government's participation in stimulation and economic growth of minority business.

The ICBO was started in 1963 as a full-service business development agency, giving financing, management, and marketing assistance to minority firms for expansion and growth. Mr. Corrin's testimony outlined several steps designed to relieve the structural unemployment now affecting minority businesses. I would like to share with my colleagues pertinent quotes from Mr. Corrin's testimony that I feel my colleagues will find of exceptional interest. They follow:

ICBO HEAD CALLS FOR MORE FED LEGISLATION TO AID MINORITY BUSINESS

"I would urge the enactment of tax incentives or other measures designed to encourage the majority business sector to be yet more active in stimulating minority business growth," Mr. Corrin testified.

"Such activity by the private sector in-

cludes investment in existing minority firms, investment or technical help to enable minority men and women to acquire corporate spin-offs or other existing business, buying from minority vendors, and loaning management technical personnel to assist minority firms."

Mr. Corrin stated that the "majority" business community already has a good record in assisting minority business development, but said he believed "tax incentives would result in much more help."

On urging the Congress to favorably consider increasing available funds through the Department of Commerce, Small Business Association and other agencies to spur the growth in size and number of minority-owned firms, Mr. Corrin pointed out the present appropriation for minority business assistance is only 48 million.

He compared this with \$5 billion "which I understand to be CETA's (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act) funding for 1977."

Mr. Corrin stated that the work of minority development, "to be done at a level that meets the need, deserves more governmental funding for capital, guarantees, bonding, and other assistance programs.

"The Office of Minority Business Enterprise, within the Department of Commerce, should be funded at a level of \$500 million to \$1 billion a year," he said. "SBA levels and amounts for direct loans, loan guarantees, and bonding help should be increased several fold."

Finally, Mr. Corrin urged that when the Committee considers job legislation and appropriations, that special provisions be made under CETA or other auspices to subsidize hire-and-train programs specifically in minority-owned business firms.

"Not only would the trainee success rate probably be higher than in such programs overall," he stated. "In addition, the subsidy itself, and added manpower, are badly needed in minority-owned firms, which are small in American corporate terms."

Mr. Corrin stated that since ICBO's main task is to improve the economic status of minorities his organization favors modification of the personal income tax structure" such as to help restore consumer and business confidence and spending, especially among those in low and middle income groups."

He said also that ICBO favors modification of the corporate tax rate, "or other incentives to stimulate business investment, restore economic momentum, and reduce cyclical unemployment."

ICBO gives financing, management, and marketing help to start and expand minority services. It has aided over 14,000 such businesses and has developed over \$100 million in financing for its clients. It has a national office in New York City and locals in New York City; Newark, N.J.; St. Louis, Mo.; Los Angeles, Calif.; New Orleans, La.; Atlanta, Ga.; and Dallas, Texas. An outreach office is located in Waco, Texas and an affiliate, the Chicago Economic Development Corporation, in Chicago, Ill.

COMPETITION REVIEW ACT OF 1977

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues are familiar with my distress at the trend toward economic concentration in this country. Industry af-

ter industry, market after market is dominated by a narrowing circle of powerful firms. The free enterprise system that businessmen and politicians extol has largely disappeared from vast sectors of our economy.

Today I am reintroducing a measure I proposed in the last Congress—H.R. — the Competition Review Act. It is a rather modest proposal, in comparison with some, but it recognizes that there may be unique circumstances in different areas of business enterprise, calling for unique policies and programs to achieve a maximum of competition.

Under this proposal, a special Competition Review Commission would undertake a 3-year study of those bellwether industries that set the pace for our economy and our society. The Commission would investigate the present state of competition in those industries, and the impact of Federal policies. In line with our basic commitment to free and competitive enterprise, the Commission would report back to us with recommendations for changes in Federal law and policy wherever we could help bring the discipline of competition to bear. The remedies might be relatively mild: A change in Federal contracting or procurement policies to favor independent entrepreneurs; revision of the tax code to remove biases toward merger and conglomeration. In other industries, more stringent action may be called for, such as removing antitrust exemption, stiffening antitrust enforcement policies, temporarily subsidizing new entrants, or even legislating the breakup of monopolistic combines. And of course, there will be fields where no Federal action is required.

This bill goes beyond my previous version in one particular. I have added "newspaper publishing and communications" to the list of industries to be examined. I do this knowing that it may provoke cries of intimidation from journalistic circles, and I want to emphasize that the Commission would in no way be empowered to tread on first amendment rights.

My concern is with the institutional importance of the locally owned newspaper in our American communities—and the rapid disappearance of such local ownership in the past few years. In a recent issue of the Columbia Journalism Review, the highly respected editor and critic Ben Bagdikian commented on these changes at some length. He documented the astonishing speed with which chain operators are snapping up independent newspapers, and now are in turn being swallowed by larger chains.

I find this trend alarming, not because these chains necessarily wield overwhelming national economic leverage, or because I smell some sinister plot by a handful of editors to manipulate our channels of communication. The real danger is the removal of an important element in the chemistry of our local public life—the hometown publisher, the fellow who has a personal as well as financial stake in the community, who is not just the manager of a local branch store. I do not pretend that they are saints or crusaders—like any other pro-

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fession, publishing has its share of mediocrities and even a few scoundrels to balance out the best ones. But they all share a commitment to the future of their communities that is lacking in the accountants and tax lawyers in a corporate headquarters 1,000 miles away.

Congress has recognized the importance of independent journalistic voices in the past. In the late 1960's I fought for the Newspaper Preservation Act, which legalized joint printing ventures for separately owned, competing local papers. There were two such papers in my hometown of Tucson, owned by fiercely independent publishers who were not afraid to argue with city hall, the business establishment—or each other. Less than a decade later, one of those papers has been sold to the Pulitzer interests from St. Louis, and the other was just recently bought up by the Gannett chain out of Rochester, N.Y. As Mr. Bagdikian's article makes clear, this is not an isolated case. Indeed it simply reflects the national trend.

I urge my colleagues to read this article, and to give thought to this road we are traveling toward chain store food, chain store gas, chain store pharmacies, and now chain store newspapers.

Excerpts from the article follow:

NEWSPAPER MERGERS—THE FINAL PHASE

(By Ben H. Bagdikian)

In 1887 a twenty-three-year-old Canadian factory owner named George Gough Booth married the daughter of a Detroit newspaper publisher, a union whose descendants in 1976 played leading parts in the last act of the decline and fall of the independent daily newspaper in the United States.

He and his brother, Ralph, were lively entrepreneurs and they bought eight other dailies in Michigan.

By 1976 the heirs of George and Ralph Booth were doing very well. The eight papers, owned by Booth Newspapers, Inc., were monopolies in sizable cities outside Detroit, covering almost 40 percent of the entire Michigan newspaper audience. Through interlocking shares and directors, pretty much the same people controlled The Evening News Association, owner of, among other things, *The Detroit News*, which covers 22 percent of the Michigan audience. Both corporations make lots of money.

But two things were fated to end the family dynasty. First, fecundity; second, the Booth Newspapers' old-fashioned ways of doing business: the concern ran a tight operation, made profits, and saved some of it money for a rainy day.

An excess of heirs has always created problems for family owned newspapers and it did for Booth. By 1976, there were 125 descendants and in-laws of George and Ralph taking money out of the corporation.

Thirty-seven of the descendants held 1,320,000 shares of Booth Newspapers, Inc., or 18 percent of the company. Their dividends came to about \$1 million a year, or an average of \$27,000 each. But the thirty-seven were unhappy. Modern newspaper companies, they had heard, are not supposed merely to pay handsome dividends. They are supposed to be financially "aggressive," which means squeezing profits from existing papers in order to buy other papers in other places. It means borrowing on assets for tax purposes and to help speed acquisitions. It means trading in "funny money" instead of cash, swapping unissued stock certificates from the company safe for smaller corporations. By such means are formed the diversified conglomerates favored by Wall Street in-

vestors, who then buy up the stock and provide even more money to buy even more papers. As the largest single organized block of stockholders in Booth, the unhappy thirty-seven accused their management of violating these rules of the game.

And, indeed, the Booth managers had sinned. They had saved \$50 million in the bank and they had amassed \$130 million in assets on which they had failed to borrow a dime. In the modern corporate game this is like leaving an unshackled ten-speed bicycle in the doorway of a reform school. The unhappy thirty-seven warned that they could liquidate the newspapers, piece by piece, and make a profit of \$23 million, or an average of \$621,000 each.

Confronted with this threat, management made one move toward modernity. It entered the funny-money business. In 1973 it agreed to give John Hay Whitney's Whitcom Investment Company 18 percent of Booth stock and three seats on the Booth board in a swap for Whitney's *Parade* magazine, supplement for 113 Sunday newspapers.

There are varying theories on why Jock Whitney sold *Parade*, just as there still are on why he bought and disposed of the old *New York Herald Tribune*. Whatever the motives, bad blood developed between the old directors and the new directors.

The scene now shifts to Samuel I. Newhouse, the country's most aggressive buyer of newspapers and a man extraordinarily sensitive to newspapers' family squabbles. He is the leading volunteer family counselor to troubled journalistic households. He has consistent advice for estranged family members: sell. He always has generous amounts of money for relieving siblings of burdensome stock.

Whitcom shareholders went secretly to Counselor Newhouse, sobbing that Big Daddy Booth was a stick-in-the-mud who wouldn't let Whitcom come out and play adult games like all the other kids. Newhouse gave them comfort, advice, and \$31 million for their shares. His urge to console unabated, he bought up another block of Booth stock from a foundation and in February 1976 emerged with holdings of 25.5 percent. He issued a statement, possibly from a file kept ready for such occasions, declaring that he had no intention of taking over Booth Newspapers, Inc.

Booth management, in a state of alarm, made a defensive move. They paid U.S. Senator Howard Metzenbaum and a partner \$5 million for ComCorp, Inc., an outfit that owns ten weekly newspapers in the Cleveland area. They knew that among Samuel I. Newhouse's properties (twenty-two newspapers, five magazines, six TV stations, four radio stations, and twenty cable systems) was *The Plain Dealer*, Cleveland's morning newspaper and now a competitor with Booth's newly acquired weeklies. The Booth management expected that the new Booth properties in Cleveland would create an antitrust barrier against Newhouse control of Booth.

The Antitrust Division of the U.S. Department of Justice occasionally comes out of its slumber to murmur in protest when direct, profitable competitors enter into a notoriously public relationship. But in this instance the Department of Justice continued its beauty sleep and Newhouse continued to tighten his embrace.

With the help of profits from his other newspapers and a loan of \$130 million from the Chemical Bank of New York, he had ready money. He came up with \$47 a share and took over Booth in the single biggest newspaper deal in history, estimated at \$305 million, or \$592.88 a reader, according to an estimate in *The Nation*.

This is not a morality story of virginal Booth against an evil old Sam Newhouse. Booth, while better than many other chains,

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was not outstanding in its journalism. One of its papers, *The Jackson Citizen Patriot*, was founded by Wilbur F. Storey, the man who said, "It is the duty of a newspaper to print the news and raise hell." But after newspapers joined the Booth chain they usually raised no hell. The papers had a reputation for efficient business management and intelligent use of modern technology, but when it came to news they generally made few local waves. Booth, although more conservative in its business methods and acquisitions, had been in the same chain game as Newhouse; the chief difference between Newhouse and most other chain builders is that he is faster and less pretentious.

The approaching end of the independent daily is not the result of a conspiracy among media barons. It is a largely impersonal process, operating in harmony with the rest of the American economy. In that sense, newspaper companies are no different from concerns that deal in oil, automobiles, pharmaceuticals, or underarm deodorants.

Today 71 percent of daily newspaper circulation in the United States is controlled by 168 multiple ownerships. Concentration of control over daily news is accelerating. In 1930, chains controlled 43 percent of circulation; in 1960, 46 percent. In terms of control of individual newspapers, the share held by chains has grown even more sharply: 16 percent in 1930, 30 percent in 1960, 60 percent today. The approaching disappearance of even small independent newspapers is not only economically but politically important, because almost all dailies are local monopolies, exerting substantial influence in their congressional or state legislative districts. Most of the dailies still independent can be found among those with less than 10,000 circulation, a size that has a cash flow too small to attract major chain operators.

And the trend goes on. The employee-held *Kansas City Star* and *Times* has announced that it has accepted an offer of more than \$100 million from Capital Cities Communications, a conglomerate based in broadcasting. *The Oakland Tribune*, once a major influence in California Republican politics, recently announced that it was up for sale, too.

The top chains in number of papers owned as of December 31, 1976, according to data collected by Paul Jess of the University of Kansas, are:

Gannett	73
Thomson	57
Knight-Ridder	34
Walls	32
Newhouse	30
Freedom	25
Harte-Hanks	24
Scripps League	20
Worrell	19
Cox	18
Stauffer	18

In terms of daily circulation, the leading chains are:

Knight-Ridder	3,725,000
Newhouse	3,530,000
Chicago Trib	2,995,000
Gannett	2,940,000
Scripps-Howard	1,750,000
Times Mirror	1,750,000
Dow Jones	1,700,000
Hearst	1,550,000
Cox	1,200,000
N. Y. Times Co.	1,005,000

Three related developments have intensified concentration of control over news in America:

Among chains, the big are getting bigger. Thomson newspapers started 1976 with fifty-one U.S. dailies and ended the year with fifty-seven; Newhouse began with twenty-two and ended with thirty; Gannett, the biggest collector of papers, began the year with fifty and ended it with seventy-three. In 1960,

the twenty-five biggest chains controlled 38 percent of all circulation; in 1976 the top twenty-five had 52 percent.

Now that practically all the financially attractive individual newspapers have been bought by groups, the process of concentration is taking the form of chains buying other chains. In 1976 four big chains bought six smaller chains, the two most notable cases being Newhouse's purchase of Booth and Gannett's of Speidel's thirteen dailies.

While fewer owners control more newspapers, almost all newspapers are now monopolies in their own communities. Of the 1,500 cities with daily papers, 97.5 percent have no local daily newspaper competition. In 1920, there were 700 United States cities with competing papers; today there are fewer than fifty. The reader has no choice even of absentee owners.

A particularly disturbing form of concentration in the news business is the conglomerate—the collection under one corporate roof of many different kinds of companies. In such a setting, news can become a mere by-product and there is maximum potential for conflict-of-interest pressures.

The New York Times Company, one such communications conglomerate, suffered its moment of truth in 1976. The Times Company has twenty-seven subsidiaries, including Tennis magazine, Golf Digest, Family Circle, ten Florida newspapers, three North Carolina dailies, one radio station, one television station, and three publishing houses. Among the properties the company bought from another conglomerate, Cowles Communications, Inc., was a group of seven specialized journals in the health field, headed by Modern Medicine. In 1976 The New York Times—a daily paper published by the conglomerate—ran a series of articles on medical incompetence. In retaliation, medicine-related industries threatened to withdraw advertising, not from the Times, for which they provided only insignificant revenue, but from Modern Medicine, in which the medicine industries were major advertisers. The threatened withdrawal of 260 pages of advertising placed the Times Company in a position to lose half a million dollars. Not long after, the Times Company decided to sell the magazines to Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, the book-publishing conglomerate, which bargained for them on the ground that they would create constant conflicts for the Times and the Times company. One wonders whether Harcourt Brace Jovanovich will now think twice before publishing an otherwise acceptable manuscript if it contains material displeasing to the advertisers who are now a source of the concern's revenues. One wonders, moreover, if other newspaper conglomerates would have been as willing as the Times Company to get rid of such property; it would strike many as simpler not to assign reporters to stories that might offend someone doing business with a subsidiary.

Incidentally, the comparatively low recent profits from The New York Times have led some observers to conclude that companies acquire subsidiaries to prop sagging newspapers. In practically all conglomerates, their newspapers are highly profitable.)

In broadcasting, also, concentration of control over the news function by networks means control by conglomerates, whose non-journalistic subsidiaries represent potential conflicts with independent news.

The RCA Corporation, for example, owns NBC. The parent corporation does more than \$5 billion of business a year, of which NBC represents less than 20 percent. RCA owns Random House, the book publisher, together with its subsidiaries which include Ballantine Books, Alfred A. Knopf, Pantheon, Vintage, and Modern Library. It owns the Hertz Corporation. It is a major defense industry, producing military radar, electronic-warfare equipment, laser systems, instruments that guide aerial bombs to targets, hardware that

does intelligence processing, guidance for surface-to-air missiles, and it has wholly owned subsidiaries around the world. It controls telecommunications among 200 nation states through its RCA Global Communications, Inc. RCA is also a subcontractor on the Alaska pipeline project, and it has produced guidance systems for Apollo and Skylab spacecraft. One wonders what might have been lost to RCA in its multimillion-dollar Apollo and Skylab space contracts if its wholly-owned broadcasting arm, NBC, had produced a convincing documentary against spending all that money on space exploration.

Throughout the Vietnam War, CBS, too, was involved in defense contracting. In 1975 it sold its high-technology government-contract business to Espco, a Massachusetts concern with a German branch. Now the company owns X-acto tools, Steinway pianos, Creative Playthings, the publishing house Holt, Rinehart and Winston, *Field & Stream* magazine, *Road & Track*, *World Tennis*, *Cycle World*, and Popular Library paperbacks. It has businesses in thirty foreign countries, while subsidiaries make and sell recordings in twenty countries. It recently bought Fawcett Publications, adding to its stable the magazines *Woman's Day* and *Mechanix Illustrated*, a mass-market paperback operation, and a printing company.

American Broadcasting Company, Inc., is an entertainment and amusement-park conglomerate, as well as a major purveyor of national news. It owns 277 theaters in eleven states. It is a major manufacturer and producer of recordings under a number of popular labels, and owns a water-bottling company, and Word, Inc., of Waco, Tex., a major producer of religious records, tapes, music sheets, and books that is doing especially well during the recent vogue of evangelism. In a recent year, Les Brown reported in *The New York Times*, the ABC network's news-documentary budget was cut to make up for unsatisfactory profits in the unrelated amusement and recording subsidiaries of the parent corporation.

Even conglomerates that have no obvious corporate connection to American news organizations still may have an impact. An American oil company, Atlantic Richfield, recently acquired a 90-percent interest in the influential London *Observer*. The *Observer*'s news service is distributed by the New York Times News Service to fifteen American newspapers. Mobil only buys ads. Arco bought the paper.

As large American corporations become increasingly multinational in scope, foreigners are showing that they can return the favor by penetrating United States markets. The company of the Canadian-born Lord Thomson of Fleet, who died in 1976, owns fifty-seven newspapers in the United States (many of them weeklies), thirty magazines in South Africa, and is a partner in oil exploration with Occidental and Getty oil companies and Allied Chemical.

A spectacular entry from abroad is Rupert Murdoch of Australia, who recently bought the *New York Post* for more than \$30 million. According to news stories, he then tried to hire some writers from *The Village Voice* and the writers declined, saying they would not work for a sex-and-sensation peddler. Days later, Murdoch bought *The Village Voice* in a deal with *New York* magazine that gave him both those publications plus *New West*. Murdoch now owns eighty-eight newspapers in Australia, England, and the United States.

Nothing on the horizon indicates that the trend toward concentration of power in the news business and the mixing of news with other enterprises will diminish. All the present signs are that consolidation will increase.

The existence of monopoly in local markets and the stable, high profits monopoly papers enjoy have made American newspapers prime

targets for big investors. Foreign investors seem to be more candid than their American corporate cousins. Rupert Murdoch has said, "You pay three times the revenue because it's a monopoly and a license to steal money forever." Lord Thomson once said, "I buy newspapers to make money to buy more newspapers to make more money. As for editorial content, that's the stuff you separate the ads with."

Chains traditionally have enjoyed savings simply by virtue of their owning several papers in several places: they provided consistent, centralized management; they could bargain more effectively for the paper, equipment, and news services; they had better access to credit; and they could sell ad space more easily. But these advantages were limited because the American newspaper is a local enterprise and newspaper chains could not consolidate their several small production centers into one big, efficient central factory, as could the makers of automobiles and steel.

The electronic automation of newspapers has now given chains new economies of scale, an incentive to become larger. Crucial to automation is the computer, and with the decreasing cost of communications through satellites and microwave towers, papers can now have central computers serving several papers. Booth became a target for takeover partly because it had so completely automated that in four years it doubled its productivity per employee. As centralized functions develop, profits will become even larger and the sound of huge fish swallowing big fish that have already gulped several little fish will become ever louder.

Adding to the rush to concentration is the trend for newspaper companies to be traded on the stock market. As recently as 1962 no paper was publicly traded. Today thirteen companies offer their stock to the public and these companies control a fifth of all daily circulation. As newspaper operations get bigger, they will be publicly traded to avoid taxes and inheritance duties.

From 1970 to 1976, fifty-two daily papers were bought with thirteen million pieces of paper printed by the winning chains. For example, the Times Mirror Company bought the Dallas *Times Herald* for 1.8 million shares of Times Mirror stock; Dow Jones bought the Ottawa chain of newspapers for a million shares of Dow Jones; Gannett bought the Federated chain of papers for 1.5 million shares of Gannett; Knight merged with Ridder for 5 million shares of Knight; and Gannett bought the Speidel chain for 4.3 million shares of Gannett. If cash had been used in these and other newspaper deals, half a billion dollars would have changed hands.

Size and money-making by themselves are not contrary to good journalism. Some of the best papers are the big ones. And unless they are profitable they will not remain in business or, if they do, they will not remain free. But the present concentration of power over the news reduces the diversity of voices in the marketplace of information and ideas. As companies get bigger they are able to increase their influence over the rules of the marketplace and make government policy sympathetic to themselves and harder for smaller competitors. A daily newspaper publisher always has disproportionate access to politicians. But if, like Gannett, the publisher controls papers in twenty-eight states, that access is obviously greater. In the United States Senate, for example, voting on a bill in which Gannett, as a corporation, has a lively interest, will naturally have special meaning for the fifty-six senators who come from states with Gannett papers.

Growing size means more conglomerates. It is too late to apply antitrust laws literally. Too many consolidations have already taken place, and the giants in the business are too influential in policy to make likely corrective action by any foreseeable govern-

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ment. The Internal Revenue Code lets newspapers set aside profits at special tax advantages in order to buy other papers, calling it a "necessary cost of doing business." Even if that strange code should be abandoned, the most attractive papers are already in chains.

There is, in my opinion, one small thing that can be done here—namely, to make disclosure of ownership public in a meaningful way. The United States Postal Service grants special mailing privileges to newspapers on the ground that they are educational. In the past, secret owners ran what should have been paid propaganda as news. To prevent this, the postal service requires each publication using the second-class mailing privilege to publish the names of all owners of 1 percent or more interest. Postal regulations should be amended to require what the Securities and Exchange Commission does of traded companies—the listing of the exact holdings of each major investor and officer, and the listing of all other significant holdings in other enterprises by the owners. The postal service should make this listing public in the local post office. *The Minneapolis Star*, privately owned, voluntarily produced a complete disclosure of who owned the evening *Star* and the morning *Tribune* and all relevant financial information, as well as for other media operations in the city. The papers survived the experiment and continue to run annual financial statements.

Growing conglomerates also mean potential corporate conflict of interest in the news. And this calls for a more profound change. It is time for professional staffs of American newspapers and broadcasting stations to choose their own top editor, to have a delegate on the company board of directors, and to have access to the committee that allocates the annual news budget. This is done on a number of quality European papers, including *Le Monde*.

Broadcast and newspaper news is too important an ingredient in the collective American brain to be constantly exposed to journalistically irrelevant corporate policy. There are still crude operators who issue high-level orders to cheat on selection of news. But, as Warren Breed and other social scientists have shown, management usually socializes news staffs by the more subtle methods of selection through hiring, granting or withholding promotions and pay increases, decisions on what goes into the paper and what stays out, playing up some stories and playing down others.

Staff autonomy in the newsroom has not been the ordinary way of running business, even the news business. But there is no reason to expect that a person skilled at building a corporate empire is a good judge of what the generality of citizens in a community need and want to know. Today, news is increasingly a monopoly medium in its locality, its entrepreneurs are increasingly absent ones who know little about and have no commitment to the social and political knowledge of a community's citizens. More and more, the news in America is a by-product of some other business, controlled by a small group of distant corporate chieftains. If the integrity of news and the full information of communities are to be protected, more can be expected from autonomous news staffs than from empire builders mainly concerned with other businesses in other places.

Frank Munsey was a turn-of-the-century Maine Yankee who learned how to buy, sell, and liquidate newspapers. In 1903 he said: "In my judgment, it will not be many years—five or ten perhaps—before the publishing business in this country will be done by a few concerns—three or four at most."

Munsey was wrong. It is taking longer. But he did his best to hasten the day and when he died, another kind of publisher, the Kansas William Allen White, wrote in his *Emporia Gazette*:

"Frank Munsey, the great publisher is dead. Frank Munsey contributed to the journalism of his day the great talent of a meat packer, the morals of a money changer, and the manners of an undertaker. He and his kind have almost succeeded in transforming a once noble profession into an eight percent security. May he rest in trust."

Munsey was a piker. It is now a 15-percent security.

AUTOMOBILE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, many of us in Congress are keenly aware of the limited time left for final legislative action on the issue of the automobile emission control standards for the upcoming 1978 model year.

I am pleased to insert today a discussion of this timing problem and the need for swift enactment of an environmentally and economically balanced schedule of such auto emission standards as contained in a March 30, 1977, speech by my colleague, Congressman JOHN D. DINGELL of Michigan.

THE CLEAN AIR ACT AND AUTOMOBILES: BALANCING ENVIRONMENTAL, ENERGY CONSERVATION, AND CONSUMER PROTECTION OBJECTIVES

(By Hon. JOHN D. DINGELL)

I am sincerely pleased to have this opportunity to address your Air Pollution Control Association government affairs seminar today. Your scheduling of this conference and the subject matter could not be more timely when one views the current Capitol Hill attention to clean air issues. Whoever picked this date is to be complimented—and I wish to thank Richard Grundy for his timely and kind invitation to speak.

You will recall that the House of Representatives acted overwhelmingly last year in voting 224 to 169, to adopt our amendment which at that time was referred to as the Dingell-Broyhill (Train) amendment. It was so named because the auto emission standards in the amendment had been recommended to the Congress a full year earlier by the head of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Administrator Russell Train.

My good friend, Russ Train, who of course has now left EPA with the beginning of the new Carter administration, perhaps did not realize how accurate and on the mark he and his staff was back in 1975 when he passed auto recommendations on to the House and Senate subcommittees holding hearings on amendments to the Clean Air Act.

That was a full two years ago. The auto emission issue remains unresolved although several of us in the House and Senate are striving to settle the score this year. It has to be done and done soon regarding automobile source clean air standards and other related automotive issues affected by the law.

Maybe I really don't need to mention it to this seminar today, but for the record the auto manufacturing cycle is about to be interrupted if certain legislative bodies on the hill do not act promptly. The 1978 model year cars begin production in mid-summer but at the same time that is to occur, if Congress sets a new auto emission schedule into law with a signature from the White House, the auto industry has to begin applying for EPA certification of the 1979 model year cars.

And, automakers and their suppliers should be well into engineering planning for 1980 and later year autos.

This truly sounds like a repeat of where we were last year when Jim Broyhill and I and our numerous supporters were working diligently to get the 1976 Clean Air Act amendments bill on the floor of the House—and the Senate was not pushing its version any faster. You will recall the unmanageable delays the amendments of last year underwent before the full House finally had a chance to work its will and adopted our original emission amendment.

Both House and Senate subcommittees with jurisdiction of the clean air legislation took all of 1975 to hold hearings and markup sessions for what became the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1976. It was last year, early in 1976, before either Chamber's full committee—Interstate and Foreign commerce in the House and Public Works in the Senate—truly got started into the committee amendatory process on the respective bills. Granted, these were both comprehensive and controversial bills dealing with the very lifeblood of a major portion of this nation's environmental concern and with the very lifeblood of major industry and its many related businesses and all the people they employ.

But, delay after delay beset both House and Senate bills—delays that had no pinpointed reason for occurring. The Senate committee reported its bill in early spring and the Commerce Committee voted its bill out March 18, 1976—but the delays really then began. It was not until May 15, the deadline for authorization bills last year, when the Commerce Committee sponsors of the old bill reported the measure and its accompanying committee report to the floor of the house for action.

Then the long hot summer, and long wait for full House and full Senate action. The clean air Bill of 1976 began to look like a terminal case. As it turned out, it ended up dead. Late in the summer though, August of 1976, after automotive industry timetables had been screwed back, the Senate action occurred and finally, House action got started. But, the House action was on again, off again, and finally, on September 15, the auto emission vote occurred with Dingell-Broyhill (Train) in the success column.

It was to no avail. The majority of the House conferees caved in to Senator MUSKIE and voted in conference to accept what almost was the original Senate-passed bill auto emission control schedule, a schedule that Jim Broyhill and I were able to pinpoint as much too stringent. It would have been devastating to the industry, the Nation's energy finances and resources, the Nation's consumer pockets, and did little to improve air quality from mobile sources when compared to Dingell-Broyhill. Nevertheless, the Senate took up the conference report and—well—the rest is history. It died.

Now, there are no luxuries nor any softness in the Congressional timetable this year. The Nation—its economy and workers—cannot afford such delays of 1975 and 1976 this time. We must, and I urge each and everyone of you in this room today, to work as effectively as you can to secure final action on the auto emission issue. There are numerous industries both directly and indirectly involved in auto production.

The Dingell-Broyhill/Riegle-Griffin auto emission standards pending in Congress today carry the same weighty, supporting arguments for their enactment as did our emission schedule of last Congress that the House adopted. The emission levels in our bill this year, H.R. 4444 and S. 919, the mobile source emission control amendments of 1977, are just slightly more stringent, but still achievable by automakers, than were our successful Dingell-Broyhill (Train) standards of 1976.

Thus, our new schedule is even more en-

vironmentally sound. It has been carefully and tediously worked out with input by certain technicians of the administration, the engineers from foreign and domestic auto manufacturers, and the United Auto Workers Engineer and Counsel.

I want you to know, and also Members of Congress and the administration, the public and the press to know, that we have literally stripped from every available document we know of all the facts pertinent to automotive issues confronted in the clean air law and pending legislation.

By thorough research and analysis we have been able to conclude, with several other participating groups who now support our legislation, H.R. 4444 and S. 919, that our bill contains emission levels to provide the best possible mix of environmental controls, energy conservation goals and the assurance of the production of fuel efficient autos, along with keeping consumer purchase and maintenance costs in check so autos will be affordable.

The emission schedule in our legislation is indeed balanced—it is reasonable—it is assuredly believed to be sufficient for public health protection—it will help produce improved fuel economy gains in autos—and the automakers will have the technology to achieve the standards each year so that the so-called bottom line pollution control levels will be reached by 1982.

The urgency which demands final congressional and White House action within just a few weeks is due to the fact that the 1978 statutory standards are unattainable.

Certain congressional sponsors of extremely stringent standards have said, "Well, Volvo can do it, why can't the others?"

Volvo did not meet the statutory standards and could not have been certified by EPA. Volvo representatives have testified to the fact that their car could not be certified to statutory standards. In the just completed congressional hearings in the House health and environment subcommittee, Volvo's Dan Werben, manager, project engineering and development, testified in response to a question on the Volvo technology—and I quote—

"... It is important to note that the very low emission figures which have recently been quoted for the Volvo Lamda-Sond system are the average results from the four 4,000-mile certification test vehicles with 4-cylinder in-line engines.

"It should also be noted that during the 50,000 mile durability portion of the EPA test procedures, the durability vehicle equipped with Lamda-Sond exceeded the statutory limits, according to the Federal certification procedure. Thus, we could not have been certified to the statutory emission levels."

Volvo went on to testify—and I quote—

"Volvo has recommended that U.S. exhaust emission levels be set at 0.9/9.0/2.0 grams per mile for HC, CO and NO_x respectively for model years 1978 through 1982."—End of quote.

No congressional sponsors of auto emission legislation are pushing for statutory standards the next model year nor is anyone that we know of in the administration. It is widely agreed, we believe, that the statutory standards truly are not necessary at any point in the next several years. We believe the schedule in our legislation to be the most acceptable and balanced.

Our bill would continue the current 1977 model year standards of one-point-five hydrocarbons, fifteen-point-0 carbon monoxide, and two-point-0 grams per mile of oxides of nitrogen through model year 1979. The 1978 auto certification by EPA at those levels is, for all intents and purposes, completed. Government and auto makers assumed those levels would be in law for the coming model year.

This is based on the fact that the statutory standards were dropped by Congress during last year's deliberations. Additionally

the lead-time engineering and planning for the 1979 model cars has been lost so the 1977 standards likewise must be established for 1979.

In 1980 under Dingell-Broyhill/Riegle-Griffin, we tighten down the standards for two years with a 90 percent reduction required for hydrocarbons, point-four-one; a tighter, 60 percent reduction, carbon monoxide standard of nine-point-0; and we retain the oxides of nitrogen level at two-point 0 grams per mile NO_x. That's for 1980 and 1981. It is important that these standards be set at least for two years at a time.

We believe our documentation solidly substantiates these standards for 1980 and 1981.

Allow me to elaborate.

We have established the point-four-one HC standard as early as 1980 in response to concerns about hydrocarbon emissions generally—even though calculations using Environmental Protection Agency methodology show that this will change the health impacts by less than 1 percent.

This minimal change is because California cars in the area where the photochemical oxidant problem is acknowledged to be most serious, are already meeting and will continue to meet the more stringent standard.

Present estimates for manufacturers indicate that the fuel economy penalty of a point-four-one HC standard in 1980 is between 2 percent and 10 percent. I continue to be concerned that this is a high price to pay for these slight gains in air quality. However, of the three pollutants, automotive HC emissions are strongly implicated in smog formation; and if any clean-up should be accelerated, it is agreed that HC control is probably the priority.

The revision to the ultimate CO standard is based on recent data that indicates that the original three-point-four grams per mile standard is not needed for health reasons. Technical data shows that three-way catalyst systems may have great difficulty attaining both low NO_x levels and the three-point-four grams per mile CO standard. On the health side, there is increasing evidence that a nine gram per mile standard is more than adequate to protect public health.

The State of California has recently decided that a carbon monoxide standard of nine grams per mile is sufficient for its needs.

Before completing my discussion on our new standards, I must comment on the serious concern that is held regarding the three-way catalytic converter. This device, that is not in mass production, shows some sign of being able to achieve somewhat lower emission levels than those currently in effect. The three-way converter, planned to be placed on some new cars, is to be combined with an overall complex system of emission control devices which may not have durability even for the EPA 50,000 mile certification test.

There is no indication though that the motorist would have incentive to have the three-way catalyst repaired. Also, there is the question of the availability of repair services for the device that would be sufficient to maintain the Federal fleet emission standards.

It is also known that the three-way converter will require excessive amounts of rhodium at this stage of its development. Rhodium is a rare and expensive metal, a by-product of platinum whose only known sources in any amounts today are South Africa and the USSR. These are questionable sources. This is a fact that could lead to short supplies of rhodium, especially in consideration of mass produced vehicles, ten million a year.

The final emission level, thus the standards that would become statutory in 1982 model year under Dingell-Broyhill/Riegle-Griffin, is the change in oxides of nitrogen. While the point-four-one HC standard and the nine-point-0 standard for CO continues

through 1982 and beyond, our bill permits EPA the authority to set the NO_x standard in the range of one to two grams per mile. This appears to be the range that will ultimately represent a balance of fuel economy and air quality goals.

Factors to be considered in determining the ultimate NO_x include technical availability and practicability, impact on fuel consumption, and cost of compliance. If these factors determine that the NO_x standard should be revised upwards toward two-point-0 grams per mile, the revision will occur if it will not endanger public health.

Also the Administrator may grant a waiver up to two-point-0 grams per mile NO_x for innovative technology that is shown to be extremely fuel efficient and if the waiver upwards to two-point-0 would not endanger public health. I cite the diesel, the CVCC, stratified charge, and lean burn as some examples.

Also, our basis for this NO_x standard beginning in 1982, to range from one- to two-point-0 grams per mile, is due to the continued debate over what level of control oxides of nitrogen is needed for health reasons—and because of the concern that a final standard for NO_x that may be too stringent could preclude a number of technologies I have just mentioned that show real promise of achieving both air quality and fuel economy improvement.

In my opinion, the original 1976 Dingell/Broyhill (Train) bill offered a reasonable balance among the objectives of air quality and full economy improvement, minimized cost and stable auto employment. It appears that the new proposal we sponsor is technologically achievable and offers good balance.

I will further cite that another analysis that has contributed to the auto emission debate is the three-way interagency analysis produced at my request last Congress by the EPA-Federal Energy Administration and the Department of Transportation.

That is the April 8, 1976 document that showed, without a doubt, that the original Dingell-Broyhill (Train) standards of last year were far more advantageous when compared to the great fuel penalty and higher consumer costs associated with the House committee or Senate committee standards of 1976.

The analysis, which became widely quoted in our debate, pinpointed that there would be no statistically significant air quality improvements under the House committee or Senate committee stringent standards when compared to Dingell-Broyhill.

Because our revised Dingell-Broyhill/Riegel-Griffin bill this year only slightly tightens up on the standards, but still not to the unnecessary stringent degree of the current Senate committee bill, nor the bill pending in the House Health Subcommittee; we can determine that the fuel saving advantages and consumer cost saving advantages of our new emission schedule remains the better and most balanced choice for the Nation's overall best interest.

And, they are environmentally sound, thus fulfilling the objectives of the Clean Air Act.

In our current effort we have requested of the Carter administration an update of the 1976 analysis to include our revised emission schedule and compare it with other pending emission schedules in the Senate and House, along with last year's defunct conference report standards.

Our fear is that our request for the update is getting crossed-up in the attempt within certain agencies of the administration to produce environmental recommendations to the White House, which, of course, must be accomplished. But, we in Congress are most anxious for that interagency analysis we requested to be fully completed for committee and full House and Senate floor consideration.

In our pending request we have again asked

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that the air quality, fuel economy and consumer cost comparisons be made. A premature document did arrive inadvertently on the Hill earlier during a Senate Environmental Subcommittee clean air hearing. The document was incomplete as it did not contain the air quality and health impact data. However, from the fuel economy and consumer cost data, it is determined that again, the original Dingell-Broyhill standards of 1976, were more advantageous in fuel and consumer savings than other, tighter schedules.

Both the current and advanced automobile technology cases in the incomplete document, which had a date of February, 1977 on it, gave our original standards the edge. One of the major advantages for our schedule under that study, and which we believe would be true for the revised Dingell-Broyhill/Riegel-Griffin UAW schedule, is that definite fuel savings would result.

For example, our schedule saves the diesel engine, a known energy saver with potential for an over 20 percent fuel economy improvement in the Federal fleet of cars. That's an engine technology that must not be put out to pasture due to too stringent auto emission standards.

One standard for one of the pollutants has to be discarded and it is a standard that does not appear in our legislation. That is the original statutory point-four NO_x standard, upon which there has been great controversy. Analytical data to date does not prove point-four NO_x is necessary to control emissions from automobiles and it severely penalizes fuel economy. It is contained in the House bill under consideration by the Health and Environment Subcommittee of the Commerce Committee and would establish point-four NO_x as early as 1981. That must be defeated.

The Senate committee has wisely discarded point-four NO_x as a standard for the near future.

Congressman Broyhill and I, when we first worked out the provisions of the new bill, sought to produce a complete bill capable of being enacted on its own, if necessary, dealing directly with only mobile source emission control issues.

Therefore, we have included several provisions dealing with different segments of the automotive industry. These sections of the bill are intended to preserve a competitive situation and thus safeguard the rights of the consumer as well as of the independent businessman.

Specific provisions address the "after market" parts industry as well as the thousands of independent repair and maintenance stations upon which we all depend.

The 1970 Clean Air Act included a provision which has diminished competition in the automobile aftermarket and which threatens to have an even greater anti-competitive effect in the near future.

Our bill would provide that the maintenance instructions must include notice to consumers that they might have their service performed at independent service centers. It would also reduce the warranty to 18,000 miles or 18 months so as to lessen the anticompetitive effect and reduce consumer cost.

Another section of H.R. 4444 and S. 919 concerns language substantially similar to that which the House and Senate enacted last year to provide for high altitude auto emission performance adjustments. This is to assist consumers and auto dealers in high, mountainous regions of the country where certain adjustments are necessary for performance of the car and meeting auto emission standards.

Our legislation is a complete package dealing with mobile source issues. Depending on progress of the House subcommittee timetable and full Commerce Committee action,

and progress of the Senate bill, the other cosponsors and I will be seeking to amend the comprehensive clean air legislation where it deals with mobile source provisions.

It appears now that neither the full House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee nor the Senate floor will have the opportunity to act on the comprehensive bills until after the upcoming congressional district work period, April 7 through April 17. Action must move swiftly upon our return to the Capitol.

The point will soon be reached when the determination will have to be made by automakers regarding whether or not they will begin production this summer of 1978 models.

Likewise, in Congress, the determination soon will have to be made as to whether or not there will be a comprehensive bill or a bill, like H.R. 4444 and S. 919, to deal with the urgent issues of automotive emission controls and other mobile source provisions.

There can be no dilatory tactics imposed on clean air legislation this year such as the legislation suffered last year. If there are, the other cosponsors and I, and those supporting our efforts, will be carefully considering an auto only bill and methods to achieve its enactment.

DR. ARIE J. HAAGEN-SMIT

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, a giant has passed: Dr. Arie J. Haagen-Smit, the biochemist whose love of life and the organisms that inhabit the Earth, led him to discover the cause of smog, died in Pasadena, Calif., on Thursday, March 17.

This noble man preferred a life of scholarly research at California Institute of Technology, where he taught for 34 years until his retirement in 1971. But in 1950, his intellectual curiosity and concern for his environment led him to discover the interrelationship of hydrocarbon and oxides of nitrogen and their byproduct—smog.

Additionally, Dr. Haagen-Smit identified the oil and automobile industries as the major source of smog, and challenged them to correct this. He was thus thrust centerstage into the political arena where he was to be a prime mover in the struggle to control airborne pollutants and clean the air we breathe.

In 1968 he became a member of the California Motor Vehicles Pollution Control Board, the precursor to the State Air Resources Board and served as its chairman until 1973. He was also chairman of the committee which sets air quality standards for the Nation, the National Air Quality Criteria Advisory Committee for the Environmental Protection Agency. A member of the Committee on Motor Vehicle Emissions for the National Academy of Sciences, Dr. Haagen-Smit also served on President Nixon's Task Force on Air Pollution in 1970. Combining the skills of the scientist with the concerns of the humanitarian, Dr. Haagen-Smit earned the respect of ally and adversary alike in his quest and received numerous awards from his contemporaries in recognition of his service. We will miss him.

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Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD two articles that more fully chronicle this remarkable man's accomplishments. [From the Washington Post, March 20, 1977]

ARIE J. HAAGEN-SMIT, 76, DIES; SMOG SCIENTIST, POLLUTION FOE

PASADENA, CALIF.—Dr. Arie J. Haagen-Smit, who discovered how smog is formed and then tried to force the oil and auto industries to clean up urban air, died Thursday of cancer at his home. He was 76.

His laboratory creation of smog in 1950 at California Institute of Technology marked a breakthrough in the understanding of how sunlight acts on pollutants to form the brown haze that often blankets urban areas.

The biochemist had been ill for several years with cancer of the colon, which apparently spread to his lungs, said Graham Berry, spokesman for Caltech.

Dr. Haagen-Smit retired from Caltech in 1971, after having taught and conducted research there for more than 20 years.

After discovering how smog is created, he turned his efforts toward getting the auto and petroleum industries to build cleaner cars and refineries. His efforts were met with attempts to discredit his work.

"I felt I was competent in chemistry but not in government," he once said. "However, the job had to be done. I never walk away from anything."

He joined the Motor Vehicles Pollution Control Board which became, in 1968, the state Air Resources Board, and served as chairman until 1973.

He was chairman of a committee which sets air quality standards for the nation, the National Air Quality Criteria Advisory Committee for the Environmental Protection Agency. He was also a member of the Committee on Motor Vehicle Emission for the National Academy of Sciences, and he was on former President Nixon's Task Force on Air Pollution in 1970.

A native of Utrecht, The Netherlands, Dr. Haagen-Smit graduated from the University of Utrecht and received a Ph.D. in 1929. In 1936 he lectured at Harvard, then in 1937 joined the faculty at Caltech, where he taught until his retirement.

He is survived by his wife, Maria; four children, and a sister.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Mar. 6, 1977]

THINK OF HIM WHEN SKY IS BLUE, AIR SWEET

(By Al Martinez)

"We will always have some bad days," he said, coughing and trying to smile. "But there are so many more good days now . . ."

The battle for clean air has been long and difficult for the man who never intended to fight a war in the first place.

All that Dr. Arie Haagen-Smit ever intended to do was indulge his curiosity. He wanted to know why trees grow, and why they die.

As a biochemist, life was his essential interest—its beauty and its processes.

And then one day, as a friend tells it, he stepped out of his ivory tower at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, and discovered air pollution.

That was more than a quarter of a century ago. It has never been the same for the man they call, with some irony, "the father of smog."

He was abruptly taken from the scholarly ambience of his scientific workshop into the chaotic public arena at a time when there were no winners on the ecological front.

Environmentalists fought him with the same ferocity as private industry.

"It was a case," says Haagen-Smit today, "of being handed your own death certificate. There was simply no point in arguing with anyone."

His simile has some chilling aspects. The Holland-born scientist, winner of all but the Nobel Prize—and there isn't one in ecology—is a dreadfully ill man.

A serious lung condition that causes spasms of coughing has sapped his strength and confined him mostly to his quiet and lonely home on a tree-lined street of Pasadena.

But it has not clouded the mind or crimped the humor of the "gentle European," nor has it dampened his optimism.

What Dr. Haagen-Smit, the man they call "Haggy," did back in 1950 was discover the sources and processes of air pollution and create them in a test tube.

No one had done that before ("Although someone would have done it eventually," he says modestly), and the subsequent attention was life-changing.

Haagen-Smit not only laid out in scientific principle what smog is—hydrocarbons and oxides of nitrogen—but also pointed a finger at who caused it. The prime sources, he told the world, were the oil and automotive industries. Then he waited for their reaction.

"At first," he said, "they were very quiet." Haagen-Smit leaned back in a contour chair and stared at the ceiling, half-smiling, remembering.

"Then they laughed at me and tried to discredit me." He brought the chair forward to face his interviewer. "Then there was a war . . ."

He entered that war reluctantly. To be a hero, and a target, in the environmental movement had not been the gentle European's intention.

"But I suppose," he mused. "It was not the intention of the fly to catch the flypaper either, if you know what I mean."

Such was the impact of his discovery that Haagen-Smit, then a professor of biology at Caltech, was to become in 1968 chairman of the California Air Resources Board, a post he held until 1973, and a leader in the fight for clean air.

That the air remains polluted, to a lesser degree than it was 27 years ago, is no cause for distress, he says. What matters to him is that "the show is on the road."

"We will always have some bad days," he said, coughing and trying to smile. "But there are so many more good days now . . ."

Arie Haagen-Smit is 76. He received his Ph.D. in chemistry in the Netherlands and came to the United States for the first time in 1936 to lecture at Harvard.

A year later he was invited to join the faculty at Caltech, and was there until his retirement in 1971.

His primary concern was biochemistry. "I was interested in the problems of nature," he would tell a reporter. "Why does a plant grow? Why does a fly have red eyes?"

It was an interest based in his youth. He remembers running through the fields of Holland, picking flowers and trying to determine what they were.

"My interest was in life," he said, "and in the chemical processes that sustain it."

That interest was expanded in 1949 to include air pollution. The compelling force, he says simply, was curiosity.

"No one could miss smog in those days," Haagen-Smit said. "I felt it would not be difficult to find out what it was. And so I began."

The result was what some have termed "Haagen-smog"—that is, air pollution in a test tube. He had isolated the recipe for "goop in the air."

The first announcement of his achievement was carried inconspicuously in the press, and was greeted initially with only passing interest.

To Haagen-Smit, pollution was an affront to beauty, a stinking cloud that rolled across the landscape every afternoon. But to most it was a Jack Benny joke, a kind of Los Angeles

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symbol that no one was taking too seriously back then.

The mild response to his discovery did not trouble the slightly built Dutch scientist. He had satisfied his curiosity.

"As far as I was concerned," he said in a clipped accent, "it was then up to others to do the dirty work. I went back to the laboratory."

He was not to remain in peace much longer, however. The industries he had named as major polluters were beginning to react.

"They said my work was not scientific," Haagen-Smit said, never too concerned about their efforts to discredit him. "But major studies which cost much more than mine were undertaken and they all reached the same conclusion."

Then he added, not so much immodestly as factually "You can't beat the truth."

As the impact of his discovery grew, Haagen-Smit ("A scientific Don Quixote," an industrialist once sneered) edged into center stage.

From a Chamber of Commerce scientific committee he stepped up to the state level, joining the new Motor Vehicle Pollution Control Board—a stepchild of his discovery.

It was an uneasy venture into public life. "I felt I was competent in chemistry," Haagen-Smit said, sipping water to control his cough, "but not in government. However, the job had to be done. I never walk away from anything."

That was to be his pervasive philosophy over the next several years, but he was never at ease in the uncertain environment of public formalities.

"I guess I'm just not a government man," he told an interviewer in the heat of one battle. "You can't let your hair down in government, and they can't just look at me and say, 'You're getting old, Haggy . . .'"

In 1968, the Motor Vehicles Pollution Control Board became the 14-member Air Resources Board and Haagen-Smit was its chairman.

The battle heated. Industry criticized him on one hand for being too tough, and the environmentalists were on him for being too weak.

But the shouters, he said with a small shrug, never influenced him one way or the other.

"They got awfully excited, but I just stayed quiet. It's better not to talk back. You always lose."

What Haagen-Smit was doing instead was approaching the top men in the petroleum and automobile industries to get something done.

"I have found," he said, "that it does no good to go to anyone unless he is in charge. All a company president has to do to get something done is send out a little memo . . ."

The results of the "little memos"—and some legislative muscle—were gratifying to Haagen-Smit, and he is quick to compliment both industries for the actions they have taken to reduce air pollution.

He estimated in 1953 that they were each responsible for pumping 800 tons of pollutants into the air daily. The oil industry, he points out now, is down to about 150 tons a day and the auto industry down to 300 tons.

"It just proves," he says, "that if you give people time there is no reason to be pessimistic. The oil and auto industries learned that . . ."

Meanwhile, pressure was mounting for the unwieldy ARB to be reorganized, and it was. In 1972, the agency was reduced from a 14-member to a five-member board.

Haagen-Smit, who had retired from Caltech the previous year, wanted to quit the state job too but was prevailed upon to continue—still as board chairman.

"Let's face it," one member would say

later. "His prestige alone was holding the whole thing together."

Haagen-Smit reached his decision to stay by facing a simple truth. "The public has a right to clean air. Perhaps I can help."

Despite high praise, an increasing number of scientific honors and the best of motives, they were not halcyon days for the soft-spoken Dutchman.

He was even accused of letting speakers ramble on too long at public meetings.

To such criticism, after one man had talked for 45 minutes, Haagen-Smit replied, "He's a human being. He would feel badly if no one listened."

That attitude continues today. "If they are public meetings," he asks simply, "should not the public be allowed to speak?"

He thinks about that for a moment and then adds: "My work was not so perfect, but I did the best I could."

At the time, Haagen-Smit conceded that perhaps it was time for someone else to take his place on the board—"someone with the ability to knock heads together in an acceptable manner."

Some agreed, some didn't. One board member liked the persuasive style of the "foxy grandpa." A national magazine said of him, "He undoubtedly knows more about airborne pollutants than anyone else in the world."

Once more, however, Haagen-Smit made his own decision, and that decision in 1973 was that he'd had enough. He retired from the ARB.

"I'm just an old sailor," he said, "who is fading away."

He didn't fade far. He was honored at an international symposium in Geneva, given the prestigious Smithsonian Medal, awarded the \$50,000 Alice Tyler Ecology Prize and the Rhineland Award for Western Europe—all in recognition of his work on behalf of clean air.

More recently, a building at an ARB facility in El Monte was named after Haagen-Smit, to which he puckishly observes, "Everyone ought to have a pyramid."

He has no regrets about his time of public service. "They were exciting years," he says softly, "although they may have lasted a little too long."

Nor does he regret the intensive lab work that went on for years after his discovery, often with himself as the guinea pig in a smog chamber built to study the effects of air pollution on plant life.

Haagen-Smit is adamantly opposed to the notion that the tests had anything to do with his critical lung ailment.

He said then, "Smog is an aesthetic and economic nuisance that should be fought as such. Don't believe the stories that death in the form of smog stalks the streets of Los Angeles."

Illness hasn't changed Haagen-Smit's mind. He holds to the original contention and adds, "A chemical laboratory is never a paradise of odors and chemicals. Sometimes I've had the skin peel off my hands from chemicals, and I've had to say to myself 'I must be more careful.'"

Is he satisfied now that the battle for clean air will one day be won?

Arie Haagen-Smit leaned back in his contour chair and thought about it.

"If the goal is zero smog," he finally said, "we'll never reach it. There will always be some contamination. But our air on the average is 50% cleaner than it was in 1970. We have made progress."

"From now on, progress will be slower," he added, thumbing absentmindedly through scientific journals on a table at his side. "The first gains are always easier. The battle will go on."

His own battle now is a lonelier one, far from the noisy public arena, in a chair by a window on a sunlit day. He fights the war against failing health with the love of his

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wife, four grown children, and six grandchildren.

Beyond that—beyond the solitary nature of his struggle—he has become a towering figure in both scientific and political circles.

Charles Heinen, an executive with the Chrysler Corp. in Detroit, who has known Haagen-Smit as adversary and friend for 25 years, said:

"He was once my judge and jury, because I am an automobile company man. But never did I doubt his competence, integrity or humanity. Never did I question his dignity.

"All that I am trying to say is that Haggy is a special person . . ."

One whose concern in a private way is what his concern has always been in a public way. Life.

METROPOLITAN COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS CELEBRATES 20TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, as the central city in this metropolitan area, with over 3 million people living and working in the Nation's Capital and its suburbs, the District of Columbia has always been a proud partner in the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments.

I am happy to note that today the Council of Governments observes its 20th anniversary. It was 20 years ago this month that this respected organization was founded under the leadership of a District of Columbia official and two suburban officials at a meeting in the District Building. The President of the District of Columbia Board of Commissioners, Robert E. McLaughlin, joined two suburban officials in bringing some 40 local officials together for the first time.

In the 20 years since, the District of Columbia has continued its participation in COG. Other District officials have served in COG's leadership posts right up to the present. Our Mayor, Walter Washington, has served as the president of COG, and the chairman of the District of Columbia City Council, Sterling Tucker, was elected to two terms as chairman of the board of COG.

This participation has produced rewards for the District of Columbia. COG has helped obtain millions of dollars for the city of Washington in Federal housing funds. Major transportation improvements in expanded bus service and fringe parking have made it easier for our citizens in the South Capitol Street corridor to get to and from work. They were accomplished through a special COG project.

The District of Columbia was facing a refuse disposal crisis of severe dimensions when its officials, working with their colleagues in three suburbs, established one of the few regional sanitary landfills in the Nation. The vehicle for solving this extreme problem was the Council of Governments.

As the Member of Congress representing the city of Washington, I am pleased to serve as a member of COG, along with

my colleagues in this body from the portions of suburban Maryland and northern Virginia which combine with the District of Columbia to form Metropolitan Washington. Our colleagues in the Senate representing Maryland and Virginia also enjoy membership in the Council of Governments.

For all these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I am happy to join other elected officials and the news media in paying tribute to the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments for the unique and effective role which it has played in our behalf over 20 years. It can be said with accuracy that COG is the reason that 16 cities and counties, 2 States, 10 Congresses and 6 Presidents have been able to cooperate toward a better Metropolitan Washington for all of us.

VFW VOICE OF DEMOCRACY SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM UTAH WINNER

HON. GUNN McKAY

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mr. MCKAY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to submit for the RECORD the winning script from the State of Utah, as delivered by Mr. Richard Martin Geiger for the 1976 VFW Voice of Democracy Scholarship program. I congratulate Mr. Geiger and commend his essay to my colleagues for their consideration:

VFW VOICE OF DEMOCRACY SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM UTAH WINNER

(By Richard M. Geiger)

I have been alive about eighteen years now . . . The United States of America have lived for two hundred. That's just more than ten times as long as I lived. But is 200 years so long in the life of a nation? Just as eighteen years is only the beginning of my life, two hundred is just the beginning of the life of our country. The eighteenth year of my life will be a turning point for me. I will begin to assume the responsibilities this country assigns to its adult citizens. I will have the responsibility of casting my vote in the next election for President. The vote is part of the heritage handed down to me.

I will use that vote, and other channels of democracy to help institute necessary change, for as in the first years of my life, the first years of my country's life have been, at times, turbulent. Just as I have made mistakes, and will continue to make them, so has and so will the United States. But it's my responsibility to do everything I can to protect and preserve the aspects of my heritage that I believe in. It's also just as important to try and rid my country of any aspects I feel are not right. That is the responsibility of a democracy, and no other system of government asks as much from its people.

The means I can use to imput my voice into this democracy are all parts of my heritage. If the freedoms of speech, religion and press are violated or abused, I must act to preserve that heritage.

Another part of my heritage is the responsibility to keep a watch for violation of others' rights. I must act to insure against future Kent States and Watergates.

At times I will be a dissenting voice, and

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that, too is a part of my heritage. The birth of our nation was conceived in dissent.

In striving to improve the United States we must all never forget the mistakes of the past, and we must fight to maintain the good things we have. In remembering the Thomas Jeffersons we must also remember the Joe McCarthys and Richard Nixon.

Perhaps Millard Fillmore said it best in his message to Congress in 1850:

"I believe no event would be hailed with more gratification by the people of the United States than the amicable adjustment of some questions of difficulty, which have, for a long time, agitated the country."

So just as my life is only beginning, and I turn my eyes to my past then look to the future, so must all Americans search the past to find a path to the future, and there is no more fitting a time to do this than this, the two-hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of our Independence. But as we celebrate our first two hundred years, we must look forward to our next two hundred years, and be willing to lend our hands to the molding of the future with as much care and energy as those before us. Let's make sure that we will be around to celebrate in two hundred more years.

SCHOOL LUNCH REFORM

HON. CHARLES ROSE III

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to take note of a recent editorial presented by Mr. Young H. Allen, superintendent of Robeson County Schools in North Carolina's Seventh Congressional District.

Mr. Allen's remarks specifically relate to the present school lunch program and the inequities and absurdities which sometimes result from it. Whatever position Members of the House may take on the school lunch program, I feel the following article will be informative.

It is a pleasure, therefore, to commend this reading to my colleagues:

SCHOOL LUNCHES FOR ALL

(By Young H. Allen)

One of the most perplexing tasks in public school operation is that of carrying out the free or reduced-price school lunch policy. School administrations fully recognize that they are administering a program they know to be unfair, unrealistic, and in the long run, detrimental to public support of the public schools.

First, let's make it clear that there is almost unanimous agreement that every child needs a nourishing meal at noon to prepare his body and mind for development taking place during the school day. This is probably more pertinent today than in the past as research shows that fewer children are getting a good breakfast, partly due to working mothers, and partly due to the fad of snacks all during the day, rather than three substantial meals. Therefore, the school lunch is a wholesome addition to the school program and is here to stay.

The school lunch program began some years ago primarily as a means of disposing of surplus agricultural products. It proved not only to serve that purpose, but to meet the nutritional needs of millions of school children throughout the nation. Basically, it is a program supported and controlled by the federal government. When you as a citizen receive or see an announcement of the school

lunch policy adopted by your county or city Board of Education, you are only seeing a "rubber stamped" policy. The only input the local boards of education have in the policy is name and address of the Board of Education and the date of formal adoption.

The policy on free or reduced-price lunches is so structured as to encourage some parents to certify untruths about their family income, and thus to contradict the foundations of self-respect and wholesome self-image.

When a parent files application for his child or children to be given a free lunch, the school official (principal) will notify the parent or guardian within a reasonable period of time of acceptance or denial of the request. Schools are not staffed with sufficient personnel to make in depth or thorough investigations, and attorneys advise us that if a child should be denied a free or reduced-price lunch without justifiable cause, the school official is subject to a personal libel suit. The risk is hardly worth the effort. As a result, here in the Robeson County Unit, almost 90 percent of our school children receive either a free or reduced-price lunch. The 10 percent who do pay the full price are not necessarily those most able to.

The problems as stated above seem to point out an impossible situation with no solution. This is not the fact—there is an answer. The answer is simply—serve every student a tax paid lunch. We accept the premise that a midday meal for developing our youth is wholesome, if not a necessity. If we have the responsibility of all children ages 5-18 for seven hours of the day, ministering to the needs of their developing minds, then why are we not also responsible to minister to their physical needs with a daily nourishing meal?

In reality, there is no such thing as a free lunch. Someone is paying and possibly the parents who do send money for their child's lunch are also paying through taxes for many of those so-called "free" lunches.

The present lunch program, while serving a good purpose, is creating mistrust and negativity towards the public school. The time has come when a positive action should be faced reasonably by serving all children a noonday meal, just as we provide them an English, math, or physical education course.

Such a change can come about only through action of the Congress of the United States.

TRIBUTE TO THE NEW ARTEF PLAYERS

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, we are fortunate, in southern California, to be enriched by a Jewish repertory company called the New Artef Players. Named after a Yiddish theater ensemble active in the 1920's and 1930's, this group of actors, writers, designers, and musicians, led by Paul Bennet, its administrative director, and Armand Volk as artistic director, is contributing greatly to the cultural life of the communities it reaches. In the most exciting manner, the traditions of Jewish consciousness are preserved and fostered for the enjoyment of Jews and non-Jews alike. The company performs at synagogues, college campuses, and has a special education program for children which is presented at public schools.

On April 30, 1977, the New Artef Play-

ers will open a new and original play at Temple Emmanuel of Beverly Hills, titled, "Passions," the production explores Jewish life during the medieval period, Jewish-Christian relationships, and the roots of anti-Semitism. The date marks the 1-year anniversary of the opening of "Survivors," a chronicle of the emotional aftereffects of the European holocaust of World War II. The company, in a lighter vein, also has in its repertory, "The Tales of Chelm," colorful adaptations of old Eastern European folk tales about the legendary town of fools.

I am happy to be the means of bringing this exceptional theater group to the attention of the House, so that we may join in the New Artef Players anniversary celebration.

A SOLAR ENERGY BILL

HON. JIM LLOYD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mr. LLOYD of California. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing a solar energy bill which provides incentives to both builders of solar heating and cooling units and to taxpayers who install these units in their homes.

I realize that more than 60 similar bills have been introduced this session and I am happy to see such enthusiastic support among my colleagues. However, my bill is unique, because it combines both tax credits for taxpayers and loans to builders to form a package that will stimulate the growth of this infant industry.

Since the initial cost of a solar heating and cooling system is high, my bill provides tax credits which will assist taxpayers who wish to make this purchase. Taxpayers will receive a credit of 25 percent for all solar energy equipment expenditures up to \$8,000.

Studies show that those who wish to build homes that utilize solar energy may have difficulty financing the home. Consequently, the bill I am introducing today provides loans to help builders finance homes that use solar energy. Builders may obtain low-interest loans of up to one-half of the cost of installing solar energy equipment.

The Sun's energy is inexhaustible and consequently can provide many economic advantages. If only 1 percent of the Nation's buildings are heated by the Sun, 30 million barrels of oil will be saved each year.

As I have stated, my bill directs its aid to the solar home and this may significantly conserve energy, since 25 percent of our Nation's energy is consumed by residences.

Moreover, the future price of fuel is an indication of the great economic return from the use of solar energy. Rising prices of fuel may soon make solar energy the most practical energy source available. Immediate economic impact can be felt as this burgeoning industry provides jobs for installers, plumbers, carpenters, and other construction workers as well as architects, engineers, and other professionals.

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Clearly, the Sun is a great untapped energy source and it will become more attractive once solar energy equipment installation becomes less expensive for both builders and homeowners. So, by cutting down this expense my bill provides help where it is needed most.

LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE

HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, last February 16, Lithuanians throughout the world commemorated the 59th anniversary of Lithuanian independence. This anniversary is a celebration of heritage. But it is just as importantly a rededication to the struggle for a new day of freedom.

Since 1940, Lithuanians have lived under the repression of the Communist regime in Moscow. They have withstood attacks on their language, their religion, their culture, and their civil and political liberties. They have witnessed Soviet leaders from Stalin to Brezhnev endorse international agreements—the latest being the Helsinki Final Act—guaranteeing human rights, only to suffer from the systematic denial of those rights.

Yet they are no less strong. Their patriotism, their strength in the face of adversity, and their spirit of ultimate victory are testimonials to people throughout the world who suffer from tyranny.

On January 28, the Lithuanian Americans of Linden, N.J., representing many of my constituents, adopted a resolution reaffirming these beliefs. In my judgment, this resolution succinctly and eloquently testifies to their endurance and their unflagging commitment to liberty.

I would like to insert this document as an official part of the RECORD.

The resolution follows:

RESOLUTION

We, the Lithuanian-Americans of Linden and vicinity assembled this 28th day of January, 1977, at the Lithuanian Liberty Park Hall, 340 Mitchell Avenue, Linden, New Jersey, to commemorate the restoration of Lithuania's independence, do hereby state as follows:

That February 16, 1977 marks the 59th anniversary of the restoration of independence to the more than 700 year-old Lithuanian State, which was restored by the blood sacrifices of the Lithuanian people during the wars of independence of 1919-1920, and recognized by the international community of states;

That the Republic of Lithuania was forcibly occupied and illegally annexed by the Soviet Union in 1940, in violation of all the existing treaties and the principles of international law;

That while so many countries under foreign colonial domination have been given the opportunity to establish their own independent states, Lithuania is still exposed to the most brutal Russian oppression and is nothing more than a colony of the Soviet Empire;

That although the Soviet Union, through programs of resettlement of peoples, intensified russification, suppression of religious freedom and political persecutions, continue in its efforts to change the ethnic character of the population of Lithuania, the Soviet in-

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vaders are unable to suppress the aspirations of the Lithuanian people for self-government and the exercise of their human rights.

Now, therefore, be it resolved

That we demand that the Soviet Union withdraw its military forces, administrative apparatus and the imported Russian colonists from Lithuania and allow the Lithuanian people to govern themselves freely;

That we demand the immediate release of all Lithuanians who are imprisoned for political reasons and religious reasons and who for years have been lingering in various Soviet jails and concentration camps or kept in psychiatric wards;

That, meanwhile, we protest against the degradation of the Lithuanian people by the Soviet rulers in proclaiming that Lithuanians shall be grateful to the Soviet Union for their "liberation" and that we further protest against the corruption of the minds of the Lithuanian people by the preaching of lies about all kinds of human rights in occupied Lithuania which in fact do not exist.

That we are deeply grateful to the 94th Congress of the United States for passage of new resolutions expressing the sense of the Congress relating to the status of the Baltic states.

That in expressing our gratitude to the United States Government for its firm position of non-recognition of the Soviet occupation and annexation of Lithuania, we request an activation of the non-recognition principle by stressing at every opportunity in the United Nations and other international forums the denial of freedom and national independence to Lithuania and other Baltic States.

That copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of State, to the United States Senators and Congressmen from our state and the news media.

EDWARD PODLECKIS,
Secretary, Lithuanian-American
Council, Linden Division.

TRIBUTE TO RALPH L. WILLIAMS

Hon. Yvonne Brathwaite Burke

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mrs. BURKE of California. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the many outstanding contributions of Mr. Ralph L. Williams, of Los Angeles. As one of the founders of the Southwest Comprehensive Medical Corp., Mr. Williams was instrumental in securing the corporation's first contract from the county of Los Angeles for the treatment of alcoholics in the city's southwest area. Soon after this, Ralph Williams was chosen to be the corporation's first executive administrator. In this capacity, he secured the corporation's second program, the minidetoxification treatment and referral program, set up to meet the critical needs of alcohol abusers in Greater Southwest Los Angeles.

In 1972, Mr. Williams assumed the position of chairman of the Southwest Health Council. Since that time he has negotiated with the Los Angeles County board of supervisors and the department of health services to remodel the Southwest Health Clinic.

In addition to these noteworthy accomplishments, Mr. Williams has the distinction of being the first black Amer-

ican in California to actively serve on the California State Alcoholism Advisory Board.

I ask my colleagues in Congress to join with me in tribute to a great American, Mr. Ralph L. Williams, for his outstanding contributions to the fight against alcoholism in the city of Los Angeles and throughout the State of California.

THE QUIET DEATH OF THE VIETNAM VETERANS JOBS PROGRAM

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, last January, President Carter's announcement of a program to provide 200,000 jobs for unemployed Vietnam veterans in 1977 and 1978 received banner headlines. I was particularly interested in his proposal, as 1 week earlier I had proposed my own bill for more jobs for veterans. What I sought was a special provision for Vietnam veterans in the economic recovery program, so that the terribly high rate of unemployment among these men and women might be reduced. Both President Carter's proposal and my proposal envisioned providing more of the public service jobs created under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act—CETA—to Vietnam veterans. My bill, H.R. 2847, would have required that 20 percent of all the new jobs be given to unemployed Vietnam veterans.

Last Tuesday, however, the House effectively closed the door on such a program for the coming year. It did so, without fanfare or even a recorded vote, by approving, without any special provision for veterans, the only bill that could have served as the vehicle for providing more public service jobs for Vietnam veterans. Much to my regret, this bill, H.R. 2992, merely extends the CETA programs through fiscal year 1978 and does not amend them at all.

Frankly, it seems to me that once the White House announcement was splashed over the newspapers, a bare minimum was done for the purpose of seeing that the Vietnam veterans proposal would be enacted. The House Employment Opportunities Subcommittee held only one hearing on the matter, on March 16, and at that hearing it heard only one witness, Ernest Green, the Assistant Secretary of Labor.

I understand that it was not until a short time before this hearing that the subcommittee even received a proposed bill from the administration embodying its Vietnam veterans jobs proposal. Incidentally, despite all of the newspaper commentary that the administration proposal would provide 145,000 public service jobs to Vietnam veterans, the bill did nothing of the kind. Rather, it would have amended the law to establish a "preference" for Vietnam veterans in filling public service jobs, and the 145,000 figure was to be only a "national goal." But the House Education and Labor Committee did not see fit to include even

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this provision, which is more limited than the proposal I offered, in H.R. 2992.

Of course, the administration has stated that it will pursue employment of Vietnam veterans with all the means currently at its disposal, and the Subcommittee on Employment Opportunities has indicated its intention to study closely the problem of unemployment among veterans and to find solutions to it. I support both of these efforts, and I hope they will succeed.

But I do not believe that these actions accord the problem the urgency it deserves, and I am certain that the approach embodied in my bill H.R. 2847, would have been far more effective in providing jobs to the men and women who served in our Armed Forces during the Vietnam war. Thus I am deeply disappointed that this approach was not adopted now, and I will continue my efforts to see that it will be enacted.

EXPLANATION OF VOTE ON
H.R. 4477

HON. JIM GUY TUCKER

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mr. TUCKER. Mr. Speaker, on the 16th of March the House voted to amend the supplemental appropriations bill to include an additional \$200 million for the purpose of aiding those poor families who were unable to pay increased home heating bills caused by the unusually cold winter. I voted against that amendment, and I believe the people of my district deserve to know why.

I voted against this program, because neither on the floor during debate nor since that time have I found anyone who could provide details about how this \$200 million is going to be spent. Even the amount of money going to each of the States is unknown. The best answer the Community Services Administration can give is that Arkansas will get between \$1.67 and \$1.86 million—over a 10-percent variation.

What is going to be done with this money once it is determined how much each State gets? The answer is that it is to be turned over to the Governors of each of the States who, in the words of the sponsor of this amendment, “* * * would then decide on the best way to distribute the funds to those most in need.” The Governor of my State is a fine individual, as I am sure are the Governors of the other 49 States, but they are not charged with the constitutional responsibility of seeing that, “No money is drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law.”

Even setting aside that objection, the Governor of each State is left to decide not only what method to use in distributing these funds, but also to decide who gets the money and how much. The maximum grant is \$250 and there is obviously not enough money to give every eligible person or family that amount. The eligible elderly in Arkansas are estimated to

number 365,000. If Arkansas got the maximum amount of funds each of these persons could get just over \$5.

Mr. Speaker, no Member of this body is more concerned about the effects of the unusually cold winter we have just gone through than I. I know how the people of the Second District and Arkansas generally suffered both physically and economically through it. But I cannot believe that appropriating \$200 million to be spent in an as yet undetermined fashion is going to be of any real assistance to them. For that reason I voted against the amendment to the supplemental appropriations bill.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADOPTION
ACT OF 1977

Hon. Yvonne Brathwaite Burke

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mrs. BURKE of California. Mr. Speaker, I recently introduced the Opportunities for Adoption Act of 1977 (H.R. 5550), to improve the prospects of adoption for more than 100,000 children now considered unadoptable because of the lack of clear direction and objectives in our many public and private adoption agencies. Many of these are “special needs” children, generally defined as those who have not been adopted due to their age—usually over 6 years—race, ethnic group, mental, physical or emotional disability, or because they are members of a sibling group.

For those who could not attend the April 4 Senate hearings on the companion bill, S. 961, which was introduced by Senator CRANSTON, I am placing into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD today an article written by the distinguished columnist, Mary McGrory of the Washington Star-News. Her reporting of the poignant testimony of several adoptive parents of special needs children provides valuable insight into the problems of the present adoption system. I recommend this article highly to my esteemed colleagues in the Congress and to all those interested in helping special needs children find the love and security of permanent homes:

THE U.S. GOVERNMENT SHOULD HELP SAINTS
(By Mary McGrory)

“You really are absolute saints,” Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., told the six people who were seated before him in the hearing room.

The is not something that senators usually say to witnesses, but there was nothing unusual about the three young couples who had come to testify about his adoption subsidy bill—which is, incidentally, opposed by the Health, Education and Welfare Department because it would, as a spokesman said, “fragment the delivery of social services.”

It is hard to see how the efforts of the adoptive parents could have been more “fragmented.” Red tape, jurisdictional tangles and begrimed information had impeded seriously their quest to become parents of children nobody wanted.

The three couples, one from Pennsylvania, two from Virginia, had persevered, and insisted on taking children the professionals regarded as unadoptable, children whose

afflictions ranged from sickle-cell anemia to functional blindness, deafness and severe emotional disturbance.

“My admiration for you,” Cranston told them, “is matched by my outrage at the bureaucracy, so I find it hard to ask questions.”

Allen and Meg Tucker of Great Falls, he a cheerful mathematics professor at Georgetown, she a lively, black-haired former French teacher, have adopted Brian and Jenny, and would have taken two more if they could have counted on some outside financial help.

Jenny, at age 3 could not see and would not talk when she came to them. She also had serious birth defects. She had been in eight foster homes, taken to a new one after each of the numerous operations required for her eyes and her deformed hands. The sight of a suitcase made her hysterical.

Jenny’s medical bills were so high that the Tuckers “seriously” considered giving her up. The difficulty was that Jenny had been taken from New York and became ineligible for the state’s adoption subsidies when she went to Virginia. Both states claimed she was the other’s responsibility.

Jenny was initially diagnosed as retarded.

Her father diffidently took the microphone to boast to Cranston: “Despite the diagnosis of retarded, Jenny is now at the top of the second grade.”

Ruthann and Henry Haussling have adopted five children, all but one of them with severe physical or emotional problems. They are black. The Hausslings are white. Mrs. Haussling is the president of the local Council for Adoptable Children.

The Flynnns, Laurie and Joseph of Lancaster, Pa., are no less remarkable. They have five children of their own and acquired five more, including one 9-year-old black, half-Vietnamese boy, adopted “unexpectedly” during the Vietnam baby lift.

They insist that there are thousands of other Americans who are dying to take on the challenge—and rewards—of taking so-called “difficult” children home with them for good.

Two months ago, the Flynnns tried to organize a modest service for would-be adoptive parents. They were not well received by the professionals. At the local Children’s Bureau, Joseph Flynn said, he and his wife were viewed as “somewhat threatening.” Besides, the prevailing social service wisdom is that children who have been in foster home care for three years are unadoptable. The Flynnns have two teen-age boys who had been in foster homes for six years.

What emerged from the touching testimony was a pattern. Children are sent to foster homes almost casually, and moved around—“bounced around” is more like it—to whatever is available, then often forgotten. Adoption is still a rigid and difficult procedure, and subject to wild variations in rules and standards from state to state.

The federal government currently spends \$700 million to provide foster care for children.

The Cranston bill would authorize \$20 million in its first year, to promote adoption—impose federal standards, provide a subsidy for hard-to-place children, eliminate barriers on exchange of medical and personal information between states—and would restrain social service workers to think adoption for long-term foster-care children.

Mrs. Haussling reported that 85 people turned up at a recent meeting sponsored by the Council on Adoptable Children in Arlington. But there is one social worker for adoption cases in Arlington County and the difficulties of making the necessary “case studies” prove sometimes insuperable.

The three couples say they are not so special in their desire for “special needs children.” Cranston’s bill would make it possible

to prove it. The lack of administration support for his bill does not deter him. HEW wants to delay any action until it has completed its welfare reform study.

But Cranston believes that if people want to be saints, the federal government should not only allow it but actively encourage them. The way it is now, the hard-to-place are shuffled around indefinitely.

"That only aggravates their problems, doesn't it?" asked committee member Don Riegle, D-Mich. The answer is yes, and nobody disputes it.

TRIBUTE TO BRUCE CORWIN

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, Bruce Corwin, whom I am proud to call my friend, and whom California is proud to have as a citizen, will be honored as Man of the Year by the Brotherhood of Temple Israel of Hollywood at a dinner on April 27, 1977.

It is difficult to enumerate all of the accomplishments that this young man of 37 already has to his credit. Bruce was born and reared in Los Angeles. At 12, Bruce was president of the student body at John Burroughs Junior High School. At 17, Bruce served as president of the Los Angeles High School student body. Continuing this pattern of leadership, Bruce held the presidency of his senior class at Wesleyan University in Connecticut. In 1974, he completed a 3-year term on the board of trustees of Wesleyan University, the youngest trustee ever named to the board in the 144-year history of that distinguished institution.

Bruce also became the youngest president of Temple Israel of Hollywood in its 50-year existence, serving with distinction for two terms in 1973 and 1974.

At the age of 30, Bruce Corwin succeeded to the presidency of Metropolitan Theatres Corp., the third generation of his family to be involved in the theater business. He is also president of the National Association of Theater Owners of California, and of the Spanish Pictures Exhibitors Association.

Despite Bruce's heavy business responsibilities, his concern has always been with people and their needs. After the disastrous Watts riots in Los Angeles he, along with then-Councilman Tom Bradley, brought into existence "People, Incorporated" to give the residents of Watts a low-cost movie theater and entertainment center. He was cochairman of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, an intern and later chairman of the board of trustees of the Coro Foundation, a nonprofit public affairs group. As a member of the executive committee of the Variety Boys Club of East Los Angeles, Bruce has been instrumental in helping the club award annual scholarships to nine young men to finance their first year in college. The Spanish Pictures Exhibitors Association, under Bruce Corwin's leadership, also maintains a scholarship fund for meritorious young men of Mexican-American heritage.

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Following Mayor Bradley's election, Bruce Corwin was appointed a member of the mayor's Blue Ribbon Committee of 40. He was also appointed to the Los Angeles City Fire Commission and was subsequently elected president of that commission, serving for two terms. The achievement of which he is most proud, as president of the fire commission, was the increasing of paramedic ambulances in the city from 7 in 1973 to 35 in 1976, giving Los Angeles the largest fleet of paramedic ambulances in the world. He now serves on the Los Angeles County Paramedic Commission, to coordinate the program throughout the county. Bruce has chaired fund drives for the theatrical division of the United Jewish Welfare Fund since 1972, and also occupies the Western U.S. cochairmanship of the movie industry's annual Will Rogers Hospital Fund.

Bruce Corwin is also a political activist. He held a top leadership post in the Carter for President campaign in California, and served as a delegate to the 1976 Democratic National Convention. He has been a campaigner for innumerable Democratic candidates at every level from local to national office, and is the newly elected southern California chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee.

Bruce and his wife, Toni, an alumna of USLA, have two sons, David 8, and Daniel 5. The Corwin family deserves the gratitude and admiration of the country at large. I ask the Members to join me in recognizing the many contributions made by Bruce Corwin to his community and for fellow human beings.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACT OF 1977

HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation prepared by the administration along the lines of President Carter's message on youth employment. I am joined in this effort by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, the Honorable CARL PERKINS.

This legislation has three parts. The first part would establish a National Young Adult Conservation Corps similar to the YACC Act which passed the House last session. The second part would establish a community service jobs program primarily for urban areas. The third part would initiate comprehensive employment and training programs targeted to low-income, unemployed youth, including innovative programs.

The Subcommittee on Employment Opportunities will consider this measure along with the various youth employment and training proposals currently before the subcommittee. The subcommittee intends to continue our series of hearings on these various proposals in order to obtain information on the scope of the youth unemployment problem and

the effectiveness of the solutions suggested to this problem.

We will be hearing testimony from the administration, manpower experts of national stature, representatives of State and local government, public interest groups, and community-based organizations concerned with employment and training matters.

It is the intention of the Subcommittee on Employment Opportunities to act expeditiously on this proposal in order that young people may be enrolled at the earliest possible date.

ANTARCTIC CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

HON. DALE MILFORD

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mr. MILFORD. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to amend title 18 of the United States Code to include offenses committed in Antarctica by U.S. nationals and certain foreign nationals.

Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Science and Technology, on which I serve, has long been concerned about the lack of legislation dealing with criminal conduct in Antarctica.

This concern arises from the committee's jurisdiction over the National Science Foundation—the civilian organization most heavily involved in Antarctic exploration.

Presently, the United States has five year-round stations on the Antarctic Continent with a summer population of about 3,000 persons and a winter population of about 300. In addition, 10 other countries maintain another 25 stations supporting another 1,000 people in the summer and 400 in the winter.

Aircraft, tractors, underground stations, and other modern devices—including a nuclear reactor—have replaced sled dogs and pup tents.

It is obvious that the various nations are in Antarctica not only to stay, but to multiply their efforts.

With the increase in population, as well as improvements in safety and comfort to Antarctic life, comes the attendant increase in social interrelationships.

Whether we wish to or not, we must face up to some of the grimmer implications of such increased interrelationships.

Under existing conditions, it is very doubtful that American civilians committing a crime on Antarctica are covered by U.S. criminal law. However, such a person would still enjoy his constitutional guarantee of due process of law. Thus, a person who commits arson, assault and battery, or even homicide, may not be technically criminal; even worse, restraining such a person who commits such an act may constitute a violation of his right to due process of law and grounds for a tort action for assault, false imprisonment, or false arrest.

Legislation is needed to clear up this ambiguity, to help deter possible crimi-

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nal conduct, and to permit the orderly handling of such incidents that may arise.

Mr. Speaker, this is the purpose of the legislation I am introducing today.

This legislation amends chapter 1 of title 18, United States Code, by adding a new section, section 16, dealing with offenses committed in Antarctica by U.S. nationals and certain foreign nationals.

The legislation makes punishable as a crime any offense committed in Antarctica by a U.S. national, a foreign national who is a member of a U.S. expedition, or a foreign national with respect to the person or property of a U.S. national, member of a U.S. expedition, or the U.S. Government.

In recognition of provisions of international law, the legislation does not apply to persons exempt from U.S. jurisdiction under the Antarctic Treaty or to any foreign national over whom jurisdiction has been asserted by his state of nationality.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is very similar to legislation that was introduced in previous Congresses—H.R. 10548 and its predecessor H.R. 5248.

However, I feel that it is a significant improvement upon these former bills.

The legislation I am introducing today is the result of input and refinements of the Congressional Research Service, the State Department, the Justice Department, and the National Science Foundation.

All have unofficially agreed that this is the legislation needed to protect our people in Antarctica.

I commend it to my colleagues and hope that the House will act expeditiously in its consideration of this legislation.

I am pleased that Mr. TEAGUE, chairman of the Committee on Science and Technology, has joined me in sponsoring this legislation.

LAW ENFORCEMENT EDUCATION CENTER NEAR TALLAHASSEE IS MODEL FOR NATION

HON. DON FUQUA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, a bold and innovative concept in educational training of law enforcement personnel has opened in my district and I am proud to call this fact to the attention of the law enforcement profession and to the Congress.

It is the Lively Law Enforcement Education Center and Frank Stoutamire Law Library, located 13 miles west of Tallahassee, Florida's capital city, in a rolling field and wood in Gadsden County.

The center is a division of the Lively Vocational Technical School in Tallahassee. The first classes were held in January of this year. Courses are offered to prepare a person to work in law enforcement as a sworn officer, as well as programs in specialized and advanced areas.

I am told that this is the only institution of its kind in the Southeast and I am confident that those in the law enforcement profession will hear more of its work in the days to come. It is my hope that this good work can be duplicated elsewhere as a valuable tool in combatting the horrendous rise in the rate of crime in these United States.

Most law enforcement centers do not have the capability, equipment or property to carry out the program which is envisioned for this facility. Most have not had the dedication and drive of those who have made all of this possible through a series of legislative acts, land swaps, and an upheaval of plans that started with a modest dream and resulted in a new classroom center and a sophisticated firing range.

The academy is to draw recruits from a six county area, including local, county and municipal law enforcement officers.

In addition to the police standards and training commission recruit course, specialized and advanced training will be offered to officials throughout the State along with courses for civilians.

It is a remarkable facility consisting of a 15,000-square-foot building equipped with four large classrooms, laboratories, library, and dark room.

One classroom is outfitted as a motel room to simulate crime scenes enabling instructors to place students in an active situation, rather than using a podium to teach investigation techniques.

Officials of the facility are excited about the concept for its firing range. It provides not only the conventional range, but also two pistol or defensive training ranges.

I am told that it will enable fire-don't-fire situations where an officer is confronted with a man with a gun or a woman with a baby situation to test the response.

If you will pardon a very personal reference, the center recognizes one of the finest men I have ever known and in whose honor the library at the academy is named. He was the late Frank Stoutamire whose family gave \$25,000 to Lively for law enforcement training. In so doing, it was in keeping with the man and his beliefs.

Frank Stoutamire served 35 years in the Leon County sheriff's office, 6½ as a deputy, and 28½ as sheriff. That would have been enough of a contribution for anyone but upon his retirement, he was prevailed upon to take over the Tallahassee Police Department as its chief. For the next 15 years he served in that office, again a model of administration for his fellow law enforcement officers.

His 50 years of service are not only a landmark in law enforcement for its length but for its quality. Frank Stoutamire was a leader who inspired. It was never by force nor intimidation, but by example and inspiration, that he led and became a legend in law enforcement in his own time.

Might I add that I am one of those who he inspired to do just a little better, to try a little harder, to contribute a little more. He was a remarkable person, a beloved friend, a loving father and family man, and will always live as an in-

spiration to all of us who knew and loved him.

Everything about this new facility is remarkable. Not only will it make a tremendous contribution to the area it serves, but in a larger sense its contributions will be in demonstrating what can be done.

To all those who have played a part in establishing the center I express my congratulations. To all those interested in law enforcement education, I call your attention to this new concept and facility. It is my hope that it is the forerunner of many more. If so, it will surpass all of the dreams of so many who have worked so hard to make it a reality.

JAMAICA FALLING TO CASTRO'S SUBVERSION

HON. LARRY McDONALD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mr. McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, in recent weeks there has been increasing speculation about the possibility of establishment of diplomatic and trade relations between the United States and the Castro regime in Cuba. One of the claims made by supporters of such a move is that the Cuban Communists have long ceased to export revolution in the Western Hemisphere. This is totally misleading and contrary to the experience of many nations in Latin America and the Caribbean. Even in our own country, the Cubans have supplied training and other support for the Weather Underground, the Puerto Rican FALN, and other terrorist groups.

Castro has also targeted the English-speaking countries of the Caribbean and Central America. The government of Prime Minister Michael Manley of Jamaica has veered sharply to the left and has become aligned with the Cuban Communists. Manley has declared a "state of emergency," and jailed and otherwise harassed the leaders of the opposite Jamaican Labour Party. This has given rise to the fear that Manley may be planning an Allende-style "auto-coup."

During 1976, prior to the elections, Manley received considerable support from U.S. Castroite media figures such as Daniel Schechter of Boston and admitted propagandist Saul Landau, successor to Orlando Letelier as director of the Institute for Policy. A special attraction for the Manley circus was an appearance by CIA turncoat Philip Agee who had stopped off in Moscow possibly to obtain "research" materials.

The distinguished journalist and commentator M. Stanton Evans has written a highly perceptive analysis of the political degeneration of Jamaica and its rush toward communism. As Mr. Evans has pointed out in his Human Events article, while America's attention has been turned toward the Middle East, Africa and Europe, "a Red wind is rising in Jamaica."

I commend Mr. Evans' article to the urgent attention of my colleagues.

RED WIND IN JAMAICA
(By M. Stanton Evans)

While the attention of American diplomats is focused on problems in far-off Africa, the United States has massive trouble brewing in its own back yard.

To wit: The island nation of Jamaica, sitting athwart the sea lanes to the Panama Canal, is rapidly being converted into a Marxist police state. Given its commanding posture in the Caribbean, and its key importance as a source of bauxite and aluminum, a pro-Communist Jamaica would pose a major strategic danger to the United States.

The facts are slow in penetrating the American media, but those available so far suggest Prime Minister Michael Manley is following, almost to the letter, the course pursued by Salvador Allende in Chile. And Manley makes no secret of the fact that his political model is the Communist state directly to the north in Cuba.

Jamaica by all accounts is swarming with Cuban operatives, as many as 3,000 by one estimate. Many of these are members of the Cuban secret police, engaged in training Marxist cadres in Jamaica. In addition, several hundred Soviet "advisers" are present on the island. A triangular exchange of students is reportedly occurring among Jamaica, Cuba and the Soviet Union, and Jamaican intelligence types are being trained in Cuba and Guyana.

As Arnaud de Borchgrave reports in a recent *Newsweek*, Manley's electoral power derives in part from "the direct support of Cuba's secret service, the *Dirección General de Inteligencia* (DGI). . . . Cuba has the biggest embassy in town, and two-thirds of its staff are said to be DGI agents. Cuban airliners shuttle in and out at all hours, loading and unloading crates and people with no questions asked and no records kept."

Manley flaunts his Marxist sympathies, apparently stemming from a meeting with Castro back in 1975. During an interview with *Izvestia*, Manley praised the Soviets for their "rich experience in building a new society," talked of selling aluminum and bauxite to East European Communists, and said "we are actively supporting the national liberation movement of the African people and fully approve of the fraternal aid of friendly Cuba to the Angolan people."

According to Jamaican refugees, internal opposition to Manley's People's National party is being systematically rooted out or silenced by a variety of strong-arm techniques. An emergency order is in effect that permits detention of troublesome opponents, and some 500 of these, including many leading backers of the opposition party, are now in jail. In addition, the refugees tell of mounting vandalism and violence, gerrymandering of electoral districts, and efforts to control the Jamaican media.

These tactics helped Manley win 48 of 60 seats in the Jamaican parliament last December, and he has proceeded since then to consolidate increasing power in his own hands. In a particularly Allende-like move, he is organizing a "people's militia" that will outnumber the Jamaican regular army and police forces put together. Also, Jamaicans trained by Cuban intelligence are being deployed to "politicize" the uniformed services in Manley's behalf.

True to the Marxist model, Manley's government has been working steadily to take control of economic life as well. U.S. aluminum companies operating in Jamaica will henceforth be 51 per cent controlled by the government, the banks are in process of being nationalized, smaller private businesses are also being taken over. People travelling out of the country are not permitted to take more than \$50 with them.

All of this comes on top of disruptive economic measures recounted on these pages a year ago (Judge Wanniski, "Dismantling an Island Paradise," *Human Events*, March 20, 1976). These include punitive taxes (60

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per cent on \$12,500 of annual income), a money-losing Jamaican airline, rent rollbacks, price controls, harassment of builders, landlords and professionals and what amounts to a program of land confiscation.

The predictable result of this activity is that Jamaica is experiencing serious economic problems. Skilled professionals are leaving the island; according to one estimate, as many as one-third of the doctors, one-half of the lawyers, and a majority of independent entrepreneurs have left. Foreign capital is understandably reluctant to come in, and tourism, scared off by the increasing violence, has dropped off to perhaps a quarter of its previous level.

As almost always occurs in such situations, Manley blames his problems not on his own policies, but on the American CIA, thereby using his self-created emergency to push the country even further into Marxism. As he put it to *Izvestia*, "Imperialism bears the main guilt for all the economic difficulties, for the exploitation and suppression and robbery of natural resources of Jamaica and other developing countries, and this is precisely why we are speaking out for a new world order. . . ."

In short: While we direct our energies elsewhere, a Red wind is rising in Jamaica.

CAMPAIGN MAIL DISCARDED

HON. LES AUCOIN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mr. AUCOIN. Mr. Speaker, I believe it would be safe to guess that every Member of this body has heard from his constituents about problems with their mail service. My own constituents write and call frequently—and more than 5,000 residents of Beaverton, Oreg., once sent me a petition to protest plans of the Postal Service for downgrading their post office.

Among the complaints made against the Postal Service in my district were those alleging that third-class campaign mail was discarded last fall even though it proved—upon recovery from a trash heap—to have been adequately addressed.

The Postal Inspection Service made a thorough investigation but concluded the "trashing" of deliverable mail was all inadvertent, and the problem was minuscule.

Now, however, the postal district manager for Portland reveals that he did, indeed, have a problem, and that campaign mail was, indeed, discarded. This is troubling, inasmuch as some local elections were so close that they could have been decided by the presence—or absence—of mailed campaign literature.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives a news story from the *Oregonian*, published April 1, 1977, in Portland, Oreg., which I believe demonstrates how seriously we must review, this year, the operation and management of the U.S. Postal Service. While corrections are said to have been made in Portland, we should pay heed to the district manager's comment that discarding of deliverable mail "is nothing unique to Portland."

The article follows:

SOME POLITICAL LETTERS SAID POSSIBLY JUNKED

Portland Postmaster Benjamin Luscher told *The Oregonian* Thursday that as much as 2 percent of properly addressed and deliverable political mail could have been destroyed by postal officials at the time of last November's general election in Oregon.

Several political candidates have complained that some of their mailings were destroyed as undeliverable mail, even though they were properly addressed.

Until Thursday, Luscher and other postal officials had contended that they could find no instances in which deliverable third-class mail had been destroyed. Luscher attributed most of the undelivered mail to outdated mailing addresses, mailings to apartment houses without listing apartment numbers or mailings to homes from which former occupants had moved.

But Thursday, he told *The Oregonian*: "We knew that we had a small error rate of about 2 per cent, and we knew there was some of this type of mail (third-class and political mail) going to our waste. . . . A few pieces slipped through our quality control. But this is nothing unique to Portland."

He said the Postal Service's quality control system has been greatly improved since the 1976 general election period. "Now the operation is just about 99.99 per cent pure."

On a Channel 2 television newscast Thursday night, Luscher told reporter Dean Jones:

"I'd known for at least six months when this started that we had a real problem, and I didn't realize prior to that it was such a high percentage rate of mail. But since then, we have expanded our quality control and we have reduced this to practically nothing."

At the time of the general election mail problem, Jones scrounged one of the mail dumps. He said of the 1,000 pieces of third-class mail he retrieved, 100 of the pieces proved to be properly addressed and deliverable.

Jones added he has since been informed by Jim Finch, assistant postmaster general, that as much as 5 per cent of destroyed third-class mail in Portland may have been properly addressed and deliverable.

HEROES OF THE MOVEMENT

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to submit for the RECORD an article recently published in the *Wall Street Journal* about the increasing high cost of environmental protection to the working people of this Nation. Although the need to protect our quality of life in the physical environment is certainly great, there is also an important responsibility to improve the economic and social well-being of our people. As shown in this article, projects are being delayed and canceled on questionable environmental grounds while our unemployment increases and production declines. As Alaska's Representative in Congress, and the Representative of the people of Homer, Alaska, I again call for the need to strike a balance between environmental protection and the production so important to our survival as a nation. I urge my colleagues to carefully consider this article and join with me in the effort to reach this balance:

[From the Wall Street Journal, Feb. 22, 1977]

HEROES OF THE MOVEMENT

Jack B. Weinstein, a federal district judge in Brooklyn, decided last week that there hasn't been enough environmental paperwork—only 4,043 pages—on the sale of federal oil and gas leases off New Jersey last August. So he voided the \$1.1 billion deal.

A few days before, Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus, an Idaho environmentalist, canceled the sale, scheduled for tomorrow, of oil and gas leases in the lower Cook Inlet of Alaska. He plans an environmental and geological "review" of this and five other lease sales scheduled by the previous administration.

If we go back a little further, there is the injunction granted against completion of a \$116 million TVA hydroelectric project on the Little Tennessee River by a federal judge in Cincinnati on grounds that it threatened a little fish called the Tennessee snail darter.

And before that there was the \$2 billion Seabrook nuclear power project in New Hampshire, first approved by the government and then held up by an EPA man in Boston over some implied threat to clam larvae, and still pending in Washington.

Then there was the proposed \$700 million Dickey-Lincoln hydroelectric project on Maine's Upper St. John River, stalled by a controversy over environmentalist claims that it would threaten 30 specimens of a plant called the Furbish lousewort. And before that, Appalachian Power's proposed New River hydroelectric project in Virginia and North Carolina, was scuttled when the U.S. declared the river a "wilderness" area.

Then there are those oil shale projects in Utah and Colorado. They may not have panned out economically, but it will be some time before we know for sure, because they too are stalled on environmental grounds. Finally, there was that famous Kai-parowitz coal fired electric plant in Utah, scrapped last year by the utilities that had proposed to build it. During the 13 years the project was being considered, estimated costs increased sevenfold to a prohibitive \$3.5 billion and the utilities spent \$5 million on paperwork alone. In that case, it was the black-footed ferret, the kangaroo rat and several other species in the vicinity of the project that supposedly would have been threatened.

The ideas that man should never again disturb the environment for his economic ends, that after eons evolution shall end and even the most insignificant species shall never again vanish, that nothing shall go forward until the most remote danger to the environment is resolved through an endless judicial process, are responsible for the billions in economic losses represented in the above projects. It may be time to ask if that is truly a rational way to address the future.

It is certainly time to ask whether anyone can honestly believe that the energy shortages now besetting the nation are the result of a lack of natural resources. And time to ask whether the heroes of the environmentalist movement—the men and women who blithely damage the future prospects for millions of American workers and their families on dubious grounds—are as heroic as their admirers think.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND THE MINIMUM WAGE

HON. JOHN N. ERLENBORN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

MR. ERLENBORN. Mr. Speaker, as we in Congress and the people we represent

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worry about our 3 million-plus young people who are unable to find jobs, the Subcommittee on Labor Standards is moving to increase the minimum wage. Whatever good may be said of the minimum wage, we need only to look at statistics to see that as the minimum wage goes up so does unemployment among teenagers and young adults.

We can also look around us. Seldom do we find young people bagging our groceries. When we go shopping or out to eat, we wait to be served; and getting our prescriptions or our groceries delivered to our homes is a part of the past. These jobs—jobs that give people a chance to get experience and to learn good work habits—are simply disappearing.

What we need to slow this disappearance of jobs is a two-tiered minimum wage, one for those who have worked and another, lower level for the young and inexperienced.

An organization whose prime concern is the youth of our Nation endorses this concept. Mr. Speaker, I urge our colleagues to read the following letter from the National Association of Secondary School Principals, urging that Congress establish an apprentice wage for young people:

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
SECONDARY SCHOOL PRINCIPALS,
Reston, Va., March 14, 1977.

HON. JOHN ERLENBORN,
Ranking Minority Member, Subcommittee
on Labor Standards, House of Representa-
tives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN ERLENBORN: We were very interested to read of the Subcommittee's recent hearing on H.R. 3744, at which the suggestion was reportedly made to make certain exceptions from the minimum wage requirements concerning youth employment.

As the largest organization of educational administrators, NASSP is vitally concerned with the improvement of the economic welfare of youth, and particularly with provision of an orderly transition from youth to adulthood. Accordingly, while we understand and accept the purposes of the minimum wage law, we believe the time has come to make some exceptions to that law if our young people are to be able to find entry into many parts of the world of work.

As long ago as 1973 the Panel on Youth of the President's Science Advisory Committee recommended that a careful review be conducted of the occupational restrictions and administrative procedure designed to protect youth from adult exploitation. The panel then went on to specifically recommend that there be broad experimentation with a dual minimum wage, lower for youth than for adult workers.

We are aware that current regulations administering the minimum wage law provide for payment of a reduced wage to student employees participating in a formal cooperative education program. Nevertheless, we feel that this is not enough. Many young people are unable to participate in such programs. The high unemployment rates for youth, and particularly urban youth, are clear evidence of the need to do more to bridge the gap between school and work.

We would recommend serious consideration by the Subcommittee of Title V of S. 3784 introduced in the last session of the 94th Congress as a means of meeting this problem. The bill provided for a reduced minimum wage for young people, but limited its application to those who are in their first six months of full-time employment, or who are still full-time students. These limitations should meet the concerns of those who might otherwise fear that the change in the law would weaken the protections it

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is intended to provide. The bill afforded further protection against abuse by placing regulatory authority in the Secretary of Labor, should it be needed.

We believe that the enhancement of youth opportunity through the modification of the minimum wage law should not be a partisan political matter, and were therefore pleased to hear that sympathetic interest was expressed at the hearing by members from both sides of the aisle. We would hope that the Subcommittee could accept this proposed change as an amendment to H.R. 3744 when it is reported to the full House of Representatives.

Yours most sincerely,

Executive Director.

THE PART-TIME CAREER OPPORTUNITY ACT

Hon. Yvonne Brathwaite Burke

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mrs. BURKE of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing legislation which will significantly increase the employment opportunities in the departments and agencies of the Federal Government for those persons who are unable to work the standard 40-hour workweek such as women with young children, students, the handicapped and retired persons.

The Part-Time Career Opportunity Act will encourage agencies of the Federal Government to make available part-time positions in responsible positions up and down the career ladder and across the spectrum of Federal agencies.

At the heart of my legislation is the requirement that, except where an agency can show that converting positions to part time would either impair its efficiency or adversely affect current full-time employees, part-time positions in each agency be increased to 10 percent within 5 years. This would be accomplished by providing a 5-year phase-in period during which 2 percent of Federal jobs would be restructured each year by attrition until a maximum of 10 percent is reached.

Part-time working opportunities in the Federal Government are now few in number and limited mostly to low-level positions. At the same time, the demand for such opportunity has grown rapidly. Between 1963 and 1972, the number of people working part time grew from 7.8 million to 12.6 million. A major New York placement agency reported that it receives "five times as many responses for a part-time job as for a comparable full-time job" and that "for many jobs, the best people on the market are people who want to work part time." As the demand for part-time employment grows, the Federal Government will lose access to a significant source of talent if it fails to promote flexible hours scheduling.

By helping to end the discrimination imposed by the basic pattern of working hours in our society, my bill would also benefit working parents, particularly working mothers, men and women approaching retirement age, students and the handicapped whose special needs

may preclude them from working the standard workweek.

By increasing the available quantity of part-time positions, the Government will expand its access to segments of the work force now beyond its reach. Married women with children, many of whom hold impressive professional credentials, could qualify for part-time Federal employment. Many highly experienced, expensively trained civil servants approaching their final years of Government service would choose to stay on in a less than full-time capacity rather than retire early. By providing employment opportunity to people continuing their education, the Government would gain increased access to new ideas as they evolve in the various academic disciplines.

There have already been a number of successful experiments with programs to provide part-time work opportunities at professional levels in the Atomic Energy Commission, the Veterans' Administration and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. A study by Margaret A. Howell and Marjorie G. Ginsberg entitled, "Evaluation of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare," published in the February 1973 issue of *Public Personnel Management*, assessed the effectiveness of the HEW part-time program for professionals on the basis of the opinions of supervisors. Some of the key findings are as follows:

First, 77 percent of the supervisors found no difficulty or slight difficulty in terms of availability for conferences or consultations;

Second, 86 percent of supervisors thought many jobs could be part time; and

Third, 100 percent felt women could handle high-level policymaking jobs and should be given the opportunity for such jobs.

Current full-time employees need not feel threatened by my bill. It provides several explicit prohibitions against the creation of part-time work opportunities at the expense of full-time employees.

First, the bill specifically prohibits the creation of part-time jobs where it would be necessary to force full-time employees into a position of choosing either to work part time or not at all.

Second, it provides for a gradual phase-in of part-time jobs at the rate of 2 percent per year for 5 years. The part-time employment now extant in the civil service will count toward the percentage targets and annual attrition is more than sufficient to permit the adaptation of full-time positions to part-time positions with no loss of employment by those employed full-time.

Finally, it includes a mechanism by which an agency can request and obtain a waiver from the percentage target when, for reasons of a major reduction in force, a hiring freeze or other major personnel action, it is not possible to attain the target percentage without adversely affecting full-time employees.

A meaningful system of part-time employment in the United States would provide jobs for those who are presently unemployed, would increase productivity and efficiency in Government and serve

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as a model for private industry and other public employers. My Part-Time Career Opportunity Act would do this and more; it would help lead the way in opening up the work force at all levels to groups that are presently excluded.

SUPPORT THE CONSUMER FOOD LABELING ACT

HON. JOE MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, the Consumer Food Labeling Act performs an important service for all Americans, by letting our consumers know exactly what they are eating and exactly how they should care for the foods they buy. This bill, which requires labeling foods to disclose all ingredients, nutritional content, accurate weight data, storage information, true manufacturer-packer-distributor identity, uniform product grading, unit prices, and ingredient changes and to ban misleading brand names is an integrated set of rules which leads to complete public information on the content of food products.

The benefits of such labeling information are multiple. First of all, those Americans with allergies, dietary problems, religious or personal food preferences can avoid those food products which they find harmful. Second, the requirement for dating perishable foods and listing optimal storage procedures for them, insures that the consumer buys fresh food and stores it properly. Moreover, the requirements for printing weight data, uniform grading information, and ingredient changes combine with the perishable food precautions to advance further our national concern for improving our food supply. Finally, the manufacturer-packer-distributor identity requirement and the ban on misleading brand names similarly encourage a responsible attitude toward providing our consumers with healthy, fresh food.

The information we wish to make available to the consumer through labeling is not, however, geared solely toward inducing a greater sense of responsibility within the producers of our food supply. It is also directed toward the consumers. Science tells us that to be healthy and alert, we need a nutritionally balanced diet. Through research, it has become increasingly evident that the links between good food and disease-prevention, emotional stability, and a general sense of physical and mental well-being, are vital ones. Nutritional education, then, must be viewed as an important goal for the general welfare of all our constituents. But before we learn to follow sensible eating rules, we must be able to gage the nutritional content of the individual foods we buy. Congressman ROSENTHAL's bill specifically requires such a listing, and so prepares the way for a more nutritionally conscious populace.

Both sectors of the food industry, the producers and the consumers, need to

develop greater awareness of our food supply. Fresh healthy food must be available, ingredient and storage data evident, and nutrition information listed, so that Americans can improve their diets and thus, their health. I urge you to vote for the Consumer Food Labeling Act which provides these necessary services.

OPPOSITION TO H.R. 3199

HON. NEWTON I. STEERS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mr. STEERS. Mr. Speaker, I did not vote for H.R. 3199. I feel that we could have streamlined the process of getting money to the States without sacrificing our environmental quality. Specifically, I am referring to the removal of the Army Corps of Engineers as the regulator of the Nation's waterways. Without proper safeguards, I feel we have left the inland waterways open to environmental abuse and degradation. These inland wetlands comprise 80 percent of all of the Nation's wetlands and are havens for wildlife. While some States protect these wetlands very well, others would allow for the destruction of wetlands, destruction that is abhorrent to me.

I feel that if the House version of water pollution control amendments are accepted, the original intent of the 1972 act may well be lost, and it will be much more difficult to make our waterways clean in the future. It is my hope that some of the amendments offered unsuccessfully in the House will be adopted in conference.

SEEKS RELIEF FOR LOW-INCOME ELDERLY AND VETERANS

HON. DOUGLAS APPLEGATE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mr. APPLEGATE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing two bills designed to grant relief to the low-income elderly of this Nation. These are the people who have contributed so much to this Nation, but now must live in poverty due to unfair laws.

One of these inequitable laws concerns the limit imposed on social security recipients for earning outside income. By doing this, we not only place our citizens in a low-income bracket, but also essentially prevent them from seeking meaningful gainful employment. Therefore, I am introducing legislation to remove the outside earned income limitation.

Another bill I have introduced deals with an inequity in the veterans' pension law. Most of us have heard from our veteran constituents on this problem. The inequity centers around the inability of a veteran, who is receiving a pension, to realize an increase in social security. My bill provides that the recipient of a veterans' pension or dependency and indemnity compensation

will not have the amount of such pension or compensation reduced because of cost-of-living increases in social security benefits.

The purpose of my two bills is to help those on low, fixed incomes, particularly the elderly. During these trying economic times, we must assure these individuals every deserving break.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MARTHA KEYS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

Mrs. KEYS. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, April 4, 1977, I was unavoidably absent from the House. Had I been present, I would have voted on matters coming before the House as follows:

"Yea" on House Resolution 469, roll No. 123 the rule under which the bill, H.R. 5294, Debt Collection Practices Act, was to be considered.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of all meetings when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in meetings as they occur.

As an interim procedure until the computerization of this information becomes operational, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare such information daily for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, April 7, 1977, may be found in the Daily Digest section of today's RECORD.

The schedule follows:

MEETINGS SCHEDULED APRIL 8

9:00 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To continue hearings on S. 826, to establish a Department of Energy in the Federal Government to direct a coordinated national energy policy.

APRIL 11

10:00 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Subcommittee on Governmental Efficiency To receive testimony on a GAO study alleging inaccurate financial records of the Federal flood insurance program.

6226 Dirksen Building

APRIL 18

8:00 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands and Resources Subcommittee To mark up S. 7, to establish in the Department of the Interior an Office of

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Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement to administer programs to control surface coal mining operations. 3110 Dirksen Building

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1978 for the Department of the Interior, to hear Members of Congress.

1114 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1978 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development and Independent Agencies, to hear public witnesses.

1318 Dirksen Building

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings on proposed housing and community development legislation with a view to reporting its final recommendations thereon to the Budget Committee by May 15.

5302 Dirksen Building

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold a hearing on the nominations of Joan Mariarenee Davenport, of New Jersey, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and David J. Bardin, of New Jersey, to be Deputy Administrator Federal Energy Administration.

3110 Dirksen Building

Environment and Public Works

Water Resources Subcommittee

To resume hearings on national water policy in view of current drought situations.

4200 Dirksen Building

Judiciary

To hold hearings on S. 825, to foster competition and consumer protection policies in the development of product standards.

2228 Dirksen Building

APRIL 19

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1978 for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies, to hear public witnesses.

1114 Dirksen Building

Appropriations

State, Justice, Commerce, Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1978 for the Department of State.

1318 Dirksen Building

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1978 for the Federal Aviation Administration.

1224 Dirksen Building

Commerce, Science, and Technology

Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 126, to establish an Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program.

5110 Dirksen Building

Energy and Natural Resources

To resume hearings on S. 9, to establish a policy for the management of oil and natural gas in the Outer Continental Shelf.

3110 Dirksen Building

Environment and Public Works

To resume hearings on the proposed replacement of Lock and Dam 26, Alton, Ill.

4200 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To continue hearings on proposed housing and community development legislation with a view to reporting its final recommendations thereon to the Budget Committee by May 15.

5302 Dirksen Building

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Consumer Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on activities of the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

235 Russell Building

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy Research and Development Subcommittee

Room to be announced

Governmental Affairs

Subcommittee on Reports, Accounting and Management

To hold hearings to review the process by which accounting and auditing practices and procedures, promulgated or approved by the Federal Government, are established.

6202 Dirksen Building

Judiciary

To continue hearings on S. 825, to foster competition and consumer protection policies in the development of product standards.

2228 Dirksen Building

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

State, Justice, Commerce, Judiciary Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1978 for the Department of State.

S-146, Capitol

3:00 p.m.

Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1978 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, to hear public witnesses.

1318 Dirksen Building

APRIL 20

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

State, Justice, Commerce, Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1978 for the Department of Commerce.

1224 Dirksen Building

Environment and Public Works

Water Resources Subcommittee

To continue hearings on the proposed replacement of Lock and Dam 26, Alton, Ill.

4200 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1978 for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, to hear public witnesses.

1114 Dirksen Building

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To continue hearings on proposed housing and community development legislation with a view to reporting its final recommendations thereon to the Budget Committee by May 15.

5302 Dirksen Building

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Consumer Subcommittee

To continue oversight hearings on activities of the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

235 Russell Building

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Energy and Natural Resources
To consider pending calendar business.
3110 Dirksen Building

Governmental Affairs
Subcommittee on Governmental Efficiency
To receive testimony on a GAO study
alleging inaccurate financial records of
the Federal flood insurance program.
6226 Dirksen Building

Joint Economic Committee
To hold hearings to receive testimony on
issues the United States will present
at the upcoming economic summit
conference in London on May 7.
6202 Dirksen Building

Judiciary
To continue hearings on S. 825, to foster
competition and consumer protection
policies in the development of product
standards.
2228 Dirksen Building

Select Small Business
To hold hearings on S. 872, to authorize
the Small Business Administration to
make grants to support the development
and operation of small business
development centers.
424 Russell Building

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
State, Justice, Commerce, Judiciary Sub-
committee
To continue oversight hearings on pro-
posed budget estimates for fiscal year
1978 for the Department of Commerce.
S-146, Capitol

APRIL 21

9:00 a.m.
*Energy and Natural Resources
Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation
To hold hearings on S. 658, to designate
certain lands in Oregon for inclusion
in the National Wilderness Preserva-
tion System.
Room to be announced

Judiciary
Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency
To hold hearings on S. 1021 and S. 1218,
to amend and extend, through fiscal
year 1980, programs under the Ju-
venile Justice and Delinquency Pre-
vention Act.
2228 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To continue hearings on proposed budget
estimates for fiscal year 1978 for the
Department of the Interior and related
agencies, to hear public witnesses.
1114 Dirksen Building

Appropriations
State, Justice, Commerce, Judiciary Sub-
committee
To hold hearings on proposed budget
estimates for fiscal year 1978 for the
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency,
Board for International Broadcast-
ing, USIA, and the Commission on
Civil Rights.
S-146, Capitol

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To continue hearings on proposed hous-
ing and community development legis-
lation with a view to reporting its final
recommendations thereon to the
Budget Committee by May 15.
5302 Dirksen Building

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on the nominations
of Langhorne McCook Bond, of Illi-
nois, to be Administrator, and Quen-
tin Saint Clair Taylor, of Maine, to be
Deputy Administrator both of the
Federal Aviation Administration.
235 Russell Building

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Consumer Subcommittee

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To continue oversight hearings on ac-
tivities of the Consumer Product
Safety Commission.
5110 Dirksen Building

Environment and Public Works
Subcommittee on Resource Protection
To hold hearings on proposed legislation
authorizing funds to the States to ex-
tend the Endangered Species Act
through 1980.
4200 Dirksen Building

Governmental Affairs
Subcommittee on Governmental Efficiency
To receive testimony on a GAO study al-
leging inaccurate financial records of
the Federal flood insurance program.
6226 Dirksen Building

Governmental Affairs
Subcommittee on Reports, Accounting and
Management
To continue hearings to review the proc-
esses by which accounting and auditing
practices and procedures, promul-
gated or approved by the Federal Gov-
ernment are established.
3302 Dirksen Building

Joint Economic Committee
To hold hearings to receive testimony on
issues the United States will present
at the upcoming economic summit
conference in London on May 7.
6202 Dirksen Building

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
State, Justice, Commerce, Judiciary Sub-
committee
To continue hearings on proposed budget
estimates for fiscal year 1978 for the
EEOC, FTC, and SBA.
S-146, Capitol

APRIL 22

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
State, Justice, Commerce, Judiciary Sub-
committee
To continue hearings on proposed budget
estimates for fiscal year 1978 for the
Federal Maritime Commission, Foreign
Claims Settlement Commission, Interna-
tional Trade Commission, and the
Legal Services Corporation.
S-146, Capitol

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To continue hearings on proposed hous-
ing and community development legis-
lation with a view to reporting its final
recommendations thereon to the
Budget Committee by May 15.
5302 Dirksen Building

Energy and Natural Resources
To continue hearings on proposed budget
estimates for fiscal year 1978 for ERDA.
3110 Dirksen Building

Governmental Affairs
Subcommittee on Governmental Efficiency
To receive testimony on a GAO study
alleging inaccurate financial records of
the Federal flood insurance program.
6226 Dirksen Building

Joint Economic Committee
To hold hearings to receive testimony on
issues which the U.S. will present at
the upcoming economic summit con-
ference in London on May 7.
1202 Dirksen Building

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
State, Justice, Commerce, Judiciary
To continue hearings on proposed budg-
et estimates for fiscal year 1978 for the
Marine Mammal Commission, Renego-
tiation Board, and the SEC.
S-146, Capitol

APRIL 25

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed budget

estimates for fiscal year 1978 for the
Forest Service.
1114 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Consumer Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 656, S. 918, and
S. 1130, to amend the Consumer Pro-
tection Act so as to prohibit abusive
practices by independent debt col-
lectors.
5302 Dirksen Building

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Merchant Marine and Tourism Subcom-
mittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget
estimates for fiscal year 1978 for the
Coast Guard.
5110 Dirksen Building

Energy and Natural Resources
To resume hearings on S. 9, to establish
a policy for the management of oil
and natural gas in the Outer Con-
tinental Shelf.
3110 Dirksen Building

Environment and Public Works
Subcommittee on Water Resources
To hold hearings on proposed legislation
to authorize funds for fiscal year 1978
for river basin projects.
4200 Dirksen Building

Judiciary
To resume hearings on S. 825, to foster
competition and consumer protection
policies in the development of product
standards.
2228 Dirksen Building

APRIL 26

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
State, Justice, Commerce, Judiciary Sub-
committee
To hold hearings on proposed budget
estimates for fiscal year 1978 for the
Department of Justice.
1318 Dirksen Building

Committee on Human Resources
Subcommittee on Labor
To hold hearings on S. 995, to prohibit
discrimination based on pregnancy or
related medical conditions.
4232 Dirksen Building

Select Small Business
To hold hearings on problems of small
business as they relate to product
liability.
1202 Dirksen Building

Select Small Business
To resume hearings on S. 972, to author-
ize the Small Business Adminstration
to make grants to support the devel-
opment and operation of small busi-
ness development centers.
424 Russell Building

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed budget
estimates for fiscal year 1978 for the
Urban Mass Transportation Adminis-
tration.
1224 Dirksen Building

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Consumer Affairs Subcommittee
To continue hearings on S. 656, S. 918,
and S. 1130, to amend the Consumer
Protection Act so as to prohibit abusive
practices by independent debt
collectors.
5302 Dirksen Building

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Merchant Marine and Tourism Subcom-
mittee
To hold hearings to receive testimony in
connection with delays and conges-
tion occurring at U.S. airports-of-
entry.
235 Russell Building

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Environment and Public Works
Subcommittee on Water Resources
To hold hearings on projects which may be included in proposed Water Resources Development Act amendments.
4200 Dirksen Building

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
State, Justice, Commerce, Judiciary
To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1978 for the Department of Justice.
S-146, Capitol

Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1978 for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.
1224 Dirksen Building

APRIL 27

9:30 a.m.
Committee on Human Resources
Subcommittee on Labor
To continue hearings on S. 995, to prohibit discrimination based on pregnancy or related medical conditions.
4232 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1978 for the Urban Mass Transportation Administration.
1224 Dirksen Building

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Consumer Affairs Subcommittee
To continue hearings on S. 656, S. 918, and S. 1130, to amend the Consumer Protection Act so as to prohibit abusive practices by independent debt collectors.
5302 Dirksen Building

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Consumer Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 403, the proposed National Product Liability Insurance Act.
5110 Dirksen Building

Energy and Natural Resources
To consider pending calendar business.
3110 Dirksen Building

APRIL 28

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1978 for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.
1224 Dirksen Building

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Consumer Subcommittee
To continue hearings on S. 403, the proposed National Product Liability Insurance Act.
5110 Dirksen Building

Energy and Natural Resources
Energy Research and Development Subcommittee
To resume hearings on S. 419, to test the commercial, environmental, and social viability of various oil-shale technologies.
3110 Dirksen Building

Environment and Public Works
Nuclear Regulation Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed fiscal year 1978 authorizations for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
4200 Dirksen Building

APRIL 29

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
State, Justice, Commerce, Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1978 for the Judiciary and F.C.C.
S-146, Capitol

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Consumer Subcommittee
To continue hearings on S. 403, the proposed National Product Liability Insurance Act.
5110 Dirksen Building

Energy and Natural Resources
Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation
To hold hearings on S. 1125, authorizing the establishment of the Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site in Hyde Park, N.Y.
3110 Dirksen Building

MAY 3

9:00 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
Subcommittee on Housing, Insurance, and Cemeteries
To hold hearings on S. 718, to provide veterans with certain cost information on conversion of government supervised insurance to individual life insurance policies.
Until: 12 noon 6202 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on U.S. monetary policy.
5302 Dirksen Building

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Consumer Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation amending the Federal Trade Commission Act.
235 Russell Building

Energy and Natural Resources
Energy Conservation and Regulation Subcommittee
To hold hearings to receive testimony on Federal Energy Administration price policy recommendations for Alaska crude oil.
3110 Dirksen Building

MAY 4

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1978 for the Federal Highway Administration.
1224 Dirksen Building

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To consider all proposed legislation under its jurisdiction with a view to reporting its final recommendation thereon to the Budget Committee by May 15.
5302 Dirksen Building

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Consumer Subcommittee
To continue hearings on proposed legislation amending the Federal Trade Commission Act.
235 Russell Building

MAY 5

9:00 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
Subcommittee on Housing, Insurance, and Cemeteries
To continue hearings on S. 718, to provide veterans with certain cost information on conversion of government supervised insurance to individual life insurance policies.
Until: 12 noon 6202 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To consider all proposed legislation under its jurisdiction with a view to reporting its final recommendation thereon to the Budget Committee by May 15.
5302 Dirksen Building

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Consumer Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 957, designed to promote methods by which controversies involving consumers may be resolved.
5110 Dirksen Building

MAY 6

10:00 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To consider all proposed legislation under its jurisdiction with a view to reporting its final recommendation thereon to the Budget Committee by May 15.
5302 Dirksen Building

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the broadcasting industry, including network licensing, advertising, violence on TV, etc.
235 Russell Building

MAY 9

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee
To continue oversight hearings on the broadcasting industry, including network, licensing, advertising, violence on TV, etc.
235 Russell Building

MAY 10

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee
To continue oversight hearings on the broadcasting industry, including network, licensing, advertising, violence on TV, etc.
235 Russell Building

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed budget estimate for fiscal year 1978 for the Federal Railroad Administration (Northeast Corridor).
1224 Dirksen Building

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To resume oversight hearings on U.S. monetary policy.
5302 Dirksen Building

Governmental Affairs
Subcommittee on Reports, Accounting and Management
To resume hearings to review the processes by which accounting and auditing practices and procedures, promulgated or approved by the Federal government, are established.
6202 Dirksen Building

MAY 11

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee
To continue oversight hearings on the broadcasting industry, including network licensing, advertising, violence on TV, etc.
235 Russell Building

MAY 12

10:00 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Subcommittee on Reports, Accounting and Management
To continue hearings to review the processes by which accounting and auditing practices and procedures, promulgated or approved by the Federal government, are established.

gated or approved by the Federal Government, are established.

6202 Dirksen Building

MAY 18

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1978 for DOT, to hear Secretary of Transportation Adams.

1224 Dirksen Building

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1978 for DOT, to hear Secretary of Transportation Adams.

1224 Dirksen Building

MAY 24

10:00 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Subcommittee on Reports, Accounting and Management

To resume hearings to review the processes by which accounting and auditing practices and procedures, promulgated or approved by the Federal Government, are established.

6202 Dirksen Building

MAY 26

10:00 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Subcommittee on Reports, Accounting and Management

To continue hearings to review the processes by which accounting and auditing practices and procedures, promulgated or approved by the Federal Government, are established.

6202 Dirksen Building

JUNE 13

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation Communications Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the cable TV system.

235 Russell Building

JUNE 14

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation Communications Subcommittee
To continue oversight hearings on the cable TV system.

235 Russell Building

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation Communications Subcommittee
To continue oversight hearings on the cable TV system.

235 Russell Building

SENATE—Thursday, April 7, 1977

(Legislative day of Monday, February 21, 1977)

The Senate met at 2 p.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. METCALF).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

O God, our Father, bless all who serve in and with this body. Be with us in our work, in our homes, in our worship, in our travels, in our dealings with our colleagues, and in our dealings with ourselves. Be with us in our coming in and in our going out. Wherever we are, whatever we do, may we never forget Thee. And if we should forget Thee do not forget us, for in Thee we live and move and have our being. When this day is done and we depart, we pray Thee to bring us back strengthened to do Thy will.

In the Redeemer's name we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Journal of the proceedings of yesterday, Wednesday, April 6, 1977, be approved.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, there are various nominations on the Executive Calendar, I believe all of which have been cleared on both sides of the aisle.

I ask unanimous consent that the Senate go into executive session to consider the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The second assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Harry K.

Schwartz, of Pennsylvania, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

Mr. BAKER addressed the Chair.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection—

Mr. BAKER. No, Mr. President.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I sought recognition a moment ago to say that the majority leader is correct in announcing that all of these nominations on the Executive Calendar today have been cleared on both sides. I am referring to three nominations for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and two nominations for the Securities and Exchange Commission.

There is no objection to their confirmation on this side of the aisle.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all nominations on the Executive Calendar be considered and confirmed en bloc.

The second assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Donna Edna Shalala, of New York, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development; and Geno Charles Baroni, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are considered and confirmed en bloc.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

The second assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Harold Marvin Williams, of California, to be a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission for the remainder of the term expiring June 5, 1977; and for the term expiring June 5, 1982.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The nomination is considered and confirmed.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the nominations were confirmed en bloc.

Mr. BAKER. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of the nominations.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate return to legislative session.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AUTHORIZING DISTRICT COURT TO BE HELD AT CORINTH, MISS.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 68 which has been cleared on both sides of the aisle.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, there is no objection to the disposition of this matter by unanimous consent on this side.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 662) to provide for holding terms of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern Division of the Northern District of Mississippi in Corinth, Miss., was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the third sentence of section 104(a)(1) of title 28, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"Court for the eastern division shall be held at Aberdeen, Ackermann, and Corinth."

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.