

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that John W. MacIlroy of Senator HARRY F. BYRD, Jr.'s staff be granted privilege of the floor during consideration of this legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FORD). Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR RECESS UNTIL 10:30 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in recess until the hour of 10:30 a.m. tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DESIGNATION OF PERIOD FOR ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS TOMORROW

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, after the two leaders or their designees have been recognized under the standing order, there be a period for the transaction of routine morning business not to extend beyond the hour of 11 a.m., with Senators to be permitted to make statements up to 3 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR RESUMPTION OF UN- FINISHED BUSINESS AT 11 A.M. TOMORROW, AND FOR RECOGNITION OF SENATOR DOLE

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at the hour of 11 a.m. tomorrow, the Senate resume the consideration of the unfinished business, and that the Senator from Kansas (Mr. DOLE) be recognized at that time to call up an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. I ask unanimous consent that it be in order for Mr. DOLE to call up his amendment at that time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, it is my understanding that Senator DOLE will have two amendments tomorrow, and that he is inclined to call them up consecutively; so we ought to get off to a running good start, and I would hope that other Senators who have amendments would be prepared to call them up during the afternoon tomorrow. Tomorrow is Wednesday, and although we have made good progress, there needs to be further good progress made, and I would hope that tomorrow we could make further good progress.

RECESS UNTIL 10:30 A.M.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate, I move, in accordance

with the order previously entered, that the Senate stand in recess until the hour of 10:30 a.m. tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and at 5:23 p.m. the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Wednesday, January 25, 1978, at 10:30 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 24, 1978:

U.S. ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

The following-named persons to be Members of the General Advisory Committee of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency:

Harold Melvin Agnew, of New Mexico (re-appointment).

McGeorge Bundy, of New York, vice I. W. Abel, resigned.

Bert Thomas Combs, of Kentucky, vice Harold Brown, resigned.

Paul Mead Doty, of Massachusetts, vice William C. Foster, resigned.

Douglas A. Fraser, of Michigan, vice William W. Scranton, resigned.

Harry Arthur Huges, of Virginia, vice John Archibald Wheeler, resigned.

Joseph Lane Kirkland, of the District of Columbia (reappointment).

Arthur B. Krim, of New York, vice John A. McCone, resigned.

Wolfgang Kurt Hermann Panofsky, of California, vice Gerard C. Smith, resigned.

Brent Scowcroft, of the District of Columbia, vice James F. Chambers, Jr., resigned.

Thomas John Watson, Jr., of Connecticut, vice Gordon Allott, resigned.

Margaret Bush Wilson, of Missouri, vice Edward Clark, resigned.

U.S. ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

Lawrence Owen Cooper, Sr., of Mississippi, to be a member of the General Advisory Committee of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, vice Carl M. Marcy, resigned.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

USEFUL PERSPECTIVES ON THE MIDDLE EAST

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 23, 1978

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, two articles which appeared in the Jerusalem Post of Sunday, January 15, 1978, cast a great deal of light on the reasons for the breakdown in the Mideast talks. They also illustrate the high journalistic quality of the Jerusalem Post.

The first article, by David Landau, is based on a long interview with Sadat. The second is by Yosef Goell. Having just spent almost 3 weeks in the Mideast as a member of "CODEL Zablocki," I earnestly commend these two articles to my colleagues:

[From the Jerusalem Post, Jan. 15, 1978]
SADAT AND BEGIN—MINDS THAT DON'T MEET
(By David Landau)

Every foreigner meeting with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat these recent months has come away convinced of the sincerity of

his desire for peace. Premier Menahem Begin himself affirmed that that was his own unequivocal impression. I came away convinced not only of this—but also of the sincerity of his bitter disappointment with Israel, indeed the sincerity of his failure to understand Israel's response to his Jerusalem visit.

There were moments during my interview with Sadat last Thursday (the full text is published on page 5 of this issue) when I felt that he had given it in order to announce, through *The Jerusalem Post*, the breakdown of the peace initiative. I trembled in trepidation.

But no, he would let the two committees, the military and the political, convene first—"and then I shall have my say." He seemed almost certain that those committees would not succeed in breaking the deadlock. And indeed to his confidant Anis Mansour, who sat in on part of my interview and then continued alone with Sadat, he said this in so many words.

I left with the anguished feeling that there is a total absence of communication between Sadat and Begin. Certainly there is no chemistry of warmth—though there is a certain respect on Sadat's part for the Israeli premier. But more than that—much more serious and ominous—there is no meeting of minds. There is an intercourse in two separate idioms; there is no dialogue.

This is written in full awareness of Sadat's

consummate handling of the media for his diplomatic purposes, in keen realization that much of what he says in interviews is said for calculated impact.

And yet—either he is an unsung Laurence Olivier, or else—as I believe—he is genuine and sincere when he shouts, in savage bitterness: "Don't you see that you have got everything? And then you are starting to bargain with me on my land. No! You have lost the essence of my initiative . . ." Or, to "October" magazine: "If we tell them (Israel) 'We understand your problems and will accept you among us and give you peace and legality,' they just nod their heads saying 'We believe you absolutely' . . . But they ask about the nature of peace. They play the game of secure boundaries. When this is over, they play a new game called the nature of peace."

In part, no doubt, is the cumulative effect of 10 years of Labour government dissembling, rehearsing morning, noon and night that the "heart of the conflict" is neither the terrorists nor the Palestinians, but the Arab states' refusal "to accept us" in the Middle East. Well, Sadat took that literally. Perhaps he was naive to do so. Perhaps he is not as sophisticated as the savvy Westernized politician he appears to be.

At any rate, he decided, for whatever reasons, to give Israel what he genuinely believed she wanted: recognition-acceptance,

and security. (His security proposals in Sinai are not unbridgeably far from Israel's, and on the West Bank too he is prepared for security measures, provided they are not based on annexation of land.)

When he made his visit to Jerusalem, risking his political future and also his life, he honestly believed that he was effectively ending the conflict. Obviously there would still be a need for negotiations, maybe even tough negotiations. But they would basically be over mere details. The principles would, he expected, all fall naturally into place: for Israel real peace with normalization and legal recognition, for the Arabs the return of their land and the Palestinians' right to create their own state, which ought to be, for everyone's good, firmly tied to the sobering and moderating influence of Jordan.

Perhaps his obsession with "my land," its integrity, its "sacredness," is not really so fanatically abnormal. Perhaps it is reasonable to assume that a conquering army would return to universally accepted international boundaries once the cause of its conquest and occupation were removed.

Or perhaps he is obsessive, unnaturally so. After all, border changes do occur after wars.

Perhaps his Third World outlook, which itself contributes to the lack of understanding between him and us, prompts him to metaphysical extremism on this question of land.

But either way—and this is the point—he is immutably determined and unmistakable *sincere* in this preoccupation with the recovery of the land, all the land.

And thus, because it is he that we are dealing with, he is objectively right when he says that for Israel it is a question of land or peace.

Travelling up the length of the Nile for the first time, one is powerfully struck by the physical futility of Israel's being at war with Egypt. It is like a European state being at war with Russia in bygone days. You can defeat their army. You can threaten their capital. But you can never win in the regular sense that armies win wars. The land is just too big, the population too numerous, the national resilience too strong, the staying power eternal. Napoleon and Hitler discovered that on the Russian steppes.

Anwar Sadat is not a superhuman figure, a freak comet on the horizon of his country. He is clever and impressive—but he is an ordinary person. No Napoleon—and no Churchill. The point is important, because it means that his peace initiative need not be seen as one man's mania, that will die if he dies. Rather it is the authentic expression of his country's political and, perhaps even more important, economic need, and can live on after him.

In the same way, the terms he is setting are not his mere personal caprice. They are, in broad strokes, what Egypt can objectively offer, given the leadership role in the Arab world which her size and pride and history endow her with.

These are the terms, this is the country, and this is the man, to which Israel must address herself—now.

[From the Jerusalem Post, Jan. 15, 1978]

BRINGING HUSSEIN INTO THE PICTURE

(By Yosef Goell)

Shortly after Anwar Sada left Israel, Prime Minister Begin was reported as saying that "we will have to break our heads" to come up with a satisfactory Israeli plan which could be expected to get real negotiations going between Egypt and Israel.

The plan that emerged from Begin's week of head-breaking constituted an attempt to trade off real and sweeping concessions in principle to Egypt over Sinai against a purposely vague granting of self-rule to the Arab population of Judea, Samaria and Gaza,

while keeping in abeyance the issue of formal sovereignty in these areas.

The approach was predicated on the assessment (and possibly on a much harder understanding reached in private talks between Begin and Sadat) that it was feasible to strive for a separate agreement with Egypt with only a perfunctory nod in the direction of Jordan and the Palestinian Arabs in the territories.

If this assessment is correct, there is every reason to believe that the balance struck between real concessions and a vague formula, given the ideological proclivities of the prime minister and of the major components of his government, may well serve as the basis for fruitful negotiations.

There are contrary indications, however, that the assessment on which Israel's plan is based is far from correct. Publicly, Sadat has lost no opportunity to stress his determination to wrest every inch of Judea, Samaria and Gaza from Israel's hands and to establish a Palestinian entity there, while leaving the question of its links with Jordan up to the local inhabitants.

To those not privy to Sadat's private conversations with Begin, it is of course impossible to say whether the Egyptian president has another less publicized but more flexible position on this issue. But even if he does, there are sufficient signs that the Americans and the moderate Arabs, whom the Americans are trying to rope into Sadat's camp, will not go along with a perfunctory granting of local self-rule to the Palestinian Arabs in the territories.

There is every indication that the Americans see their primary role in the talks as that of tailoring any agreement between Egypt and Israel so that it is accepted by these other Arab elements, and thus preventing Sadat's isolation in the Arab world.

It is at this point that the fears of Begin's in-house opposition—about the possibility that apparently innocuous self-rule will inexorably turn into radical-led Palestinian independence—cannot be written off as mere shadows on the wall.

For all of Begin's and Dayan's blunt assurances that the Israel Army will scotch any such developments, the key seems to lie in the hands of the U.S. And for all of Carter's contradictory statements, seeking to reassure first Begin and then Sadat, the impression is that the U.S. is committed at least to bringing Hussein into any agreement, before it is made final.

It will be possible to gauge whether this is the real U.S. position, and how determined the Americans are to bring it to fruition, within the first days of the negotiations in the political committee which Secretary of State Vance will be attending.

If this indeed proves to be the American policy, in the confines of the committee as well as for public consumption, there is much to be said for Israel's reassessing the West Bank part of her peace plan in terms of returning to the concepts on which the Allon Plan was based.

For Israel the rock bottom of any concessions on the West Bank has always been the retention of the Israeli Army along the Jordan River and of early warning stations on the eastern slopes behind the river. This was more or less the approach developed by the last Alignment government.

However, Begin and the majority of his government are committed to a much more ideological approach on the question of Israeli sovereignty over the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Thus the adamant opposition to anything that reeks of a further partition of the area of former Palestine west of the Jordan, and the toying with plans to consolidate Israeli claims over this territory by establishing Jewish settlements in the heart of the Arab populated areas.

The word "toying" is used advisedly, for if Ariel Sharon's intentional leak from Cabinet deliberations on this issue are to be believed,

he is the only Likud minister who voted outright for an immediate and large-scale settlement drive in Judea and Samaria. The others, including Begin, chose to tread much more warily.

If the Americans are prepared to buy such an Israeli position, which is doubtful although not entirely impossible, Begin's self-rule plan has a chance of working. But the Americans' consistent adherence to the approach underlying the Rogers Plan, which was first put forward in 1969, would seem to render such hopes questionable.

In the first blush after Sadat's visit to Jerusalem it seemed that both Israel and Egypt had upstaged the U.S. and that both principals might possibly be capable of reaching an agreement without American interference or aid. Now that the differences between Israel and Egypt on the specifics of an agreement are being highlighted, it seems that the American role will be as crucial as it would have been at Geneva.

From the substantive point of view an Israeli policy towards Judea, Samaria and Gaza based on clearly defined security needs has a chance of modifying the U.S. stand in the direction of a partition of the West Bank. The sophistries of the ideological, historical-cum-religious arguments will not move anyone.

More and more it appears that Sadat was correct in insisting during the past few years in his arguments with the other Arab states that only the U.S. can get Israel to make the sort of concessions she would not have made of her own free will. It is in Israel's interest, when the chips are down, that whatever concessions the Americans press for, they be the least harmful from the point of view of her security.

If Hussein is to be brought in as a signatory to a peace treaty—and there is a strong argument that he should be invited and persuaded to fill a possible political void in the West Bank—he will also need his inducements. Local self-rule for the indigent population is meaningless in this context.

It may well be that at a final stage the most desirable, albeit painful, package for Israel would be a partitioning of the West Bank between Israel and Jordan, with a clear resolution of the issue of sovereignty, and symbolic concessions to Sadat, Hussein and the Saudis over East Jerusalem.

Whether Begin, who has travelled so far intellectually and politically in his close to seven months in office, will be able to bring himself and his supporters to take such a heart-wrenching step, is one of the major unknowns the developments of the next few months should clear up.

SIXTY-TWO CONGRESSMEN SPONSOR RESOLUTION FAVORING LOCAL NIGHTTIME RADIO SERVICE

HON. PAUL FINDLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 24, 1978

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing my resolution to provide meaningful nighttime radio service to the Nation's small towns and rural areas. This bill is especially important to the millions of Americans who live and work outside of the major metropolitan areas of the country. Many of them have no local radio service at night, because of antiquated rules promulgated decades ago which keep the small stations off the air early in the morning and after the sun goes down in the evening. It is time those rules were changed. That is precisely the message these 62

Members of the House are attempting to convey to the FCC.

Following is a list of the current sponsors of House Resolution 637:

SPONSORS OF HOUSE RESOLUTION 637

Bill Alexander (Ark.)
 L. A. (Skip) Bafalis (Fla.)
 Berkley Bedell (Iowa)
 David R. Bowen (Miss.)
 Goodloe E. Byron (Md.)
 John J. Cavanaugh (Nebr.)
 Elford A. Cederberg (Mich.)
 Tom Corcoran (Ill.)
 David L. Cornwell (Ind.)
 Lawrence Coughlin (Pa.)
 Mendel J. Davis (S.C.)
 Butler Derrick (S.C.)
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 John J. Duncan (Tenn.)
 Robert W. Edgar (Pa.)
 Allen E. Ertel (Pa.)
 Billy Lee Evans (Ga.)
 Paul Findley (Ill.)
 Daniel J. Flood (Pa.)
 Wyche Fowler, Jr. (Ga.)
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 Benjamin A. Gilman (N.Y.)
 Bo Ginn (Ga.)
 Barry M. Goldwater, Jr. (Calif.)
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 Tom Hagedorn (Minn.)
 Margaret M. Heckler (Mass.)
 Ed Jenkins (Ga.)
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 Jack F. Kemp (N.Y.)
 Larry McDonald (Ga.)
 Edward R. Madigan (Ill.)
 Andrew Maguire (N.J.)
 James R. Mann (S.C.)
 Robert C. McEwen (N.Y.)
 Abner J. Mikva (Ill.)
 Clarence E. Miller (Ohio)
 G. V. (Sonny) Montgomery (Miss.)
 Austin J. Murphy (Pa.)
 John T. Myers (Ind.)
 Stephen L. Neal (N.C.)
 Robert N. C. Nix (Pa.)
 James L. Oberstar (Minn.)
 Jerry M. Patterson (Calif.)
 Donald J. Pease (Ohio)
 Mel Price (Ill.)
 Tom Railsback (Ill.)
 John J. Rhodes (Ariz.)
 Robert A. Roe (N.J.)
 Harold Runnels (N. Mex.)
 Richard T. Schulze (Pa.)
 Keith G. Sebellus (Kans.)
 George E. Shipley (Ill.)
 Paul Simon (Ill.)
 Floyd Spence (S.C.)
 J. William Stanton (Ohio)
 Dave Stockman (Mich.)
 David C. Treen (La.)
 Paul E. Tsongas (Mass.)
 Charles Whitley (N.C.)
 Chalmers P. Wylie (Ohio)

has introduced a bill that would provide for improvements in the National Driver Register. I want to take this opportunity to encourage all of the Members of the House to support this important legislation. I am inserting into the RECORD an editorial from the Washington Post of April 24, 1977, that explains the need for improvements in the National Driver Register.

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 24, 1977]

FOLLOW THAT DRIVER

It's rare to find a government data bank that should be gathering and sending out more, not less, information about citizens. The Department of Transportation, though, does have a system that is not being used well enough. It's the National Driver Register, and its effectiveness could make a life-or-death difference on the nation's roads.

The driver register helps the states exchange information on people whose driving privileges have been suspended or revoked. The aim is to prevent bad drivers, after losing one license, from hopping across state lines to get a new permit and keep right on driving as recklessly as before. The National Highway Users Association cites as a graphic example a truck driver who ran up over 25 moving violations and some accidents, had his North Carolina license suspended five times, then got a Florida license and started collecting violations there. Neither State found out about the other record until the driver had hit a parked school bus near Lynchburg, killing three children.

The clearinghouse does flag daily about 750 scofflaws who have lost one license and applied for a new one elsewhere. But some states do not use this service. California, for instance, prefers to get more detailed driving records directly from states in which applicants acknowledge having been licensed before. Few applicants lie about their records, one California official says. Other states are less trusting and see more potential value in the driver register, but use it sporadically because its reliance on the mail makes it too slow. And some states hand out at least temporary permits without making any real checks at all.

No clearinghouse can answer all the needs of all the states or do much for those that pass out driver's licenses as casually as highway maps. The driver register could be made more swift and useful, though, by linking it with NLETS, a nationwide telecommunications network operated by a consortium of state law-enforcement agencies. While this would have to be planned and phased in carefully, it does sound like a promising approach. After all, this is one data bank whose information should be shared, accurately and promptly. It's a good way to flag down the dangerous drivers who are a menace to everyone else.

and that rock hunters could not supply the market at Washington's ceiling of \$1.47 each.

And let's imagine further that folks in Kentucky and Pennsylvania could furnish rocks at \$2 to \$3, but the government said no because that would breach its ceiling price.

However, something had to be done about the rock shortage, so the bureaucrats decided to import some from an unfriendly foreign country at a price of \$4.50 apiece.

Now this couldn't happen, you would say, because nobody is that rock-headed, but you'd be wrong. Government policy on natural gas prices actually is similar to and as silly as the rock story.

For more than two decades Washington has kept the price of natural gas moving between states under rigid control. And, as any competent economist could have forecast, controls inevitably led to shortages.

The ceiling price now is \$1.47 a thousand cubic feet, and the Carter administration is struggling in Congress to keep the new limit at \$1.75. Oilmen insist that a price above \$2 would produce much new gas but Washington will not listen because (a) the bureaucracy always knows best, and (b) the industry is viewed as selfish and thus suspect.

Now, however, comes Congress Office of Technology Assessment, with no bias toward the oil industry, with word that shale deposits under Appalachia could produce important supplies of new natural gas if the price were right.

A careful study showed that so-called Devonian shale in 13 Eastern States could supply up to one trillion cubic feet of gas yearly, which is about 5 percent of the country's current gas production.

The congressional study said a price between \$2 and \$3 a thousand feet would be needed to produce that much new gas. The reason is that extracting gas from Devonian shale is more expensive than from conventional wells.

In addition, significant quantities of gas could be produced from coal seams in the East, from "tight sands" in the West and from geopressurized zones off the Gulf Coast.

Like gas from Devonian shale, production from these "exotic" sources would need a price incentive. Unfortunately, the control-minded Carter administration has not been able to bring itself to offer the prices needed to solve the natural gas shortage.

Instead, the administration is mulling proposals by a pipeline company to import one billion cubic feet of liquefied natural gas from Algeria, which cut off oil supplies to this country in 1973-74. The price? A mere \$4.50 a thousand cubic feet.

This adds up to willingness to pay \$4.50 for insecure Algerian gas while refusing to pay Appalachian producers \$3 for reliable supplies. Does the fable of the round rocks sound so crazy now?

THE NEED FOR HIGHWAY SAFETY

HON. NEWTON I. STEERS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 24, 1978

Mr. STEERS. Mr. Speaker, during the recent recess I had the privilege to meet with Mr. Kenneth Nathanson, who is president of the Citizens for Safe Drivers. Mr. Nathanson has been working hard to have the National Driver Register improved and updated so that the individual States can share information about unsafe drivers.

At the present time, our colleague, Representative OBERSTAR of Minnesota

NATURAL GAS MYOPIA

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 24, 1978

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, as the energy bill conferees begin to wrangle once again with the natural gas pricing issue, they might well take into consideration some counsel from the December 13, 1977, Rocky Mountain News.

ROUND ROCKS AND FLAT HEADS

Let us imagine that the federal government put price controls on, say, round rocks

ARGENTINA

HON. JAMES M. COLLINS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 24, 1978

Mr. COLLINS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, our country is proud of the development and progress of our friend, Argentina. The strong economic development in recent years is the result of sound economics in the government leadership.

Argentina needed firm competent leadership to turn around its inflation spiral. Three years ago when the Junta faced the crisis, there was an inflation rate in Argentina of 700 percent. In 1977, this inflation rate had been slashed down

to 170 percent. Now they are looking to drop below 100 percent this year and anticipate 25 percent in a couple of years.

The top governmental executives have planned with vision. They are eliminating costly governmental operations. The government now has better management over departments. But the average citizen is the major beneficiary as public confidence is restored and progressive growth for business is gaining momentum.

While I was in Buenos Aires, I visited with several leaders among business, professors, medical doctors, bankers, lawyers, but I refrained from seeing Government officials or military leaders who may not be as objective. I wanted to discuss human rights. Everyone I talked to was enthusiastic about the Government's policy of protecting the average citizen. Argentina had suffered with kidnapping and murder of leading citizens, foreign business executives and children of prominent families, all of this had horrified Buenos Aires.

Today, families are safe and mothers can sleep well. The Argentina Government has taken a hard line in dealing with terrorists. Everyone I talked to approved of the law and order method of quick and positive action by the authorities.

A typical response was the view of a middle-class workingman. He told me of a 1-year-old baby that had been kidnapped. For many months, the family negotiated about ransom. The police then discovered the child was dead and had been dead all the time. He said the kidnapers were captured and tried to escape from jail. They were killed in the attempt. As he discussed it with me, he was entirely on the side of the police.

Human rights in Argentina means protecting women and children from kidnapers and murderers. Human rights means security for the Argentine family.

I heard the charge that the United States represented friends of the terrorists. Under the name of human rights, some U.S. intervention had arisen on civil procedures used in the apprehension of terrorists. With our own inadequate domestic policy of handling violent crime, I recommend that we give no advice to our friendly neighbors.

Argentina has a great decade of prosperity ahead of it. I look for the relations between the United States and Argentina to continue to grow closer through trade and economic understanding.

SCOUTMASTER CHETTI

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 24, 1978

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, certain special people touch the lives of young men with great influence. One such man who was a moving force in the lives of many young people was John L. Marchetti of Lexington, Mo. Mr. Marchetti, who was affectionately known as "Chetti," spent several years in the Boy

Scout movement. Many of these years in the role of Scoutmaster. He contributed greatly to the youth programs of his community.

John L. Marchetti departed this life January 11, 1978. His loss is a very personal one for me, as I was one of the scouts whom he assisted and encouraged through the years from the rank of Tenderfoot to that of Eagle Scout. His passing leaves memories with many young men who first were challenged toward honorable achievements by "Scoutmaster Chetti." His teachings of determination, honesty, and achievement will be his greatest monument. His admonition, "there's no such word as can't" is indelibly burned into my memory. He was a good and decent man—but more than that, he was a great man because he gave so much of himself to make boys into better men. He will be greatly missed by his family and his scores of friends.

John L. Marchetti served the Lexington Presbyterian Church as superintendent and Sunday school teacher, and he served his community as a member of the city council. He leaves his wife, three sons, and six grandchildren.

TRIBUTE TO MR. NORMAN P. "NICK" JOHNSON OF YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

HON. CHARLES J. CARNEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 24, 1978

Mr. CARNEY. Mr. Speaker, on February 2, 1978, Mr. Nick Johnson will be honored by friends and associates at a stag dinner in Hubbard, Ohio. Mr. Johnson recently retired as supervisor of athletics for the Youngstown Park and Recreation Department. He has contributed 31 years of his life to serving the youth of our community.

During his long tenure with the Youngstown Park and Recreation Department, Nick Johnson has been an outstanding community leader. His enthusiastic interest in basketball, football, and track and field, has led him to coach numerous local sports teams. He served as a grade school football and basketball coach at St. Columba School, and spent much of his free time coaching football at Ursuline High School. Both of these schools benefited from Mr. Johnson's coaching ability as evidenced by the fine records they have attained.

The activities and interests of Nick Johnson exemplify the high ideals of community involvement, and these deserve to be recognized. In 1969, he received the "Griper's Civic Achievement Award" for devoting 25 years of his life to the moral and athletic growth of Mahoning Valley youth. He received the Ursuline "Principal's Award" in 1967, and in 1963 he was named "Man of the Year" by the Chesterton Club. Finally, Nick Johnson has been named to the Curbstone Coaches Hall of Fame for his many outstanding contributions to sports in the city of Youngstown.

Nick Johnson's enthusiasm for the moral and athletic development of youth

has spurred many young people to achieve excellence in sports. He has been an inspiration and motivating force for many youngsters who went on to play collegiate and professional football. The many hours he has spent coaching do not measure the effort he has freely given to his community. Rather, it is reflected in the sense of personal and civic pride that has been derived from his activities.

Nick Johnson was an ecumenist even before the ecumenical movement. His actions reflect his belief that every youngster should receive a good physical education, and be taught athletic skills regardless of race, color, or creed. His commitment to brotherhood has been demonstrated through his unselfish devotion to making Youngstown a better place to live for all its people.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my constituents, I wish to personally express my appreciation to Nick Johnson for the many outstanding qualities of citizenship and sportsmanship that he has demonstrated throughout his many years of service to the city of Youngstown. We all wish this fine and decent man continued success, good health, and happiness.

TEXAS WOMAN STAR RISES

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 24, 1978

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, over the past year, it has been my pleasure to meet and visit with Ms. Frances Garcia. Ms. Garcia is presently a commissioner on the Copyright Royalty Tribunal.

Mr. Speaker, Frances Garcia's story is the embodiment of the American dream. It is more than one can comprehend in many ways. It is also a story of hard work.

I am asking that a magazine article from the Journal of Accountancy detailing Ms. Garcia's story be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Briefly the article tells how a person who spoke poor English until age 14, waited tables before going to college, and worked all through college to become a top executive with an international accounting firm and then a Presidential appointment.

For those who wonder if success is possible, I commend this article to them: CPA FRANCES GARCIA GOES TO WASHINGTON

(By John R. Linden)

When Congress confirmed CPA Frances Garcia's appointment by President Jimmy Carter to the new five-member Copyright Royalty Tribunal last month, the action held a special meaning for Ms. Garcia. Not only had she arrived "on the scene," so to speak, but she would now be able to prove that a woman, and a Chicano to boot, could make it in the world of business and politics.

The tribunal, which will adjudicate copyrights and royalty rates for songwriters, recording stars, jukebox distribution and cable television, is expected to be much in the limelight. Not that Ms. Garcia craves publicity for herself, but as she puts it, "As a member of this highly visible court, I am aware that I will be able to lend credibility to the fact that both women and members of minorities can achieve similar goals."

Ms. Garcia, a Mexican-American who couldn't speak English fluently until she was 14, now possesses a well-tailored professional air. She thinks it's an asset to be bilingual and observes that her heritage is a matter of pride and importance in an age when many people are looking for their "roots."

Until her appointment to the tribunal, Ms. Garcia was a manager in Arthur Andersen & Co.'s Austin, Texas office, where she had gone one year ago to assist in the office's opening. Before that, she had risen in five years from staff accountant to manager in AA & Co.'s Dallas office.

How did Ms. Garcia manage to achieve all this in so short a time despite the obstacles she faced? Her success has almost a story-book quality to it and illustrates how hard work and pluck has its rewards.

Frances Garcia was born in Wichita Falls, Texas, on July 21, 1941, the next to youngest daughter of Genaro and Rosalia Garcia, who eventually reared a family of 11 children. Although they were migrant farm workers, the Garcias instilled in their children a strong pride in their heritage and a desire to reach their full potential.

"This was no easy task," Frances recalls. "Both my father and mother, who are still very much alive at ages 86 and 76, are good in math. But they speak only Spanish. I had to learn English bit by bit at the English-speaking schools, and this was complicated by my family's frequent sojourns into Colorado and Oklahoma."

Despite a peripatetic life with the typical hardships of the migrant family, in which sons or daughters generally marry early and have menial jobs, Frances managed to graduate from high school (where she had excelled in mathematics and bookkeeping) while working all four years as a waitress. She then left Wichita Falls for Los Angeles and got a job as a clerk with a law firm. But she was determined to obtain even more education to gear herself for a professional career, so at nights she attended accounting classes at Los Angeles City College.

In 1960 she joined Bork-Warner as a credit investigator in the company's bookkeeping department. After one year she was assigned to a team establishing new BW offices around the country. This gave Frances a chance to travel, which further broadened her outlook and expanded her horizons.

In 1963, Frances took a leave of absence from the company to attend Midwestern University back in Wichita Falls. She continued to work for BW during vacations and summers, but in her junior year, she started doing tax forms and write-up work for R. Eugene Gant & Company, a Wichita Falls CPA firm.

When Frances was graduated from Midwestern University in 1968 with a BBA in accounting and a listing in "Who's Who in American Colleges," she was interviewed and hired by Arthur Andersen & Company as an accountant in the firm's Dallas office—the only woman professional in the Dallas office. She was promoted to senior accountant in 1971, the same year she passed the CPA exam, and became a manager in 1973.

At this point, Frances began to feel the pressure of "being a woman in a man's world," she recalls. "To the men on the auditing staff I was just 'one of the boys.' We'd all go to lunch or dinner together and there was never any discrimination."

"I was treated very fairly by AA & Co.; still, I saw instances of discrimination—such as women getting lower starting salaries than men and minority members not getting promotions they were entitled to—in other businesses."

Being a "woman in a man's world," Frances had to be hardnosed in her assignments. She says, "If you are competent and know what you are talking about, it doesn't matter to the client whether you are a woman, Chicano or whatever. I was the bearer of bad

news in many instances." Yet, she says, "the clients were tuned into what I had to tell them. When you talk to clients about money—especially money that they're losing—they're going to listen."

When Frances moved to AA & Co.'s new Austin office last year, she became office manager of a 15-member staff—a position in which she demonstrated her administrative skills.

Frances has kept as busy working for others on her own time as she has for her employer in her 8-to-5 career activities. She was president of the Dallas Chapter of the American Society of Women Accountants in 1975 and is a trustee of the Austin Minority Economic Development Corporation and a member of the American Association of Spanish-Speaking CPAs. She is also on the AICPA minority recruitment committee and is chairperson of the Austin chapter's continuing professional education task force. In addition, she is a past vice-president of the Dallas Mexican-American Chamber of Commerce, a charter member of the Mexican-American Business and Professional Women's Club, and a trustee of the Austin United Way and KLRN-TV, the Austin public educational television station.

Apart from these activities, Frances frequently lectures at career days on college campuses throughout Texas. Her message is usually one of encouraging careers in public accounting.

"I try to encourage women and minorities to get into public accounting because of the profession's exposure to business. CPAs must know what's going on in the business world and, consequently, can reach positions which affect the whole of society. I tell the students that if they want to make an impact on society, they must do so in business because that's the pulpit where new ideas can be communicated to influential people."

Her spirit of participation and activism in her community and with minorities did not go unnoticed. Early this year she was recommended by the chairman of the Texas State Democratic Party, and by Senator Lloyd M. Bentsen (D-Tex.), to fill the CPA post on the new tribunal. She was called to Washington, interviewed and then notified in September that she had been chosen from among some 100 nominees to fill one of the five posts. Congress confirmed the appointment on October 26. "I'm really excited about the appointment," Frances says. "I believe that by my example I will be able to prove that women and minority members have a place in business and politics."

As a member of the government tribunal, Frances has had to leave her position at Arthur Andersen, and this hasn't been easy because of the success she has achieved at the firm. Harvey Kapnick, AA chairman, encouraged her to accept the position. She will miss her co-workers, friends and family in Texas, but the nation's capital and her new job present a new challenge. Others on the tribunal include Thomas C. Brennan, chairman, an attorney; Douglas Coulter, a writer; Mary Lou Burg, a Wisconsin Democratic National Committeewoman; and Clarence L. James, Sr., also an attorney.

Under the Copyright Act of 1976, which created the five-member court, the tribunal will have a big workload and a controversial role in adjudicating many aspects of the new law, which for the first time in U.S. copyright history recognizes, that the manufacture, distribution, sale and profit of copyrighted works must be considered along with the rights of authors, users and the public.

To supplement her credentials, Frances plans to attend law school in Washington and become an attorney, in addition to being a CPA. "With a law degree, I believe I will be better geared to perform my duties on the tribunal," she explains. She also plans to continue juggling to keep herself in shape for her demanding government job and for her

many active hobbies, which include dancing and travel. As a single career woman who enjoys dating, she has a full schedule and savors every minute of it.

What does Frances look forward to when her five-year term on the tribunal expires?

"Who knows?" says Frances. "I may return to Texas or I may go into practice for myself. It depends upon what doors are open by then."

Although Frances believes the road to equality for women and minorities has been a rough one, she believes the business world is now paving the way for those willing to make the effort.

"This is the age of opportunity for all minorities," she says. "The ears of the business world are listening to the voices of leading minority people and the opportunities are there."

"But, of course, as with anything else worthwhile, the minorities will have to work hard to meet the challenges."

Finally, she declares, "It's been my experience in life that the things I have treasured the most are those I have worked the hardest to get. I intend to work hard in Washington."

THE CANDIDATE

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 24, 1978

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, happy campaign year. I thought my friends here in Congress might like to see how a bright witty columnist in Denver, Colo., views us in our campaign roles. His perception is so sharp, it smarts a little.

THE CANDIDATE

(By Gene Amole)

I have called this press conference to announce my candidacy for the Congress of the United States.

While none of my friends and associates has urged me to run for this high office, I have decided to do so for several compelling reasons. As many of you know, I have never quite been able to get my law practice off the ground. My efforts at squeezing out some kind of profit from the private enterprise system have always met with failure. And I certainly don't want to go out, get a job, and actually work for a living. In short, I just can't make it in the real world.

The income a Congressman receives is definitely an improvement over what my wife describes as our present hand-to-mouth existence. As a member of Congress, I shall receive regular income increases, honoraria for speeches, articles, and other professional services, generous travel allowances, an excellent retirement plan with a superb "double-dipping" potential, outstanding health and hospital coverage, and other income opportunities too numerous to mention. I should like to state at this point that in instances of possible conflicts of interest, I shall do my best not to get caught. That failing, I shall "stonewall" in the highest Congressional tradition.

But make no mistake, I am not running for office just for the money. I am also attracted to the prestige. I shall revel in the deferential treatment one receives in Congress. I also take substantial pleasure in being near the center of power.

I shall conduct a hard-hitting campaign based on the advice of the best advertising and public relations firm that money can buy. This company is already hard at work securing advertising time adjacent to the most popular television programs. Spot announcements are now in production that

will skillfully distort my image so that I shall appear warm, honest, and concerned. I shall rely upon this media technique rather than subject myself and my candidacy to any candid examination of the issues. I shall avoid open debate because it encourages disaster.

All of this is going to take money—lots of money. On this point I want to make myself perfectly clear. Organizations and individuals who contribute the most to my campaign will command my political loyalty. This is as it should be. I have never been the sort of man who bites the hand that feeds him.

Although I shall avoid the issues in order not to betray my ignorance, I shall be a visible candidate. Actually, I have little use for people, but I'll be out there in the shopping centers, passing out cards and shaking hands with ladies in pink, plastic hair rollers. Frequently, while chatting with a voter, I'll look over his shoulder to see if there is someone more important behind him.

Here is my official campaign poster. You will note that it shows me with my collar open and my tie loosened. My coat is slung over my shoulder. I am talking to an attentive audience made up of the poor, the elderly, small businessmen, an interesting cross section of minority women, students, laborers in hard hats, and that brooding man in the corner who we think bears a striking likeness to Ralph Nader.

It goes without saying that I have never actually met any of these people. They were photographed separately in Chicago and my picture was dubbed in.

I share the popular view that the American bureaucracy is malignant and poses a grave danger to our country. My position on this is inflexible. I shall do absolutely nothing to halt the growth of government. To do so would cost my candidacy votes. And besides, I want to hook into the system for my own personal benefit before the whole mess falls apart on its own.

My Washington staff will be headed by my brother-in-law. His appointment as my Administrative Assistant will keep him off the welfare rolls, if not the streets.

If elected, I shall seek appointment to committees dealing with reclamation. I firmly believe that the apportionment of water is key to Western growth. There is an old political axiom that "water flows in the direction of money." It had been a Western custom that water will go to those who can afford to pay the most for it. This is in the finest tradition of competitive enterprise, and I wouldn't tamper with anything that basic.

As for school busing, I am opposed to it because I don't want my kids associated with inferior children. That's why when we move to the nation's capital, I shall enroll my kids in the best Maryland private schools.

You'll note that we have some refreshments for you at the back of the room. Meanwhile, if any of you have questions, I'll do my best to evade them.

ITC OFFICIAL SLAMS AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 24, 1978

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, the Carter sugar mess caused the Chairman of the International Trade Commission to describe the U.S. Department of Agriculture as "the greatest concentration of incompetence" in any Federal agency.

I agree and I hope every Member of the House will read the following news story from the January 6, 1978, Journal of Commerce:

[From the Journal of Commerce, Jan. 6, 1978]

ITC OFFICIAL SLAMS AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT (By Anita Schrodt)

NEW ORLEANS.—International Trade Commission chairman Daniel Minchew wasted no time mincing words here as he accused the U.S. Department of Agriculture of "the greatest concentration of incompetence" in any federal agency and of jeopardizing the ITC's task of reporting to the President by March 15 on sugar imports.

Mr. Minchew's attack on the USDA came during the first of three hearings the ITC is holding around the country to determine if sugar imports are interfering with the President's recently ordered price support loan program for sugar.

OTHER HEARINGS

The New Orleans hearing, held Wednesday, will be followed by a hearing Jan. 17 in Minneapolis and Feb. 2 in Washington.

The trade commission held hearings last year to determine if sugar imports were hurting the domestic sugar industry and then asked that stronger import quotas be established. President Carter, instead, set import fees and tariffs and instituted the price support loan program to attempt to raise the price of raw sugar to 13.5 cents per pound. The current price is about 11.9 cents per pound.

Mr. Minchew opened the hearing yesterday with his severe criticism of the USDA, saying its attempt to handle the support program is the "most frequently bungled" attempt he's seen in his 16 years in government.

It was the failure of the USDA to send any representative to the hearing here which triggered Mr. Minchew's remarks.

Angered because USDA representatives have refused to be available to answer questions or testify until the commission's final hearing in Washington, Mr. Minchew said, "I think it's important for the government to come out to the people, not to hole up in Washington."

He accused the USDA of issuing sugar tariff proclamations with errors in them and for cutting off payments to sugar farmers after the USDA had contracted with them.

ABILITY JEOPARDIZED

The USDA's failure to testify until the final hearing will jeopardize the commission's ability to meet the March 15 deadline to report to the President, he added.

Witnesses at the hearing testified sugar farmers cannot survive even at the goal of 13.5 cents per pound and almost all asked for more stringent import quotas. Raw sugar production prices actually range between 15 and 18 cents per pound, according to the witnesses.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 24, 1978

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, the American Red Cross awards its Certificate of Merit to a person who saves or sustains a life by using skills and knowledge learned in a Red Cross volunteer program. The certificate and accompanying pin are the highest awards which the Red Cross can give to such an individual. Many times the recipients of these awards have performed actions that go far beyond mere technical skill. They may have risked serious injuries or even their lives in their efforts to aid their

fellow men. When such acts of courage and humanitarianism do occur, it seems only fitting that such individuals be singled out for special praise.

On July 15, 1977, Missouri State trooper, Gary W. Walker of Blue Springs, Mo., was on patrol in his police car when he observed a speeding vehicle. When he attempted to halt the vehicle, the driver increased his speed, and Trooper Walker gave chase. The high-speed chase ended when the fleeing vehicle left the road and crashed into a tree, bursting into flames. Seeing that the two occupants were injured and trapped in the car, Trooper Walker first removed the passenger and then went back for the driver. With great difficulty, because of the advancing flames and the position of the victim, Trooper Walker finally extricated him also. Without doubt, the rescue of two victims by Trooper Walker saved their lives.

Trooper Gary W. Walker clearly deserves the praise of the American Red Cross and a salute from all citizens of Missouri. Trooper Walker's courage, his cool head under demanding circumstances, and his obvious respect for human life are shining beacons for all of us to follow.

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF POTTSTOWN LODGE NO. 814

HON. RICHARD T. SCHULZE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 24, 1978

Mr. SCHULZE. Mr. Speaker, on February 1, 1978, the Pottstown Lodge No. 814 of BPO Elks will celebrate its 75th anniversary. In honor of the occasion, Edward A. Psota, Exalted Ruler, has invited Grand Exalted Ruler Homer Huhn of Latrobe, Pa., and C. Bennett Dry, president of the Pennsylvania State Elks Association from Berwick Lodge to be their guests at the annual membership banquet on Wednesday, February 1.

This anniversary is indeed an historic occasion and I am extremely proud of the Pottstown Lodge and the very beneficial work they have carried out. The lodge is a credit to our community and has been primarily concerned in the fields of health diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation and prevention—with special emphasis on help for physically handicapped children.

The story of the Order of Elks is an illustrious one and the order will be 111 years old on February 16, 1978. The Pottstown Lodge has grown to be the second largest lodge in Pennsylvania and now has a membership of 2,178 individuals.

The major project of the Pennsylvania Elks State Association is that of a home service program for cerebral palsy victims. Pottstown Lodge has been the largest contributor in the State for 3 of the last 4 years, contributing an average \$6,500 per year through a permanent endowment fund.

The Elks National Foundation, which is the Great Heart of Elksdom, assists crippled children, veterans hospitals and

awarded 1,151 boys and girls scholarships last year. Pottstown Lodge is second in the State and 75th in the Nation, out of 2,300 lodges, in their giving to the foundation.

Mr. Speaker, the Pottstown Lodge has earned our respect and praise. To all the past and present members of this fine organization, dedicated to practice the four cardinal virtues of charity, justice, brotherly love, and fidelity, and the enrichment of our community; I extend my hearty congratulations and best wishes for another 75 years of incomparable excellence.

ASSESSING THE SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS

HON. BARBER B. CONABLE, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 24, 1978

Mr. CONABLE. Mr. Speaker, there are many of us who were dismayed by the recent social security amendments approved by Congress and signed into law by the President. The sharp increase in taxes was particularly disturbing, and unnecessary. Chancellor W. Allen Wallis, of the University of Rochester, who was Chairman of the 1974 Advisory Committee on Social Security, recently discussed the amendments on the editorial page of the Rochester (N.Y.) Times-Union. Chancellor Wallis' assessment is important for all of us to consider and I submit it here for the benefit of those concerned about the social security program. [From the Rochester Times-Union, Jan. 6, 1978]

SOCIAL SECURITY: WHAT'S AHEAD (By W. Allen Wallis)

The Social Security law provides that every four years there shall be a review of the system by an Advisory Council of 13 outsiders appointed fresh each time. The most recent Advisory Council worked in 1974 and its report was published early in 1975.

Having been chairman of the 1974 Advisory Council, I was naturally curious to see how far the new Social Security law enacted on Dec. 15 reflects the Advisory Council's advice.

Our work turns out to have been worthwhile, for the new law adopts many of our most important recommendations and it sets up studies and a Commission to prepare the way for further changes that we recommended.

The most urgent recommendation made by our council was to correct a technical error introduced in 1972 when cost-of-living adjustments in benefits became automatic. The method of adjustment, based on the consumer price index, was appropriate for people who have already retired. But a person who was still working got two adjustments for inflation, one from higher wages and another from higher prices.

The 1974 Council recommended, and now Congress has enacted, a procedure by which Social Security records of a worker's earnings in earlier years will be adjusted just before he retires.

Suppose, for example, that in 1956 a worker had \$3,000 of earnings subject to Social Security tax. Since average wages were 2.846 times as high in 1977 as in 1956, the actual earnings in 1956 will be multiplied by 2.846. The result, \$8,538, along with similarly adjusted figures for other years, will be used

in calculating the worker's average adjusted earnings on which his initial benefits will be based when he retires. After he retires, benefits will be adjusted according to the consumer price index, as they are now.

The new law raises Social Security taxes substantially more than the Advisory Council considered necessary. As a result, the so-called "trust funds" will increase, both in dollars and as a percentage of annual outgo.

By the end of 1987 the trust funds are estimated to be about \$140 billion, which will be about 70 percent of that year's outgo, although the trust funds will not have to be used because tax receipts will be \$20 billion more than benefit payments. Thus the tax increases in the new law are considerably more than will be needed in the next decade and are simply a disguised general tax increase.

The trust funds are a fiction, since the only money available to pay Social Security benefits in 1987 (or any other year) will be money raised that year by taxes, borrowing or inflation.

In 1980, the first year in which the new law will generate a surplus of tax receipts over benefit payments, the surplus Social Security taxes will simply be spent on other government programs.

Pieces of paper acknowledging that there was a surplus will be given to the Social Security trustees. In some later year, when the Social Security system needs to recover the 1980 surplus, the only way the government can pay it will be from taxes it collects that year, money it borrows that year or new money it creates that year.

In view of considerations like this, and also of the uncertainty of predictions about the future, the Advisory Council recommended that increases in taxes above those already planned should be small. The new tax increases probably will have adverse effects on employment, prices, savings, investment and income.

The Advisory Council recommended that all workers be required to come under Social Security. The largest group not now covered are government employees. Although they generally benefit from generous pensions, many of them nevertheless manage to tap Social Security too—"double-dipping."

Frequently they also receive Social Security benefits that have been augmented to help the poor. It is estimated that about 40 percent of the enlarged benefits intended for the poor go to people who are not at all poor, many of whom are retired government employees.

Government employees and their relatives mobilized a massive blitz against universal coverage after the House Ways and Means Committee had the political courage (under the leadership of Al Ullman and Barber Conable) to support it. It was overwhelmingly defeated by the full House of Representatives.

Nevertheless this "rip-off" has to stop, and the new law orders a study of mandatory coverage of government employees and a report to the President and the Congress within two years. It would be better if this study were not made by government employees.

The Advisory Council pointed out that in the more than 40 years since Social Security started there has not been a thorough review of all its aspects and its social and economic effects and prospects. We urged that a searching review is essential. The new law establishes a National Commission on Social Security to be appointed jointly by the President and the Congress, to report in two years.

The Council recommended also a special study of the differential treatment of men and women by Social Security. The new law requires a task force on sex discrimination, to report within six months.

Ironically, a good deal of the discrimination against women in Social Security takes the form of not providing for their male rela-

tives as generously as female relatives of male workers are provided for. To correct this would require either expensive increases in benefit payments, which would go mostly to men, or else elimination of some benefits now going to women by virtue of their relationship to men.

Other recommendations of the Advisory Council were also adopted, relating to liberalization of the earnings allowed to retired workers, tax rates for the self-employed, the minimum benefit, and a number of other matters.

In summary, the Advisory Council can take a good deal of satisfaction from the treatment of its report that is reflected in the legislation enacted last month—except for the tax provisions.

The next Advisory Council, which is due to be appointed any day now and is allowed by the new law to work until Oct. 1, 1979, will have even more reason than we had to take itself seriously, for the 1977 law shows that Congress will take the Council seriously.

Wallis, chancellor of the University of Rochester, was chairman of the 1974 Advisory Council on Social Security.

MYRTLE BEACH LOSES PUBLIC SERVANTS

HON. JOHN W. JENRETTE, JR.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 24, 1978

Mr. JENRETTE. Mr. Speaker, the Sixth District of South Carolina has been deeply saddened this winter by the passing of two of its most dedicated and respected public servants. In December of last year the city of Myrtle Beach was grieved by the death of Councilman Allison Farlow. He was a fine man, a staunch supporter of his party and a man who took great satisfaction from serving his community during a period of growth such as few towns in this Nation have ever seen. As a member of the Horry County Development Board, Allison was instrumental in maintaining the economic expansion of his area and all the people of Horry County owe him a debt of gratitude for the prosperity that they have come to know. I worked with him often and valued his friendship as much as I now honor his memory.

On New Year's Eve, Horry County lost another of its most public spirited citizens. Mr. W. G. Sarvis, Sr., was a county councilman, president of Waccamaw Ford Tractor Co. and of the board of directors of the Horry Electric Cooperative. He served his community and county in politics, business, and church affairs. As a farm equipment dealer, he was particularly concerned with the plight of the small farmer and I counted him among my most trusted advisers on farm issues. No one will ever fully fill the gap in the public and private lives of the people that knew W. G. now that he is gone.

Mr. Speaker, I eulogize these two men in hope that the examples that they have set by their selflessness in the service of their communities will become examples for others and will insure that the Republic will never be without men dedicated to the protection and maintenance of its highest values.

MAYOR EDWARD I. KOCH

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 24, 1978

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, for the first time in nearly a decade, this Chamber is convening without the presence of our ebullient colleague from Manhattan, Ed Koch.

He says he found a better job. I'm not so sure. Ed was a superb Congressman—an effective legislator, an energetic worker and an accomplished negotiator. He labored diligently and enthusiastically on behalf of a myriad of worthy causes and made friends throughout this House.

Ed may no longer be a Member of the House—to which he was elected five times—but we have not seen the last of him in Washington. He will be a frequent visitor, I am happy to say, pleading the case of New York City as its 105th mayor.

In his New Year's Day inaugural speech, Ed spoke of how he feels about our great city.

"New York is unique in the history of man," he declared. "New York is not a problem. New York is a stroke of genius. From its early days, this city has been a lifeboat for the homeless, a larder for the hungry, a living library for the intellectually starved, a refuge not only for the oppressed but also for the creative. New York is, and has been, the most open city in the world. That is its greatness."

Ed's view of New York is eloquently stated in that address, and I am inserting it in the RECORD at this point so that it may be shared with everyone.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS BY EDWARD I. KOCH

Friends and fellow New Yorkers, this is a proud moment for me, for my family, and for the system that has once again transformed the argument and debate of the electoral process into an orderly change of government.

It is a privilege and an honor to serve as mayor of New York. I will do my very best to work for and defend the interests of every citizen in this city. I particularly look forward to sharing with City Council President Bellamy, Comptroller Goldin, and with other elected officials, the important work of saving this city.

I will talk about issues tomorrow. Today I want to tell you how I feel about the city.

In a certain way we have grown light-years older than we were when John F. Kennedy said: "Ask not what your country can do for you . . ." That moving sentiment was, seventeen years ago, a plea, a hope for the future. In our day and in this place, it is a necessity. If we who live in this great urban center are to survive, we must give more than we ask. Living in the heightened reality and splendor of this city demands a price. But it is a price worth paying.

I do not exaggerate when I say that New York is unique in the history of man. New York is not a problem. New York is a stroke of genius! From its early days, this city has been a lifeboat for the homeless, a larder for the hungry, a living library for the intellectually starved, a refuge not only for the oppressed but also for the creative. New York is, and has been, the most open city in the

world. That is its greatness. And that is why, in large part, it faces monumental problems today.

It is not easy to characterize this city. New York is a place of bounding, exuberant diversity. More books are published here than anywhere else in the world. This city is an art center without equal, for the new and experimental as well as for established talents. Music, theater, dance, museums, can anyone question that New York still leads the way? On our streets is written the history of contemporary architecture. Our public school system has produced some of the finest minds of our age. And yet—unfortunately—the depth of our problems matches the scope of our achievements.

Without question, the city has made mistakes. But our mistakes have been of the heart. In my administration, I intend to bring the heart and the head together. In the past, programs that were meant to help the needy ended up as bonanzas for the greedy. All too often, those who were charged with caring for the disadvantaged turned the generosity of New Yorkers into a form of folly. By their callous acts, they tempted us to think what many were ready to believe—that somehow the poor are unworthy.

And now our city treasury is nearly empty, and must be wisely managed. We can no longer afford to subsidize poverty programs that do not help the poor. The money that is appropriated for the poor must directly benefit the poor. In my administration, a firm hand and a helping hand will be the same hand.

When we no longer waste our resources in ways that help no one, we will be able to do more to help everyone. That means better services for the middle class, and a healthy climate for commerce, business, and industry.

But the experiences of the past tell us that money alone is not the answer to our problems. If an ideal city could have been bought with money, we would have purchased and paid for it long ago. If a safe, prosperous city could have been acquired with dollars, we would have it today. But experience has shown that Utopia cannot be conjured up with a magic formula of more services, more agencies, more plans, and more programs. A better city requires the one ingredient that money cannot buy: people who are willing to give of themselves. People who will fight for a cause they believe in. People who are willing and able to defend and protect the city they love.

Fortunately, these people exist.

I know they exist because I spent the last ten months shaking hands with them in Bensonhurst and Harlem, in Bay Ridge and the South Bronx, in Greenwich Village and Rego Park, in Riverdale and Chelsea and Forest Hills and Crown Heights and Astoria and all the other neighborhoods that form this magnificent mosaic we call New York City.

I know that the people of New York have not forgotten how a city really works. They have not forgotten that it is we—the citizens—who form the city's first line of defense. People still remember that police officers are not hired to do our job for us. They are hired to help us do our job. That sanitation workers are not here to provide maid service for people who litter the streets. They are here to provide the assistance we need to keep the city clean. That teachers are not paid replacements for concerned parents and families. They are only one half of the vital partnership between the school and the home.

We are the ones who set the standards for our city employees. If we look the other way, if we don't do our job, how can we ask our employees to do theirs?

Government cannot do what the people

will not do. In calling upon the people of New York City to join with me in the hard work needed to bring this city back to the top again, I call upon the only people who can do the job.

These have been hard times. We have been tested by fire, we have been drawn across the knife edge of poverty, we have been inundated by problems, we have been shaken by troubles that would have destroyed any other city. But we are not any other city. We are the City of New York. And New York in adversity still towers above any other city in the world.

New York is a special place because New Yorkers are a special people. They are a special people because they live in a city where religious services are held in forty different languages, a city where new ideas are tested and old ideas are honored, a city where a hundred different cultures have been woven together into a tapestry of tradition and teamwork.

But most of all we are a special people because we are the trustees of a national treasure—the City of New York itself. History will hold us accountable for how well we live up to that trust. We must not let this city dwindle and diminish. We must not fall.

Today we begin a new year and a new administration. The mistakes of the past are past. We have been tested and the testing will continue. But we have survived. And soon we will begin to flourish.

During the last three hundred years, New York City sent millions of Americans on a westward trek to "grow up with the country." Descendants of those New Yorkers are scattered throughout the nation.

Today, the great challenges that confront this country lie in a different direction. Today, it is the City of New York where the urban pioneers of this generation are to be found. Today, it is in Flatbush and Flushing, in Bushwick and Bedford Park, and in all our neighborhoods, where people are working and sweating to restore the most exciting city in the world to prime condition. There are houses to be rehabilitated and maintained, schools to be reclaimed and preserved, neighborhoods to be freed from the oppression of crime and the stranglehold of unemployment. There are patterns and precedents to be established. As New York in the 18th and 19th centuries led in the building of urban America, so we must now lead in the rebuilding of America's cities.

That is why I ask those who are not with us now, those who are seeking a challenge, to come east and join us. Come east, and grow up with the new pioneers, grow up with the new City of New York.

Thank you.

LISA L. SAPER

HON. TRENT LOTT

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 24, 1978

Mr. LOTT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize an outstanding young lady, Lisa L. Saper, of Pass Christian, Miss., who is here in Washington this week to participate in the 1978 Presidential Classroom for Young Americans.

I always enjoy discussing the operations of our Federal Government with the Presidential Classroom students and commend these young Americans on their interest and attitude toward our Nation's destiny.

C. THOMAS GIBBONS

HON. RAYMOND F. LEDERER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 24, 1978

Mr. LEDERER. Mr. Speaker, it is with the greatest sense of pride that I share with my colleagues in the House the outstanding contributions made to the cause of Scouting by the president of the Philadelphia Council of Boy Scouts of America, C. Thomas Gibbons. Mr. Gibbons' retirement from this office on January 30, 1978, marks his 30th year in Scouting, beginning appropriately enough as a tenderfoot Scout in the year 1948.

Since his tenderfoot days, Tom Gibbons has served Scouting in almost every conceivable capacity—as a Scout, scoutmaster, secretary to archdiocesan committee on Catholic Scouting, troop committeeman, member of the Philadelphia Council Executive Board and Finance Committee, vigil member of the Unami Lodge of the Order of the Arrow, chairman of the Keystone District, recipient of the Silver Beaver, and 2 years of dedicated and outstanding service as president of the Philadelphia Council of Boy Scouts of America.

Like a true Scout, Thomas Gibbons has found the time and made that extra effort to serve his community in a multitude of ways. As president, treasurer, and member of the board of directors of Horn and Hardart Baking Co., Mr. Gibbons has always made every possible effort to strengthen the economic foundation of the Philadelphia area. He has served most ably on the board of directors of not only Horn and Hardart Co., but on the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co., the Philadelphia Delaware Valley Restaurant Association, and the Chestnut Street Association as well. Tom Gibbons has also found time to serve on the executive committee of the Academy of Food Marketing of St. Joseph's College and as trustee of the Retail Clerks Pension and Health and Welfare Fund.

C. Thomas Gibbons has still managed to find the time to serve the community as member of the board of directors of March of Dimes, the Police Athletic League, the Easter Seal Society and the Philadelphia Civic Ballet. Despite this prodigious schedule, Mr. Gibbons is actively involved in Catholic charities, Knights of Columbus, Men of Malvern, Waldron Academy Fathers Association, Saint John's Hospice for Homeless Men, and the Saint Joseph's Prep Fathers Association.

Thomas Gibbons does not know the meaning of "too busy." Because of this, the Boy Scouts of America have been immeasurably strengthened, because of his dedicated service. The time he has found has made the city of Philadelphia a better place to live. I would like to take this time to pause in the business of the House of Representatives to thank C. Thomas Gibbons for his dedication

to the cause of scouting, and the countless hours that he has volunteered and devoted to the betterment of the community and the city of Philadelphia.

THANKS TO THOSE WHO "GOT INVOLVED"**HON. ELLIOTT H. LEVITAS**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 24, 1978

Mr. LEVITAS. Mr. Speaker, so often these days, we hear about the indifferent, apathetic people in our society, those who just do not seem to care about anything. These are the people who do not want to get involved, do not want to risk sharing themselves with neighbors or strangers.

I would like my colleagues to know that this is not a universal state of affairs; and indeed, may not be nearly so prevalent as some would have us believe. I would like to share with you two short letters to the editor from the Atlanta Journal and Constitution about some people who cared enough about their fellow citizens to get involved:

PULSE OF THE PUBLIC—THANKS TO THOSE WHO "GOT INVOLVED"

STONE MOUNTAIN.—My son and I would like to express our gratitude to those people who came to our aid during and after the fire at Shadow Hills Apartments on Dec. 21.

Bill and Judy Cox, the couple who were not afraid to "get involved," spotted the fire as they drove by, stopped and knocked on doors, warning us of the danger, and as a result saved many lives by their courageous action.

The American Red Cross Disaster Service team, headed by Bill Wilhelm, was on the site almost immediately and provided many services, including financial and moral support to all of the families left homeless. Their prompt and compassionate assistance made our tragedy somehow more bearable. Every Red Cross worker involved, staff and volunteer, was simply wonderful. I can't imagine how anyone could have done more.

In addition, the management of Johnstown Properties did everything they could to relocate families and provide a warm, safe place to gather as we began to reconstruct our lives.

We will be eternally grateful to each and every one.

BARBARA HAMILTON.
WESLEY BROWN.**RACHEL'S ADVENTURE**

STONE MOUNTAIN.—Christmas is a time when most of us think of our families and return thanks for them. This year my family is especially thankful because yesterday (Dec. 14) we could easily have lost a daughter.

Our first-grade daughter Rachel decided to surprise us by walking from her school in Clarkston to my home in Stone Mountain. She crossed North Indian Creek and walked along Memorial College and then along Memorial Drive. When she reached the K-Mart at Memorial and Hamrick, she decided to cross.

A DeKalb County school bus driver saw her and helped her cross safely by putting on the lights to stop traffic in both directions. A passing motorist, Mrs. Martha Perry, became concerned and offered her a ride the rest of the way. By this time, the DeKalb County police were busy searching for Rachel who had been missing for more than an hour.

Through the concern of the bus driver, of Mrs. Perry, and several other anonymous persons, Rachel arrived safely. Our family is very grateful to these people and the DeKalb County police for their part in making Rachel's adventure end happily and with a lesson learned.

EDWARD G. SIMMONS.

PRESIDENT'S PLEDGE TO CONGRESS OPPOSING COMMODITY AND ASSISTANCE TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES IS NOT BEING CARRIED OUT**HON. C. W. BILL YOUNG**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 24, 1978

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, you may recall that the President of the United States promised the Congress that he would instruct the U.S. representatives to the international financial institutions to oppose and vote against loans to Vietnam, Uganda, Cambodia, Laos, Mozambique, Angola, Cuba, and for the production of palm oil, sugar, and citrus crops.

In the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of November 2 and December 7, I reported two cases where the President did not keep his commitment to the Congress regarding U.S. opposition to providing assistance for the commodities and countries listed above. In one case the Soviet Union introduced and passed a resolution at the United Nations calling for the rebuilding of Vietnam. Despite the strong feelings expressed in the House and despite President Carter's pledge to oppose and vote against assistance to Vietnam, our own representative to the United Nations did not vote against the resolution or even ask for a recorded vote. In the second case, the World Bank approved a loan for palm oil production in Indonesia. Again, the United States representative failed to oppose the loan.

Now, I am forced to report a third case where the President's commitment has not been fulfilled. On December 27, the Board of Executive Directors to the World Bank approved a \$15 million loan to Cameroon for the production of rubber and palm oil. Again, the U.S. representative did not oppose the loan, even though the President pledged to oppose loans for palm oil production. It appears the administration is going out of its way to find loopholes it can use to get around its commitment to Congress.

DECLARATION OF FREEDOM

HON. CLAUDE PEPPER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 24, 1978

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, on January 23, 1978, we observed the 12th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Freedom by Cuban exiles in Key West, Fla.

On this historic date in 1966, a group of patriotic Cubans gathered in the deeply heartfelt hope that Cuba's people could again exist in a society governed by the doctrines of liberty and majority rule for which their predecessors had died in the first Cuban revolution of the late 19th century. That free society was destroyed with the advent, in 1959, of the regime of Fidel Castro, a regime forged in violence and usurping the will of the Cuban people for the military and industrial objectives of the Soviet Union.

The Cuba of today, ruled with the iron fist of Castro's totalitarian clique, represents none of the basic liberties inherent in the human aspirations of its freedom-loving inhabitants. Instead it has become a country enslaved to the imperialistic designs of a land far across the ocean. Therefore, in view of the valiant efforts of this group committed to the restoration of the human dignity and freedom of their brothers and sisters, may I call to the attention of our colleagues the full text of the Declaration of Freedom:

DECLARATION OF FREEDOM

In the City of Key West, Monroe County, State of Florida, United States of America, we the Cuban exiles in the United States, in the name of God Almighty, and speaking both for ourselves and the oppressed people in Cuba, the Martyr Island, do say:

That on January 1st, 1959, the slavery yoke that came from Europe and was extinguished in Cuba at the end of the 19th century, was resumed.

That those responsible for this high treason to our Fatherland and to our People are just a score of traitors who, usurping the Government of the Country have been acting as mercenary agents for the Sino-Soviet imperialism, and have surrendered to that imperialism our Freedom and our Dignity, also betraying the American Hemisphere.

That as a consequence of this high treason, those who are usurping the Power in Cuba (as they were never elected by the People), are imposing a regime of bloodshed, terror and hate without any respect or consideration to the dignity of the human being or the most elementary human rights.

That in their hunger for power, these traitors, following the pattern of totalitarian regimes, are trying, within Cuba, to separate the Family, which is the cornerstone of actual society, and at the same time, are poisoning the minds of the Cuban children and youth, in their hope of extending the length of time for this abominable system.

That the rule of the Law has been wiped out in Cuba, and it has been replaced by the evil will of this score of traitors, who are acting under orders from their masters, the Sino-Soviet imperialists.

In view of the foregoing, we declare.

First: That the actual Cuban regime is

guilty of high treason to our Fatherland and to the ideals of the Freedom Revolution which was started on October 10th, 1868.

Second: That this score of traitors who have committed treason against our Fatherland, in case they survive the downfall of their regime, will have to respond, even with their lives before the Ordinary Courts of Justice of Cuba.

Third: That as the Noble Cuban People will not ever surrender, because that Nation was not born to be slave, we, the Cuban People, hereby make the present declaration of freedom.

We hereby swear before God Almighty to fight constantly, until death comes to us, to free Cuba from Communism.

The fundamentals of this Revolution for Freedom are:

First: God Almighty, above all things, in Whom we believe as the essence of Life.

Second: The Fatherland, with all of its Laws, traditions, customs and history as a spiritual value, only surpassed by the concept of God.

Third: The Family, as the cornerstone of the Human Society.

Fourth: Human Rights, for each and every citizen, regardless of race or creed.

Fifth: The Law, as the foundation for the proper development of the Human Society.

Sixth: Democratic Government, with its three independent branches: Legislative, Executive and Judicial.

Seventh: Representative Democracy, through the exercise of Universal Suffrage, Periodically, Free and Secretive, as the expression of Popular Sovereignty.

Eighth: Freedom of Worship, Freedom of Teaching, Freedom of the Press and Free Enterprise.

Ninth: Private Property and Ownership, as the basic expression of Liberty.

Tenth: The improvement of living conditions for both rural and city working masses, with the just and necessary measures, keeping in mind the legitimate interests of both Labor and Capital.

Eleventh: The derogation and eradication of anything which is opposed to the political and religious fundamentals aforementioned, and specifically, the abolition of Communism and any other form of totalitarian manifestation.

Signed and sealed in Key West, Florida, on the 23d day of January, 1966.

COLONEL WIKOFF PASSES

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 24, 1978

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it is a sad duty for me to announce the death of Col. Lester Bascom Wikoff, former superintendent at Wentworth Military Academy in Lexington, Mo. I do so with a great sense of personal loss.

Colonel Wikoff's long career at Wentworth Military Academy began in 1915. He began as a coach and instructor before his career there ended in 1971, he left his imprint on every facet of academy life. Colonel Wikoff was a part of Wentworth Academy's glorious tradition. He was one of the key figures in the academy's development during this century into one of the country's finest military schools.

I was a high school student at Wentworth and later attended junior college

there. During those years, I was impressed by Colonel Wikoff's integrity, his sense of duty, and his concern for the young people under his command. He set an example that all of us strove to emulate. I think that the rollcall of distinguished graduates of Wentworth Academy, in both the military and private sectors, bears tribute to the sort of leadership he displayed.

Colonel Wikoff was also an active participant in the community life of Lexington. He was past president of the Lexington Chamber of Commerce, a former district governor of Rotary International, district chairman of the Boy Scouts of America, and chairman of the 110th anniversary of Lexington celebration.

He is survived by his wife, Margaret, two sons, James Lester and Kent Franklin, and five grandchildren.

NADER ATTACKS BOB LIVINGSTON

Hon. Robert L. "Bob" Livingston

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 24, 1978

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to place in the record two columns from the New Orleans Times-Picayune. The columns, by Jim Gillis, are self-explanatory.

[From the New Orleans Times-Picayune, Jan. 14, 1978]

NADER ATTACKS BOB LIVINGSTON

(By James H. Gillis)

Ralph Nader has taken out after New Orleans' United States Rep. Robert L. Livingston Jr. of Louisiana's first Congressional District.

"In his half-year in the House, Rep. Livingston established a record as the only representative in 1977 never to support consumers," Nader says. "He has 1978 to avoid the title of the zero congressman."

Nader's remarks are quoted in a news release circulated by Public Citizen, an organization identified by the release as "a public interest group established by Ralph Nader which litigates, researches and participates before federal agencies, courts and the Congress on behalf of citizen interests and fosters citizen action and education in communities across the United States."

The release reports that "Rep. Livingston voted in the interests of consumers in zero of the 11 key votes he was present for during the first session of the 95th Congress, according to a survey released by Public Citizen."

"The votes selected for the survey were for key roll calls in 1977 on consumer protection, government reform, oil and gas policy, atomic power, tax reform, ecology and wasteful government subsidy issues."

The release adds that "Bob Livingston opposed bills providing for greater citizen access to courts through class action suits and opposed the phasing out of the dangerous Clinch River breeder reactor. He also opposes the most important consumer legislation of the decade—the establishment of an independent consumer advocacy office."

While the New Orleans Republican last year had the poorest record pertaining to consumer interests (by the standards set by Nader and Public Citizen) of any member

of the House, none of the present Louisiana members of House or Senate had a voting record which scored very high with Nader and Public Citizen in 1977.

In its 1977 congressional voting index pamphlet Public Citizen grades the consumer performances of every member of both the Senate and the House.

Public Citizen explains that there are "four measures which in our view are litmus tests of a member's devotion to consumer concerns.

"If votes were to be weighted according to their significance, we would highlight legislation creating an office of consumer representation (OCR); creating a bank for consumer cooperatives, (not) deregulating natural gas rates, which would cost consumers an estimated additional \$70 billion by 1985; and (not) overruling the Transportation Department's 'passive restraint standard' because when the reactionary abstractions are stripped away, either you support an efficient life-saving technology or you support 9,000 easily avoidable auto fatalities a year."

However, the rating system used by Public Citizen only grades members of Congress on the basis of the number of times votes are cast for or against what it regards as consumer interests on congressional roll calls, rather than on the importance of each vote.

For 1977 Public Citizen listed 40 such roll calls in the House. They included roll calls pertaining to consumer protection, six governmental reform, seven; oil and gas, 12; nuclear and alternative energy, two; tax reform, six; ecology, four; and waste and government subsidy, three.

Livingston was recorded as voting on 11 such roll calls, always against what Public Citizen defined as consumer interests.

However, no member of either house from Louisiana had a public interest rating of as high as 50 percent. New Orleans Rep. Lindy Boggs of the Second District scored highest for Louisiana House and Senate members with 40 percent. On 16 of 40 roll calls she was listed as favorable to consumers.

Metairie Rep. David C. Treen of the Third District, one of Livingston's two Republican House colleagues from Louisiana, had a score of 10 percent, with only four votes defined as pro-consumer.

Baton Rouge's Rep. W. Henson Moore of the Sixth District, the third Republican, scored 15 percent.

The scores of the other four Louisiana House members were John B. Breaux of the Seventh District, 10 percent; Gills W. Long of the Eighth District, 28 percent; Jerry Huckaby of the Fifth District, 13 percent; and Joe D. Waggoner Jr. of the Fourth District, three percent.

In the Senate, on 24 roll calls, Sen. J. Bennett Johnston Jr. had a score of 25 percent, while Sen. Russell B. Long, Louisiana's senior senator graded only 15 percent.

The member of Louisiana's congressional delegation who was given the highest consumer score for 1977 was Livingston's immediate predecessor in the First District, former Rep. Richard A. Tonry, who had a grade of 67 percent.

However, Tonry voted on only three consumer roll calls, on two of which he was listed on the consumers' side, before he resigned his House seat, later to plead guilty to violation of the election campaign finance law, for which he currently is serving a federal prison term. Even being preponderantly on the side of the angels in Nader's eyes could not keep Tonry out of jail.

Nevertheless, present and future congressman should take note that to be opposed to natural gas price regulation or to air safety bags in automobiles is to be denied admission to Ralph Nader's Consumer Heaven, even if they have remained outside of earthly incarceration.

[From the New Orleans Times-Picayune, Jan. 12, 1978]

BOB LIVINGSTON ANSWERS NADER
(By James H. Gillis)

New Orleans' Rep. Robert L. Livingston of the First Congressional District maintains that he has more concern for the nation's consumers than does Ralph Nader.

It is up to the people to decide whether he or Nader is right, the young Republican said in reply to Nader's contention that Livingston had the worst record of any member of the Congress in 1977 as far as consumers were concerned.

"The self-anointed czar of consumerism Ralph Nader has seen fit to release an inflammatory, if poorly reasoned, attack on the voting record I have compiled in the latter three months of the 1977 session of Congress," Livingston said in a statement responding to Nader's assertion that on 11 roll calls affecting consumers Livingston voted against consumers' interest every time.

"Nader has singled me out to be branded an enemy of the people, notwithstanding the fact that none of my present colleagues in the Louisiana delegation scored better than 40 percent on his list of priorities. Each of the House members was scored on 40 votes throughout the year of 1977, while of course, my own record started with my oath of office on Sept. 7, 1977.

"The fact of the matter is that many of the issues judged by Nader as being 'in the interest of the consumer' couldn't be further from that purpose. Over the years, increased federal regulation has added to the cost of goods sold throughout the country, has fueled the fires of inflation, and has led to shortages of many goods sold.

"The poor and the elderly, the people on fixed incomes, are least able to keep up with the resultant rise in the cost of living. Where, then, is Nader's concern for the consumer?"

"The rising number of federal agencies required to implement and police these regulations has tremendously added to the burden on the American taxpayer. We are rapidly approaching the point where the average American taxpayer will pay 50 cents out of every dollar earned in taxes in one form or another. Social security taxes will be tripling over 10 years.

"The proposed energy package would seek to force Americans to consume less energy through greatly increased taxes, but where is Nader? In favor of such a policy!

"Throughout my campaign and since I've been in Congress, I have condemned increased governmental interference in our lives through increased government regulation and taxation. That position was evidently what the voters felt was in their best interest when they elected me.

"None of us should be misguided by what Ralph Nader calls 'reform' or 'consumer interest.' For example, continued regulation of the oil and gas industry is diametrically contrary to the needs of the U.S. cities and the people of Louisiana, since it destroys incentive to produce needed energy resources which ultimately could solve the energy crisis. Yet Nader supports continued regulation. I do not.

"This nation has sent people to the moon and can divert its technological know-how to creating peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The net result would be cheaper utilities for the American consumer, yet Nader is against such development, while I am for it.

"The consumer agency Nader wants to head up would add hundreds, and maybe thousands of people to the government payroll at questionable benefit to American citizens. The cost to the taxpayer would be an overwhelming increase in taxes, yet Nader supports it and I don't.

"A bill was defeated by Congress which would have allowed every law school graduate to file a lawsuit against a business on behalf of any unidentified class of people, without their permission or knowledge and without penalty if he lost.

"The result would be a large number of lawsuits at a tremendous additional cost to the consumer, since the cost would be passed on to the consumer by the businessman. Nader supported the bill and I opposed it.

"Air bags went on the market for consumers a couple of years ago, but were pulled off when nobody bought them. Tests are inconclusive as to their potential benefit, but, in the name of the consumer, Ralph Nader says you MUST pay an extra \$300-\$500 for a new car and must take air bags whether you want them or not. I believe such a choice should be left to the individual."

Livingston added that: "On tax reform, the entire district must know by now that I have supported a 30 percent across-the-board tax cut for all working citizens. Mr. Nader evidently believes that working people should pay more, not less, taxes.

"Bob Livingston gets a zero in Nader's book, but Nader doesn't rate very high in Livingston's book. It's for the people to decide who is right. Do we really want government calling all the shots for us at our expense? If so, I'm in the wrong business."

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH KOREA

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 24, 1978

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, during the holiday recess, a significant event took place in South Korea that I think should be brought to the attention of my colleagues. In the last week of December 1977, the Korean Government released 6 more of the 18 prominent South Koreans who were imprisoned following their signing of the March 1, 1976, declaration.

On March 1, 1976, 18 South Koreans, mostly professors, priests, and former Government officials, signed a declaration calling for the return of democracy in their country. They were arrested and given sentences ranging from 2 to 8 years, including suspension of citizenship ranging also from 2 to 8 years. With the help of international concern for their situation, most of the 18 were released throughout 1977, some conditionally.

The December 1977, release of the 6 leaves only 1 of the 18 still imprisoned: Kim Dae Jung, the popular Democrat who challenged President Park during the 1971 elections in South Korea. Kim, who has been critically ill, was moved to a hospital a few days before the release of the remaining six. Kim is reported to have protested his being moved to a hospital, saying he would prefer staying in prison rather than be under the care of Government doctors.

I think my colleagues should note this recent release as a positive step in the right direction by the Park government. It should be hoped that further substantial moves will be made by the Park regime toward a stronger respect for hu-

man rights to which the South Korean people, as any people, are entitled.

I would also call on my colleagues to join me in expressing very deep concern for the health of Kim Dae Jung and in urging his immediate release from jail.

NEW EVIDENCE ON GAS SUPPLIES

HON. CLARENCE J. BROWN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 24, 1978

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, as the energy bill negotiations go down to the wire, a fascinating Associated Press article has appeared which blows away the energy crisis atmosphere being manufactured by the administration. The article, which was in the Washington Post on January 22, is entitled "Geothermal Zone's Gas Exceeds Expectations."

To test the potential of geopressed gas reserves—gas dissolved under pressure in hot brine beneath the Gulf Coast—scientists took over a dead gas well in Louisiana, "tapped into the zone, and began bringing up hot salty water so full of dissolved methane gas, it fizzled like soda pop." The scientists expected to find only 37 cubic feet of gas dissolved in each barrel of water. Instead, they found amounts ranging from 40 to 88 cubic feet.

Those who have followed the drama surrounding the suppressed energy reports of ERDA's Market Oriented Program Planning Study (MOPPS) last spring will remember the furor which developed over the MOPPS I report. This report found so much natural gas available from conventional and nonconventional sources at reasonable prices that it severely weakened the case for energy taxes and price controls, and was therefore a threat to the energy bill. A substitute report, MOPPS II, managed to lose much of this gas. However, a third effort was made at a meeting at the U.S. Geologic Survey. Even lower estimates were arrived at, over the opposition of many of the geologists present.

This opposition was especially intense regarding what is by far the largest potential source of gas, the geopressed methane off the gulf coast. While most sources are measured in hundreds of trillion cubic feet, geopressed methane reserves are estimated at between 20,000 and 50,000 Tcf. Even if only 10 percent of this gas is recoverable, it represents a 100- to 250-year supply of natural gas at current rates of consumption.

The data from the test well tends to support the MOPPS I geologists and casts further doubt on the administration's claims.

The truth is, we do not need price controls. We do not need \$30 billion in energy taxes. We do not need to lose several hundred thousand jobs, or to forego productivity and wage increases of as much as \$1,000 per worker per year by the mid-1980's. We do need to get busy

producing the energy we need to hire the unemployed, raise our incomes, and modernize our economy for the sake of our children.

I ask that this article be printed in the RECORD.

[From the Washington Post, Jan. 22, 1978]

GEOTHERMAL ZONE'S GAS EXCEEDS EXPECTATIONS

(By Bill Crider)

NEW ORLEANS, January 21.—An effort to tap a potentially enormous new source of natural gas along the Gulf Coast came up a lot richer than expected—and no one is quite sure why.

"People were waiting around to see what we found; from now on, it will be like a snowball rolling," said O. C. Karkalits, dean of the School of Engineering and Technology at McNeese University.

The experiment, still under analysis, involves the Gulf geothermal zone—a 100-mile-wide underground formation extending from New Orleans to Brownsville, Texas.

A project headed by Karkalits took over a dead gas well in Tigre Bayou near Delcambre, La., last summer, tapped into the zone, and began bringing up hot salty water so full of dissolved methane gas it fizzled like soda pop.

Scientists expected to find a maximum of 37 cubic feet of natural gas dissolved into each barrel of water by the zone's 11,000-pound-per-square-inch pressure.

"Much to our surprise, the gas we gathered ranged from 40 to 70 cubic feet per barrel," said Karkalits. "Actually, it got as high as 87 or 88 cubic feet."

To try to figure out what was happening, they recombined gas and salt water at the McNeese laboratory in Lake Charles, La., under reservoir conditions—238 degrees Fahrenheit heat and 11,000 pounds of pressure.

Karkalits said the water was saturated after 24 cubic feet of gas was dissolved into it. No more than that could be compressed into the water. So where was all that extra gas coming from?

"My theory is that there are little bubbles of gas in the water that couldn't get into solution after the water became saturated," said Karkalits. "When the water came up, the bubbles came out. But the theory is too new to be completely accepted."

Will Osborne of Bryan, Texas, senior partner of the engineering firm of Osborne, Hodges, Roberts and Weiland, said more experimental projects must be undertaken before the theory is proven.

The firm handled operations at the 13,000-foot-deep experimental well.

"We don't think so, but there is a possibility we had a little gas cap down there, or there could have been leakage somewhere up the casing from some other reservoir," he said. "We limit ourselves to cautious optimism."

Oil men long have known that the geothermal belt, a dangerous hazard to early drillers, was gaseous. However, it never seemed worthwhile to find a way to get the gas out—not until shortages began forcing gas prices up.

Researchers are fascinated by the geothermal zone because, theoretically, the Gulf zone and another one located in California could feed energy-hungry America for generations.

Oil men call that "pie in the sky."

As a measure of the potential, a U.S. Geological Survey study estimated the Gulf zone contains 24,000 quads of methane gas within normal drilling range.

A "quad" is the equivalent of one quadrillion British thermal units of heat, or roughly the energy in a trillion cubic feet of natural gas, 170 million barrels of oil, 50 million tons of coal.

THE PROPOSED PANAMA CANAL TREATIES

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 24, 1978

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, the Panama Canal treaties have been thrust upon the American people with undue haste. My position does not exclude a new treaty with Panama, but demands one which would protect the rights of both American and Panamanian citizens, one in which we could both work as partners to our mutual benefit. I submit that the treaties which have been presented for ratification to the Senate are not adequate in any of these respects.

An analysis of the proposed treaties reveals some very fundamental and fatal weaknesses. The treaties do not contain adequate guarantees for canal availability in the interest of U.S. national security. They do not guarantee preferential transit by U.S. warships in time of war, nor would they restrict vessels of enemies of the United States from using the canal during wartime. They do not guarantee any continued economic success for the canal, but rather jeopardize its viability as a balanced economic entity.

Many glaring defects of the proposed treaties have not been discussed because of the inordinate attention paid to the many inaccurate, misleading statements made by treaty proponents regarding the value of the Panamal Canal, the probability for interruption of canal operations, and the alleged attitudes of our Latin American friends toward the canal issues.

Moreover, the constitutional prerogatives of the House have been threatened. I point out the attempt by the Executive to transfer billions of dollars of U.S. property and territory by treaty alone. Bypassing the U.S. House of Representatives is an action which violates article IV, section 3, clause 2 of the Constitution and must, therefore, be thwarted.

It is now apparent that, in total disregard of article I, section 9, clause 7 of the Constitution, there will also be an attempt to disregard House prerogatives in the matter of necessary appropriations to execute the provisions of the treaty arrangement relating to payments to Panama.

However important the administration considers the canal treaties to be, a trampling upon the basic principles established 200 years ago in the U.S. Constitution can not be justified. The Members of Congress are trustees for the preservation of the powers of Congress and must continue to exercise diligence to protect and preserve the basic principles which comprise the separation of powers in our Government. The prerogatives of the House must be protected.

I would also like to point out for the consideration of my colleagues the militarily and commercial facts which unmistakably underline the continuing importance of the Panama Canal and Canal

Zone to the United States. First let us consider the canal's military value: the United States lack of assets to make up a true two-ocean Navy at a time when the United States has commitments in virtually every ocean and sea of the world makes the canal's availability for transit extremely important. A second fact which has been continuously ignored by treaty proponents is that 97 percent of our naval fleet can transit the canal. The other 3 percent was generally designed and built with no intention of them ever transiting from one ocean to the other. The future trend in naval ship design is toward smaller and faster vessels.

Historically, the canal has been a major resource in virtually every hostility since its opening in 1914—World War I, World War II, Korea, the Cuba Missile Crisis, and Vietnam. Located within the Canal Zone are: the only major ship repair facility within 1,600 miles of United States ports on the Atlantic side and 2,500 on the Pacific side; the only U.S. controlled air base within 1,000 miles of the United States; a military and communications crossroads for the Western Hemisphere; and the only existing trans-Isthmian pipeline for ship bunker oil and aviation fuel. Finally, the lack of adequate west coast port facilities for the loading of supplies and ammunition makes the canal crucial to any U.S. military contingency in the Pacific theater.

Commercially, the Panama Canal is of vital interest to the United States because two-thirds of those vessels transiting have a port in the United States as a point of origin or destination. Furthermore, assuming no exorbitant tolls increases, the Maritime Administration estimates that by the year 2000 U.S. exports through the canal will have doubled. The percentage of the total dollar value of U.S. foreign trade transiting the Panama Canal has steadily increased in the past and is expected to continue growing in the future. Even more striking is the fact that 70 percent of all the cargo which has transited the canal has done so in the last 25 years. Lastly, the commercial value of the canal to the United States is proven by the fact that 96 percent of the U.S. merchant fleet and 92 percent of the world's merchant fleet can transit the canal today.

Next, I would like to address the contention that the operation of the Panama Canal would be impaired should these proposed treaties be rejected. The argument has been made that the Panama Canal is vulnerable. But if the canal is vulnerable, so are hundreds of public works in the United States, and so is the U.S. Capitol, but we would scarcely consider this reason to negotiate over their futures. It should be noted that the Panama Canal is a durable concrete structure which was reinforced during World War II to protect its vital operations center from attack by air, sea, or land by the forces of the Axis Powers. It has been successfully protected during two World Wars, Korea and Vietnam.

U.S. military officials charged with protection and defense of the canal have affirmed that the canal can be defended.

Proponents of the treaties have asserted that there is a need for a treaty relationship which would make Panama a partner in the canal defense. I agree wholeheartedly, but I point out to my colleagues that under article 10 of the 1936 treaty, both Panama and the United States are committed to respond to any danger to the canal by taking, and I quote,

such measures of prevention and defense as they may consider necessary for the protection of their common interest.

Furthermore, it is to the economic interest of every Panamanian that the continuous operation of the Panama Canal be insured whether or not there is a new treaty arrangement. Last and above all, I would like to stress that it is demeaning for our own treaty negotiators to have prompted the treaty approval under threats of violence. Selling the proposed treaties on the basis of threats of violence would be a disastrous precedent for the United States conduct of its own international relations. The United States must decide this matter on the basis of whether the proposed agreements are in the best interests of the United States and Panama, not on the basis of intimidation.

The attitude of our Latin American neighbors is one element of debate on the canal treaties with which proponents have dealt in a simplistic and inaccurate fashion. It is stated that all of Latin America wants a new canal treaty relationship, and that the canal issue unites all of Latin America. What goes unsaid by proponents is the fact that Panama has sought but failed to receive the kind of ironclad Latin support she has desired; that Latin American countries have sponsored several initiatives—such as the 1977 Organization of American States resolution asking that canal tolls cover only operating costs—which run directly opposite the thrust of the proposed treaties; that each Latin country has its own set of demands on the United States but all generally will make common cause to support each other's list of demands; and that despite the publicity given to the canal issue, few Latin nations will take strong steps if the treaties are rejected.

We are given the impression that the radical left in Latin America is against the canal treaties, and that these proposed treaties appeal to the mainstream of Latin American political thought. The Communist Party of Panama is not against the proposed treaties, but rather supports ratification, as do the Communist Party, U.S.A., and other Communist groups around the world. The record of debate should reflect this.

In bringing forward these points, the overriding principle to which we must adhere is that the United States will define its own foreign policy interests and proceed to protect them. The United States cannot allow the threats of a dic-

tator of a small country, or any country, to determine our policy.

In closing, I would like to state that as former chairman of the Panama Canal Subcommittee and as chairman of its parent Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, I appreciate the need for a new treaty. I urge that the Congress of the United States—and by this, I mean both Houses—be consulted and fully informed of the facts regarding what is being given up and what is being gained. Unfortunately, a comprehensive and fair accounting of all the facts has not been presented to this date.

THE 95TH CONGRESS: INDEPENDENT AND MODERATE

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 24, 1978

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington report for January 4, 1978, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE 95TH CONGRESS: INDEPENDENT AND MODERATE

The first session of the 95th Congress did not run according to form.

In January of this year it was pegged to be a liberal, free-spending Congress, passing one new social program after another, and working harmoniously and easily with a new President, whose views it shared. Large Democratic majorities in both the House and Senate were expected to assure a smooth legislative session, marked by amity and unity and a prodigious production of new legislation. Congress was also expected to accept the recommendations of the new President and to give him everything he had promised the people in his campaign.

But it did not happen that way. Instead the Congress has been surprisingly moderate. There has been no tide of new spending programs. The Congress has had a rocky relationship with the President, often rejecting his proposals and going its own way. He succeeded in getting a few of the big items he sought, but on many other projects, like energy, he will have to wait. A number of his other proposals have been defeated or put on the shelf, including his proposals for common situs picketing, the consumer protection agency, the public financing of congressional campaigns, and nation-wide election day voter registration. His proposal for social security financing was largely rewritten in the Congress. Far from working harmoniously, the Congress has had internal dissensions, including some intense and protracted disputes between the House and the Senate over federal funding of abortions for poor women, the B-1 bomber, and energy.

The factors which operated to put the Congress on its independent and moderate course are worth examining because they tell us a lot about the government and its problems.

During his first year in office the President was learning to work with the Congress. He made a few mistakes, as he readily admits, and he did not show strong presidential leadership in advancing his legislative programs. Most Congressmen ran ahead of the President, felt no sense of political obligation to him, and had little reason to follow his leadership. Many Congressmen resented

the lack of consultation on legislation or patronage. Even so, the President's record was adequate, if not spectacular, and although he has had his bumps in his first year, he seems to be sharpening his skills with Congress. Nevertheless, Congress, controlled by Democrats, defied a Democratic President on issue after issue during 1977.

The erosion of presidential political power and the assertion of the Congress, begun in the Nixon years, has continued, making the President's leadership role more difficult. The Congress, with new and forceful leadership, has confidence in its judgment and is less willing to accept the lead of a President. An influx of aggressive younger Congressmen with broader interests than their predecessors and impatient to have an impact on policy, have also made the Congress less accepting of presidential leadership.

The exceedingly complex issues before the Congress, which defied easy solutions, contributed to the record of the Congress, too. The lack of a national consensus in the country on several of the key issues made a resolution of the problems more difficult in the Congress.

A significant factor in the independent and moderate record of the Congress was a shift of mood in the country toward the political right. Congressmen, many of whom are keen judges of the prevailing political winds, detected that their constituents were in no mood for new social programs, bigger government and bureaucratic solutions. Taking advantage of this shift, lobbyists mounted strong campaigns against such proposals. The lobbyists were assisted by voters who took much more interest in the work of the Congress than in previous years. By and large the voter simply did not rally behind new proposals.

The session repeatedly showed the diminishing power of political parties to command loyalty from their members. This was especially true in the Democratic party which had large majorities of the Congress. Many bills, like instant voter registration and consumer protection, were scrapped without a vote after the leadership determined there just were not enough votes to pass them. Although loyal members of a political party, Congressmen trusted their own political judgments about the dominant attitudes of the voters in their states or districts. They detected a general climate of increased skepticism about government's ability to improve many national situations.

Finally, judgments about the Congress after its first session should be tentative. The natural inclination of a legislative body is to postpone tough issues, and this Congress did just that with welfare reform, Panama Canal treaties, and other issues. A final evaluation of the 95th Congress will have to await the events of 1978.

SMALL BUSINESSES WORKING ON ENERGY PROBLEM

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 24, 1978

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, small businesses are working on the energy problem, and I attach a letter from a fellow Missourian concerning this matter:

DECEMBER 16, 1977.

HON. IKE SKELTON

House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN SKELETON: Not all

energy saving devices are developed by the corporate conglomerates of industry. Recent studies have shown that individual inventors and entrepreneurs in small companies furnish a disproportionately large share of the really significant developments in energy conservation.

As our State Senator you always evidenced such a sincere concern for small business that I know you will be interested in an outstanding example of Missouri ingenuity here in Linn County. A new louver/damper has been developed by R. David Moore, President of the Moore Co., a small independent company in Marceline, Mo. This device is so aerodynamically efficient that it uses less than one fourth the energy of comparable louvers and costs less.

The Moore Co. has been making fans for the past thirty nine years. Before you get a mental picture of a small household fan, let me hasten to explain that the smallest fan they make is four feet in diameter and the largest measures thirty-two feet from blade tip to blade tip. Their fans are used primarily in the petro-chemical and power generation fields and nearly two-thirds of their production is exported around the world.

Using stressed skin structural techniques, as in the manufacture of their fans, and applying the latest in aerodynamic research, they have managed to produce the ultimate in streamlined adjustable louver/dampers at an unbelievably low price per square foot.

By far the greatest cost in manufacturing aluminum louver/dampers is, in the cost of aluminum itself. Because of this, Moore designed a hollow, roll-formed, welded, air-foil blade using only two-thirds the aluminum of conventional extruded blades.

The aluminum extruders wouldn't touch his idea! The experts on roll-forming said it couldn't be done! The welding people said the required speed (one foot per second) was too great. David Moore simply gathered around him some competent engineers and practical Missouri craftsmen and designed and built a production line from scratch to accomplish the "impossible." Firm believers in the adage of the inventor Thomas Edison, "Genius is one percent inspiration and ninety-nine percent perspiration", their hard work and long hours may well revolutionize the louver/damper industry.

The Moore blade evolved into a relatively thick air-foil with a thin skin. Strong, stiff and resistant to torsion and bending, it has minimum weight. Two inches thick and eight inches from nose to tail it attained the desired mechanical rigidity but the blade thickness required to do so caused the air flow to suffer. Extensive series of wind tunnel tests did not solve the problem until Moore remembered some old work done in the early 1900's by L. Prandtl, pioneer in aerodynamics. Modifications, which are still secret due to patent limitations, decreased air resistance by as much as two-thirds and decreased the energy required by the same amount. This was done with minimum expense while retaining the thicker blade, thinner material, and lower cost.

Scientific research and design has produced a superior louver/damper. It has less than one-fourth the resistance to bending and fifty times the resistance to torsion (important in sealing and in avoiding vibration) of any other comparable blade.

The Moore concept couldn't have been developed at a better time. National focus on Energy conservation has called attention to the fact that the air is not free because it costs money to get it where we want it.

Probably Moore's greatest selling point for his new product is its savings in energy. At a cost of 4 cents per kilowatt-hour and a 50 percent efficient fan-motor combination and a face velocity of only 1000 feet per minute, the Moore louver/damper can pay for itself in less than 3 years in savings on the electric bill alone. At higher air velocities, such as the 4000 feet per minute commonly used in large buildings it will pay for itself in under a month! When faced with an invitation to oblivion or energy conservation man will demand this kind of creative design. We must, it seems, have incentive even for our own survival.

Sincerely,

HARRY PORTER.

KENTUCKY VOTING RECORD—ONE OF THE NATION'S BEST

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 24, 1978

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, the citizens of Kentucky were well served by the hard work of their House delegation in 1977.

By being present for 95 percent of all record votes in the House, my colleagues and I gave the taxpayers back home a solid "day's work for a dollar earned." Only one State with a sizable delegation, Virginia, had a better attendance record than our State.

And, with all due respect to our colleagues from Virginia, their proximity to the Capitol is not exactly a detriment to their maintaining a good voting attendance.

I am particularly pleased the Christian Science Monitor article featured Congressman BILL NATCHER's remarkable record of 6,091 consecutive votes without a miss. BILL and our delegation's dean, Chairman PERKINS, have given unstintingly of themselves over the years. It is an honor to serve in Congress with these distinguished gentlemen and with all my colleagues from the greatest State in the Union, the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Following is an article from the Christian Science Monitor of January 18, 1978:

CONGRESSIONAL VOTING RECORD IMPROVES IN 1977

(By Congressional Quarterly)

WASHINGTON.—Absenteeism was down in Congress during 1977, as it usually is when members don't have to campaign for re-election.

The average member participated in 90 percent of the votes taken last year, only one point below the 91 percent record level of 1975, according to Congressional Quarterly's annual survey of voting participation.

The 1977 figure compares with 86 percent for 1976, an election year.

Attendance was up even though Congress's vote workload was almost as heavy as it was in 1976. The Senate and House combined took 1,341 votes last year, only eight fewer than the 1976 record high.

Since Congress doesn't keep attendance records, voting participation scores provide

the closest thing to them. But they are only an approximation, because a member may be present and choose not to vote.

In general, House members had a better attendance record than senators. And House Republicans took part in voting slightly more often than House Democrats.

Only one Senator—Democrat William Proxmire of Wisconsin—answered every one of the 635 votes taken during the year. Mr. Proxmire extended a string of consecutive votes that began in 1966, when he last missed one, and reached a Senate total of 5,481 votes by the end of 1977.

HOW THEY VOTED

Democratic Sens. James B. Allen of Alabama and John Glenn of Ohio scored 99 percent, as did Republican Richard S. Schweiker of Pennsylvania.

Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia and five other Democratic senators voted 98 percent of the time (including Harry F. Byrd Jr. of Virginia, an independent who caucuses with the Democrats).

Freshman Sen. Richard G. Lugar of Indiana also scored 98. Five other Republican senators scored 95 to 97 percent.

There were eight perfect scores in the House in 1977, recorded by Democrats Charles E. Bennett of Florida, Phil Sharp of Indiana, William H. Natcher of Kentucky, Marilyn Lloyd of Tennessee, and Republicans Robert J. Lagomarsino of California, Charles E. Grassley of Iowa, W. Henson Moore of Louisiana and Ralph S. Regula of Ohio.

Kentucky's Natcher has not missed a vote since coming to Congress in 1954. He has voted a record 6,091 consecutive times.

Only three House members, and no senators, voted less than 50 percent of the time in 1977. Seventeen members were in this category in 1976.

Illness and off-year election campaigns contributed to the absences of some of the members with the lowest attendance records.

Scoring lowest were Democratic Reps. Olin E. Teague of Texas, 18 percent; John H. Dent of Pennsylvania, 26; and Edward I. Koch of New York, 36.

Mr. Teague and Mr. Dent had severe health problems during the year and Mr. Koch was busy in his successful campaign for election as Mayor of New York City.

LOWEST SCORES

The lowest Republican score in the House was 63 percent, recorded by Stewart B. McKinney of Connecticut.

Democrat Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, hospitalized for cancer during much of the session, had the lowest Senate voting score, 50 percent.

The lowest voting percentage for Republican senators was 66 percent, scored by Barry Goldwater of Arizona and Robert P. Griffin of Michigan.

The average representative voted 91 percent of the time in 1977, the average senator 88.

House Republicans voted 91 percent of the time, Democrats 90. In the Senate, each party scored 88 percent.

In the House, Southern Republicans led members from all regions, with a 94 percent participation score. In the Senate, Eastern Democrats had the highest score—91 percent.

The Senate delegations having the highest voting participation scores were Ohio, 99 percent; Wisconsin, 97; Indiana, 96, Nebraska, 96, Pennsylvania, 96, Florida, 95; Missouri, 95; and West Virginia, 95.

In the House, the highest-scoring delegations with two or more members were Virginia, 97 percent; Maine, 96; Kentucky, 95; Nebraska, 95; and Oklahoma, 95.

COUNTING THE UNEMPLOYED

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 24, 1978

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the following William Randolph Hearst, Jr. editor's report: "Counting the Unemployed":

COUNTING THE UNEMPLOYED

NEW YORK.—The rate of unemployment in the nation—always a disputable figure because of the way it is compiled—now seems to be at its lowest level in three years. This is highly encouraging news, but it is especially cheering to the Carter administration which has come under increasing criticism for its economic ineptitude.

To recount those "good news" figures: The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that the rate of unemployment fell from 6.9 percent of the nation's work force in November to 6.4 percent in December. This was revealed in the BLS's regular monthly announcement on the employment statistics.

On an annual basis, unemployment averaged 7 percent for 1977, compared to 7.7 percent in 1976.

This has led the experts to forecast that if the economy continues to grow at anything like its present rate, the unemployment figure may hit 6 percent by the time this year is out. This should be so, they say, even though the Department of Commerce economists say the 1978 growth rate will be about 5 percent, down from the 5½ percent of 1977.

The welcome news that more people are able to find work came as a result of revisions made in the figures handled by the BLS. All fine and good.

The BLS says it made routine revisions in its employment figures to strip out confusing seasonal factors—for instance, the increase in retail employees at Christmastime and the jump in farm workers during harvest. This jiggling of the basic figures showed not only the larger-than-usual drop in unemployment in December, but suggests—says the BLS—that the rates quoted to us all during 1977 were too high. Fewer people have been unemployed than the government maintained.

To begin with, the career employees of the Bureau of Labor Statistics may be suspected of having "traditional" economic opinions that are shared by organized labor. Labor is a big believer in federal pump-priming techniques to ease unemployment. Therefore, when the unemployment rate is emphasized, our lawmakers and leaders tend to think about spending programs.

I'm not saying that anyone has deliberately distorted the figures. I merely point out that there are pliable methods of compilation, and of adjusting the input of information.

There are some bare-bone figures that cause one to wonder about the entire reporting procedure. For example, in the 10 years from January 1, 1967 to January 1, 1977, the nation's population increased 10 percent while employment soared by 21 percent. How come, then, the increase in unemployment? The two facts don't jibe.

Actually, employment in the U.S. is at an all-time high of nearly 92.6 million, having posted a whopping increase of 4.3 million new jobs last year alone—almost all of them in private sector. The government, itself has

done little about stimulating new employment.

I am no economist, but then, neither is a computer and I believe that's where our trouble lies.

The BLS surveys 47,000 households monthly and the findings of this poll become statistical truths for hundreds of so-called experts with their computers, graphs and projections. If a home were surveyed in which there were four residents, all of whom had worked at some time but only one of which was working at the time of the survey it would show a household with 75 percent unemployed.

The facts might be that the wife who had worked has gone back to taking care of her home and the two kids had come back to school or college from their summer jobs leaving only good old Dad still working. Thus the information fed to the computer would be warped: accurate, in one way, yet inaccurate in another.

Back last May, my long-time valued and wise friend and co-worker Charles Gould dropped me a memo in which he said: "If Mr. Carter is as clever as I think he is, he will soon shake up the statisticians in the Labor Department and start accentuating the positive. There's much to accentuate."

Thus I was less than surprised to read just before Christmas that Washington officials had made plans to make changes in three of the most widely watched economic barometers—the consumer price index, the wholesale price index and the unemployment rate.

This kind of manipulating can affect the pocketbooks of millions. Hundreds of labor contracts—including Social Security payments and Civil Service salary scales—are tied to the price indices. Change the measuring system and you change the payout.

Any good statistician knows that the unemployment figures can be used for all kinds of fun and games, either with an old-fashioned slide rule or a computer. For example, using the current survey method and current findings, our national unemployment rate could be clocked in at 1.9 percent if we only counted those persons out of work for 15 weeks or longer.

However, we use a much broader approach, resulting in us showing an unemployment rate ranging from over 7 percent down to its current 6.4 percent. About one million of this number are teen-agers who have never worked. Another million are housewives who gave up work to raise families and now want to get back into the work force. There are hundreds of thousands of retired persons who find it practical and profitable to get some kind of work, so they become job-seekers. And how many are there who just quit work because they prefer to loaf while still collecting income from a union, unemployment insurance, welfare, food stamps, etc.?

The raw figures show that less than 2½ million of those who are currently unemployed were actually dismissed from their last jobs. Of these, more than one million have been out of work less than a month.

The point I want to make is that I long mistrusted these government figures. If Mr. Carter juggles his measuring systems properly, he can have unemployment going down and consumer prices and wholesale prices stabilizing.

And there's no one to cry "tilt."

Someone once said, "He who controls the minutes of board meetings controls the corporation." To this might be added: "He who controls our national economic indices controls a piece of history."

**MODERNIZATION OF COLORADO
AIR NATIONAL GUARD WITH
VOUGHT A-7D ATTACK BOMBERS**

HON. WILLIAM L. ARMSTRONG

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 24, 1978

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Speaker, recently, the Denver Post carried an interesting article by Marice Doll reporting the modernization of the Colorado National Guard with A-7D attack bombers.

This is, indeed, good news. The modernization of Colorado's Air National Guard has been due for all too long a time. For too many years they have had to wait for modern high performance aircraft that permit our national security to benefit from the experience and expertise of Colorado's outstanding Air National Guard.

As the article points out, the A-7D is a fine aircraft. It has long range, a truly remarkable electronics system for navigation and bombing, carries a heavy and versatile weapons load, and has a 6,000 shot-per-minute machinegun. It is an attack bomber and it is also highly effective when used in close support of ground troops. I am personally glad to see the Colorado Air National Guard receive the A-7D, which is considered by many to be one of the finest light attack aircraft in the world.

What is also remarkable is its price—about \$4 million each, a low price for such an airplane. This cost effectiveness is one reason I voted to reject President Carter's plan to stop production of the A-7D's. So, I am glad to say, did the majority of the House and Senate. Congress did not agree with the President that the A-7 was obsolescent.

The spectacular international victory of the United States A-7D's at the RAF competition in Scotland, soon after, proved Congress was right. And it also underlined the fact that our Colorado Air National Guard is now, with its A-7D's, flying a real champion.

I commend the attention of my colleagues to the article "Colorado Pilots Sold on A-7D" by Marice Doll, in the December 27, 1977, issue of the Denver Post:

[From the Denver Post, Dec. 27, 1977]

**ONE MAN, BIG BOMB LOAD—COLORADO PILOTS
SOLD ON A-7D**

(By Marice Doll)

They resemble collapsible cups. Some even say they're ugly.

But, to the pilots of the Colorado Air National Guard, the 26 A-7D planes assigned to the 140th Tactical Fighter Wing, are the newest, most sophisticated and deadliest planes in the Air Force's inventory.

The 140th Wing, based at Buckley Air National Guard Base in Aurora, has received 18 of the bombers and has already put them in the air.

Three squadrons—one each in Colorado, New Mexico and Texas—make up the 140th Wing, a citizen-soldier unit.

The 140th Wing received the planes because of the number of its experienced fighter

pilots, its historically good reputation—one need only glance at the rows of its decorations—and the success of its recent deployment and maneuvers in Holland.

Brig. Gen. John L. France, wing commander, deployed the units' 18 A-7s to Holland to support NATO's cold fire exercises and to practice field maneuvers under European conditions.

The A-7D, an attack plane which also provides close ground support for troops, has a big edge on the old B-17s, the Famous World War II bomber.

"The B-17s had four engines and a nine-man crew," explained Col. James Hall, director of information at Buckley. "This (the A-7D) carries 2½ times the bomb load with only one man and one engine."

With three navigational computers inside the plane, the plane can drop its 15,000-pound bomb load with deadly accuracy.

In addition, the plane carries a 750-pound bomb on each of the six pylons located on the wings. (The wings collapse for easy storage.) It also has a 20mm Vulcan Gatling gun which shoots 6,000 rounds per minute.

And it doesn't come cheaply.

"It costs about \$4 million for one airplane—and that's quoting 1974 costs," said France. "That's why when a plane has an accident, we don't get it replaced. We just wait for new equipment."

The A-7D first flew combat missions in 1972 during the Vietnam War. After about 1,600 planes were built, production was stopped.

France said, "The F-100s (a fighter plane) never fired a shot in anger until Vietnam, and by then they were 12 years old."

He continued, "It takes a lot of years to get a plane into the air. That's how far behind the aircraft industry stays. A lot of technology goes into the airplane from its first inception," he said.

"A 20-year-old plane is in almost as good a condition as when it came out of the factory, which means tremendous maintenance costs," said France.

But overall, the plane is cost effective, said Hall. "Even to the men. If a B-17 went down, nine men were lost. With the A-7D, one."

The 140th Wing is accepting applications for ground crews to work on the planes. The 20 full-time air technicians employees will increase to 89.

"Because of the pilots domiciled in Denver, we have no trouble getting pilots," said France. "And most pilots are ex-military men." Thirty-nine Colorado pilots are combat-ready to fly the A-7Ds.

An example is Bill Neuens. A pilot for United Airlines, Neuens logged 3,000 hours in F-100s. Neuens said it took 3½ months for him to make the transition to the new A-7Ds.

"But to train a pilot from scratch—off the streets—would cost \$225,000," said Hall. So, pilots are trained to the plane, but men aren't trained to be pilots at the base.

The pilots make three-hour sorties eight times a month, plus one weekend and the annual 15 days of field training. That totals 39 days of time a year. "For the lowest pay—a recruit gets only \$1,100 a year," added Hall.

With 200 officers and 1,379 airmen attached to the 14 units, money doesn't seem to be the drawing card for the weekend warriors with wings.

**CIVIL SERVANTS' MAGAZINE CON-
DEMNS CARTER POLICY IN
SOUTH AFRICA**

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 24, 1978

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, when an official of the U.S. Government like Andrew Young publicly praises Communist intervention in Southern Africa, when an official American attitude develops which frightens all responsible leaders, white, colored, and black, in South Africa, then it is time for every responsible voice in this country to call a halt. As C. W. Borklund, the publisher of Government Executive magazine, has put it so well, we have gone beyond the limits of simple policy disagreement and are now courting national disaster. For this reason, I would like to read Mr. Borklund's timely and eloquent warning into the RECORD as it appears in the December 1977 issue of Government Executive:

**A LOOK AT AMERICA'S NEWEST COLONY:
SOUTH AFRICA**

(By C. W. Borklund)

Beginning next month, Government Executive will run a series of articles on South Africa, the result of spending half a year gathering reports and other material, then spending three weeks in November in the country, itself. We interviewed upwards of a hundred people: black, white and several skin shades in between; Government leaders, opposition leaders, politicians, businessmen, professors, students, military officers and all kinds of people-on-the-street.

What you'll read in the series are facts from the reports and opinions from the people themselves. But we are stirred by a kind of grinding outrage to fire off here some of our reactions, too, to what we learned.

A basic one is, if our Government really believes all the stuff it has pumped out of the White House and the United Nations building and several other press conferences here and there, then it's simple-minded. And if it knows its stated "human rights" ambitions in South Africa can be much better achieved by other means but is bulling ahead regardless because of domestic strife here, then it is becoming downright dangerous.

And if it persists in its present inclination to try to impose its imperial will—and that of the leaders of the Organization for African Unity—on its "colony" in Southern Africa, the end result can easily be some scary threats and frightening penalties for U.S. military, economic, and even international political security. We are, in short, "blowing it;" and about the only difference we can detect in our ham-handed fumbling here and the farce our leaders strategized in Vietnam 15 years ago is we haven't had to send troops to Africa—yet.

But for sheer cold-blooded, callous imperception, this Administration is setting new records. Among them: the view foisted on American listeners that some four million bigoted whites are keeping about 20 million blacks under their heel, segregated, enslaved, and without political power.

First off, it's not "20 million blacks." It's five million Zulus; 4.8 million Xhosa (pronounced Koza); two million Tswana; 1.6-2 million, each, Pedi and Seshoeshoe; 800,000

Shangaan; 750,000 Indians and other Asians; 2.5-3 million "Coloureds" (people of a mixed, black-white heritage we might still call "mulattoes" except for the hypersensitivity of some American negroes today); 600,000 Swazi; 500,000 Venda and about 600,000 "others."

The Zulus and Xhosa have blood feuds festering that go back centuries. Whole batches of Blacks from all those various tribes hate the thought of "coloureds" as much or more than they do "whites." Given half a chance, the Zulus, for one—as they demonstrated in 1948—and warn even today—would slaughter, imprison or drive out of the country all the Indian-Asiatics they could lay their hands on. In short, the "black community" is not one big homogeneous family, struggling "for liberation."

Thus, the American notion, as espoused by Vice President Walter Mondale in Vienna some months back, of one man, one vote translates for nearly all of them as "One Man, One Vote—Once." The Zulus are for it because their numbers tell them they would come out in charge of the government. And enough others see the same possibility so that they're against it.

For one thing, the members of these black tribal nations, their "men on the street," so to speak, just cannot envision the White Man's (U.S. version) form of democracy. Their individual chiefs are there by divine right—unless a brother or a cousin or another black group kills the guy off. They simply do not understand the idea that their ordained link with God can be "Chief" one day and out on the street, running for re-election the next.

According to Pik Botha (pronounced Boata), the South African Foreign Minister, he tried to explain all this, and much of major economic, military, and political importance in addition to Mondale, President Jimmy Carter and Carter foreign affairs advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski in the White House recently. As he was being led firmly to the door Botha says the only comment he got on his presentation was from Brzezinski who reportedly said:

"That's all very interesting, even moving; but the only trouble is, the locomotive of time is going to run you over."

Pontius Pilate couldn't have said it better.

And to a legion of White, Black, Coloured, Asiatic peoples, whether living in so-called "White-controlled" South Africa or the tribal-Nation homelands, U.S. policy toward and treatment of that country is earning us a label easily as onerous as the one the British suffered there 80 years ago. For many of them, regardless of racial origin, it is, as one said, "Like a dear, old friend who suddenly yells at you in a public meeting, 'Get away from me!'"

A couple months prior to our trip, an Israeli counterintelligence officer turned international business man warned us, "The only way you'll be able to understand the pressures being put on South Africa is if you realize first that the objective is the annihilation of the white man in Africa."

U.S. Ambassador to the UN, Andrew Young, claims, "Nobody is trying to destroy South Africa"—then says the South Africa Prime Minister, John Vorster (pronounced Foster), is "over the hill;" calls Cuban troops a "stabilizing influence" in Angola; and is photographed, smiling with his arm around a Mozambique communist dictator whose export of revolution and guerrilla warfare, murder and mayhem makes a farce of U.S.-style "Human rights."

At another press conference, President Carter, talking about the U.S.-endorsed UN arms embargo on South Africa and the threatened economic sanctions, says, according to the *Washington Post*:

"This crisis, as Carter put it, was touched off . . . when South Africa 'eliminated many

of the organizations' seeking racial equality in that nation, closed down the two leading black newspapers, and arrested many leading opponents of its racial apartheid system."

Fact is, the two "leading black newspapers" are white-controlled and run by a publishing house out of Fleet Street, London; the arrested black editor had earlier been warned by a newspaper editor, "Your writing is a credit to neither South Africa or journalism;" (Soweto residents will tell you he was using his columns to tell the Marxist-trained revolutionaries what buildings and people to attack and intimidate next); and the "many leading opponents" of apartheid are all pushing for overthrow, violently, of the Government.

One such, Steve Biko, now martyred beyond belief (to South Africans) in the world's press (and by Andrew Young), had a secretary who said she typed stencils of pamphlets for distribution to blacks. A sample passage from one:

"This is an appeal to all Black people to show solidarity with the exiled and the jailed . . . Wherever you are, organize yourselves into groups to deal with those who do not heed this appeal. (Which means other Blacks.) Beat them, burn their books, burn their cars and shops. Show no mercy to informers and other collaborators—they must all be killed.

"There must be cries, burning houses, people with clenched fists, bodies lying in the streets, bruised and bleeding people—then there will be freedom—yes, freedom . . . Long live the revolution. Power to the people."

Just a decade ago, the American people went into an angry panic when subjected to the same message and the same fire bombings. Yet, now, as South Africa sees it, this Administration is lining up on the same side with that murderous mentality. But the real tragedy is, according to the people in South Africa, itself, that these aren't the leading opponents of apartheid at all.

The leaders, White and Black, have been pushing and shoving behind the scenes, in private and with considerable success—until America went public with its "moral crusade." Summed up an American businessman in South Africa, "These stubborn Afrikaners do need to be pushed. But you never ever do it in Public. If you do, they won't budge. That has been the gross miscalculation of the Carter people."

And he added, "The people in Pretoria had some drastic changes in race-relations laws ready to go right after the election. You can see the clues to that in South West Africa (where the last week we were there the Government abolished the black-hated "Pass book" laws and the laws banning interracial marriage, and promised more such things to come.) Now, I'm not confident any more, they will do that. Carter, Carter, such an overkill!"

Just prior to Mondale's Vienna press conference announcement of what South Africa policy should be, he had been in a meeting with Vorster. Vorster had insisted on knowing what African nation, South Africa should model its government after. According to a Vorster friend who was there, it "ticked Mondale off" enough that he asked for a recess; came back to announce "Two wrongs do not make a right."

"Thank you," Vorster said. "I now have a message to take back" to the African countries, with which South Africa is trying, against currently incredible odds, to establish some kind of rapport. The message, he said: "The United States thinks your governments are bad, too." And by any human rights measure, not to mention economic well-being of the people, they are.

Yet, at every turn, it seems to South Africa, America comes down on the side of those

dictators and warmakers. For example, by any southern African standard, the roughly 11 major ethnic elements—ranging from sophisticated, well-educated whites and blacks to still-primitive Stone Age Bushmen—have achieved what two years ago was considered an impossible job.

Tribal nations who, until then, were shooting each other, have come to a majority agreement on what kind of Government they want in South West. It's a radical-enough change that the right wing of the white Nationalist Party has divorced itself from the proceedings—which means they'll sit out in the cold unless they change. Yet, way out on the left wing, the Western Allies (and, of course, the Organization for African Unity) are backing SWAPO (South West Africa People's Organization.)

Using secure military staging areas in Angola and communist-made weapons, SWAPO has been carrying out raids into South West Africa—killing and intimidating mainly Owengo tribal people—while claiming in the UN that it represents that group which, in turn, accounts for nearly half of South West's population.

SWAPO "wouldn't last six months," one South African military strategist told us, "if it couldn't retreat to the haven of those Angola bases." The real irony of this U.S.-supported terrorist group is that it wasn't founded by blacks at all. It was organized in the mid-1950's by three white communists in Cape Town.

Among the more deep-thinking South African leaders, black or white, they are leaning to the conclusion that U.S. pressures on them are the result of (a) "Inordinate impact, as compared to their voting power, of Blacks in the U.S. Government;" (b) the conclusion that "You can beat Russia out of influence in Africa by wiping out the whites here, which, you apparently think, will eliminate the basis for revolution."

Looking at their neighbors to the north, one Afrikaner said, "Carter gives legitimacy to those self-made governments, a legitimacy they don't deserve in terms of popular support. And because of how they achieved power and now they have to hold on to it, they could each fall tomorrow. Friendship between America and the African states is not a 'growth industry.'"

In sum, the problems of South Africa's pluralistic society are tremendously complex—and the U.S. is handing them simplistic solutions. And with only a \$30 billion annual gross national product and Government budget of only about \$9 billion, from a cost standpoint alone, South Africa can't do everything at once. Yet, outsiders, including the U.S., are demanding just that—and trying to apply sanctions that make raising the money even more difficult. Sad thing is, a vastly more perceptive policy toward South Africa could also be a good deal simpler than the hot-and-cold emotional gyration the U.S. is going through now.

The policy need have only three inviolable tenets. The three:

Regardless of UN votes or any other totalitarian pressures, the U.S. will support any Government whose form and substance is backed by a verifiable majority of the people in the country concerned.

The U.S. will do everything feasible to provide arms to a country whose Government is so chosen to whatever extent it deems necessary to maintain internal security and protection from outside invasion.

Because economic growth is the foundation of political democracy, the U.S. will also encourage its vast industrial base to make investments in and establish trade relations with any such country.

Obviously, to date, this Administration has done the reverse of the second; is threatening the reverse of the third; and has denied

the first by insisting that the form of Government selection will be done in the American (but really the OAU) manner or it will not be satisfactory. In short, we're dictating South Africa's internal affairs.

Our Congress has been threatening to try people, such as the CIA, for allegedly doing the same thing elsewhere in the world. Why is it all right for the Government to do the same thing in South Africa?

As one brown-skinned leader in Cape Town, afraid his once-optimistic program may be destroyed in the polarization the U.S. is forcing "equal rights," summed up to us for virtually the whole spectrum of political and economic leadership in South Africa:

"You (the U.S. Government) have made your point. Now back off!"

REPORT ON XIII OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES

HON. ROBERT C. McEWEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 24, 1978

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to submit a copy of the yearend report of the project manager on the XIII Olympic winter games that are being held in my congressional district at Lake Placid, N.Y. The construction of federally financed permanent sports facilities began in the spring of 1977 and has progressed at an impressive pace. I am especially pleased that this complex project is on time and within budget.

XIII OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES

In the past the Project Manager has submitted Quarterly Reports to the Federal Environmental Task Force and Monthly Reports to the Lake Placid Olympic Organizing Committee. In preparing this report, the Project Manager has attempted to summarize the construction activities of the past year.

The past twelve months represent an historic milestone in the progress towards the staging of the XIII Olympic Winter Games. At the ground breaking ceremonies held on April 21, 1977, the Executive Director of the Lake Placid Olympic Organizing Committee stated: "We have attempted the ridiculous and achieved the impossible." The wisdom of this statement is being proven.

The Olympic Games are a sports competition and this has been a focal point of the design and construction effort to date. The sports facilities have been given primary concentration and the progress of construction to date is indicative of the effort. The Organizing Committee adopted a motto of "An Olympics in Perspective." To this goal, the design and construction effort has been dedicated. Budgets have been given primary importance and when a facilities cost has exceeded budget during design, the Committee has reanalyzed its program requirements giving priority to the sports program and eliminating the fringes that would have been "nice to have." To provide the finest of winter sports facilities within the funds available has been a reality to the Organizing Committee and not just words spoken. To this achievement, the Committee has to be complimented. The testimonies before Congressional Committees have not been just verbage but a total commitment.

As Project Manager, we must respect and admire the dedication of the Committee members and the efforts and long hours which they have put forth to achieve the goals established long ago. Their dedication has made our task achievable and justified

the faith placed in those individuals responsible for staging the XIII Olympic Winter Games in 1980.

On March 28, 1977, a grant agreement between the Economic Development Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, and the Lake Placid 1980 Olympic Games, Inc. was signed in Washington, D.C. providing for a grant in the amount of \$30,200,000. These funds were provided for the construction of the following facilities: 400-meter speed skating oval; field house; renovations/existing arena; administrative offices; 70- and 90-meter ski jump; luge; increased power; and sanitary and potable water.

In addition to these grant funds, an agreement between the Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the Economic Development Administration provided \$19,200,000 for the construction of the Athletes Village/Federal Correction Facility. To complete the Federal funding of the Olympics construction program, the U.S. Congress appropriated \$5,000,000 in the current fiscal year budget. At this time, the Federal funds available to the Committee total \$49,400,000. A grant request for the additional \$5,000,000 appropriated by Congress will be submitted shortly bringing the total Federal funding to \$54,400,000.

Following approval of the Final Environmental Impact Statement and the signing of the Grant agreement, it was possible to start the construction program. Advertisements for bids for the initial construction began in April of 1977.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

Bids were received for 42 construction bid packages during the past nine months. A total of 256 contractors submitted sealed bids for the work and 38 contract awards were made. Bids for 4 bid packages were rejected due to either a lack of adequate competition or high bids and the work was subsequently rebid as part of another bid package or is to be rebid after reconstructing the bid packages.

Construction contract awards totalled \$25,212,370 as of December 20, 1977 representing 58 percent of the total construction contract budget. All construction contracts awarded were to the lowest qualified bidder. The awards to date remain within the project budget and adequate contingency funds are available.

The contract awards to date and the percentage bid by project are:

		Per- cent
Speed skating oval.....	\$1,979,966	100
Field house.....	3,724,843	31
Renovations/existing arena.....	0	0
Athletes housing.....	14,679,471	92
Administrative offices.....	488,372	100
70- and 90-meter ski jump.....	2,098,613	70
Luge.....	487,900	14
Parking facilities.....	0	0
Increased electric power.....	1,716,119	100
Sanitary and potable water.....	0	0
Temporary and miscellaneous construction....	37,086	1

OTHER COMMITMENTS

In addition to construction contract awards, commitments totalling \$3,107,450 have been made as of December 20, 1977. These commitments represent design fees, project management, land acquisition, equipment and supplies, general conditions items of work, surveys, soils exploration, testing services, etc.

There are at the present time, eleven (11) design firms under professional services contracts with the Lake Placid Olympic Organizing Committee. Exhibit B provides a listing of the design firms by project.

VALUE OF WORK COMPLETED

As of November 30, 1977, the value of work completed for the total project is:

Construction contracts.....	\$7,140,822
Other commitments.....	2,899,025
Total.....	10,039,847

Based upon payments to date, the project is 18 percent complete.

EMPLOYMENT

The Federal Environmental Impact Statement established a goal for the employment of local construction labor at 80 percent. During the past construction season this goal was exceeded with an average of 88 percent local labor employed on all projects.

Based upon an audit by Aetna Life and Casualty Company, labor manhours worked through November 1, 1977 totalled 214,014 manhours expended on the construction work. This exceeds the forecasted labor man-months in the Federal Environmental Impact Statement for the same time periods. Assuming 174 man-hours equals one man-month, 1,230 man-months were expended versus the forecasted amount of 1,040 man-months.

If the direct wage of \$9 per hour utilized in the preparation of the Federal Environmental Impact Statement were applied to the manhours expended, the direct labor payroll expenditure would be approximately \$1,926,000. Utilizing the average percentage of local labor employed, \$1,695,000 was paid in wages to people living within a ninety minute driving distance of Lake Placid.

SAFETY

According to the National Safety Council, construction rates as the 26th most hazardous trade in the country. Of the total labor work force in the United States, 8 percent are employed in construction and they account for 20 percent of the injuries.

As of November 1, 1977, this project has 32 reportable accidents of which 7 were lost time accidents. The seven lost time accidents resulted in 43 lost time days. There were no fatalities on the construction projects.

SCHEDULE

Based upon construction progress to date, it is fair to state that the overall progress schedule prepared in June of 1976 is being followed. While there have been variances in the day-to-day and month-to-month projections, the completion dates for each facility remain valid. The total progress to date for all projects has met our expectations and, in some cases, the progress has exceeded that anticipated.

THE 400-METER SPEED SKATING OVAL

The original schedule projected construction during the two summer seasons of 1977 and 1978. The oval itself has been poured and work on the support building is continuing through the winter. Current projections are for the total project to be completed in August of 1978, approximately 60 days ahead of the originally forecasted date. This facility will be ready for use in conducting the World Sprint Championships in February of 1978.

FIELD HOUSE

Originally, work was scheduled to start in April of 1977 on this project. Due to the delay in receiving funding, actual construction started in mid-May. With the completion of structural steel in April of 1978, it is anticipated that completion of the structure will be approximately June 1, 1979.

RENOVATIONS/EXISTING ARENA

The original plan was to perform some work in this facility during April and May of 1977. The delay in funding prevented this from happening. It is now contemplated that the existing ice sheet will be replaced in the Spring of 1978 and work will continue in 1978 to make up for the lost time in 1977. This

revision to the schedule will permit project completion as originally planned by October 1979.

ATHLETES HOUSING

Although this project started two months later than anticipated due to funding, the progress to date has been excellent and by working through the Winter, it is anticipated that progress will be one month ahead of schedule. With this advantage in the Spring of 1978, it is forecasted that completion will be on schedule in April of 1979.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

This project was scheduled to be completed on March 1, 1978, however, it now appears that occupancy of the building will take place towards the end of January 1978 or one month ahead of schedule.

THE 70- AND 90-METER SKI JUMP

The total project is on schedule with completion scheduled for the Fall of 1978. Both of the vertical concrete towers will be finished this month or five months ahead of the schedule for this phase of the work. However, the structural steel trusses and final sitework cannot be performed until next summer.

LUGE

After considerable redesign work made necessary to preserve the project's budget, earthwork started in September of this year and continued until December 1, 1977. Currently, the contracts for the refrigeration equipment and precast concrete are out to bid. With an early start in the Spring and a major construction effort next year, it is expected that the Luge facility will be ready for use by competitors in November of 1978.

INCREASED ELECTRICAL POWER

This project is on schedule with delivery of the substation transformers set for early March of 1978. The total project will be completed as originally forecasted by October of 1978.

STATUS OF INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS

The 400-meter speed skating oval

Construction of the concrete Speed Skating Oval is complete, with the exception of application of the concrete sealer.

Campito Plumbing and Heating, contractors for construction of the Speed Skating Oval, are currently concentrating their efforts on completing installation of the refrigeration plant, located in the lower level of the Field House. It is anticipated that the two-200 Ton refrigeration units, necessary to make and maintain ice on the Speed Skating Oval, will be operable by December 23, 1977.

Tracy Trombley Construction Company, contractor for construction of the Speed Skating Oval Support Facility, is currently engaged in construction of the Support Building and installation of chain link fencing. The Support Facilities Building is scheduled for substantial completion by February 1, 1978.

Leaver, Anthony, Holman and Associates are proceeding with the design of the Relocated Athletic Facilities at the Lake Placid Horseshow Grounds. Design of the facilities is scheduled to be complete early in 1978 so that construction can proceed in the Spring.

Field house

Construction of the lower level, including reinforced concrete footings, foundation walls and slabs is complete, with the exception of an opening in the slab at the 1,868 foot elevation which will be closed after the delivery of the two remaining 300 Ton refrigeration machines. Reinforced concrete footings for structural steel columns and buttressed retaining walls have also been completed. Approximately 2,000 cubic yards of concrete have been placed to date.

James A. McKinney and Son have completed the erection of the structural steel frame for Building #3 (Link Building). Fabrication of the structural steel framing

for Building #2 has commenced and the contractor plans to begin erection on or about February 1, 1978.

Excavating and back-filling work, being performed by the Reale Construction Company, is substantially complete. In addition, Reale Construction Company, performing under a contract for Site Utilities, has installed the water main between West Valley Road and Main Street. The contractor has also installed storm sewers from the Mirror Lake Outfall to the foot of the embankment at the North side of the Speed Skating Oval.

The Gilbane Building Company is currently working with the architects, the Adirondack Park Agency, the Environmental Monitor, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture in an effort to solve the stabilization and revegetation of the slope at the North side of the building. Tentative plans indicate that the pitch of the slope will be reduced and the intermediate benches will be eliminated in order to achieve our objective.

General Steel Fabricators, Inc. of Latham, New York have been authorized to proceed under a pending contract for furnishing and erecting miscellaneous structural steel and metal deck. Erection of this material is scheduled for the beginning of April, 1978. In addition, superstructure concrete work, electrical work, plumbing-sprinkler work and HVAC work currently being advertised for bid, are scheduled to begin at that time.

Design work on the Field House is substantially complete. However, estimates based on the latest drawings indicated that construction costs would exceed the budget. Accordingly, the architect has been instructed to make design changes aimed at reducing costs without jeopardizing the program. These design changes should be complete by the end of December 1977.

Renovations/existing arena

Design of the new ice sheet will be complete by December 30, 1977. A decision has been made to utilize the two 75-Ton compressors in the Arena Mechanical Equipment Room for refrigerating the ice sheet in the Convention Center (Lussi Rink). Replacement of the ice sheet in the Arena and related mechanical and electrical work are scheduled to begin approximately April 1, 1978.

Athletes housing

The Athletes Housing Project consists of a complex of eleven (11) modernistic buildings with brick exterior. An architect was selected to do the design work in the middle of November 1976. Design work was complete by early Summer 1977. Bidding occurred during the Spring and Summer of 1977. Individual construction contracts have been signed by the Lake Placid Olympic Organizing Committee for nearly all the trades required.

Site work started during May 1977. Shortly thereafter the concrete-masonry contractor started constructing foundations and concrete-masonry walls. Roughing-in work for the electrical and mechanical trades also occurred. Record rainfalls, combined with ground water problems, created severe construction problems and erosion control during the last Summer. Nevertheless, the foundation work for nearly all buildings has been completed and superstructure work is continuing this Winter on three (3) dormitory buildings.

The outlook for the 1978 construction season is one of great activity. Structural steel erection should start in early Spring of 1978 along with the completion of the concrete and masonry super structures for the dormitory buildings. It is expected by the Fall of 1978 to start having some of the dormitory buildings complete.

Administrative offices

The Olympic Administrative Offices are being obtained by renovating the existing Town Hall belonging to the Town of North Elba.

The original building was built during the first part of this century and the renovation work on the exterior is maintaining that same architectural style. The interior is nearly all new. A new superstructure steel frame has been erected to support one floor level and all electrical, mechanical and HVAC systems are new.

Construction started on May 16, 1977. Contracts were awarded to five contractors: architectural, electrical, mechanical and HVAC, elevator, and sprinkler. The building is expected to be ready for occupancy during January of 1978.

The 70- and 90-meter ski jump complex

The year started on a positive note for this project with the conceptual approval granted by the Adirondack Park Agency on January 10, 1977. This meant that there would be a Ski Jump and that it would be at Intervales. It did not, at that time, approve of the shape, size or appearance of this facility.

With the knowledge secure that there would be a project, the design contract with Stone and Webster Limited of Canada was finalized and the design effort started in earnest. It was by no means an easy task since it still involved a complicated permit procedure by the Adirondack Park Agency and an independent review by an architectural consultant as mandated by the Federal Environmental Impact Statement. Schematic drawings were prepared in February and submitted to the Adirondack Park Agency for review and the architectural consultant was engaged in March and immediately brought into the design process. The final construction permit by the Adirondack Park Agency was issued on April 22, 1977 based on schematic drawings contingent on staff review and approval of construction documents as they became available. The first bid package was thereupon, promptly issued on May 11, 1977 and the sitework and concrete contract awarded in early July. Design has since then proceeded to keep pace with the construction program and is now 95 percent complete. Only final landscaping plans are still to be completed. As already mentioned, sitework and concrete contracts were awarded in early July. Structural Steel followed in September and the Vertical Elevator in November. All of the remaining work with the exception of landscaping is expected to be bid in January with contracts to be awarded in February.

The construction started in May with the stockpiling of fill from the Field House site. Serious on-site construction, however, did not begin until the middle of July after award of the sitework and concrete contracts. The grading of the landing hill started immediately and in October was up to the middle of the Judges Tower. Concrete foundations for the various structures were cast in August and slip-forming of the 70 Meter Tower started in September. Slip-forming of the 90 Meter Tower was started and completed in October. The sitework was stopped at the level of the Judges Tower, fine-graded, seeded, and protected with jute mesh to prevent washouts during the Spring thaw.

During January and February, steel stairs within both towers will be installed as well as the Judges Tower steel structure. As soon as weather permits, building of the landing hill will resume and be completed the early part of Summer. At the same time, any concrete work remaining at the top of the hill will be completed and the assembly of the trusses started. Erection of the two steel trusses is scheduled for June and July. Thereafter, all other construction will proceed simultaneously, such as installation of the elevator, enclosure of the warming rooms, work on the moveable platform, electrical work and carpentry. Meanwhile, adjacent to the landing hill, work will proceed on the

terraced bleachers and reshaping and seeding of the smaller practice jumps.

Luge Run

The year started off with the selection of Sargent, Webster, Crenshaw & Folley as the American partner of the design team, complementing Jan Steler of France. Schematic drawings were prepared early in the year and the first layout of the run established based on computer runs of curve sections and theoretical speeds. Early in March, Jan Steler visited Lake Placid, checked out the layout in the field, and made minor modifications as a result. He returned to Marseille with instructions from the Lake Placid Olympic Organizing Committee to proceed with the final design. Detailed estimating and value analysis by the Gilbane Building Company were proceeding concurrently. In April Mr. Steler was back in Lake Placid with the final design documents. These were then reviewed by Sargent, Webster, Crenshaw & Folley and by the Gilbane Building Company for proper bidding format and for conformance to the budget. Unfortunately, it soon became apparent that the design was substantially over the budget. A meeting then took place in Marseille between Mr. Steler and representatives of the Lake Placid Olympic Organizing Committee and Gilbane Building Company to discuss the alternatives. The decision was made to redesign the run and in the process, eliminate various other cost-saving features.

Mr. Steler immediately went to work and the revised design was received in Lake Placid in August. In September, site clearing was bid and awarded and site grading was advertised for bid. October and November saw very intensive sitework activity. The clearing was completed, stumps were removed, topsoil unsuitable for fill was stripped and stockpiled for later use, and most of the drainage piping was installed.

Meanwhile, the drawings prepared by Mr. Steler have been under review by Sargent, Webster, Crenshaw & Folley and the Gilbane Building Company. Refrigeration equipment and precast concrete are advertised for bidding. These are long lead time items and the contract will be awarded in January. The remaining work will be bid in January and February and all contracts should be awarded by March. Next Summer will be an extremely active construction season at this site. Proper steps have been taken to accommodate this level of activity and the facility will be complete by November, 1978.

Electric power improvements

During February the design criteria were analyzed by the design firm, O'Brien & Gere Engineers, Inc., and in March and April a schematic design report prepared suggesting criteria for design. The design program was approved by the Power Subcommittee in April and final design started in May.

The project was broken down into three (3) components for design and construction purposes as follows: (a) Transformers; (b) substation work; and, (c) transmission and distribution line work.

The design work is 100 percent complete. Three of the bid packages have been awarded.

Construction started on this project in September and an effort was made to complete the concrete work so that transformers could be received in early Spring. This has been accomplished. All of the concrete work at the new Subsection No. 3 is complete and the transformer pad has been installed at Substation No. 1.

Minimal construction activity is foreseen during the Winter. Some transmission line work is anticipated in areas crossing bogs where the Winter freeze facilitates access. Transformers are due for delivery in March. The bulk of the construction activity will take place next Summer and be completed by Fall.

Broadcast Center

At the start of the year, the after-use of the facility had been established as a Town and Village Garage with a total square footage in the range of 42,500 square feet. As negotiations with the ABC Broadcasting Company were completed, their requirements were established at 16,000 square feet. New York Telephone requested 2,000 square feet.

The Final Environmental Impact Statement was filed in February and there was a question raised as to the suitability of the proposed site for this facility on the Chubb River. In March the Lake Placid Olympic Organizing Committee decided to relocate this facility to the Airport/Horseshow Grounds to minimize any environmental impact. In July, Gary Kearns was selected as the designer of the facility. The design program was reviewed by Mr. Kearns in August and in September, schematic plans were prepared. Thereafter, further design was held pending confirmation of space requirements of world broadcasters. It appears that this has been accomplished now and the start of the new year should see a resumption of design activity and completing it in time for Spring bidding. Construction is scheduled to start in the Spring and the shell of the structure will be ready in the Fall to be occupied and outfitted by the various broadcast organizations involved.

Press Center

There was minimal activity on this facility during the year. Preliminary plans had been prepared the previous year for the utilization of the High School for Press Center purposes and these were reviewed and revised now and then as more up-to-date information became available.

The construction work for this facility is anticipated to be minimal and is scheduled to be accomplished primarily during the Summer of 1970 during school vacations.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN NICARAGUA

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 24, 1978

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, the recent assassination of the famous Nicaraguan fighter for justice, Dr. Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, is a severe blow to the cause of human rights both in Nicaragua and throughout Latin America. Dr. Chamorro was editor of *La Prensa*, the only daily newspaper not owned by the Somoza government. I would like to insert into the record the New York Times articles that capture the active and long-time commitment by Mr. Chamorro to justice and the Nicaraguan people. I had hoped to meet Mr. Chamorro personally in 1976 when I invited him to testify before the International Organizations Subcommittee on the situation in his country. The Nicaraguan Government, however, did not grant him a visa.

The Somoza government has stated that it will take all necessary measures to find those responsible for the assassination. Last week, Amnesty International cabled President Somoza urging that his inquest into Dr. Chamorro's death be "carried out in cooperation with an independent international delegation." I think such international partici-

pation would considerably strengthen the credibility of the inquest findings. A copy of the cable is also below.

Our military and economic assistance to Nicaragua has been substantial. During fiscal year 1978, \$2.5 million in foreign military sales credits was earmarked for that country. I understand that no sales have been granted, however, pending our Government's review of the human rights situation there.

Municipal elections are scheduled early next month in Nicaragua. Given our long-term relations with the Somoza regime and the unsettled human rights problems in that country, worsened most recently by the Chamorro assassination, the electoral procedure will test the Government's sincerity in strengthening its human rights record. Last month I wrote to Secretary of State Vance expressing my interest in the basic right of any people to vote for the candidates of their choice. I urged Secretary Vance that our Government make clear our concern that a fair electoral process take place in the Nicaraguan elections. A copy of my letter and the reply to it are printed below. I thought it useful for my colleagues to see the State Department's position on this question of elections.

[From the New York Times, Jan. 11, 1978]

ANTI-SOMOZA EDITOR IS SLAIN IN NICARAGUA
THREE MEN IN CAR SHOOT HIM 18 TIMES—REGIME SPOKESMAN PROMISES STRONG EFFORT TO FIND THEM

MANAGUA, NICARAGUA—Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal, an editor known for his outspoken opposition to the dictatorship of Gen. Anastasio Somoza Debayle, was shot to death today in downtown Managua.

The 53-year-old editor and published of *La Prensa* of Managua, the country's only opposition paper, was shot 18 times by three men in a car who forced his auto to the curb, according to the paper's managing editor, Danilo Aguirre Solis. Mr. Chamorro died in an ambulance on the way to a hospital.

Col. Alesio Gutierrez, Managua's police chief, said more than 50 policemen were investigating the shooting. He said witnesses told the police that the gunmen had carried a machine gun and two rifles.

General Somoza's spokesman, Roger Bermudez, said the Government deplored the killing and had ordered authorities to spare no effort to find the gunmen.

EDITOR WAS HONORED IN U.S.

(By Laurie Johnston)

Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal's last visit to the United States, to accept a Maria Moors Cabot Award at Columbia University in October, came just after restrictions imposed on him by the Nicaraguan Government had been lifted.

For 2 months, his civil rights had been suspended, including the right to leave the country, and his newspaper, *La Prensa* of Managua, had been under Government censorship. The restrictions were imposed after Mr. Chamorro called for abstention from the 1974 presidential election, which returned President Anastasio Somoza Debayle to office. Mr. Chamorro also denounced the President and his Government for their handling of relief funds and reconstruction following the devastating earthquake of 1972.

The "state of the siege," as an acquaintance described it yesterday, was ended by the Nicaraguan Supreme Court after pressure was applied on behalf of Mr. Chamorro by United States officials and the Miami-based Inter-American Press Association.

Argentina Hills, president of the Inter-American Press Association and publisher of *El Mundo* in San Juan, P.R., said in a statement that Mr. Chamorro had been in the forefront of "struggles for freedom of the press and human rights generally; and had died 'a martyr and a hero.'"

On Nov. 1, at Low Memorial Library on the Columbia campus, the editor-publisher received one of two 1977 Cabot Prizes of a gold medal and \$1,000 for "distinguished journalistic contributions to the advancement of inter-American understanding." The award to Mr. Chamorro carried an additional citation for "journalistic leadership of those forces opposed to tyranny in Nicaragua."

Mr. Chamorro's paper was founded in 1926 by his father, whose own grandfather had been a president of Nicaragua in the late 19th century. The father was an opponent of the dictator of Nicaragua from 1937 to 1956, Gen. Anastasio Somoza García, father of the present President.

Since 1974, Mr. Chamorro had been president of the Democratic Union of Liberation, a broad-based coalition of anti-Somoza groups that included the Communist Party and Socialist Party as well as breakaway elements of the Conservative Party and the Somozas' own Liberal Party.

Mr. Chamorro, who considered himself a political conservative in most respects, said recently that what he opposed in Nicaragua was "violence, immense poverty and egotism on the part of people who want to perpetuate their own wealth."

WAS EXILED TO MEXICO

In 1944, as a first-year law student at the University of Managua, Mr. Chamorro joined an anti-Somoza group called "The Generation of 1944." When their demonstrations were suppressed, he was arrested and exiled to Mexico. He completed his law studies there.

Returning to Nicaragua in 1948, after the death of his father, Mr. Chamorro began a campaign against the Somoza family and their associates.

In 1954, he was sent to jail for two years on charges of conspiring to overthrow the elder General Somoza. After the President was assassinated in 1956, Mr. Chamorro led an invasion force based in Costa Rica against the general's son and successor, Luis Somoza Debayle. He was tried by a military tribunal and was jailed for a year. During that time he wrote a book, "Bloody Dynasty—the Somozas." After his release, he was confined to an area far from Managua. He escaped to Costa Rica and returned to Nicaragua during a 1960 amnesty.

In the 1967 elections, which put Gen. Anastasio Somoza Debayle in office, Mr. Chamorro backed Fernando Aguero Rochas of the Conservative Party. After a demonstration headed by Dr. Aguero, Mr. Chamorro was accused of terrorism, jailed and released 45 days later—after the election.

He is survived by his wife, Violeta, two sons and two daughters and his brother Xavier, who is manager of *La Prensa*.

[From the New York Times, Jan. 13, 1978]

PROTESTERS DISRUPT NICARAGUAN CAPITAL. THEY LOOT AND SET FIRES IN SHOW OF SUPPORT FOR SLAIN EDITOR

MANAGUA, NICARAGUA, Jan. 12.—Demonstrators looted and burned the customs building and set businesses and cars afire today to protest the machinegun slaying of the opposition newspaper publisher and editor Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal.

Officers used tear gas and fired machine-guns in the air to disperse rioters but made no arrests. Several persons were trampled by crowds during the demonstrations and some were injured. Unofficial reports said one person had been killed, but the National Guard denied it.

Among the burned buildings was a branch of Citibank of New York, a branch of the Bank of Central America, a blood plasma company, a Renault auto showroom and offices of a construction firm where nearly 1,000 gallons of gasoline were stored.

CROWDS BLOCK FIREMEN

Authorities said more than a dozen cars had been set afire and 18 businesses burned before the funeral of Mr. Chamorro, an outspoken critic of the dictatorship of President Anastasio Somoza Debayle. Small groups gathered in the streets to block firefighters from reaching the blazes. Demonstrators re-started some of the fires after they had been extinguished.

During 30 years of political opposition, Mr. Chamorro was arrested or exiled repeatedly. He was killed by machine-gun fire from a passing car Tuesday in downtown Managua.

His widow, Violeta, accompanied at the funeral today by their children and several Roman Catholic priests, joined the crowd in shouting "Viva Pedro Joaquin Chamorro" and "Viva la libertad" and singing the Nicaraguan national anthem.

Authorities estimated damage before the funeral at \$7 million. There was no violence at the funeral, which was held three hours earlier than planned, in hope of avoiding further violence. Several small groups at the funeral shouted "Muerta Somoza"—death to Somoza—and "Viva el F.S.L.N.," which means "Long live the Sandinista Liberation Front," a leftist guerrilla group.

The blood plasma business that was burned today is called Plasmaferesis. It is partly owned by the Somoza family and was accused by Mr. Chamorro's newspaper, *La Prensa*, of profiting in Western Europe and the United States on blood it bought from poor Nicaraguans.

La Prensa often denounced government corruption and blamed General Somoza, whose family has run this Central American nation of 2.5 million for the last 45 years.

30,000 ESCORT THE COFFIN

An estimated 30,000 mourners escorted Mr. Chamorro's glass-topped coffin to the *La Prensa* office for an overnight wake last night. Opponents of President Somoza called a rally, and the National Businessmen's Council urged all shops and factories to close for 24 hours to protest the assassination.

Mr. Chamorro's Democratic Union of Liberation had accused the Somoza regime of "resorting to repression as the only means of sustaining itself in power." Along with three other opposition groups, it called off a two-month-old dialogue with President Somoza.

The Government has disclaimed any responsibility for the killing and has promised a full investigation.

The National Guard, which serves as a combined police force and army, announced yesterday that four persons had been arrested and three cars and a number of firearms had been seized in connection with the assassination.

A spokesman said those arrested were all Nicaraguans. He gave their names as Domingo Acevedo Charvarria, Silvio Peña Rivas Harold Cedeños Escoto and Silvio Vega Zúñiga.

He said that Mr. Peña Rivas had turned himself in after policemen had found that one of the cars was registered in his name. Police sources said that Mr. Peña Rivas had contended that he sold the car months ago.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL U.S.A.,
Washington, D.C., January 13, 1977.

TEXT OF CABLE SENT FROM AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL TO PRESIDENT ANASTASIO SOMOZA DEBAYLE, OF NICARAGUA

"Having learned further to our cable of 11 January of your order that the National

Guard initiate an inquest into the murder of Dr. Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, Amnesty International respectfully urges that the inquest be carried out in cooperation with an independent international delegation. Without such outside participation world public opinion would not accept inquest findings."

DICK OOSTING,

Deputy Secretary General.

DECEMBER 8, 1977.

HON. CYRUS R. VANCE,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I understand that municipal elections will be taking place in Nicaragua early next year. The right to freely vote for the candidate of one's choice is a basic human right, to which the U.S. Government should give major consideration in formulating foreign policy.

The number of political groups participating in these Nicaraguan elections will be limited. It is nevertheless important for the U.S. Government to make clear to the Somoza government that the United States hold great weight to a fair electoral process taking place in Nicaragua. This clarification would include emphasizing that voter registration and vote counting should be accurate. A firm communication to the Nicaraguan Government on this question of elections can only enhance U.S. credibility in the eyes of that government as well as other Latin American countries in terms of the seriousness with which the U.S. Government applies its human rights policy.

Your attention to this matter would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

DONALD M. FRASER,
Chairman, Subcommittee on
International Organizations.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D.C., December 23, 1977.

HON. DONALD M. FRASER,
Chairman, Subcommittee on International
Organizations, Committee on International
Relations, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Secretary has asked me to reply to your letter of December 8 in which you raise the issue of one's ability to freely vote for the candidate of his choice and its relation to the forthcoming municipal elections in Nicaragua.

The Department of State shares your interest in this vital matter. Representatives of the Department both here and at Managua have on numerous occasions expressed our desire to members of the Government of Nicaragua that the entire process pertaining to the February elections be conducted in an honest and open manner. We shall continue to express this concern and will observe the developing situation with great interest.

If you have further questions, you may wish to contact Daniel R. Weiter in our Bureau for Inter-American Affairs on 632-0552.

Sincerely,

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

REBIRTH OF NORTHSIDE

HON. FREDERICK W. RICHMOND

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 24, 1978

Mr. RICHMOND. Mr. Speaker, last week, there was a quiet, largely unnoticed celebration in my district. It was the

celebration not of a victory over a particular issue or controversy, but a social victory which will have lasting and growing significance for millions of urban Americans.

The victory celebration, which I had the pleasure of attending, was held in Northside, a "back-muscle neighborhood" located in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn. The winners are 38 Northside housewives, pioneer graduates of an innovative new inner-city school started by the National Congress of Neighborhood Women.

The education obtained by Northside women in this program is unique both in nature and origin. Administered by the La Guardia Community College of City University, the curricula is tailored to "make a virtue of Northside roots and the hidden strains of housewifery."

Mr. Speaker, I have worked with the people of Northside for more than 10 years, battling to improve services and preserve our mixed-use neighborhood heritage. Together, we have fought the social and economic foes facing our city. In 1973, we delayed the city's bulldozers until the new housing was begun on the Northside. In 1976 and 1977, we fought to save our firehouse. And now, in 1978, Northsiders are continuing the struggle to revitalize our community.

Mr. Speaker, the efforts and victories of the National Congress of Neighborhood Women can be translated into a triumph for all city dwelling Americans. I would like to share with my colleagues the following article that recently appeared in the New York Times so they, too, may celebrate the rebirth of an important inner-city neighborhood.

[From the New York Times, Jan. 21, 1978]

A QUIET REVOLUTION IN NORTHSIDE
(By Francis X. Clines)

The housewives of Northside graduate today in a triumph of blue-collar feminism and ethnic enrichment that will go unnoticed because it seems mundane. It is only a community celebration in a parish auditorium that is mundane the way evolution and procreation are mundane.

Tucked into the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, Northside is one of the back-muscle neighborhoods of the city, tough and crucial, and unknown to people in places of greater power—Manhattan to the west, the suburbs to the east. It is a place where upward mobility can be an incredibly drawn-out process and where movements cast flickering shadows at best on their way through salons and media centers elsewhere.

But the housewives of Northside, and some of their daughters and mothers and sisters, are graduating after years of having implicit, unacknowledged power in all the block associations, P.T.A.'s, church socials and well-run walkup homes that have kept the neighborhood strong through decades of immigration and uncertainty.

No one is moving on to another place with today's commencement. They are all staying, working out of a four-year-old powerhouse of social forces, the National Congress of Neighborhood Women, situated poetically in a second-floor factory room on 145 Skillman Avenue over a quilt-making company that the women have nothing to do with.

The graduates are receiving two-year certificates after having lived through the adventure of the first half of a special sort of college education. The curriculum is administered through La Guardia Community

College of City University but tailored by the National Congress members to make a virtue of Northside roots and the hidden power strains of housewifery.

Thus, the history and writing courses at the experimental college, conducted within the neighborhood at convenient off-hours, have produced such essays of personal research and honest beauty as "My Italian Grandmother, Theresa" by Elaine Carpinelli. She is third-generation in the neighborhood, and graduates today—a wife, mother, and National Congress staff worker offering financial-aid counselling to the next class in the neighborhood college.

There are 38 pioneer graduates today. The new class has 100. For Mrs. Carpinelli, this occasion can only be part of a history once hidden, the story of Grandmother Theresa, who raised six children on Devoe Street in Brooklyn after surviving as worker and mother, the great 1912 mill strike in Lawrence, Mass.—the "bread and roses" strike over the exploitation of women and children.

"My mother and I remember hearing many mill stories from Grandma and each time she told her stories with the same enthusiasm as the time before," Mrs. Carpinelli wrote. Fifty-six-hour work weeks at the looms were larded with housework at night while the man of the house rested in his traditional role. Mrs. Carpinelli has put each memory to work for her new self in Northside. "Now after reaching into her past, she is even more special to me," she said, "because now I discovered the woman Theresa who lived inside my Grandma."

Part of the National Congress success is simply in bringing the neighborhood women together to find strength in their similarities.

Thus Jean Kowalsky was one of those touched the night Mrs. Carpinelli read out loud all about Theresa. Mrs. Kowalsky earlier had read her essay, "My Russian Mother-in-Law" about the life of Julia Butko Kowalsky, a handsome 91-year-old neighborhood resident who went through Ellis Island in 1913 and two days later got a \$4-a-week job in a jute mill on Box Street, Brooklyn, starting a long life of work and reproduction, and, Mrs. Kowalsky stressed, of the best lessons of humanity.

Similarly, the courses in government for the graduates stress their neighborhood, exploring ways to use such traditional strengths as block and church organizations to intrude into the politician's realm. The Northside women became known for blocking the plan to close their local firehouse. Just as important, the National Congress cornered 20 of the Federally funded Comprehensive Employment Training Act jobs that politicians have tried to monopolize.

There is no elitism evident. Laura Polla Scanlon, the 40-year-old president of the board, comes into Northside with a doctorate in literature and a strong grounding in 1960's politics and feminism. But she feels her real strength is her own working-class roots in Auburn, N.Y., in an ethnic hamlet like Northside where her parents worked in a delicatessen and macaroni factory and where she broke out in the same way as the women of Northside, through education.

The women of Northside sound remarkably free of recriminations about men and the past. They identify more than ever with their neighborhood, and their particular self-discovery seems less selfish than that of other revolutionaries.

Florence Montijo, a graduate and new paralegal worker holds dear her years of motherhood. But the great thing about the National Congress discovery, she said, is that her daughter, Brenda, has decided to push out from her own working-class woman stereotype in an office and has enrolled in the new class of the neighborhood college of Northside.

THE UNITED STATES AND
EUROCOMMUNISM

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 24, 1978

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, the issue of Eurocommunism and its potential effect on the NATO Alliance has been the focus of much international attention. I believe that the following two editorials provide an interesting analysis of what future U.S. policy should be vis-à-vis the Communists in Western Europe: ITALY'S COMMUNIST ELEMENT; AMERICA DOES MIND

(By Claire Sterling)

ROME.—The Italian left is pretty mad at the Carter administration for having come right out and said it does not favor Communist participation in the government here. Nobody seems mad at the Russians, though, for having come right out and said just the opposite—on the same day, in Pravda. Evidently such political intervention isn't always or necessarily a crime. It is simply a matter of whose side is getting intervened on.

The fact is that Italy's left-wing leaders have been basking for over a year in what they thought, or gave the Italians to think, was American intervention on their side. The happy interlude began the day Carter was elected and lasted until publication of the State Department's latest note. During those 14 months, the lions of the leftist press here—the Communists' L'Unita and pro-Communist Paese-Sera, the Socialists' Avanti, La Repubblica, L'Espresso, Panorama—conveyed the distinct impression that the cream of the radical chic in American universities had moved into the White House in a body. Indeed, a leading Communist in Rome told me as much, in those words.

Even as the presidential ballots were being counted, the Communists' shadow foreign minister, Sergio Segre, assured a national television audience here that Washington was going to be a lot more "open" to Eurocommunists from now. No sooner was Carter inaugurated than Segre was quoted in The New York Times as saying that "the old gap is already closing" (between official American and the Italian Communists, that is), adding that his party expected "more forthright relations" with incoming American ambassador Richard Gardner. On April 7, reporting the Carter administration's first formal pronouncement on Eurocommunism, a headline in the left Socialist La Repubblica announced "USA Drops Veto Against Government With communists." Three weeks later another front-page Repubblica headline declared "Carter Accepts the Italian Communist Party." By the following November, a Washington dispatch to Paese-Sera was headed "The Red Hunt Is Over" and in a less than altogether prescient dispatch barely three weeks before the end came, Paese-Sera spoke of "multiple signs . . . that this time, America will not help those who want to block the Italian Communists' entrance into the government."

A statement like that at a time like that could be put to devastating use, and was. It came just as the Italian Communist Party was peremptorily demanding immediate entrance into the government. Premier Andreotti's minority Christian Democratic cabinet was unmistakably breathing its last. His party's high mandarins were on the verge of accepting Communist demands and several among them, including the Christian Demo-

crats' assistant secretary-general and foreign minister, were saying openly that the Americans "wouldn't mind."

Well, the Americans would mind. Since coming to Washington, the new presidential team has tried to distinguish its position from Henry Kissinger's, show more interest in Eurocommunist progress toward genuine independence, and avoid throwing its weight around if possible. But a limited degree of pliancy, and a few incautious campaign utterances by Carter and his aides, have been distorted beyond recognition here in an exercise amounting to political forgery.

There is no evidence that this administration has ever been prepared to offer American blessings for a Catholic-Communist coalition in Rome. If its statement on Jan. 12 was unusually blunt, it said nothing really new. The President, his foreign-affairs adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and Ambassador Gardner had said almost exactly the same thing at least eight times before in public and who knows how many times in private since their first official pronouncement last April 6. The two main points have never varied: 1) The United States recognizes the sovereign right of its European allies to decide for themselves about the status of their Communist parties and will not interfere in that process; 2) but, or and, the United States itself has the sovereign right to tell its allies that it could not be indifferent to a Communist presence in an allied government.

The "non-interference" clause has been featured prominently in Italy's left-wing press since April 6—the basis for La Repubblica's triumphant assertion that the "USA veto" was gone forever. As that headline suggests, however, the "non-indifference clause" sank like a stone in April, to rise again only this January with the "non" missing. Commenting on Carter's decision then to call Ambassador Gardner home for consultations, La Repubblica predicted a shift in American policy from "indifference" to "interference."

Such mischievous reporting suggests something of the pressures Washington was under to make the American position unequivocally clear. What with that and Italy's rapidly worsening political crisis, mounting pressure from several other of our European allies (most notably France and West Germany), and an increasingly alarmed public opinion at home, the position was not only bound to get stiffer but still keeps stiffening. Carter himself is saying now that he is not going to

go down in history as the President who lost Italy. But stern words like these are not enough to straighten history out about the winner.

There are obvious limitations to this American policy. Italy is much too far gone for a simple expression of faith in the recuperative powers of its democratic parties in general, and ruling Christian Democrats in particular. The Communist Party, with a third of the national vote, is much too strong to be butted aside in a head-on collision. The economy is too ravaged to be restored merely with massive injections of international credit (if appreciably more is still forthcoming), and certainly too fragile for a perennial confrontation with the most militant working-class in Western Europe. Everything about the Italian case, in fact, cries out for a solution that has yet to be invented.

[From the Washington Star, Jan. 20, 1978]

THE UNITED STATES AND EUROCOMMUNISM

The Administration's turn toward a more cautious attitude on the possibility of a communist presence in the Italian government is welcome news, welcome because of what it implies about the immediate situation in Italy. The Christian Democrats are once again trying to put together a coalition that will satisfy the left without alienating the United States. It is welcome, too, because of the reverberations it is likely to have elsewhere in Europe.

Marxism may not be monolithic around the world, but Eurocommunism does have a composite identity beyond the sum of its national components in Italy, France and Spain. In all three of these Mediterranean neighbors, assorted factions are competing to change a highly volatile balance of power, with the Communist party the most volatile—and questionable—element in the question.

Former Secretary of State Kissinger was, and is, unimpressed by the claim that Eurocommunism is different. It is said by the communists in all three countries that their brand of Marxism would be humane, democratic and not aligned with the Soviet Union. So much so, indeed, that it has even been suggested that a Eurocommunist government might not automatically disqualify itself as a member of NATO.

Mr. Kissinger has argued persuasively in the other direction. When pressed, even the

most liberal of the Eurocommunist leaders, Spain's Santiago Carrillo, stands by the idea of "democratic centralism," which is to say the control by a small party elite of every decision that counts. Mr. Kissinger admits that French, Spanish and Italian communists don't want to be controlled from Moscow. But, he says, in any showdown between the United States and the Soviet bloc, there would be only one way for a Eurocommunist country to go and it wouldn't be the NATO way.

Perhaps merely as a show of independence after the years when Henry Kissinger was American foreign policy, the Carter administration started out as ostentatiously neutral on Eurocommunism as it was ostentatiously committed to change in South Africa. It would be up to the people of each country—each country in Western Europe, anyway—to choose their own leaders and directions. As the possibility grew that this could mean significant communist participation in a new Italian government—with a predictable impact on the March election in France and further repercussions in Spain—there were second thoughts in Washington.

Now that a new Andreotti government is in the making, the State Department sounds more like the voice of Henry Kissinger again, and not a moment too soon. The future of NATO, which is to say the key to American strategic interests in Western Europe, is at stake. With Italy out of the alliance, either by its own choice or by that of the other NATO countries, the balance of power in the Mediterranean shifts dramatically against the Western democracies.

For the United States to take a stand against coalitions including communists in Italy, France and Spain is no more than acknowledging the obvious, and, in spite of a certain amount of huffing and puffing about "interference," such leaders as France's Valéry Giscard d'Estaing know it. It doesn't have to mean crassly sending in the Marines. Or CIA dirty work. Or even the covert financial support the United States used to give the Christian Democrats in Italy.

There is plenty of weight to American favor and disfavor expressed in open and straightforward actions. The problem has been mobilizing the will to use it in the service of both American defense and human rights—in other words, to prevent Eurocommunism's further advance.

SENATE—Wednesday, January 25, 1978

The Senate met at 10:30 a.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the Honorable EDWARD ZORINSKY, a Senator from the State of Nebraska.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Be still and know that I am God: I will be exalted among the heathen, I will be exalted in the earth.—Psalms 46: 10.

Eternal Father, who makes Thyself known in the stillness of the sacred moment of prayer, grant us open minds and receptive hearts for Thy entrance. Teach us to pray by listening as well as by speaking. Thus, as we pause at this shrine of the patriot's devotion, may we open the door of our inner being to Thee that our lives may be purified and we

may go to our labors in Thy strength and Thy love.

Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. EASTLAND).

The second assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,

Washington, D.C., January 25, 1978.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, section 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable EDWARD ZORINSKY, a Senator from the State of Nebraska, to perform the duties of the Chair.

JAMES O. EASTLAND,
President pro tempore.

Mr. ZORINSKY thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF LEADERSHIP

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from West Virginia.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Journal of the proceedings of yesterday, January 24, 1978, be approved.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered. Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

RECOGNITION OF LEADERSHIP

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Tennessee.