EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE HUMAN CONTRACT

HON. TOM HARKIN
OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1978

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. Speaker, Leo Perls, director of the AFL-CIO Department of Community Services, has written a very thought-provoking article, "The Human Contract," that exists, or at least should exist, between the worker, his or her union, and the employer. Mr. Perls points out that many of the problems and discord that arise in the workplace are not necessarily attributable to the workplace itself or to any discord between the employer and the employee. Rather, these problems may spring from personal and human problems outside of the workplace but which directly affect production and labor-management relations. Mr. Perls has given us something to think about: That the responsibilities of both the employer and the labor-union toward the worker do not begin when the worker shows up on the job and end when the worker leaves the job to return home. Both employers and the union must become more concerned with the worker's family needs, physical health and happiness, and not just his health and happiness on the job. This can only be achieved, as Mr. Perls points out, not by confrontation between unions and employers, but by cooperation between employers, the union, and the worker.

Mr. Speaker, I believe my fellow members will find this article by Mr. Perls very illuminating.

THE HUMAN CONTRACT
(By Leo Perls)

WASHINGTON.—The union contract does not cover most personal problems workers face. Even those agreements which provide fringe benefits, such as insurance coverage for health care, do not deal with the real and everyday needs of the employed worker in the interrelated worlds of the home and the workplace. Yet it is these human problems that often affect production and labor-management relations.

The ultimate solution of marital discord may be found in the counselor's office or in the family courtroom, but its consequences are immediately apparent by poor performance in the workplace. The alcoholic may eventually wind up in a detoxification center or in an Alcoholics Anonymous fellowship but the result of his irrational behavior is instantly evident in turnover and absenteeism. A distraught employee, depressed by overwhelming debts and legal entanglements, is a poor candidate for a hung-up production line. These are only a few of the many human problems which affect the workplace.

Misplaced company concern for the welfare of its employees may have been expressed best in 1966 by the exploitive theme of a conference co-sponsored in Garden City by the Long Island Industries Association and the Mental Health Association of Nassau County: "Productivity for Business and Industry through Emotional Health."

Now labor leaders and corporate executives are beginning to see that the union contract simply didn't cover it all, that it is only a fig leaf in the industrial jungle. Both labor and management now realize that personal problems can and often do result in absenteeism, turnover, low labor morale, reduced productivity and curtailed production. But not all are aware that they must address themselves to the human causes and not to the symptoms. If we do not recognize the simple truth that the company employee and the union member are, in fact, one and the same person.

To serve this person as a total human being and not just as a productive machine, a dues-paying member is the joint responsibility of labor and management.

A cooperative and positive approach to the alleviation of personal and family problems of the company employee/union member can be spelled out in a supplementary agreement, the human contract, with a carry-over provision to the union contract for handling grievances.

The union contract covering wages, hours and working conditions is the product of the politics of confrontation around the collective bargaining table. The human contract will consist of a series of programs designed to make living better and job security more meaningful. These may be achieved through the politics of cooperation around the conference table.

EUROPEAN STEEL SUBSIDIES: EXPORTING THEIR UNEMPLOYMENT TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

HON CHARLES A. VANIK
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1978

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, in the first 3 months of 1978, more steel was imported than in any previous 3-month period in our Nation's history—nearly 6 million tons, and the steel industry's peak productivity might become effective until late March and April, begin to stem this flood of illegally priced steel? If it does not, then the 1978 economic outlook for the American steel industry is one of the most dire, and the long-range picture is a disaster.

I would like to provide for the record two recent examples of the types of problems we face from steel subsidized from overseas.

The Wall Street Journal of April 28 reported that the nationally owned British Steel Corp. expects to lose $732 million in the current year—and this comes on top of a loss of $805 million last year and $173 million the year before. In other words, over a 3-year period, this company has lost $1.7 billion. Meanwhile, the American steel industry is suffering similarly.

The New York Times reported that Germany has, for the time being, less state ownership than in most foreign countries, has just announced a 5-year investment grant for steel of $116 million.

The grant only needs to be repaid if the steel industry is doing well enough. The purpose of the grant is to create an extra 17,300 jobs in the Saar region—and in the meantime, we continue to import subsidized European steel.

It is a clear and uncontestable fact that most of the governments of the world are subsidizing steel production to keep their people working—and they are exporting their steel and their unemployment to the United States. The continuation of the subsidized, unfair steel imports threatens the support of the American public for international trade.

MAN AGAINST WAR

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1978

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Richard L. Simon, a neighbor and dear friend, recently sent me a fascinating letter written to her late husband on White House stationery, dated April 4, 1966. The letter, which was labeled personal and confidential, follows:

April 4, 1966.

DEAR DICK: Thank you for your letter, which brings up subjects too vast to be discussed adequately in a letter. Suffice it to say here that I doubt that any columnist—and here I depend upon hereas as I have no time to read them—is concerned himself with what is the true security problem of the day. That problem is not merely man against man or nation against nation. It is man against war.

I have spent my life in the study of military strength as a deterrent to war, and in the character of military armaments necessary to win a war. The point of the first of these questions is still profitable, but we are rapidly getting to the point that no war can be won. War implies a contest; when you get to the point that contest is no longer involved and the outcome comes close to determining whether we win or lose ourselves—an outlook that neither side can ignore—then arguments as to the exact amount of available strength as compared to somebody else's are no longer the vital issues.

When we get to the point, as we one day will, that both sides know that in any outbreak of general hostilities, regardless of the element of surprise, destruction will be both reciprocal and complete, possibly we will have sense enough to meet at the conference table with the understanding that the era of armaments has ended and the human race must conform its actions to this truth or die.

The fullness of this potentiality has not yet been attained, and I do not, by any means deplore the need for strength. That strength must be spiritual, economic and military. All three are important and they are not mutually exclusive. They are all part of and the product of the American genius...

Unfortunately we have come to the point where safety cannot be assumed by arms alone. But I repeat that their usefulness be...
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

May 23, 1978

HON. ROBERT W. EDGAR
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 23, 1978

Mr. EDGAR. Mr. Speaker, there are several key questions that must be considered when addressing the issue of the extension of the ratification period for the proposed 27th amendment. These are:

First. Is it constitutionally possible for Congress to extend the time allowed for ratification, and what are the precedents?

Second. Even if extension is possible, should Congress use this power?

Third. What decisions must be made about the legality of recision both in the event of extension or not?

Fourth. What procedure should Congress follow if it decides to grant extension?

The question of the right of the Congress to extend the ratification deadline of the amendment has been thoroughly debated by constitutional scholars since this issue came up. There are a variety of points that lead to the conclusion that extension in this case is fully within the powers of the Congress. Article I, section 8 gives Congress the right to make all laws deemed "necessary and proper" to effect execution of the Constitution— including amendments. Second, the interpretation of article V has been extended—against Miller and Dillo against Gloss—to include the right of Congress to set—and change—time limits as a "matter of detail" and to consider the deliberations on such matters, the political and social atmosphere of the time. Third, an important factor to remember is that the "7-year clause" in the proposed ERA is not in the body of the amendment but rather in the resolution; therefore, nothing that the States have ratified will be changed.

The precedence issue is another matter altogether. Is the right of Congress to change the time limit to be established, there have been no cases in which there was a need to address this question. Eighteen out of the 26 existing amendments to the Constitution were ratified after the time limit stipulation. In 1917, with the 18th amendment, Congress decided to make a 7-year limitation in order to avoid having the amendment fall around the States for a period of time which exceeded the political vitality of the issue. In this amendment, as in the 20th, 21st, and 22nd, the 7-year clause was attached to the amendment itself and thus was ratified by the States along with the amendment. Beginning with the 23rd, the clause was attached instead to the resolution. This change represents a kind of compromise—signifying the right of Congress to impose time limits and to make the limit a procedural matter instead of a constitutional one.

Because until this time, every amendment has been ratified within a 4-year period, the question of time extension has never been explored. The guidelines that are most restrictive in the extension debate concern a need for ratification within a "reasonable time and with a sense of contemporaneous consent." Both of these issues will be open for debate when the resolution comes up.

Is extension a good idea? The opponents of ERA see extension as trying to "change the rules in the middle of the game." Through all powerful lobbying efforts, Stop ERA forces have managed to cause a stalemate situation in several of the 15 States that have not ratified. In some of these States, there is no chance for ratification; deadlock between several of the States is being considered a procedural matter there is no need to use the joint resolution that would bring with it the force of law. The concurrent resolution could also be revised without repeal. In conclusion—Congress has the right to extend the time limit and perhaps also has the responsibility to at least consider the desire of the American public to continue discussion on the issue. The question of women's rights is "far too serious to see who beats whom to the finish line • • • it is more than a game."
the Merchant Marine Committee with instructions; and "aye" on rollcall No. 340, final passage of H.R. 39.

HOGS FOR LIVING
HON. TOM HARKIN OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 23, 1978

- Mr. HARKIN. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that when most people, including many of my colleagues here in the House, think of hogs, they think of funny looking, quite ugly little animals whose sole function in life is to provide us with pork chops, bacon, and ham. While not downgrading the hogs' usefulness in those areas, and not trying to make the hog the beautiful animal that it is not, I do not believe the full range of benefits that we derive from this animal are known by very many people.

There is a famous photograph taken by Mr. Joe Munroe which depicts two hogs, surrounded by each other. The picture has been widely reprinted on posters and on buttons. The buttons have the saying, "hogs are beautiful." The buttons evoke a lot of laughter because the simple fact is, hogs are not physically beautiful.

But like so many things, beauty is only skin deep. Hogs are, in fact, a beautiful animal, worth to man, goes far beyond hams, bacon, and pork chops.

A recent article written by Lyle W. Borg, titled, "Hogs for Living," was issued by the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation. It told me many things about hogs which I had not known, although I felt that I had quite a bit of knowledge of the usefulness of this animal. We in Iowa are very proud of the hog; one out of every four hogs in this country is produced in Iowa. I hope that all Members of Congress will have the opportunity to enjoy the delicious Iowa chop that is now on the House restaurant menu. I would like to insert Mr. Borg's article into the Record and supply e.

We derive from this beautiful animal:

HOGS FOR LIVING
(By Lyle W. Borg)

Thousands of Americans, including at least one famous actor, have the Iowa hog to thank for keeping them alive. They are the people who have had heart valves transplanted from hogs.

One of the more recent recipients of the heart valve was actor John Wayne. And since about one-fourth of all the hogs in this country come from Iowa farms, chances are it was an Iowa hog that provided Wayne with his heart valve.

It takes about six weeks to stabilize heart valves to preserve the tissue and make it more adaptable to the human body. With a self life of five years, the valves sell to hospitals for $800 to $1200 each.

Heart valves are one of the newer human medical uses for parts of the hog.

Insulin from the pancreas of 130 hogs is used to treat the diabetic alive for a year. Porcine grafts of blankets of skin from hogs are used as temporary coverings for victims of burns. Grafts from a hog's bladder are used to treat arthritis patients because it stimulates the human adrenal gland to produce more cortisone.

Material from the hog is also used to make drugs to treat peptic ulcers, whooping cough, and bronchial asthma. Hogs provide blood thinner for individuals who are prone to strokes. Pig shots for influenza and segments of the hog's liver go to treat anemia. Thyroxine from thyroid glands of hogs is needed for making pills for patients with underactive thyroids.

Iowa pork producers play an important role in providing food product with by-products used for life-sustaining medical supplies.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

FALN BOMBS IN FOUR CITIES
HON. LARRY MCDONALD OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 23, 1978

- Mr. MCDONALD. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the FALN took the responsibility for bombs that exploded at the Department of Justice, at Kennedy International Airport in New York, at Newark International Airport in New Jersey, and in Chicago.

The four-city bombing spree came exactly 2 weeks after the four remaining witnesses jailed for refusing to answer grand jury questions were released from a jail in May 8 in New York following expiration of a grand jury that was attempting to investigate the terrorist group during the past 18 months. The four men, Pedro Archuleta of La Puanta, N. Mex., a leader of the People's Agricultural Cooperative in Tierra Amarilla who was jailed last July, and the brothers Julio, Luis, and Andres Rosado had claimed that the purpose of the grand jury investigations was to destroy the Puerto Rican independence movement. But the reported questions at which the witnesses balked were related to their knowledge of fugitive FALN members Carlos A. Torres, his wife, Haydee Beltran Torres, Lucy Rodriguez, and her friend, Oscar Lopez Rivera.

Following their release on May 8, the spokesman for the group, Julio Rosadas, told the press:

We neither support nor condemn the FALN.

The FALN has accepted responsibility for bombings in which five human beings have been murdered, and others in which scores of victims have been injured. The FALN's bombings have ranged from car bombs on the streets which scattered shrapnel through bobby-traps to pipe bombs.

The FALN has openly boasted of its ties to the Cuban Government with its communiqué No. 5 stating in October 1975:

We especially acknowledge the moral support given to our organization by the Cuban people and government in a speech made by Prime Minister Fidel Castro in August in which he said that the Cuban government would do all it could to support the FALN.

The FALN is a year old in operation. With the drastic cutbacks in FBI domestic intelligence programs under the "guidelines" introduced by former Attorney General Edward Levi and continued under the present administration, the FBI is trying to fight terrorism wearing a blindfold and with its hands tied. According to the Secret Service, there are three American cities in which so little protection can be offered the President that they request he not enter.

Controversies is pending before the hearing to determine the extent of the terrorist threat and for drafting appropriate legislation which will enable the Federal law enforcement and security agencies to effectively protect the American people from terrorist attack. One hundred seventy-six of my colleagues have joined with Representative John Ashbrook and me in cosponsoring House Resolution 48 which would restore the House Committee on Internal Security, the first step in the process of rebuilding this country's internal security defenses against terrorism.

I urge those of my colleagues who have not yet cosponsored House Resolution 48 to do so, and in urging the Rules Committee to report this resolution out to the floor for a vote.

BILINGUAL EDUCATION INEFFECTIVE
HON. ROBERT MCCLOY OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 23, 1978

- Mr. MCCLOY. Mr. Speaker, as a consistent supporter of bilingual education in order to aid primarily the children who come from Spanish-speaking homes, I am nevertheless disappointed in the lack of effectiveness of the bilingual educational program which is funded out of the Office of Education. A recent report points out the deficiencies in the existing bilingual education program.

An editorial which appeared in the May 22 issue of the Chicago Tribune emphasizes the shortcomings of bilingual education as presently administered. It is my view that the program should be overhauled with a view toward providing far greater local control—and responsibility.

The Chicago Tribune editorial follows:

[From the Chicago Tribune, May 22, 1978]

BILINGUAL ED CHALLENGED

A government-sponsored study of bilingual education has confirmed some of the most serious suspicions held about this program. Ostensibly intended to ease and speed the transition of children from non-English-speaking families into the mainstream of instruction in English, bilingual education inevitably attracted employees and constituents quite as much as to develop and enlarge an non-English enclave within the public schools. The empire builders of course want a maximum length of time. Enrolling in bilingual education pupils with no need of their own to be there and keeping pupils longer than could be reasonably justified could be understandable tempting.

A report recently released by the federal Office of Education contains figures even worse than a prejudiced critic of bilingual education might have suspected. A third of the 5,300 pupils in 38 projects reviewed had significantly limited command of English. And 85% of the bilingual education pupils were kept in segregated classes after they were ready for instruction in English. The sad state of bilingual education did not get on
any better than similar pupils who had always been in regular classes. The problem is that the public is not getting much for the $381 million that the federal government spent in the current year. To mention other activities of this program appear to be the salaried employees, rather than the pupils.

CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO RABBI DR. DAVID H. PANITZ, TEMPLE EMANUEL, PATERSON, N.J., UPON THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS RABBINIC ORDINATION

HON. ROBERT A. ROE
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 23, 1978

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, June 4, residents of my congressional district and State of New Jersey will join with the congregational families of Temple Emanuel, Paterson, N.J., in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the rabbinic ordination and the dedication of the new sanctuary of their alma mater, the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, which later conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity, honoris causa, upon him.

A disciple of William Foxwell Albright at the Johns Hopkins University in Near Eastern Languages, Rabbi Panitz taught Bible at the George Washington University in the nation's capital. He now teaches Hebrew in the Rabbinical School at the Seminary.

The Spiritual Leader of Paterson's Temple Emanuel since its founding Rabbi Panitz, whose standards of excellence in promulgating, enhancing, and preserving the richness of his Jewish religious and cultural heritage have truly enriched our community, State, and Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I know that you and our colleagues will join with me in extending our warmest greetings and felicitations to Rabbi Panitz: his good wife, Esther; their three sons, Jonathan, Raphael, and Michael; daughter-in-law, Jane; and grandchildren, Zlma and Obadiah, on this most joyous occasion and join with his family in great pride of his lifetime of achievement in devotion and dedication to the Jewish community and to all of our people.

Mr. Speaker, the people of my congressional district are singularly honored by the wholehearted recommendation to you, the distinguished and dedicated lifetime of outstanding public service rendered by Rabbi Panitz. At the helm of Temple Emanuel and ever steadfast fast to the ideals and principles of his alma mater, the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, he has not only endeared himself to his congregation and the Jewish community, but his interreligious and interfaith activities have truly redounded to the spiritual and moral integrity of all faiths and materially contributed to the spirit of brotherhood and truth of knowledge among all mankind.

As an educator and author, he has helped to strengthen the very basic fabric of our society, developing the minds and hearts of countless adults alike, to work in greater harmony and good will in achieving life's purpose and fulfillment.

As a community leader, he has brought enlightenment and encouragement, aiding, comforting, and rehabilitating those in need of his good counsel and judgment.

As a friend, the warmth of his friendship and untiring efforts are boundless and we have been truly blessed by the inspiration of his good deeds and by his good example. I know I am proud and honored to be associated amongst his many, many friends.

Rabbi Panitz long list of exemplary achievements throughout his lifetime span the needs and concerns of all of our people, and with your permission I would like to insert at this point in our historic journal of Congress a brief biography which will provide you with some of his activities and responsibilities, as follows:

Rabbi David Hirsh Panitz, son of Nettie and the late Reckel Panitz, was born in Baltimore in 1918. He was educated in the public schools of that city, graduated from both the Academic and Teacher Training Schools of the Baltimore Hebrew College, received his undergraduate education as well as the graduate Master of Arts degree from the Johns Hopkins University, and was ordained in 1943 at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, which later conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, honoris causa.

A disciple of William Foxwell Albright at the Johns Hopkins University in Near Eastern Languages, Rabbi Panitz taught Bible at the George Washington University in the nation's capital. He now teaches Hebrew in the Rabbinical School at the Seminary.

The Spiritual Leader of Paterson's Temple Emanuel since its founding, Rabbi Panitz, whose standards of excellence in promulgating, enhancing, and preserving the richness of his Jewish religious and cultural heritage have truly enriched our community, State, and Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I know that you and our colleagues will join with me in extending our warmest greetings and felicitations to Rabbi Panitz: his good wife, Esther; their three sons, Jonathan, Raphael, and Michael; daughter-in-law, Jane; and grandchildren, Zlma and Obadiah, on this most joyous occasion and join with his family in great pride of his lifetime of achievement in devotion and dedication to the Jewish community and to all of our people.

Mr. Speaker, the people of my congressional district are singularly honored by the wholehearted recommendation to you, the distinguished and dedicated lifetime of outstanding public service rendered by Rabbi Panitz. At the helm of Temple Emanuel and ever steadfast fast to the ideals and principles of his alma mater, the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, he has not only endeared himself to his congregation and the Jewish community, but his interreligious and interfaith activities have truly redounded to the spiritual and moral integrity of all faiths and materially contributed to the spirit of brotherhood and truth of knowledge among all mankind.

As an educator and author, he has helped to strengthen the very basic fabric of our society, developing the minds and hearts of countless adults alike, to work in greater harmony and good will in achieving life's purpose and fulfillment.

As a community leader, he has brought enlightenment and encouragement, aiding, comforting, and rehabilitating those in need of his good counsel and judgment.

As a friend, the warmth of his friendship and untiring efforts are boundless and we have been truly blessed by the inspiration of his good deeds and by his good example. I know I am proud and honored to be associated amongst his many, many friends.

Rabbi Panitz long list of exemplary achievements throughout his lifetime span the needs and concerns of all of our people, and with your permission I would like to insert at this point in our historic journal of Congress a brief biography which will provide you with some of his activities and responsibilities, as follows:

Rabbi David Hirsh Panitz, son of Nettie and the late Reckel Panitz, was born in Baltimore in 1918. He was educated in the public schools of that city, graduated from both the Academic and Teacher Training Schools of the Baltimore Hebrew College, received his undergraduate education as well as the graduate Master of Arts degree from the Johns Hopkins University, and was ordained in 1943 at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, which later conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, honoris causa.

A disciple of William Foxwell Albright at the Johns Hopkins University in Near Eastern Languages, Rabbi Panitz taught Bible at the George Washington University in the nation's capital. He now teaches Hebrew in the Rabbinical School at the Seminary.

Rabbi Panitz has fashioned an outstanding record of service to his congregational families, to the State of New Jersey, and to the larger community. He is a Commissioner of the Paterson Board of Education, Chaplain of the Passaic County Jail; has just completed a fifteen-year tenure as Chairman of the Passaic County Alcoholic Rehabilitation Board; is national chairman of the Joint Commission on Rabbinic Placement of the Rabbinical Assembly, the United Synagogue of America, and the Rabbinical Theological Seminary, national Co-Chairman of the State of Israel Bonds Rabbinic Cabinet, Member of the Inter-Religious Cooperation Committee of the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League; Vice-President of the Board of Directors of the Jewish Family and Children's Service; a member of the Board of Directors of the United Jewish Appeal, member of the Board of Directors of the Jewish Federation of New Jersey and its Board of Jewish Education, chairman of the Paterson Board of Education's Adult Education Advisory Committee, chairman of the Passaic County Narcotics Rehabilitation Board, and has rendered more than 8,000 hours of volunteer chaplaincy services at the Barnert Hospital and Medical Center.

Rabbi Panitz is the author of "Studies in the Legal Responsa of Joseph Colomi" (researches in 18th century Italian Jewish history), co-author with his wife, of "Simon Wolf, U.S. Consul to Egypt", and of numerous articles and chapters in various books. He is married to the former Esther Leah Leibstuck; they have three sons, Rabbi Jonathan A. Panitz (married to Jane Royal), of Baltimore, Maryland, Raphael Panitz, rabbinical student at the Jewish Theological Seminary, and Michael E. Panitz, rabbinical student at the Jewish Theological Seminary.

Tuesday, May 23, 1978

To extend the public further of his good deeds and by his example, I would like to insert at this point in our historic journal of Congress a brief biography which will provide you with some of his activities and responsibilities, as follows:

Rabbi David Hirsh Panitz, son of Nettie and the late Reckel Panitz, was born in Baltimore in 1918. He was educated in the public schools of that city, graduated from both the Academic and Teacher Training Schools of the Baltimore Hebrew College, received his undergraduate education as well as the graduate Master of Arts degree from the Johns Hopkins University, and was ordained in 1943 at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, which later conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, honoris causa.

A disciple of William Foxwell Albright at the Johns Hopkins University in Near Eastern Languages, Rabbi Panitz taught Bible at the George Washington University in the nation's capital. He now teaches Hebrew in the Rabbinical School at the Seminary.

Rabbi Panitz has fashioned an outstanding record of service to his congregational families, to the State of New Jersey, and to the larger community. He is a Commissioner of the Paterson Board of Education, Chaplain of the Passaic County Jail; has just completed a fifteen-year tenure as Chairman of the Passaic County Alcoholic Rehabilitation Board; is national chairman of the Joint Commission on Rabbinic Placement of the Rabbinical Assembly, the United Synagogue of America, and the Rabbinical Theological Seminary, national Co-Chairman of the State of Israel Bonds Rabbinic Cabinet, Member of the Inter-Religious Cooperation Committee of the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League; Vice-President of the Board of Directors of the Jewish Family and Children's Service; a member of the Board of Directors of the United Jewish Appeal, member of the Board of Directors of the Jewish Federation of New Jersey and its Board of Jewish Education, chairman of the Paterson Board of Education's Adult Education Advisory Committee, chairman of the Passaic County Narcotics Rehabilitation Board, and has rendered more than 8,000 hours of volunteer chaplaincy services at the Barnert Hospital and Medical Center.

Rabbi Panitz is the author of "Studies in the Legal Responsa of Joseph Colomi" (researches in 18th century Italian Jewish history), co-author with his wife, of "Simon Wolf, U.S. Consul to Egypt", and of numerous articles and chapters in various books. He is married to the former Esther Leah Leibstuck; they have three sons, Rabbi Jonathan A. Panitz (married to Jane Royal), of Baltimore, Maryland, Raphael Panitz, rabbinical student at the Jewish Theological Seminary, and Michael E. Panitz, rabbinical student at the Jewish Theological Seminary.

Tuesday, May 23, 1978

Mr. Speaker it is a privilege and honor to seek this national recognition of Rabbi Panitz and all of his activities and responsibilities: from his many years, he would surely entreat my colleagues here in the Congress to join with me in expressing our most sincere appreciation for the richness of his wisdom and quality of his leadership which have immeasurably contributed to our Nation's spiritual, cultural, and educational endeavors and the quality of life and way of life of our people. If he could but know the high esteem with which he is held in the hearts of our people and could but experience the pleasure and comfort that he has imparted to his fellow human over these many years, he would surely enjoy the abundant rewards of happiness and success which he so justly deserves.

We are indeed, as a good friend and great American.

THE HIGH COURT OF REGULATION

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL
OF ARIZONA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 23, 1978

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, in an editorial in the March 20, 1978, issue of Newsweek magazine, Henry Ford II, chairman of Ford Motor Co., warned against the ever-increasing cost of commodities and the national debt at the hands of the Federal Government. Mr. Ford makes the point that we must increase the use of economic incentives in order to achieve our national goals. He states: "We must use the carrot as well as the stick.

I have received permission from Mr. Ford to have the editorial reprinted here.
and commend it to my colleagues’ attention:

THE HIGH COST OF REGULATION

(By Henry Ford II)

As I look over this country today, I see a powerful but uncertain and unsteady giant being spurred up in a growing web of rules and regulations. Our leaders have longer to extort its strength freely and effectively. I am reminded of the story of Gulliver in the land of Lilliput.

Perhaps it’s only a coincidence that the recent period of rapidly rising government spending and roughshod regulation also coincides with high unemployment, slow productivity improvement, soaring government deficits and unprecedented peacetime inflation. But I don’t believe it’s a coincidence at all. Despite a mounting record of failure and frustration, our leaders have failed to grasp the fact that too much government inevitably leads to economic decay.

It is obvious to everyone—or should be—that private spending or to meet government requirements.

I am not arguing with the need for government action to conserve energy, reduce harmful pollution and protect the health of citizens and consumers. What troubles me most about all of this is our apparent inability or unwillingness to recognize that there is something wrong with the way we look at our national problems and the way we try to solve them. We want clean, sparkling rivers and streams everywhere, and then close down all the industrial plants along their shores to achieve that goal? We want clean air. But is 90 percent of pollution due to 10 percent of the emitters? We want safe motor vehicles. But can the vehicle alone guarantee absolute protection for drivers and injures?

Several years ago, I went to Washington at the invitation of the late Sen. Hubert Humphrey and a few others to review the emerging attitudes that seem to denigrate individual initiative and creativity, in the well-springs of our economy. Furthermore, he believes that Government, through high taxes and increasing flood of regulations, has become a principal reason for such negative attitudes.

Mr. Wriston’s views on these matters are ably and succinctly told in a column by Marshall Loeb that appeared in the May 1 issue of Time magazine. I commend it to my colleagues and insert it in the Record for your attention.

WHO KILLED JACK ARMSTRONG?

HON. JOHN J. RHODES
OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1978

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, Walter Wriston, the chairman of Citicorp, one of the Nation’s largest financial institutions, is also a very acute and penetrating observer of the economic scene, and he does not like the trends he sees developing.

In a talk about emerging attitudes that seem to denigrate individual initiative and creativity, he says that the well-springs of our economy. Furthermore, he believes that Government, through high taxes and increasing flood of regulations, has become a principal reason for such negative attitudes.

Mr. Wriston’s views on these matters are ably and succinctly told in a column by Marshall Loeb that appeared in the May 1 issue of Time magazine. I commend it to my colleagues and insert it in the Record for your attention.

WHO KILLED JACK ARMSTRONG?

(By Marshall Loeb)

The stock market has come alive, industrial production is growing like a young colt, and 4 million more Americans are at work than a year ago. Then why do so many people feel so skeptical and tentative about the economy?

Walter Wriston, probably the nation’s most influential banker, thinks he has some answers. In an interview with Time magazine, he is a gilt-edged Establishmentarian who gets an insider’s rare look at loan-seeking corporations and bends elbows with their chiefs at the Metropolis Club and at the Greenbrier and the Business Roundtable. Yes, says Wriston, business should be strong because of the high tax rates. But, he says, “as far as anybody can foresee, he is bedeviled by many questions about modern America, including who killed Jack Armstrong and whether Abe Lincoln could be elected today and what’s doing with the Laffer Curve. Let Wriston explain three of the problems that he senses worry the nation:

The first is high taxes. “The taxpayers are in revolt. You see that in the Jarvis Initiative in California, which would drastically cut property taxes. You see it in people leaving New York State by the thousands and fleeing Massachusetts for New Hampshire. The attraction of the Sunbelt is not just the weather. It is a tax-conscious and a tax-aware people—manufacturers and consumers alike—to want to do what should be done because it is demonstrably in their best interests to do so, the less damage will be done to our economy and to the society at large.

That assumes, of course, that we can arrive at some better way of deciding—by consensus—what our national priorities should be. To paraphrase Winston Churchill, we have before have so few attempted to speak for so many with such devastating results.

(Copyright 1978 by Newsweek, Inc. All rights reserved. Reprinted by permission.)

PERSONAL STATEMENT

HON. THOMAS J. DONWEEY
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1978

© Mr. DONWEEY. Mr. Speaker, as an early cosponsor of H.R. 39, the Alaska lands bill, I was quite pleased that the House overwhelmingly approved this important conservation initiative on May 19. I was not pleased that I was somewhere between my way to the La Guardia shuttle when the final votes on the bill took place. Had I been present for our session on Friday, I would have voted in support of the bill. I was somewhat disappointed in the votes by Congress and the Governor.”

WALTER WRISTON

1547
an educational institution full time or did you take at least one-half of a full-time load during any 6-month period of the tax year? (Students attending less than half-time are ineligible.)

Second. Did you pursue your studies at the college or university level? (See H.R. 12360 and House Ways and Means Committee Report.)

Third. Did you pursue a general course of instruction leading to a baccalaureate or associate degree or for a certificate at a postsecondary vocational school? (Graduate and nondegree students are ineligible.)

Fourth. Are you claimed as a dependent by any other taxpayer, or in the case of a spouse, as a personal exemption by the taxpayer or are you filing a joint return?

If you answer "yes" to questions 1, 2, and 3 and either first 38a or question 4, you are eligible for a tax credit.

Compute the tax credit as follows:

First. Add together all tuition and required fees. (Definitions would be required to specify which among the wide variety of charges levied by eligible institutions are to be considered as "tuition and required fees").

Second. Add together the sum of all scholarships and other educational assistance designated specifically to cover tuition and required fees are added to that portion of other scholarships and other educational assistance which could be attributed to paying for tuition and required fees.

Such an allocation is computed as follows:

Computes total educational expenses. (Definitions would be required to define what could be counted in computing total educational expenses), compute the percentage of total educational expenses that is attributable to tuition and required fees, compute the same percentage of the scholarship.

Third. Subtract the sum obtained under 2 from the sum obtained under 1.

Fourth. If the remainder obtained under 3 is greater than zero, multiply that remainder by 25 percent.

Fifth. Enter on Form 1040 one-half of the product obtained in 4, whichever is less. (This is the "simply one-line entry," which the taxpayer receives only if he has a tax liability)

The Internal Revenue Code and Treasury Regulations currently contain 173 pages of definitions and explaining matters like "student," "educational institution," and "educational expenses." If a tuition tax credit were adopted, these regulations would need to be substantially amplified and revised.

For example, section 151 of the Internal Revenue Code defines "educational institution" as "an educational institution which normally maintains a regular faculty and curriculum and regularly organized body of students at the place where its educational activities are carried on." This definition clearly excludes other educational institutions eligible under the Higher Education Act, for example, home study schools and extension programs.

The mention of a "faculty," "curriculum," and "regularly organized body of students" represents a very traditional view of education and has the potential for both retarding new development in the delivery of educational services as well as intruding in the autonomy and independence of educational institutions.

DOROTHY BAYLOR, AN OUTSTANDING GEORGIAN

HON. ED JENKINS OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1978

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I acknowledge and congratulate an outstanding Georgia educator, Mrs. Dorothy Baylor.

Mrs. Baylor was recently inducted into the Georgia Teachers Hall of Fame. Every year, WSB-TV in Atlanta and the Georgia Association of Educators select one teacher for the Hall of Fame. As this year's selection, Mrs. Baylor was honored at the annual Georgia Association of Educators' Awards Banquet.

A teacher for 30 years, Mrs. Baylor has been teaching in the Gainesville school system since 1942. The food services teacher comes from a long line of teachers. Her grandmother was the first black teacher in Walker County, Tex.

Awards are nothing new for Mrs. Baylor. She received the State Teacher of the Year Award in 1969 for the Georgia Teachers and Educators Association and the Georgia State Chamber of Commerce. She was State Home Economics Teacher of the Year in 1974. Earlier this year she was named Teacher of the Year in the Gainesville school system, an honor she received earlier in 1971 and 1972.

In 1973 she was selected Outstanding Secondary Educator of America. The Gainesville Parks and Recreation Department gave her its Service to Recreation Award in 1970.

Mrs. Baylor received her bachelor of science degree from Huston-Tillotson College (Texas Southern University) in Austin, Tex. in 1947 and studied there again in 1961-62 on a scholarship from the Natural Science Fellowship Foundation. She received her master of education degree in 1967 from the University of Georgia.

She is married to L. C. Baylor, the principal of Miller Park School in Gainesville. They have three children: Carolyn, Marie, and Kimberly.

Tuition Tax Credits: The Illusion "One-Line Entry"

Hon. William D. Ford of Michigan

In the House of Representatives

Tuesday, May 23, 1978

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, the proponents of tuition tax credits argue that this approach provides benefits to students through "simple one-line entry" and that the tax formula is

The supplementary schedule for determining a taxpayer's eligibility for a post-secondary tuition tax credit and the amount of the credit would include at least the following items:

First. Are you a full-time or qualified part-time student? Did you, during any 4-month period of the tax year, attend
May 23, 1978

TRADE REGULATION RULES

HON. BOB ECKHARDT
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1978

Mr. ECKHARDT. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday of this week, the Appropriations Committee is scheduled to take up the Federal Trade Commission's appropriations bill. At that time, the committee will be confronted with a controversial amendment to the bill voted by its Subcommittee on State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary. This amendment could drastically limit, through trade regulation rules, the advertising of food products determined by the Food and Drug Administration to be safe for human consumption, even though the advertising of such products may be unfair or deceptive.

The subcommittee's amendment has produced much concern. I would like to share with the members one letter dated May 18, 1978, to the chairman of the Appropriations Committee which urges that committee to overturn the amendment. The letter was transmitted in behalf of over 20 organizations representing such interests as consumer protection, labor, health, and education:

May 18, 1978

Hon. George H. Mahon,
Chairman, Appropriations Committee,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Chairman: We, the undersigned, were deeply dismayed by the May 2 vote of the Subcommittee on State, Justice, Commerce and the Judiciary to attach to the Federal Appropriations Bill a provision that would remove the FTC's jurisdiction over advertising practices which seek to influence young children's product preferences. A recent consumer attitude study conducted by Yankelovich, Skelly and White for the Food Marketing Institute, shows that 60 percent of the public feel deeply enough about this issue that they would accept fewer children's programs in exchange for a complete ban on TV advertising directed to children under the age of 12. Moreover, those who attempt to criticize the FTC's initiative overlook the substantial health issues raised by advertising products associated with tooth decay.

Cutting off FTC's inquiry at this preliminary stage in the proceedings also will foreclose industry efforts at self-regulation with respect to children's advertising. We note also that provisions in the amendment indicate a willingness to reduce the total number of commercials directed to children under the age of 12. Moreover, those who attempt to criticize the FTC's initiative overlook the substantial health issues raised by advertising products associated with tooth decay.

The Subcommittee's discussion indicated that the chief objective in attaching the rider was to prevent FTC's proposed inquiry and rulemaking concerning television advertising directed primarily at children. The testimony before the Subcommittee was presented by 45 representatives of manufacturers, advertisers and broadcasters who have united to combat the proposed rulemaking on the grounds that it would reduce substantially the total number of commercials directed to children. It's true that such efforts as this will be undertaken if Congress removes by legislation the incentives for industry self-examination and voluntary reform created by the FTC's proposal for a government inquiry into the issues.

We call on you to ensure that the FTC fulfills its public interest and consumer protection obligations by acting to reverse the Subcommittee's position. We urge that the FTC's appropriations bill to the House floor without the Subcommittee rider.

Sincerely,
American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education.
American Alliance for Democratic Action.
American Public Health Association.
Citizens Communications Center.
Community Nutrition Institute.
Consumer Federation of America.
Johanna Dwyer, Ph. D., Director, Frances Stern Nutrition Center, Tufts New England Medical Center.
American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.
American School Food Service Association.
Center for Science in the Public Interest.
Coalition of Black Trade Unions.
Congress of Industrial Organizations.
Cooperative League of the U.S.A.
Food Research and Action Council.
Mary County (MD), Public Health Department.
Rhode Island, Public Health Department.
Thomas B. Hargreaves, Jr., General Executive, YMCA of Greater Washington.
National Committee for Citizens in Education.
National Consumers League.
The Children's Foundation.
United States of America.
Eleanor Williams, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Nutrition, University of Maryland.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Joan Gussow, Ph. D., Chairman, Department of Nutrition, Teachers College, Columbia University.
National Citizens Communications Lobby.
National Congress of Parents and Teachers.
National Education Association.
United Auto Workers.
Association for Television and Children.

BRITISH WITHDRAWAL FROM NORTHERN IRELAND ENJOYS WIDE PUBLIC SUPPORT

HON. MARIO BIAGGI
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1978

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, the May 20 edition of the Irish Echo, the largest Irish American newspaper contains an important editorial dealing with the subject of British withdrawal from Northern Ireland. It cites a recent Gallup poll conducted which showed that a majority of the British people have indicated their wish for Britain to withdraw its troops from Northern Ireland.

Last week's Irish People released the results of a poll conducted in Ireland by the BBC. This poll indicated that 75 percent of adults surveyed in Southern Ireland and a whopping 91 percent of those living in the so-called border counties want Britain to make a political and military withdrawal from Ireland.

This message is consistent with the intent of House Concurrent Resolution 478 which I have introduced calling on the British Government to withdraw its troops from Northern Ireland. As the Irish Echo editorial entitled "Another Call for Withdrawal":

Once again, as they have for several years now, a majority of the British people have indicated their wish for Britain to withdraw its troops from Northern Ireland. A recent Gallup poll again shows this, yet when it comes to Ireland, the British Government seems to ignore majority sentiment. Most Britons clearly feel that their troops are not doing any good in Ulster and their numbers are growing.

It is my hope that the reassuming opposition of the British and Irish people will provide an impetus for action by the Irish and British Governments to develop a plan for the gradual withdrawal of the British rule over Northern Ireland.

Maintaining this is a fundamental prerequisite for peace in Ireland and should be given every consideration. As chairman of the 105 House and 1 Senate Member Ad Hoc Congressional Committee on Irish Affairs which is dedicated to the cause of peace in Ireland I am pleased to insert the Irish Echo editorial entitled "Another Call for Withdrawal".
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

May 23, 1978

The space agency, incidentally, has begun work on a "conceptual design" of such a system. The mood of the country and perhaps the globe, Frosch thinks, "would be receptive to a dramatic political and practical initiative along these lines. The long-range implications for civilization...can only be positive."

If President Carter wants to back the world off the nuclear brink, if he is looking to enhance America's position without eroding America's, he ought to talk to Kurtz and Frosch's team at NASA. He would find there an idea whose time has come.

THE USO AND THE UNITED WAY

HON. TOM HARKIN
OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 23, 1978

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. Speaker, on March 11, 1978, Leo Perlis, director of the Department of Community Services for the AFL-CIO, spoke to the biennial conference of the USO National Council in San Antonio, Tex. Mr. Perlis is also a member of the board of governors of the United Way of America. While Mr. Perlis' remarks were mainly geared toward the USO and the United Way and the relationship between the two groups, I believe they are germane to the discussion that comes through in his remarks. What is clear is that Mr. Perlis has a deep faith and belief in the power and the value of volunteerism in maintaining a free and democratic society. Mr. Perlis correctly points out that the "association of free men and women in organizations of their own choosing destined to serve the common good" is really the "heart and soul of the democratic society."

Also, Mr. Perlis has some criticisms about the method in which United Way has related with us. He has always been a supporter of United Way. I have also been a long supporter of USO. Since I spent a great deal of my life in the military, I believe I am in no way qualified to comment on the criticisms that Mr. Perlis has leveled at the United Way. I do know Mr. Perlis and I know of his deep commitment to the concepts of free men and women in organizations of their own choosing. My opinion on the subject is that Mr. Perlis to be most interesting and informative.

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 23, 1978

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, a recurrent concern of this body and others is the threat of new weapons of destruction, and new avenues for war. Only a few regions of the world are considered nuclear-free zones, and even fewer are demilitarized. One of the few regions of our fragile planet that is, by treaty, nuclear weapons free, is outer space. Even though nuclear weapons are banned from space, it is common knowledge that the United States and the Soviet Union have extensive military intelligence satellite networks, one of whose purposes is to assist in the readiness for nuclear war. There are other, much more benevolent uses of satellites, and an enormous potential from which all nations and all peoples could benefit. A few presently known peaceful uses of space are climate and weather forecasting, crop monitoring and forecasting, mineral prospecting, and communications of all kinds.

Outer space, and especially near space, is a global resource that we all share. Our ability to use this resource is barely 20 years old, but already we can see the enormous creative potential of satellites. One of the most thoughtful concepts for using satellites as a force for peace is advocated by Howard G. Kurtz, a fact which is well known among my colleagues. Towards the U.N. Conference on Disarmament begins in New York, I think it is especially timely to consider the views of Howard Kurtz, and his late wife, Harriet. I hope to have an opportunity in the near future to sponsor a seminar on this topic, and invite every Member of the body to attend.

At this time, I ask unanimous consent to have a column printed in the Record by President Ford's first press secretary printed in the Record. This column by J. F. terHorst succinctly describes the concept of Howard Kurtz.

The column follows:

[From the Los Angeles Times, May 22, 1978]

SECURITY BY SATELLITE—AN IDEA FOR PEACE

By J. F. terHorst

The mark of greatness has been said, is not perfection but originality, the opening of new frontiers. By that definition, Howard Kurtz is a man of great originality. He was one of the original utopian schemers, and placed in the company of pioneers for peace. For more than a quarter-century, Kurtz and his late wife have nurtured a simple idea for enhancing global security. It is so ingenious that it takes your breath away. Yet it is so morally attuned to the nuclear age and so technically practical that some people in high places are running to listen.

What it will need, eventually, is a decision by a President, this one or the next—a decision to pay the price and use the power and resources that would be necessary to leap beyond all conventional arms limitation treaties and make America the No. 1 nation in space exploration.

To understand Kurtz's idea, it is first necessary to leap beyond all conventional arguments and proposals for achieving security, and to look deep into the superpowers and among other nations. Can peace be achieved by the continuing arms race, the development of "better" nuclear weapons so destructive that America and the Soviet Union would be mutually deterred from using the 20-most-than-weapons? Long so long as both sides continue to distrust each other, he reasons, not even a strategic arms limitation treaty will stop the superpowers from secretly improving their arsenals. They may talk of nuclear equality, he says, but neither will be comfortable with nuclear war. There are other, much more advanced and formidable weapons. They may talk of nuclear equality, but neither will be comfortable with nuclear war.

So long as both sides continue to distrust each other, he reasons, not even a strategic arms limitation treaty will stop the superpowers from secretly improving their arsenals. They may talk of nuclear equality, but neither will be comfortable with nuclear war. There are other, much more advanced and formidable weapons. They may talk of nuclear equality, but neither will be comfortable with nuclear war.

Can a peaceful world be achieved through disarmament? Kurtz is too cynical about human nature to think that it can be achieved on a global scale any time soon. To achieve disarmament, he says, would be foolhardy.

"As for notions of voluntary, one-world government, he adds, "were the world's people are too different, the regions too complex, to make it workable. Only a dictator with the force of arms would think it possible."

So what, then, does Kurtz have in mind? Would you believe—"security by satellite"?

Kurtz proposes that existing space technology be employed to achieve what he calls "peace" by the use of satellites. The data collected by a greatly expanded, earth-scanning network of satellites would keep all nations aware of the war capabilities of all others. Such knowledge, kept current by the daily satellite sweeps across the sky, would be the basic security blanket for every country. It would be a sort of Space Age Monroe Doctrine.

We already are doing some of that. So are the Russians. Spy satellites keep track of missiles, for example, and for situations below the surface of the ocean. The sky spies have made possible a series of American-Soviet weapons talks, since they overcome Russian objections to on-site inspections of nuclear bases. Each side can verify the other's actions.

One existing Landsat in orbit already scans the earth to distinguish, using infrared light, 17 kinds of crops, plus soil conditions, rainfall and potential crop yields. Satellite prospectors can plot new mineral deposits on land or under water. 68% of Landsat data, obtained over other countries, is held secretly by the United States for intelligence purposes.

Kurtz says America, without sacrificing its own security, could initiate a global information system. The mood of the country and perhaps the globe, Frosch thinks, "would be receptive to a dramatic political and practical initiative along these lines. The long-range implications for civilization...can only be positive."

If President Carter wants to back the world off the nuclear brink, if he is looking to enhance America's position without eroding America's, he ought to talk to Kurtz and Frosch's team at NASA. He would find there an idea whose time has come.

THE USO AND THE UNITED WAY

HON. TOM HARKIN
OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 23, 1978

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. Speaker, on March 11, 1978, Leo Perlis, director of the Department of Community Services for the AFL-CIO, spoke to the biennial conference of the USO National Council in San Antonio, Tex. Mr. Perlis is also a member of the board of governors of the United Way of America. While Mr. Perlis' remarks were mainly geared toward the USO and the United Way and the relationship between the two groups, I believe they are germane to the discussion that comes through in his remarks. What is clear is that Mr. Perlis has a deep faith and belief in the power and the value of volunteerism in maintaining a free and democratic society. Mr. Perlis correctly points out that the "association of free men and women in organizations of their own choosing designed to serve the common good" is really the "heart and soul of the democratic society."

Also, Mr. Perlis has some criticisms about the method in which United Way has related with us. He has always been a supporter of United Way. I have also been a long supporter of USO. Since I spent a great deal of my life in the military, I believe I am in no way qualified to comment on the criticisms that Mr. Perlis has leveled at the United Way. I do know Mr. Perlis and I know of his deep commitment to the concepts of free men and women in organizations of their own choosing. My opinion on the subject is that Mr. Perlis to be most interesting and informative.
May 23, 1978

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

And both USO and the United Way are living symbols of the American way.

But, if democracy is to survive in a pluralistic society confronted by internal problems and external danger, it is essential that we find many areas of agreement among ourselves—even though we may differ at the ballot box, on the bargain counter and the bargaining table.

One such area for potential agreement is the voluntary association of free men and women in organizations of their own choosing designed to serve the common good.

That's the heart and soul of the democratic society.

For the purposes of the democratic society, the voluntary agency is not only a means but also an end in itself. If it serves no other purpose, it serves in being.

To use a now old fashioned phrase, the volunteer is not only the medium but also the message.

Here I can think of no better example which reflects the genius of America for voluntary action than USO.

The military is, in its very nature and by its very mission, authoritarian. All who serve must obey. But all who obey must remember that they are not only to protect American security but to defend American democracy.

This, too, is the American way.

And the American way is the free, open, flexible, responsive, pluralistic society.

The USO is there to remind them—and to remind us—that USO services are important, but that USO volunteers are even more important. That the one of a civilian volunteer is a constant reminder to the military volunteer that, basically, both share not only the same home but also the same hope.

It was difficult, therefore, for me to understand why the United Way's CONAS (Committee on National Agency Support) recommended in 1974 that USO not be considered for financial support by local United Way organizations for 1975.

It was just as difficult for me to understand why people who promote voluntary action as a way of preventing government intervention would suddenly leave it to the military.

"Let the Pentagon do it," they said in effect, as if there is some voluntary road show—or turnover.

The beauty of it all is that ironies never cease. What others cannot live on beauty alone. It needs bread. As a result of the United Way-CONAS action, it has been getting bread and less of it with each succeeding year.

Even the reversal by the blue ribbon fact-finding committee (or was it the red faced—face saving committee) which the United Way helped to establish in response to protests—including our own hell-raising—did little to help. The damage was done. USO's support declined from $4.1 million in funding year 1973, to $3.3 million in 1974, to $2.4 million in 1975, to $1.7 million in 1976, and to less than $2 million in 1977. The United Way reversed itself but kept the faith—a neat trick.

But, if it makes you feel any better—which I doubt—USO can take perverse pleasure; it is not the only national agency kicked out by the United Way of America and by many local United Way organizations.

Even with the seal of approval, the going is rough. Why?

First of all, CONAS means control and not cash.

But there are many other reasons, old and new.

Among the old reasons are provincialism, lack of local constituencies, a locally perceived need for keeping the dollar in the local community to meet local needs, and there just is not enough money to go around—despite those who keep saying, "keep the government out, let the volunteers do it." But there are some new reasons, and they are often veiled in words—such words as "accountability." And for more than thirty years, and in many different ways.

God knows, I have done my fair share of organizing, promoting and writing—but, perhaps, even more than my fair share of hell-raising—in and out of them, but a "reason" for them.

I have attended a thousand and one meetings up and down the country and back—and I think I have developed a chronic case of deja vu.

And what have I learned?

But it learned the old lesson—that well-intentioned men and women can be right—and wrong—all at the same time.

It isn't much of a lesson, to be sure, but it does serve as an antidote to self-satisfaction.

It is, after all, a condition endemic to all mankind, a sort of humane malaise— a constant reminder of our own fallibility. And the necessity.

Take such words as democracy, accountability, voluntarism, government and responsibility—five simple words which many agencies—so-called—by which high school seniors are expected to spell—and what do we get?

A "democratic" agency controlled by corporate executives.

A "voluntary" agency subsidized by government aid funds.

An "accountable" agency responsible only to a self-perpetuating board.

A "responsive" agency unresponsible to people's needs.

A "responsible" agency—more to some than to others.

As the King of Siam once said: "It's a problem."

But it is a problem which is inherent in both the human condition and the free society.

That's life—and it's tough all over. But life is more simple in other places—such as prisons and slave states.

In Russia and China, for example, the five words mean what the rulers say they mean.

In America, even the dictionary does not come to much—as any Washington regulation writer can readily confirm.

In America, not only the government but all citizens and all organizations are free to define their own terms.

It is somewhat chaotic, of course, but it does provide full employment for lawyers who, given the chance, can complicate the complex. But it keeps us free—free to be right and free to be wrong and, if we are lucky enough, wise.

Thank God for America.

Let other countries keep their own wonders. Let the Chinese keep their great wall, and the Russians their big dam. Let the Egyptians keep their pyramids and the Indians keep their Taj Mahal. Let them all keep their own hanging gardens—but, please God, let America keep its freedom and its own volunteers.

Our freedom and our volunteers—are the two wonders of America. They go hand-in-hand, and they are a beacon of light and hope to people around the world.

This is the American Way.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

May 23, 1978

A. J. JR.—DISCO KING

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 23, 1978

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues a phenomenal success story of one of St. Louis' youngsters:

[From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, May 21, 1978]

A. J. JR.: Disco King

(By John M. McGuire)

Forty-two years ago, the first Cervantes of St. Louis landed in California, bags in hand, brimming over with Coca-Cola's chutzpah, a young man thumbing his nose at the Depression. He was in the Golden West, land of opportunity and rumba contests.

Twenty-nine years later, the same Alfonso Cervantes Jr., whose power does not derive from rumba contests, but from his music-publishing and direct mail business, was brimming over with a thing called disco music. It is a thing that grows well along Sunset Boulevard, judging by the September-through-March financial statement of his new company, Butterfly Records. Butterfly showed a gross of $8,500,000 during that seven-month period.

Young Cervantes, it seems, is getting rich. He has become a multi-millionaire outside his old hometown—an appearance on a recent CBS “60 Minutes” segment about the top 100 artists, and a forthcoming feature in Cosmopolitan magazine's Bachelor of the Month section. This, he assures us, is not the centerfold of the magazine.

In August of last year, Cervantes' new company released a song titled, “Je T’aime,” a forthcoming hit. It is a song that had been rejected as too risque by the executive suggesting the company release it. The company released it anyway, and it has since sold over 5 million copies.

In August of last year, Cervantes' new company released a song titled, “Je T’aime,” a forthcoming hit. It is a song that had been rejected as too risque by the executive suggesting the company release it. The company released it anyway, and it has since sold over 5 million copies.
a strong, underground cult appeal in this country for 'Je T'aiime.'" Cervantes explains.

But Casablanca hesitated, then said no. The oh-h-h-hing and ah-h-h-hing and sen­sual music made it unmarketable for radio, said Casablanca executives.

But A.J. Jr., much like his father with his Spanish Pavilion and Santa Maria ideas, thought otherwise. And, again like his father, he stuck to that conviction. In this case, however, the Cervantes salesmanship worked. The record company was incor­porated in December 1976.

He owns a full-fledged record company — Casablanca — and has, in formation, a group of nondescript studio musicians, who recorded "Je T'aiime" for his new company. The album's first single, "Belly Button," "Put the Funk Back" and "Boogie Down and Moss Around." At least, if Ginn Miller was left in peace, for the time being.

Cervantes says he feels comfortable in the record business. He must — he says he is in the front line of the business, but his father, it seems, expects as much. "It's no news to me," he told me. "Je T'aiime," his butterfly studio musicians were to become known as "Saint Tropes."

"When you develop a concept and then sell it," he said.

Sounds like Cervantes the first, former mayor and salesman. Cervantes the elder once said his son, "like his son, has always been involved in developing ideas and selling them."

He stuck to that conviction. In this case, however, the Cervantes salesmanship worked. The record company was incor­porated in December 1976.

He owns a full-fledged record company — Casablanca — and has, in formation, a group of nondescript studio musicians, who recorded "Je T'aiime" for his new company. The album's first single, "Belly Button," "Put the Funk Back" and "Boogie Down and Moss Around." At least, if Ginn Miller was left in peace, for the time being.

Cervantes says he feels comfortable in the record business. He must — he says he is in the front line of the business, but his father, it seems, expects as much. "It's no news to me," he told me. "Je T'aiime," his butterfly studio musicians were to become known as "Saint Tropes."

"When you develop a concept and then sell it," he said.

Sounds like Cervantes the first, former mayor and salesman. Cervantes the elder once said his son, "like his son, has always been involved in developing ideas and selling them."

"Look, suppose I wanted to put on a tennis contest," the first-term mayor told a reporter back in 1967. "I'd go about it by lining up a group of very good tennis players. I would offer prizes for the winners. I would advertise the contest."

"But people might be shot with us and we got investor financing. If we were to tell someone in the record industry how we did it, they wouldn't believe me."

When his father paid a visit to his offices at 9000 Sunset Boulevard a white back, he was surprised at the operation, even taken aback, said Cervantes. The second, the company will soon move to the seventh floor of the building where it will occupy 12 at the time "Je T'aiime" was released, the company had three employees. Today, there are 28 persons with Butterfly, and the company's payroll.

The company now has 14 acts signed to contracts and plans to release 24 albums in the next year. It is not strictly a disco record company, said young A.J. "Twenty-five per cent of our business is hard rock 'n roll and 25 percent is Top 40 music, so we're interested in radio play but not just what the disco are doing. We're sort of a hybrid in that respect."

"But the record business has been very good to me," he said.

It would seem so. Butterfly is considering branching out by acquiring radio stations.

"I'm glad to see he's in the record business," an old friend said.

"And that bewildered A. J. that bewildered A. J.

"His dad was a consummate politician, was quietly pleased with a jar of 'Saint Tropes.'"

He tried free-lance photography, poetry and free-lance photography, for the Los Angeles Times, and wrote television and radio spots for the former mayor's 1972 campaign.

A friend recalls that his father, always the opportunist, was quick to capitalize on his son's actions: "Fons was just as proud as punch of the kid. 'Did you see that write-up?"

The year before that, A. J. earned college credits by traveling across America in a delivery van, painted pop art-patchwork red, white and blue, as part of a study project to see how the country, particularly the police, reacted to hippies and other youthful nonconformists. He grew a beard and long hair.

As the son of a well-known and political father, young A. J. was quietly pleased with a jar of 'Saint Tropes.'"

"Mayor's Son Pays $612 On 34 Parking Tickets," read one newspaper headline. "Driver's License of Mayor's Son Wrongly Registered," said another. "Mayor's son arrested and charged with failure to answer 34 traffic tickets, most of them illegal parking."

Yes, young A. J. went through his Peck's Bad Boy phase. He chuckles about it now. "It comes with the territory," he said.

His father's nearly all-consuming interest in politics and public office is another thing that bewildered A. J.

"I could never understand why he took the abuse he did," he said.

"But anything I can do to help him, I would," young A.J. wrote television and radio spots for the former mayor's 1972 campaign."

It find it a very thankless job though; I could never understand why he thought he was a mayor of the city like he has, taken his lumps.

And there is another thing he never does, at least not now: "I have never traded on the fact that I'm A. J. Cervantes' eldest son."

"But I have," he added, "and some absolutely beautiful. But it was not a huge error."

You've got to understand this St. Louis is my hometown, I have a lot of friends there."

"I've been there and it's a very pro­gressive. And I had my L.A. marketing cap on; I was thinking in L.A. terms. I felt the Central West End would be an appropriate place, but it was 180 degrees different."

"The Screening Room was a huge success on Saturday night, and a failure the rest of the week."

"Now my father is trying to put a tourist atmosphere there, but there's a lot of potential there and we're hav­ing great success. But it's unfortunate that St. Louis has to be sold on positive things. If we don't develop a gracious but de­clining neighborhood, they'd go wild. But in St. Louis we're just fight for it. Even Kansas City, which is smaller and has less money, is a lot more progressive."

The Screening Room is now a Chinese restaurant.

Young Cervantes is no Johnny-come-lately critic of the mores and folkways of his old hometown. He has had things to say about attitudes here before. And he makes it very clear that he is quick to use both of the East and West Coasts, and can do without the Midwest.

"If the Mayor of Aldermon voted to ban a road production of "Hair" in 1971, be­cause of a first-act nude scene, Alfonso Juarez Jr. was moved to write a lengthy essay on the controversy, published in the Post-Dispatch later that year. He was 22 at the time and a student."

"I could never understand why he took the abuse he did," he said.

"But anything I can do to help him, I would," young A.J. wrote television and radio spots for the former mayor's 1972 campaign."

It find it a very thankless job though; I could never understand why he thought he was a mayor of the city like he has, taken his lumps.

And there is another thing he never does, at least not now: "I have never traded on the fact that I'm A. J. Cervantes' eldest son."

"But I have," he added, "and some absolutely beautiful. But it was not a huge error."

You've got to understand this St. Louis is my hometown, I have a lot of friends there."

"I've been there and it's a very pro­gressive. And I had my L.A. marketing cap on; I was thinking in L.A. terms. I felt the Central West End would be an appropriate place, but it was 180 degrees different."
POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE OF GREENVILLE DIVISION OF "E" SYSTEMS POLLS ITS MEMBERS ON ENERGY

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 23, 1978

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, the Greenville Division of "E" Systems polled their members of the political action group on the energy question. A total of 1850 cards were handed out at the plant entrances, and 559 cards—30 percent—were completed and returned. This percentage figure, as many of us know here in the Congress is about a normal response to questionnaires.

Comments written on 46 of the returned cards were used for review of planning for future PAC actions.

I would like to share the results of this opinion poll with the Members of this body, who, like me, I believe will find the results most interesting:

DO NOT EXTEND ERA DEADLINE

HON. ROBERT McCLORY
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 23, 1978

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, there is a growing apprehension about the current move to extend for an additional 7 years the time rotated for ratification of the equal rights amendment. We can recall that when this important constitutional change was recommended to the States for ratification in March 1972 we provided for ratification within a 7-year period. This 7-year period coincided with similar provisions in all constitutional amendments proposed during the past 60 years. An additional 7-year extension would be a departure from this tradition.

Mr. Speaker, as a consistent supporter of ERA, I hope that efforts will be made to insert a comprehensive equal rights clause in its own constitution.

A clear majority of Illinois legislators support ERA. Only a few more votes are needed for the three-fifths majority required by the Federal Constitution. I urge Governor Bilandic and Gov. Thompson, Illinois would line up on the side of equality.

ALASKA LANDS BILL, H.R. 39

HON. NEWTON I. STEERS, JR.
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 23, 1978

Mr. STEERS. Mr. Speaker, for 3 days last week the House worked on a major piece of legislation that will preserve the beauty of our last great wilderness, the State of Alaska. I was pleased to be able to support this bill and joined with an overwhelming majority of my colleagues in approving H.R. 39.

The House of Representatives has passed a balanced bill intended to keep in mind that this bill frees up almost three-quarters of the State for economic development. The only land that is placed under different protection systems is land that is either Federal or State owned. While we do protect approximately 100 million acres of land, we do not impede Alaska's ability to help meet this Nation's immediate needs for minerals and petroleum. This then is the balance that the House accepted; Alaska continues its mineral development on State owned and federally owned land, while the Nation preserves great sections of wilderness areas.

There are several actions taken by the House that I feel are worthy of review. There were two amendments offered, one by Mr. Young of Alaska and one by Mr. Meeks of Washington that would have significantly reduced the amount of land to be protected under the bill. Mr. Young's amendment would have reduced acreage in parks and wildlife systems by about 5 million acres. This amendment was defeated 141 to 251 and I voted against the amendment. Mr. Meeks' amendment would have reduced lands designated as "wilderness" from 66 million acres to 33 million acres. This amendment failed 119 to 240 and I voted against the amendment.

Congressman Santini offered an amendment that would have allowed for continued mineral assessments in Alaska. In addition, the amendment ordered the President to prepare a report for the process of evaluating applications for exploration and extraction. I voted against this amendment because I feel that it would have allowed for more drilling and digging in lands that we are trying to protect. Furthermore, this sort of legal action would mean the destruction of roads and heavy vehicle traffic in lands that are supposed to be protected for the animal and plant life that already exist in those areas. The amendment passed by a vote of 157 to 150.

Finally, the House rejected a motion of Mr. Young's to recommit the bill with specific instructions to the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and the House Merchant Marine and Fish-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Chicago Sun-Times. I am attaching a copy of the Sun-Times editorial to these remarks:

[From the Chicago Sun-Times, May 21, 1978]

DO NOT EXTEND ERA DEADLINE

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE,
U.S. House of Representatives, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Teague:
The E-Systems' Greenville Division Political Action Committee conducted an opinion poll on the subject of the energy crisis in the United States, and the results of this poll are provided below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Opinion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. &quot;Do you believe there is a real energy (oil and natural gas) crisis (shortage) now, or in the foreseeable future?&quot;</td>
<td>65.6</td>
<td>32.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. &quot;Do you consider the President's energy plan to be a fair and workable solution for all Americans?&quot;</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>71.1</td>
<td>22.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. &quot;Do you think that the Government should lead in establishing policies and plans for solving energy problems?&quot;</td>
<td>63.1</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. &quot;Should more emphasis be put on expanding the research and development effort for alternate sources of energy?&quot;</td>
<td>93.1</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. &quot;Have you noted any increase of efforts to reduce energy (fuel) consumption in the past five years?&quot;</td>
<td>58.9</td>
<td>39.6</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Response (percent)

May 19, 1978.
May 23, 1978

ery Committee that would have severely weakened the bill. This motion was re-
jected by a vote of 67 to 242 and I voted against the motion. The bill passed by a
vote of 277 to 31 and I voted for final passage.

I would like to take this opportunity to com-
ment the chairman of the Interior Com-
mittee, Mr. Udall, the chairman of the
Alaska Subcommittee, Mr. Seibel, and Mr. Murphy and Mr. Leggett of Montana.
These letters are letters for their hard work in presenting to the House a
bill that is both balanced and farsighted.

This is a very positive bill and I hope the Senate will meet with success in the Sen-
ae.

OUTRAGED ON TREATMENT OF YURI ORLOV

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 23, 1978

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to add my voice to the thousands
worldwide who are outraged by the sentencing of Dr. Yuri Orlov, a Soviet dis­
sent whose only crime was to monitor the compliance of the Soviet Union with the Helsinki Accords. The Soviet Union is, of course, a
signatory of the Final Act of the Con­
ference on Security and Cooperation in
Europe, better known as the Helsinki Accords. Why monitoring the progress, or lack of it, by the Soviet Union in com­
plying with an agreement they signed
should be criminal can only be explained by the absence of the very human rights
they agreed to follow.

Dr. Orlov, a respected theoretical physicist, was charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" because he was the founder of the Helsinki human rights group. This group was made up of many well-known dissidents, who are also brilliant and internationally re­pected professionals in a variety of fields. In fact, Dr. Orlov spent a large portion of his life fighting the miserable Soviet record on
human rights and civil liberties.

Dr. Orlov was sentenced to 7 years in a labor camp followed by 5 years of internal exile.

The most disturbing aspect of the
case against Dr. Orlov is that it is just one step in a series of measures designed to crush dissidence in the Soviet Union. Next in the defendant's chair will prob­ably be Alexander Ginsberg and Anatoly Scharansky. Moscow is trying to destroy
the dissident leadership by dealing with
persons who were unable to find em­
ployment elsewhere.

Mr. Speaker, I have long been interested in Soviet dissidents. This particular case has been particularly disturbing to me. Nick Awdziejczyk came to Washington to attend a
recently held hearing before the Science and Energy Committee. He was on the verge of bankruptcy. Zarnowiecki, already president of the
Consumer Vinegar & Spice Co., knew
he needed a competent and experienced man to operate the daily
Top Flight Industries. That man was Nick Awdziejczyk. With Nick's expertise in the technical end of the business, coupled with
his own financial know-how, Zarnowiecki was able to turn Top Flight into
one of America's outstanding small busi­
nesses in a matter of 4 years. Beginning its operations in September of 1974 with
only 8 employees, Top Flight now em­
loys 28 people, including handicapped persons who were unable to find
employment elsewhere.

Mr. Speaker, Nick Awdziejczyk
recently came to Washington to attend a
small business conference and award
banquet and while he was here, I had the opport­
unity to meet with him. I was
impressed with Nick himself. Here was
a man whose life stood virtually in ruins following the invasion of Poland and his subsequent
forced relocation to the status of a forced laborer for the Soviets. Yet his spirit did not fail him. Over­
coming countless odds, this man was able to educate himself, successfully
pursue a respectable career, and raise
a lovely family, all in a country where
he felt his dreams could best be realized.

To quote an unnamed author: "It could only happen in America."

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HON. JOHN G. FARY
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 23, 1978

Mr. FARY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to bring to the
attention of my fellow colleagues the
story of Mr. Nick Awdziejczyk, a Polish
born American citizen whose hard work and diligent efforts have made him a
classic example of the American success
story.

Nick is presently the general manager
of Top Flight Industries, a Chicago based
small business contractor, whose efforts
and achievements were recently recog­
nized by the Small Business Administra­
tion (SBA) as one of the outstanding small business prime contractors in the
Midwest region. Top Flight was also rec­
commended for consideration of the General
Services Administration's Small
Business Prime Contractor of the Year
Award.

Top Flight was nominated from a field of
10 million small business firms through­
ow the country and a nomination in it­
self indicates the quality of Top Flight's
workmanship.

But Nick's life has not always looked
so promising. Born in Pinsk, Poland, Nick
found himself a victim of Nazi aggres­
sion as Germany launched its lightning
war against Poland and subjugated its
people to its will. Nick was then brought
from Poland to Germany and relegated to
the status of a forced laborer for the
Soviets. These were true
the darkest days of his life.

Nick remained in Germany after the
war and attended the University of Pin­
sk, where he graduated with a degree in
cience. In August of 1949, Nick decided to come
to America to seek his fortune. Upon ar­
riving in Chicago with a few johns,
while continuing his education at night,
attending the Chicago Technical Col­
lege and taking various engineering
courses.

Eventually, Nick found employment with the Reflector Hardware Co., where he worked for 22 years. Starting out as
a polishing machine operator, he gradu­
ally worked his way up the ladder to be­
come project engineer prior to going to work for
Top Flight Industries.

Nick is married to his wife of 20 years,
Maria, and together they have three
children.

Mr. Speaker, Nick Awdziejczyk came to
work for Top Flight Industries as general man­
ger in 1974 when Mr. Stanley Zarno­
wiecki, now president of Top Flight, de­
cided to purchase that company when it
was on the verge of bankruptcy.

Mr. Speaker, I have always been, person­
ally opposed to abortion. It is my sincere belief that life
begins at the moment of conception. I do

PRO-LIFE POSITION

HON. IKE SKELTON
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 23, 1978

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, many of
my constituents have expressed concern
over the use of Federal funds to promote
or encourage abortions. As in the past, I
share this concern, and I take this op­
portunity to express my views about it.

As I have stated before, I am pro-life, and
have always been, personally opposed to abortion. It is my sincere belief that life
begins at the moment of conception. I do
not believe that government, Federal or State, should do anything to promote or encourage abortions, particularly elec
tive or nontherapeutic abortions. In my view, indiscriminate abortion cheapens the value of each individual life and degrades society. As a member of the Missouri State Senate and now as a Member of the U.S. Congress, I have reflected these views. It is for these reasons, plus the fact that we should carefully scrutinize the spending of the taxpayers' dollars, that I introduced an amendment to the fiscal year 1979 Labor/HEW appropriations bill to prohibit the use of Federal funds to pay for abortions or to promote or encourage abortions. I intend to continue to work for and support legislation that would provide proper protection of the unborn. 

GOD THE GREAT ARTIST

HON. JERRY HUCKABY
OF LOUISIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 23, 1978

Mr. HUCKABY. Mr. Speaker, with all the problems that command so much of our attention every day, we sometimes forget the natural gifts we enjoy in this Nation. Therefore, I commend to my colleagues the following celebration of nature, written by Mrs. G. B. Green, of Monterey, La., and printed in the Concordia Sentinel:

GOD THE GREAT ARTIST

In this great world that God has given us, there is one tiny spot that I call my own. Sometimes I think of it as my own haven or my open air theater. In front of me is a stream of water that is crystal clear. It reminds me of a huge mirror. Each morning as the sun comes up and shines down on the water, the reflection looks like an enormous diamond and the sparkles go in every direction. The water is a dark rose color and all around it is a soft pink that gradually diminishes into the blue sky. It is a soft blue and a tone of blue. I know God must have made very soft strokes to get such a delicate and lovely hue.

I suppose the color blue is the most popular one of all. So much has been written about it. Such as Rhapsody in Blue, Blue Heaven, The Blue Danube and so many more. On each side of this stream are borders of green trees. If you look close enough, you will see that each type of tree is a different shade of green. My favorite ones are two cypress that stand so proudly and erect, and they have shapes like two giant Christmas trees. Sometimes after a rain and the sun shines on the rain drops that cling to their lacy leaves, each drop glitters like a million diamonds, then they look more like Christmas trees than ever.

Another of nature's wonders of art is a little girl swinging in a rope swing that hangs from a branch of a very big pecan. She wears a red flower and a sparkling eyes that blend in perfectly with our blue sky. She brings to mind a song that was popular, "Thank Heaven for Little Girls." I am going to play it safe and say "Thank Heaven for Little Boys." Five feet above that bird with a red head, another one with a splash of yellow on its wing and of course there is also the solid red and the blue ones.

In all the beauty and glitter of the world, there is always a little sadness. In this case it is the sad coo of a dove, they also symbolize God's love for us, because sometimes in the history of mankind, God sent down his great love on a dove.

Lord, thank you for giving us such a beautiful world and painting it so lovely.

THE ROAD TO PROSPERITY—PART III—THE STATIC ANALYSIS OF THE CAPITAL GAINS AMENDMENT

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 23, 1978

Mr. STEIGER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I indicated that there were two types of analysis available for changes in tax policy. One version, used by the Treasury Department, is arithmetic or static analysis. This tax model is a microeconomic model of the Federal individual income tax. It was originally developed at the Treasury Department, Office of Tax Analysis, in the early 1960's to produce revenue estimates for the 1964 tax cut. Producing revenue estimates in support of legislation continues to be its primary purpose.

In recent years, we have reduced the debate on tax policy to the question of how much revenue is gained or lost from a change in existing policy. The advent of the Budget Act has encouraged this trend, because of the focus on tax expenditures as one form of Government spending. It seems that some have assumed that all income belongs to the Federal Government, and that the private sector is subsidized through tax expenditures. It is a ridiculous assumption, but it has credence in some circles.

The danger of focusing on revenue estimates when deciding tax policy is that we may ignore the more important elements of tax policy, namely simplicity, equity, and efficiency. This is one caveat we should all keep in mind when reviewing Treasury and Joint Tax Committee estimates.

Another danger is that the tax model is a microeconomic model, it only estimates the first order revenue impact; it does not estimate the macroeconomic impacts of tax legislation. No account is taken of the additional (second order) tax revenue resulting from the stimulative effect of a tax cut. Nor are shifts in relative prices of capital assets benefiting from some favorable legislation in that area allowed to reduce the revenue loss to the Treasury, because of the possibility of increased investment boosting the model. The model does not account for feedback, and thus has no dynamic implications.

This has been a controversial area, because feedback is difficult to measure. It is not by any means that little agreement exists on the assumptions necessary to construct a model. For instance, there would be a problem of consistency should one attempt to take second order effects into account. Treasury has been unwilling to grapple with the issue, and the tax model is used only to produce first order estimates of the revenue impact of tax changes.

As I mentioned yesterday, four dynamic models have been used to analyze the capital gains amendment that I introduced the DRI version in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Today, I am including the static estimates for the Members to review. In my next installment, I will describe how the dynamic models work:

STEIGER ALTERNATIVE CAPITAL GAINS AND MINIMUM TAX PROPOSAL, HR. 12111

Equal Rights Amendment

HON. ELIZABETH HOLTZMAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 23, 1978

Ms. HOLTZMAN. Mr. Speaker, Edith Bunker supports the Equal Rights Amendment, according to Jean Stapleton who portrays her in the television program "All in the Family." Jean Stapleton explained why Edith believes that homemakers will benefit from ERA in a recent speech at Emerson College. I commend her remarks to my colleagues. The text of excerpts from the speech, printed in the New York Times on Friday, May 12, 1978, follows:

"EDITH BUNKER" ON THE E.R.A.

(By Jean Stapleton)

(Following are excerpts from an address given by Jean Stapleton, who plays Edith Bunker on the television program "All in the Family," upon receiving a doctor of humane letters degree at Emerson College, in Boston.)

A newspaper was conducting a survey of celebrities. Their question was: What do you mean it, I haven't lived long enough to answer that question. I have the same answer today: I haven't lived long enough to deserve this singular honor. Therefore, instead of resting on this prestigious laurel I shall treat it as an obligation and renew my efforts to recognize and utilize my God-de
duced talent. Personally, I anticipate the same old struggle against the familiar obstacles: self-interest, justification, self-will, and so on, but in my imagination I have a role model to emulate—Edith Bunker because, her Inner monologue notwithstanding, Edith has become the epitome of compassion and selfless humanity.

Early in our 8-year run, a woman telephoned her doctor in exasperation asking for a soothing antidote for her frayed nerves. With some irritation, she told him that her husband at the height of their worst argument said to her: "Why can't you be like Edith Bunker?" Of course, at that time he may have been fantasizing about the old,

May 23, 1978
submissive Edith. Thanks to the influence of her enlightened daughter and neighbor, Edith is growing... to know herself as a whole person with rights and a future. How we proceed when Edith stands up to Archie. The audience cheers. Most of the letters I receive are from young people 8 to 16, who state that these are their favorite moments.

Yes, the concept of equal partnership is becoming widespread. We have to keep looking at the poor, Edith can keep up with her, for next season she'll have some challenges. A question by the people in her community, "Do you think Edith would support ERA?"

Well, since Edith was born in the imagination of Norman Lear and her development was carried on in the collective thinking of more than nine writers, five producers, three directors and four actors, we would need a script conference to determine the answer. Our debate could be placed in no better context than what Olson offers as a final thought:

You must understand that, in saving the Boundary Waters, you are saving more than rocks and trees and mountains and wilderness guide. What you are really saving is the human spirit. What you are really saving is the human soul.

The interview follows:

WILDERNESS A "SACRED" PLACE

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Now in his 75th year, famed naturalist and writer Sigurd F. Olson has written seven books on the Boundary Waters. According to Canoe Area, a love which a life time ago lured him into its interior as a professional wilderness guide and writer, "it was the third and concluding installment of an interview which took place at his Ely, Minn. home, Olson discloses 'values' which lure people into the BWCA today.

Question. When you talk about going into the wilderness for intangible values, are you talking about spiritual values? Is the wilderness a spiritual experience for you?

Answer. It's true. I do have a deep feeling for wilderness values. I've always had the feeling. I think I was born with it. I didn't have to acquire it. Call it spiritual, if you will. Call it in an understanding of intangible values. Call it harking back to the primal pool of awareness which is within us all. This I've always called my whole life. It has made me do a great deal of writing, too, trying to tell how I feel about the greater values which I've always felt that any wilderness is unique.

I've often thought of that. My friend understood. The many young people who come through here have much the same feeling, but in a broader sense. They're going into the wilderness today, trying to find something bigger than themselves. Something sacred, as opposed to secular. Something the Indians sensed, long before we came here.

They had this particular wilderness. They had this "place" where they didn't speak, just as we have it in our great cathedrals and in our places of worship. They called it "home," and they called "No Place Between." They had it on Darkley Lake. They had it on LaCroix. They tried to put it in their words there, which they felt deeply about. They tried to put those values into words long before there was such a thing as a written language. And the legends have come down.

The caves of France and Spain — in the dark recesses of those caves — other early people painted pictures, sacred pictures, legendary pictures of the spirit world. The spirit world was in everything.

So when people go into the wilderness today, there's any left unvisited by noise, by mechanical motors, looking for the same spiritual inspiration the early people found. And many of them today, many of them ever since being again.

They find it in the sense of harmony and oneness with all living things. They find it in a feeling of communion and understanding. And, as I said in one of my books, one doesn't have to be a Buddhist to meditate, or get into any special position. Just looking at any natural thing is, in a sense, meditation. It is communion with God, or the Spirit. I think that's what people are looking for in the wilderness today, spiritual values. And they are almost impossible to define. I've done a great deal of reading in Oriental religions. One of my friends was a practicing Buddhist and I have a Buddhist Bible in my library which I read occasionally. I asked my friend once to put into a single sentence what Buddhism means.

"Buddhism, to me," he said, "means genius and grace, understanding and, above all, the sense of oneness — including the reverence that Albert Schweitzer talked about. You must understand our primeval roots, are all understood. And my friend said:

Call Yutang. And Lao-Tse. And Confucius.

All of the Orient has this feeling. And it's that feeling that the Boundary Waters Canoe Area represents. We can get it; but not everybody can get it. Sometimes it takes time.

Question. I know what you're saying. And I've heard an awful lot of trout fishermen over the years try to express the same thing, but never so eloquently. They'll understand this, because you're talking their language. Now, what do you say to somebody who thinks this is all so much impractical, eccentric bull?

Answer. Well, let me say this. I remember one time, years ago, I guided a business magnate on a canoe trip back into the bush. It took him about four days to settle down to get calm, to get over his business. On the fifth day, I found him sitting on the ground, just watching a colony of ants. I asked him what he was doing, was he all right?

I have never noticed ants before," he said. "Never before in my whole life. The whole future roads the way they lead back in town didn't give him a chance, an opportunity to think about. I've noticed another thing out in the back country.

As men approached town after a long time in the bush, the civilization would reach out and take these two or three days from town. They knew they were coming back to the old life and they were anxious to get back. But I could see...

Their minds were no longer concerned with sunsets and the calling of the loons or the loons. They were totally involved once again with the old lives they were going back to. But the interesting thing was that they kept it, even after they got back to their cities and their jobs, they never really forgot the impact of those days in the bush.

Sometimes I go to visit them, and they didn't say, 'Tell me the old hard stories,' and we'll spend an evening or two talking about fun we had and the joys they had known. Once you absorb spiritual values; and once you absorb spiritual values, you don't lose them very easily.

THE BOUNDARY WATERS WILDERNESS ACT: SIGURD OLSON'S UNIQUE ROLE — PART III

HON. DONALD M. FRASER
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1978

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to the final installment of a three-part legislative report. When the Capitol Times conducted with Sigurd Olson, a leading advocate for increased wilderness protection for the Boundary Waters, one of the many rare books in the great north woods, Sigurd possesses a capacity to interpret wilderness values in human terms. And these values are too frequently overlooked in the heat of the kind of political deliberations we are currently going through on the BWCA.

The opportunity for solitude, the chance to escape the trappings of modern living, they were all there. The opportunity of being able to understand our primordial roots, are all part of the allure of the northern lake land wilderness. As Olson says:

When people go into the wilderness today, they're there for the uncommon and the unusual, by mechanical motors, they are looking for the same spiritual inspiration the early people found. And many of them today, many of them ever since being again.

They find it in the sense of harmony and oneness with all living things. They find it in a feeling of communion and understanding. And, as I said in one of my books, one doesn't have to be a Buddhist to meditate, or get into any special position. Just looking at any natural thing is, in a sense, meditation. It is communion with God, or the Spirit. I think that's what people are looking for in the wilderness today, spiritual values. And they are almost impossible to define. I've done a great deal of reading in Oriental religions. One of my friends was a practicing Buddhist and I have a Buddhist Bible in my library which I read occasionally. I asked my friend once to put into a single sentence what Buddhism means.

"Buddhism, to me," he said, "means genius and grace, understanding and, above all, the sense of oneness — including the reverence that Albert Schweitzer talked about. You must understand our primeval roots, are all understood. And my friend said:

Call Yutang. And Lao-Tse. And Confucius.

All of the Orient has this feeling. And it's that feeling that the Boundary Waters Canoe Area represents. We can get it; but not everybody can get it. Sometimes it takes time.

Question. I know what you're saying. And I've heard an awful lot of trout fishermen over the years try to express the same thing, but never so eloquently. They'll understand this, because you're talking their language. Now, what do you say to somebody who thinks this is all so much impractical, eccentric bull?

Answer. Well, let me say this. I remember one time, years ago, I guided a business magnate on a canoe trip back into the bush. It took him about four days to settle down to get calm, to get over his business. On the fifth day, I found him sitting on the ground, just watching a colony of ants. I asked him what he was doing, was he all right?

I have never noticed ants before," he said. "Never before in my whole life. The whole future roads the way they lead back in town didn't give him a chance, an opportunity to think about. I've noticed another thing out in the back country.

As men approached town after a long time in the bush, the civilization would reach out and take these two or three days from town. They knew they were coming back to the old life and they were anxious to get back. But I could see...

Their minds were no longer concerned with sunsets and the calling of the loons or the loons. They were totally involved once again with the old lives they were going back to. But the interesting thing was that they kept it, even after they got back to their cities and their jobs, they never really forgot the impact of those days in the bush.

Sometimes I go to visit them, and they didn't say, 'Tell me the old hard stories,' and we'll spend an evening or two talking about fun we had and the joys they had known. Once you absorb spiritual values; and once you absorb spiritual values, you don't lose them very easily.
**EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**

May 23, 1978

Greece and Turkey and the lifting of the partial arms embargo against Turkey. A key objective of the United States and the Eastern Mediterranean is to promote successful negotiations for a settlement of the Cyprus dispute. What the Turkish Cypriots offer here is positive. Although not as many as many of us would like, this statement does offer hope for the start of negotiations.

The statement of Mr. Denktaş follows:

**STATEMENT BY TURKISH CYPRIO? LEADER DENKTAŞ, MAY 22**

I had a discussion on the question of Cyprus with the Secretary-General, H. E. Dr. Kurt Waldheim.

This meeting gave me the opportunity to reconfirm in detail the position of the Turkish Cypriot Community regarding the intercommunal talks.

This position can be summarized as follows:

- The Turkish Cypriot Community believes that sustained intensive good faith negotiations between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot Communities with a view of reaching a just, lasting and mutually satisfactory settlement on Cyprus should not be delayed any longer. With this position, the Turkish Cypriot representatives presented to the Secretary-General, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, on April 13, 1978 a document that the Turkish side is prepared to put on the table once the intercommunal talks are reconvened.

The document, which has been stressed, represent a negotiating position that can provide a starting point for discussions. The sides have made a commitment to the Secretary-General, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, to engage in negotiations with an open mind and in a spirit of conciliation and flexibility.

- The Turkish side is prepared, in short, for a genuine and productive dialogue. It is the belief of the Turkish Cypriot Community that intercommunal negotiations under the auspices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations should be immediately resumed.

- The Greek side will not contribute to a settlement of the Cyprus issue by refraining from negotiations when the Turkish Cypriot attitude is so conciliatory.

- It is the Turkish Cypriot belief that the guidelines agreed upon by Archbishop Makarios and myself at our meeting in February 1977 constitute the essential framework for a Cyprus settlement, according to which Cyprus must be a sovereign, independent, non-aligned, bi-communal and bi-zonal federal state.

- The federal structure should incorporate, as indicated in the constitutional proposals of the Turkish side, a joint constitutional legislative and executive bodies as well as such functions as foreign affairs, external defence, banking, foreign exchange and monetary affairs, federal budget, customs duties and tariffs, external communications, federal health services, tourism and information etc.

- In addition to such federal governmental structure and the constitution, the state must also provide satisfactory safeguards for the rights of individual Cypriots without infringing upon the bi-communal character of the federal state envisaged.

- The Turkish side is prepared to consider significant geographical readjustments in the light of its economic viability and security requirements which would enable a considerable number of Greek Cypriots to re-settle.

- It has been the longstanding position of the Turkish Cypriot side that concepts of the Cyprus settlement all Turkish military forces will be withdrawn from the island, except those whose continued presence will be authorized under the terms of the settlement. This position is hereby reaffirmed.

- Since 1974 the Turkish Cypriot government has already withdrawn some 15,000 troops from Cyprus, and it is my understanding that the Turkish side is prepared to make further reductions as the intercommunal negotiations progress.

As further demonstration of the forthcoming approach of the Turkish side I announce that it is the Turkish Cypriot position that the intercommunal negotiations provide for the return of the displaced persons to their homes in Varosha, and for that purpose the Turkish side is fully prepared to discuss alternative formulae once the intercommunal talks are reconvened.

- These proposals also indicate that the freedom of movement shall be fully implemented through progressive stages to be agreed upon by both sides, that will ensure security, and the freedom of settlement will be enlarged in time in a way that will increase the attractiveness of the island to the Turkish Cypriot community. It is the Turkish Cypriot position that the restoration of Varosha can proceed in an orderly manner once the intercommunal talks are reconvened.

The Turkish Cypriot side is also eager to discuss with the Greek Cypriot side other practical steps to heal the wounds of the past. Discussions could be initiated under U.N. auspices on reopening Nicosia Airport for civilian traffic providing also for initial United Nations use.

It would be productive to discuss important cooperative efforts in the economic areas such as the construction of a pipeline to bring water from Turkey to Cyprus for use by both communities. It is the Turkish Cypriot view that the resumption of negotiations on a Cyprus settlement and the associated efforts in this direction will depend on extraneous factors but should commence immediately. The Turkish Cypriot Community stands ready to meet at any time, with the Greek Cypriot community to work in good faith to reach a settlement of the Cyprus problem.

I understand that Mr. Kyprianou and myself will be in the U.S.A. for some time. It will be much better if instead of working with cross purposes, we would come together in a search of a solution to the benefit of both communities.

I want to reiterate what I said to the press on Friday, May 19, 1978. I am ready to meet Mr. Kyprianou, anywhere, any time and to discuss the problem with him even without any agenda.

**SOCIAL SECURITY FINANCING**

May 23, 1978

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

Mr. FISHER, Mr. Speaker, to stabilize the three social insurance trust funds—for old age, disability, and medicare—Congress last year approved increases to begin in 1978 in the payroll taxes which support the funds. Both the
wage base—the amount of wages subject to tax—and the tax rate are scheduled to rise in several steps over the next several years. Some Member of Congress who favored these increases as a way of insuring the financial strength of the social security program into the next century are now having second thoughts about the wisdom of further increases in this tax. A debate is now going on over whether to roll back the scheduled tax increases and if so, how to accomplish the rollback.

In opposition to a reduction in the taxes approved last year, the trustees of the social security trust funds, some Members of Congress, and some private organizations such as the National Association of Manufacturers argue that last year’s legislation restored the financial integrity of the social security system. The quadrennial Social Security Advisory Council has just begun working on its 1979 report. This council, as well as the National Commission on Social Security, established by the 1977 legislation, will be looking at the financing arrangements for the system. Since the really large tax increases do not begin until 1981, opponents of change now believe that there is ample time to wait for the recommendations of the study groups before altering the financing provisions of the law.

The proponents of an immediate rollback argue that the scheduled tax increases are too large, bear too heavily on the middle-income classes, provide a disincentive to employers—particularly small and new companies, and add to inflation. They believe that a reduction in the social security payroll tax would help to keep the economy on a steady course.

Among those who want the taxes lowered, there is no agreement on the level of the reduction or the way to make up the resulting loss to the trust funds. Most of the proposals call for one of the following: Shifting some of the social security programs or parts of it from payroll financing to general revenue financing; using general revenue to replace payroll taxes; cutting back on some types of benefits.

The method for reducing the payroll tax that I would prefer, if Congress decides to do so, is to remove the disability program from the payroll tax and make it a general revenue financed program. The social security program was begun as a retirement pension plan. As time has gone on, additional kinds of benefits have been added, some like medicare, age-related and some not, and payroll taxes have been increased to pay for the additional benefits. With public concern over the level of payroll tax that will be necessary to pay for all the benefits in the future, the time may have come to remove the major non-age-related program from the social security payroll tax financing. This program is disability insurance. Furthermore, the disability part of social security is in the worst financial condition and apparently involves the most troublesome administrativa difficulties.

Any person with minimal time working in social security-covered employment who becomes disabled can receive disability insurance benefits for as long as the disabling condition persists. The benefits in this situation are unrelated to the purposes of a retirement pension and health care system. Income protection for the disabled might be better provided through general funds than through earmarked payroll funds.

This would not violate the principle of maintaining earmarked funds for income security and medicare programs which are so important for the protection of older and retired citizens. The age-related programs would remain under payroll financing and their entitlement status would not be jeopardized. Public confidence in social security, which had been undermined by concern about its fiscal soundness before the 1977 legislation and is still endangered by distress for the tax increases, would be restored once the payroll tax was reduced by this proposal.

If there is to be a cutback, I would propose reducing the payroll tax by the portion of it that is now allocated to disability insurance. I am introducing a bill today that would accomplish a payroll tax reduction in this way. Of the 6.13 percent tax to be paid by both employers and employees in 1979, 0.75 percent is allocated to the disability program. If the disability portion were not included in the payroll tax, the maximum social security tax would be reduced from $1,494 to $1,232. To avoid putting too great a strain on general revenues, which come from the income tax, I would phase in this change over 2 years. Thus in 1979, the tax rate would be reduced by 0.375 percent from its scheduled level and in 1980, it would be reduced by the full 0.75 percent. The following table shows the tax rates through 1999 under the present (1977) law and under my proposal. Table follows:

SOCIAL SECURITY TAX RATES UNDER PRESENT LAW AND UNDER PROPOSAL TO ELIMINATE DI TAXES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Present Law</th>
<th>Proposal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OASI</td>
<td>DI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employers and employees, each:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>4.275</td>
<td>0.775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>4.330</td>
<td>0.850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>4.385</td>
<td>0.925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984-89</td>
<td>4.440</td>
<td>0.975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990 and later</td>
<td>4.495</td>
<td>1.025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>6.010</td>
<td>1.090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>6.060</td>
<td>1.140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>6.116</td>
<td>1.190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984-89</td>
<td>6.172</td>
<td>1.237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990 and later</td>
<td>6.228</td>
<td>1.285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.250</td>
<td>1.300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.250</td>
<td>1.300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other proposals have been put forward. One would be similar to mine, but would change the financing of the medicare program instead of disability. Because that proposal undermines the connection between contributions and entitlement to hospital benefits for older people, I believe it to be less desirable. However, proposals to separate other programs which are not directly age related from the payroll financing should be examined.

The debate over the proper level of payroll taxes and the financing of social security will continue. I am putting forward my proposal in the hope that other Members will see its advantages and consider it as a solution to the controversy.

A CORPORATE LOOK INWARD: WHAT IS GOOD FOR THE ARTS MAY BE GOOD FOR BUSINESS

HON. JOHN BRADEMAS
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1978

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, one of the outstanding leaders of our country is J. Irwin Miller, chairman of the Executive and Finance Committee of the Cummins Engine Co., Inc., of Columbus, Ind. Mr. Miller recently delivered an address to the 11th annual “Business in the Arts” award luncheon entitled “A Corporate Look Inward: What Is Good for the Arts May Be Good for Business.” I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD the text of his remarks as excerpted and published in the Chicago Tribune:

The article follows:

A CORPORATE LOOK INWARD: WHAT IS GOOD FOR THE ARTS MAY BE GOOD FOR BUSINESS

(By J. Irwin Miller)

American businessmen today are indignant. They are having troubles with profit...
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS
May 23, 1978

HON. DON H. CLAUSEN
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 23, 1978

Mr. Speaker, one word, one thought.

There is an old saying, "If you want something done—look for a busy human being." That is the message of Mr. August A. Pinelli, who has been busy for many years in Sonoma County, and now in the State legislature. He is a man who has no home here. He may not know that he is the best help that we have among us to awaken us. The artist at his best helps him to see us. We may not know that Mr. Pinelli is woven throughout Mr. Pinelli's speeches. He is a man who has no home here. He may not know that he has been the best of us to discover things on our own selves, to help us to be at home with ourselves, and in so doing can help us to make America a home for all its members.

I think such an America might be a very good place for any business. So money and time and concern spent here might turn out really not to have been "spent" at all.

AUGUST A. PINELLI: AN OUTSTANDING CITIZEN

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN, Mr. Speaker,

Chairman of the Sonoma County Democratic Party, and in being blessed with many outstanding local leaders. Such a man is August A. Pinelli, who was born, raised, and has always lived in Sonoma.

As a teenager he went to work in the hardware store and 10 years later he was owner and operator of the business. He also assisted in organizing the volunteer fire department, served as a volunteer fireman and eventually became fire chief.

Like his father before him, he served as a member of Sonoma County City Council from 1932 to 1954, during which time he served several terms as mayor.

He was chairman of city cemetery commission for 30 years, and at the same time served as a trustee for local school board and for the Sonoma State Hospital. He was a leader in the formation of the boys club, and served as a member of the board for many years.

He served on the public utilities commission, and has frequently been called upon to advise area, State and county officials and organizations for several decades. He is a lifetime member of St. Francis Solano Church, a long-time member of the local Kiwanis Club, and was appointed in 1976, as the first Honorary Alcade of the city.

In addition he served on the Sonoma draft board for World War II, and 1 year on the county grand jury. His efforts in the passing of the so-called "Community Hospital" legislation called the Hospital District Act resulted in the construction of the Sonoma Valley Hospital.

Mr. Speaker, one word, one thought, is woven throughout Mr. Pinelli's life—and that is service—to his family, to his church, to his community, he selflessly devoted his time, energies and resources.

Then he said something that I think Mr. Pinelli might be, helps us truly to see our neighbor, helps him to see us. If all this is true, and all that has been said, then maybe we should think of such things in our own selves, to help us to be at home with ourselves, and in so doing can help us to make America a home for all its members.
It has been said that freedom rests, and always will, on individual responsibility, individual integrity, individual effort, individual courage and individual religious faith. August Pinelli is truly a free man. Indeed, his philosophy seems to be similar to that of the person who said: "I am only one, but I am one. I cannot do everything, but I can do something; and what I should do and can do, by the Grace of God, I will do."

The citizens of Sonoma realize how deeply in debt they are to Mr. Pinelli. To express their appreciation and to show their admiration, for Dr. Pinelli and his wife, Mary, exemplify sensitivity and concern for others in all they do. They and their five children have opened their home and their hearts to five "adopted" children—from Japan, Germany, Pakistan, and Denmark. There is no doubt that the international understanding they were able to develop firsthand and at home, has been applied both in Dr. Pinelli's professional and community work.

I am proud to join all those who admire and respect the many accomplishments of Dr. Frederick Hill to congratulate him on the many outstanding contributions he has made over the years.

Through it all, Dr. Hill has retained his commitment to helping others, and his sense of honesty, integrity, understanding, and humor. What more can be said for the sense of well-being I know he so rightfully feels at this crossroad in his life.

My warmest wishes today to Dr. Hill, his family, and friends on the occasion of a tribute richly deserved.

DR. WILLIAM J. SETTLE

HON. ROBERT E. BADHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1978

Mr. LENT, Mr. Speaker, Dr. Frederick W. Hill, superintendent of the Hicksville Public Schools on Long Island, is retiring after 40 years of distinguished service as an educator. I wish to congratulate and commend Dr. Hill for his many contributions to the Hicksville community, and to our entire Nation. Indeed, he has compiled a record worthy of the highest tribute.

Dr. Hill brought to the Hicksville schools the benefits of his wide ranging interests and experiences. His career began as a teacher and supervising principal in a small midwestern community, and he accepted numerous progressively responsible positions, including that of deputy superintendent for business and administrative services for New York City—the largest school system in the Nation. Thus, his efforts in Hicksville reflect both the wisdom of experience and the enthusiasm so necessary to meet the demands of the job as superintendent.

Educators across the country recognize Dr. Hill as the "No. 1 School Business Administrator" because of his success in promoting sound business management policies and practices, and his leadership in school systems. His national reputation was affirmed when the Association of State Business Officials conferred upon him certificate No. 1 as a registered school business official and registered school business administrator.

The role of education in our democracy is immensely large, and Dr. Hill's philosophy was based on the commitment to education as a means of self and community betterment. By encouraging all people to seek the highest level of achievement, Dr. Hill has made a significant contribution to the personal satisfaction of many, and to an active program of community involvement to help those less fortunate.

Dr. Hill's commitment to educational opportunity is not only demonstrated in his classroom and school board rooms, but in his home and his garden.

In addition to top performances in all aspects of his chosen career in education, Jay Settle has pursued a distinguished career in the Oil Shale Regions of Colorado, most recently as deputy superintendent of the Huntington Beach Union High School District, which is in the 40th Congressional District, where I have the honor to represent.

During the three decades Jay Settle has spent in education, he has been a high school principal in the inner-city, he has been the molder of young boys' lives in the field of athletic endeavors, but, most importantly, he has spent much of his career in the classroom helping to prepare young people for the great adventure of adult citizenship.

In addition to top performances in all aspects of his chosen career in education, Jay Settle has always found time to lead his community in all manner of activities in his spare hours away from the classroom and field of coaching.

But perhaps his best-known public recognition was as one of the Nation's top oil shale specialists. Jay Settle never missed a hacking foul, a double dribble, an incident of backfield in motion or pass interference, at least so he claims.

As one who has long admired the fine art of remaining calm in the midst of opposing views, I must express my deepest admiration for a man who has been asked to call them as he sees them, assuming of course that he does, in the face of angry 280-pound linemen and 7-foot centers.

But, in any case, I must take this occasion to remind my colleagues in the House of Representatives that the nation may be aware of Dr. Frederick Hill's professional and community work.

So, with that in mind, let me join with Jay Settle's many friends in wishing him the very best in his retirement years ahead, during which he can reflect on a worthy career of excellent achievements for the youth of our Nation.

OIL SHALE

HON. FRANK E. EVANS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1978

Mr. EVANS of Colorado, Mr. Speaker, on Monday, May 22, I introduced legislation to test the environmental, and social viability of various oil shale technologies. This legislation was developed by Senator FLOYD HASKELL in his Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. It would like to include for the Record a section from the Senate bill report (No. 95-802) which provides background on oil shale development and this bill.

OIL SHALE

3. The history of efforts to develop oil shale in the United States

Development of oil shale has had a history of false starts dating from the 1860's. The discovery of oil in Pennsylvania put an end to early interest in shale development. However, this wave of interest was cut short by the discovery of cheap east Texas oil in the 1900's.

The Synthetic Liquid Fuels Act of 1944, sponsored by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney and Representative Jennings Randolph, established a second Bureau of Mines program aimed at obtaining data on the cost of construction of a synthetic liquid fuel industry. Under this program, the Bureau of Mines spent $18 million for the construction of oil shale pilot plants on the Naval Oil Shale Reserves at Anvil Points, Colorado, near the town of Rifle. This facility was shut down in 1955, largely in response to a recommendation by the National Petroleum Council.

The results of these tests were very encouraging. On January 14, 1953, Under Secretary of the Interior Verne J. Sparkman was able to write Senator John Sparkman, "...it now appears that costs have been reduced to a level below that of petroleum products."

There was further reason for optimism in the late 1950's as a result of pronouncements by representatives of Union Oil Company of California.
California. On February 7, 1958, the Grand Junction, Colorado Daily Sentinel published an article entitled "Oil Shale Only Block to Shale Oil Boom." The article stated that Union Oil had a new target cost of $6.50 per barrel of recoverable oil, and a Vice President in charge of research and current President of Union Oil, stated that the only impediment to a commercial oil shale industry was the lack of a fair depletion allowance. At the time, the oil shale depletion allowance was calculated on the basis of the rock mined, rather than the oil produced, which has a much higher value. It was the basis of calculation to which Mr. Hartley objected.

On July 8, 1958, according to John Blair, Albert C. Rubel, President of Union Oil wrote that Union could "with complete assurance proceed with the building of a shale plant which we know will work." The article, as saying that "The only factor needed to trigger the oil shale industry in the Grand Valley is a stable market." Mr. Rubel went on to argue that the state of the art was behind the curve at that time and that until this situation changed, oil shale would not become a reality. Thus, by 1960, the leasing program had identified the first two major impediments to shale development: lack of tax incentives and an unstable market. In 1960, the Union shale retort was dismantled and sold for scrap.

Although the government facility at Avon Points, Colorado was shut down in 1955, interest still existed. In 1957, the Navy submitted to Congress detailed plans for a research program which would have been financed by the Federal government and operated under contract by private industry. According to the Navy, the leasehold to the site was identified and the first tract offered for sale under this program contained some of the richest oil shale deposits owned by the government. The lease was intended to encourage research to determine what the negative effect of the fourth impediment—i.e. the provision of law limiting the oil depletion allowance—to oil shale development.

Secondly, the argument that the market would not become stable was unconvincing. In 1973, the Department of the Interior, under section 39 of the Mineral Lands Leasing Act of 1920 which limits a company to a single 5,120 acre tract. The spokesperson argued that the leases contained two of the first two major impediments to shale development: lack of tax incentives and an unstable market. In 1960, the Union shale retort was dismantled and sold for scrap.

In lieu of the Navy proposal, an arrangement whereby the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to lease the research facility for experimental research. On April 1, 1957, Avril Points, the site where the leasehold was leased to the Colorado School of Mines Research Foundation. The Foundation then filed the facility to six major oil companies, including Mobil, Humble Oil, Continental Oil, Pan-American Petroleum Co., (a subsidiary of Amoco), Sinclair Research, Inc., and Phillips Petroleum. This consortium of companies operated a retort at Avril Points, Colorado and in this manner, the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to lease the research facility for experimental research.

On April 24, 1959, the Grand Junction Daily Sentinel published an article entitled "Oil Shale Only Block to Shale Oil Boom." The article stated that Union Oil had a new target cost of $6.50 per barrel of recoverable oil, and a Vice President in charge of research and current President of Union Oil, stated that the only impediment to a commercial oil shale industry was the lack of a fair depletion allowance. At the time, the oil shale depletion allowance was calculated on the basis of the rock mined, rather than the oil produced, which has a much higher value. It was the basis of calculation to which Mr. Hartley objected.

On July 8, 1958, according to John Blair, Albert C. Rubel, President of Union Oil wrote that Union could "with complete assurance proceed with the building of a shale plant which we know will work." The article, as saying that "The only factor needed to trigger the oil shale industry in the Grand Valley is a stable market." Mr. Rubel went on to argue that the state of the art was behind the curve at that time and that until this situation changed, oil shale would not become a reality. Thus, by 1960, the leasing program had identified the first two major impediments to shale development: lack of tax incentives and an unstable market. In 1960, the Union shale retort was dismantled and sold for scrap.

Although the government facility at Avon Points, Colorado was shut down in 1955, interest still existed. In 1957, the Navy submitted to Congress detailed plans for a research program which would have been financed by the Federal government and operated under contract by private industry. According to the Navy, the leasehold to the site was identified and the first tract offered for sale under this program contained some of the richest oil shale deposits owned by the government. The lease was intended to encourage research to determine what the negative effect of the fourth impediment—i.e. the provision of law limiting the oil depletion allowance—to oil shale development.

Secondly, the argument that the market would not become stable was unconvincing. In 1973, the Department of the Interior, under section 39 of the Mineral Lands Leasing Act of 1920 which limits a company to a single 5,120 acre tract. The spokesperson argued that the leases contained two of the first two major impediments to shale development: lack of tax incentives and an unstable market. In 1960, the Union shale retort was dismantled and sold for scrap.

In lieu of the Navy proposal, an arrangement whereby the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to lease the research facility for experimental research. On April 1, 1957, Avril Points, the site where the leasehold was leased to the Colorado School of Mines Research Foundation. The Foundation then filed the facility to six major oil companies, including Mobil, Humble Oil, Continental Oil, Pan-American Petroleum Co., (a subsidiary of Amoco), Sinclair Research, Inc., and Phillips Petroleum. This consortium of companies operated a retort at Avril Points, Colorado and in this manner, the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to lease the research facility for experimental research.

On April 24, 1959, the Grand Junction Daily Sentinel published an article entitled "Oil Shale Only Block to Shale Oil Boom." The article stated that Union Oil had a new target cost of $6.50 per barrel of recoverable oil, and a Vice President in charge of research and current President of Union Oil, stated that the only impediment to a commercial oil shale industry was the lack of a fair depletion allowance. At the time, the oil shale depletion allowance was calculated on the basis of the rock mined, rather than the oil produced, which has a much higher value. It was the basis of calculation to which Mr. Hartley objected.

On July 8, 1958, according to John Blair, Albert C. Rubel, President of Union Oil wrote that Union could "with complete assurance proceed with the building of a shale plant which we know will work." The article, as saying that "The only factor needed to trigger the oil shale industry in the Grand Valley is a stable market." Mr. Rubel went on to argue that the state of the art was behind the curve at that time and that until this situation changed, oil shale would not become a reality. Thus, by 1960, the leasing program had identified the first two major impediments to shale development: lack of tax incentives and an unstable market. In 1960, the Union shale retort was dismantled and sold for scrap.

Although the government facility at Avon Points, Colorado was shut down in 1955, interest still existed. In 1957, the Navy submitted to Congress detailed plans for a research program which would have been financed by the Federal government and operated under contract by private industry. According to the Navy, the leasehold to the site was identified and the first tract offered for sale under this program contained some of the richest oil shale deposits owned by the government. The lease was intended to encourage research to determine what the negative effect of the fourth impediment—i.e. the provision of law limiting the oil depletion allowance—to oil shale development.

Secondly, the argument that the market would not become stable was unconvincing. In 1973, the Department of the Interior, under section 39 of the Mineral Lands Leasing Act of 1920 which limits a company to a single 5,120 acre tract. The spokesperson argued that the leases contained two of the first two major impediments to shale development: lack of tax incentives and an unstable market. In 1960, the Union shale retort was dismantled and sold for scrap.
These commercial ventures should provide defeated in the House of Representatives.

To demonstrate the commercial viability of solve these problems, and that they are recovered from shale deposits in Western technology, this means that there are no efforts to test any above ground technology.

In shale oil development, the Government committee on Energy Research and Development in shale oil development, the Government administration had apparently changed.

By July, 1977, the opinion of the Administrators will always remain. It is clearly impossible to test any above ground technology. If, on the other hand, the environmental consequences of this index proved to be acceptable, the program is structured such that this decision will be made in full public view, with detailed supporting evidence, and we will then have to look elsewhere for our liquid fuel energy.

The program established in S. 419 will also narrow considerably the current uncertainty with respect to oil shale economics. Table I shows that the range in prices is from $11 to $25 per barrel. If the lower figure is accurate, oil shale producers would be able to sell oil for $5.50 per barrel still break even under a combination of an entitlements benefit and a tax credit as is being offered by the Federal government. If, on the other hand, oil shale requires a price in excess of $25 per barrel, and it is judged to be in the public interest to subsidize the industry to such an extent, the subsidies might have to be even higher than $7.75 per barrel. At this point we do not know the answers. After the completion of the program established in S. 419, we still may have to know, but we will have a much better idea.

Another advantage to the GOCO is that with the Federal government willing all of the needed funding, it is possible to require that the patents vest in the government and that these be available to all should any of the tested technologies prove viable. This is not the case with any other subsidy alternative.

Should the projects be located on the lands of the Navy Oil Shale Reserve, as is possible under the bill, there is yet another advantage. The development of oil shale deposits in the event of an emergency would require a hopefully long period of time. If, however, the modular reactor were in place on the Navy lands, and if there was a body of knowledge regarding the ability to use oil shale, the oil could be available in a matter of months instead of years. This advantage was recognized by Dr. William Gouse, who in 1965, he proposed a program almost identical to the one proposed in S. 419.

Finally, there is good evidence that a GOCO operation of the size proposed in S. 419 may be the cheapest way available to the Federal government to accomplish these tests.

The broad interpretation of the word “oil” used in the bill permits the Federal government to require that the patents vest in the government and that these be available to all should any of the tested technologies prove viable. This is not the case with any other subsidy alternative.

Should the projects be located on the lands of the Navy Oil Shale Reserve, as is possible under the bill, there is yet another advantage. The development of oil shale deposits in the event of an emergency would require a hopefully long period of time. If, however, such a reactor were in place on the Navy lands, and if there was a body of knowledge regarding the ability to use oil shale, the oil could be available in a matter of months instead of years. This advantage was recognized by Dr. William Gouse, who in 1965, he proposed a program almost identical to the one proposed in S. 419.

Finally, there is good evidence that a GOCO operation of the size proposed in S. 419 may be the cheapest way available to the Federal government to accomplish these tests.
up—i.e., 1 year operating), from $490.0 million to $400 million, for an average of $593 million.

S. 419, from net outlay of $111 million to net receipt of $33 million, for an average of $39 million.

These comparative figures are based on the same amount of oil production in each case. However, budget estimates for the Talmadge amendment of the tax credit are estimated at $327 million in FY 1985 alone. Under the proposal to allow tax credits and entitlements for up to 60,000 barrels per day (total production), the cost is in 1985, assuming this level is reached and assuming a conservative interpretation of the proposal, would be $112.5 million in fiscal year 1985 alone. Of course the government would be permitting the testing of more technologies and would enjoy a higher production rate in these instances.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY
S. 419 was introduced on January 24, 1977 by Senator Lloyd C. Haskell. Hearings were conducted by the Subcommittee on Energy.

U.N. SPECIAL SESSION ON DISARMAMENT
HON. ELWOOD HILLS
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 23, 1978

Mr. HILLS of Indiana, today marks the first day of the U.N.'s special session on world disarmament. As one of the congressional advisers to this historical event, I would like to take this opportunity to comment on the objectives of this conference.

In the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency's March 1978 report to Congress it states that in maintaining the balance between the United States and the U.S.S.R., the "United States is committed to denying the Soviet Union either an overall military advantage—or a perceived political advantage—in strategic forces." This policy must act as the foundation of any disarmament negotiations entered into by the administration. However, and most unfortunately, I am afraid this point has been ignored by the vast majority of our delegates to the U.N.'s special session.

Last week, at a top level meeting of the U.S. disarmament community and the delegates and advisers of our delegation to the U.N. special session, the question was raised how to best "discredit the higher echelons of the military who argue that the United States must negotiate from a position of strength." It is understandable that the entire U.S. delegation to the disarmament conference in New York is against any further improvements or strengthening of our military.

It is not a coincidence that over 300 demonstrators were arrested yesterday in a protest in Bangor, Wash., against the Trident submarine. Some of the demonstrators admitted they had cited their protest to coincide with the U.N.'s disarmament conference.

It is vital to our national security that disarmament negotiations continue in all eight areas we are currently working on with the Soviets. However, the U.N.'s special session should not be used as a platform to declare war on the Pentagon. The administration may have made a mistake in appointing a majority of antimilitary personalities to the U.S. delegation. With such a crew, there can be no balance in whatever results from our efforts at the U.N.

VICE PRESIDENT MONDALE'S ASIAN MISSION
HON. Lester L. WOLFF
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 23, 1978

Mr. WOLFF of New York, Speaker, the recent mission of Vice President Mondale to Asia was a welcome one for those of us concerned about our Asian friends, allies and trading partners. And, judging from the reception the Vice President received, his mission was welcomed by the leaders and the people of Asia, too.

The Vice President's travels were particularly well timed, coming just over a year into the new administration's term. When many of the policies of the administration are now beginning to be seen in a clearer light, but when the first-hand presence and input of a senior administration official and representative of the American people could be most productive in fostering a sense of mutual understanding between Americans and Asians.

The Vice President raised a number of points during his mission which I would like to highlight briefly since they underscoreed points made during a fact-finding mission by the Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee to many of the same nations in January of this year.

The Vice President's overriding theme was what we as well sought to stress in January—that the United States is and will remain a Pacific nation, and will remain a key partner in the defense of the region, and in the economy of the region, particularly through the ASEAN nations.

The Vice President likewise represented the strong concerns of the Congress, the President, and the American people for the rights of the refugees, both in the Philippines and in Malaysia. We want stronger economic ties with us, and we want to turn the attention away from Southeast Asia. Our military presence in the region declined. Aid levels dropped. And for several years high-level American visitors were few. These developments induced deep concern that the United States would abandon the area.

All the non-Communist countries of the region want America to maintain a visible presence. They value our security role and the deployment of the U.S. military in the area. They want stronger economic ties with us, and welcome an active American diplomacy. We will not cling to past patterns of involvement.

In each capital I visited—I reaffirmed one central proposition: America is unalterably committed to Asia. This is true of concern for history and geography, as well as a conscious choice. The State of Hawaii and various American territories are located in the Pacific. America has extensive political, economic and security interests in Asia. Our ties with Asian nations are central to the success of our global policy.

Our key Asian allies contribute to regional stability and a favorable global balance of power. We will protect them.

The freedom of the seafarers in the Pacific is vital to the security and well being of the United States and all maritime powers. We will protect them.

Our trade with the Pacific Basin nations—which is larger and growing every year—is crucial to the health of our own economy. We will expand it.

Our environment—the Republic of China contributes to a stable balance in the Pacific. We will strive to deepen it.

Our art, our art, our art, enriched through cultural exchanges of peoples and ideas across the Pacific. We will strengthen them.

We will not cling to past patterns of involvement in the Pacific. We will shape our
future involvement to assure a balance between preserving security and promoting con­
structive and beneficial economic and social develop­
tions and private enterprise. We will meet
necessities of power and fulfill the claims of

I saw a vastly different Southeast Asia when I last visited the region in 1968. For many years, Southeast Asia meant violence, instability and cor­ruption.

Regional conflict tore Southeast Asia apart. The economic outlook was uncertain. Regional cooperation was a mere aspiration. China, Japan, and the United States pursued a diplomacy dominated by commercial interests. Most of the small non-­
communist states in the region were deeply dependent on the U.S., and the very size of our presence invited excessive involve­
ment in their internal affairs.

What I have seen in the past ten days reveals dramatically how far Southeast Asia—and we, the American people—have traveled in a few short years. The United States is at peace in Asia, and the region is relatively tranquil. Old ideological strug­gles have lost their force; nationalism has triumphed over all competing ideologies; and the most intense regional rivalries now pit Moslem against Moslem.

The Pacific Basin has become the most dynamic economic zone in the world. Its principal participants are the United States, the non-­
Communist nations that have rejected the market sys­tem. The era of great power dominion has given way to partnerships that are equitable and viable. Regional cooperation is no longer a slogan; ASEAN has moved into a period of concrete and constructive accomplishment.

Economic issues are now the prime concerns of most governments in the area.

Japan continues to provide an engine of growth for the Pacific Basin, and the Japanese are defining a wider vision of their political role in the region through the expansion of their economic assistance, their support for ASEAN, and their efforts to discourage the emergence of antagonistic blocs.

China has become an increasingly con­structive force in the region and is pursuing policies in Southeast Asia which in some respects parallel our own.

These are hopeful trends. They offer the prospect of accomplishing a peace in Southeast Asia with the nations of the Pacific. They en­
courage me to believe we can combine our traditional interests about our own security with imaginative response to a new agenda—

assuring adequate food supplies for Asia’s growing population; solving trade and com­modity problems; developing alternative sources of energy; promoting patterns of re­gional cooperation and reconciliation; and promoting wider observance of basic human rights.

If these objectives require that America remain strong in the Pacific. If we do so, our security everywhere will be enhanced. If we do not, the consequences will not be confined to Asia alone.

Yet the nature of our security role is changing. Our willingness to maintain a U.S. military presence is balanced by the growing self-reliance of our friends.

Our security concerns are sharpest in Northeast Asia and Southeast Asia, where the interests of all the major powers directly intersect. But we cannot draw a line across the Pacific, and as­sumptions that the region will somehow not affect Japan and Korea. Moreover, the area is of great intrinsic importance: Northeast Asia is a key supplier to the United States a large and growing market. It sits astride sea lanes through which much of the world’s traffic flows to Japan and to our own west coast.

Access to Philippine bases enhances our security posture. The ANZUS Treaty contributes to the stability of the Southeast Pacific.

The friends and allies we have in the area strengthen our global positions; their inde­pendence and well being remain important to us.

Perhaps most significant of all are the hu­man qualities of comradeship and sacrifice in war, of shared dreams for peace.

Fortunately, Southeast Asia is no longer a theater of large-scale armed struggle. But our friends there continue to have serious and legitimate fears. Many statesmen in the region remain plagued by internal conflicts. Vietnamese ambitions in the area are threatening peace and stability among our non-Communist and Sino-Soviet competition generate growing pressures and uncertain­ties.

The non-Communist nations continue to look to the United States for help. They do not seek our direct military involvement, which they consider neither desirable nor necessary.

But they do want us to sustain a military presence to serve as a deterrent and a source of psychological reassurance. They want us to be a reliable source of essential defense equipment, to establish a thriving local defense industry. They want diplomatic support in their efforts to avoid being drawn into the rivalries of other great powers.

These desires are reasonable and consistent with our own interests and with our intent to maintain America’s multilateral and bilateral security commitments and pre­serve the stability that we have achieved in the Pacific. Our friends want this; our potential adversaries expect it; our interests require it.

In the Philippines I discussed with Presid­ent Marcos amendments to our existing Military Base Agreement which can stabilize our military facilities and tie the Philippines into the network of our multilateral and bilateral security commitments and preserve the stability that we have achieved in the Pacific. Our friends want this; our potential adversaries expect it; our interests require it.

In Indonesia and Thailand I emphasized our intent to remain a reliable supplier of defense equipment even as we attempt to reduce our greater reliance in the field of arms transfers. I confirmed our willingness to deliver F5 aircraft to Thailand and A4 aircraft to Indonesia. These systems permit our friends to enhance their self-reliance without threatening their neighbors.

In Australia we confirmed our commitment to ANZUS and made it clear that any Indian Ocean arms limitations ar­rangements that the Southeast Asians will not impair our ability to support these commitments—as evidenced by our decision last year to exercise from Darwin to time off the west coast of Australia.

To those who are concerned with putting the Vietnam war behind us, I pointed out that we have made a fair offer to the Viet­namese—that we are ready to establish diplo­matic relations without preconditions. But Hanoi is still demanding a prior commitment of American aid, something which the Amer­ican people cannot accept.

To all of those with whom I spoke, I repeated our determination not to intervene in the internal affairs of Southeast Asian nations.

We do not believe that any Asian leader is capable of governing effectively and perpetually, through any system of self-government, nor do we believe that any kind of political change in Southeast Asia is likely to enhance our security.

ADDRESSING THE NEW AGENDA

All of the Asian leaders with whom I met emphasized the significance of South­east Asia to their economies, economic growth, social justice and regional co­operation—rather than military strength alone—of the function of regional security. I conveyed President Carter’s desire to support their efforts to help themselves—particularly in developing their economic potential.

As in the security field, our economic in­volvement in the Pacific will not bring change. It is difficult to overstate America’s economic state in the Pacific. Two way trade with the

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

The friends and allies we have in the area strengthen our global positions; their inde­pendence and well being remain important to us.

Perhaps most significant of all are the hu­man qualities of comradeship and sacrifice in war, of shared dreams for peace.

Fortunately, Southeast Asia is no longer a theater of large-scale armed struggle. But our friends there continue to have serious and legitimate fears. Many statesmen in the region remain plagued by internal conflicts. Vietnamese ambitions in the area are threatening peace and stability among our non-Communist and Sino-Soviet competition generate growing pressures and uncertain­ties.

The non-Communist nations continue to look to the United States for help. They do not seek our direct military involvement, which they consider neither desirable nor necessary.

But they do want us to sustain a military presence to serve as a deterrent and a source of psychological reassurance. They want us to be a reliable source of essential defense equipment, to establish a thriving local defense industry. They want diplomatic support in their efforts to avoid being drawn into the rivalries of other great powers.

These desires are reasonable and consistent with our own interests and with our intent to maintain America’s multilateral and bilateral security commitments and pre­serve the stability that we have achieved in the Pacific. Our friends want this; our potential adversaries expect it; our interests require it.

In the Philippines I discussed with Presid­ent Marcos amendments to our existing Military Base Agreement which can stabilize our military facilities and tie the Philippines into the network of our multilateral and bilateral security commitments and preserve the stability that we have achieved in the Pacific. Our friends want this; our potential adversaries expect it; our interests require it.

In Indonesia and Thailand I emphasized our intent to remain a reliable supplier of defense equipment even as we attempt to reduce our greater reliance in the field of arms transfers. I confirmed our willingness to deliver F5 aircraft to Thailand and A4 aircraft to Indonesia. These systems permit our friends to enhance their self-reliance without threatening their neighbors.

In Australia we confirmed our commitment to ANZUS and made it clear that any Indian Ocean arms limitations ar­rangements that the Southeast Asians will not impair our ability to support these commitments—as evidenced by our decision last year to exercise from Darwin to time off the west coast of Australia.

To those who are concerned with putting the Vietnam war behind us, I pointed out that we have made a fair offer to the Viet­namese—that we are ready to establish diplo­matic relations without preconditions. But Hanoi is still demanding a prior commitment of American aid, something which the Amer­ican people cannot accept.

To all of those with whom I spoke, I repeated our determination not to intervene in the internal affairs of Southeast Asian nations.

We do not believe that any Asian leader is capable of governing effectively and perpetually, through any system of self-government, nor do we believe that any kind of political change in Southeast Asia is likely to enhance our security.

ASSURING ECONOMIC PROSPERITY

The economic outlook was uncertain. All of the non-Communist nations are deep­
ly concerned about the sources of economic growth and the threats that threaten these sources. We are responding by offering a fair offer to the Viet­namese—that we are ready to establish diplo­matic relations without preconditions. But Hanoi is still demanding a prior commitment of American aid, something which the Amer­ican people cannot accept.

To all of those with whom I spoke, I repeated our determination not to intervene in the internal affairs of Southeast Asian nations.

We do not believe that any Asian leader is capable of governing effectively and perpetually, through any system of self-government, nor do we believe that any kind of political change in Southeast Asia is likely to enhance our security.

ASSURING ECONOMIC PROSPERITY

The economic outlook was uncertain. All of the non-Communist nations are deep­ly concerned about the sources of economic growth and the threats that threaten these sources. We are responding by offering a fair offer to the Viet­namese—that we are ready to establish diplo­matic relations without preconditions. But Hanoi is still demanding a prior commitment of American aid, something which the Amer­ican people cannot accept.

To all of those with whom I spoke, I repeated our determination not to intervene in the internal affairs of Southeast Asian nations.

We do not believe that any Asian leader is capable of governing effectively and perpetually, through any system of self-government, nor do we believe that any kind of political change in Southeast Asia is likely to enhance our security.

ASSURING ECONOMIC PROSPERITY

The economic outlook was uncertain. All of the non-Communist nations are deep­ly concerned about the sources of economic growth and the threats that threaten these sources. We are responding by offering a fair offer to the Viet­namese—that we are ready to establish diplo­matic relations without preconditions. But Hanoi is still demanding a prior commitment of American aid, something which the Amer­ican people cannot accept.

To all of those with whom I spoke, I repeated our determination not to intervene in the internal affairs of Southeast Asian nations.

We do not believe that any Asian leader is capable of governing effectively and perpetually, through any system of self-government, nor do we believe that any kind of political change in Southeast Asia is likely to enhance our security.

ASSURING ECONOMIC PROSPERITY

The economic outlook was uncertain. All of the non-Communist nations are deep­ly concerned about the sources of economic growth and the threats that threaten these sources. We are responding by offering a fair offer to the Viet­namese—that we are ready to establish diplo­matic relations without preconditions. But Hanoi is still demanding a prior commitment of American aid, something which the Amer­ican people cannot accept.

To all of those with whom I spoke, I repeated our determination not to intervene in the internal affairs of Southeast Asian nations.

We do not believe that any Asian leader is capable of governing effectively and perpetually, through any system of self-government, nor do we believe that any kind of political change in Southeast Asia is likely to enhance our security.

ASSURING ECONOMIC PROSPERITY

The economic outlook was uncertain. All of the non-Communist nations are deep­ly concerned about the sources of economic growth and the threats that threaten these sources. We are responding by offering a fair offer to the Viet­namese—that we are ready to establish diplo­matic relations without preconditions. But Hanoi is still demanding a prior commitment of American aid, something which the Amer­ican people cannot accept.

To all of those with whom I spoke, I repeated our determination not to intervene in the internal affairs of Southeast Asian nations.

We do not believe that any Asian leader is capable of governing effectively and perpetually, through any system of self-government, nor do we believe that any kind of political change in Southeast Asia is likely to enhance our security.
I emphasized that the American private sector remains the most skillful in the world at developing new sources of oil and natural gas.

4. We must preserve America's access to capital on favorable terms. Our bilateral assistance programs remain crucial to the Philippines, Thailand, and Indonesia as they work to deal with staggering problems of rural poverty, hunger and unemployment. These problems reflect the new directions in our own aid program. We shall work with other donors and recipients to see that these objectives are met.

Meanwhile, we will continue to increase our development assistance to multilateral institutions such as the Asian Development Bank. During my visit to the bank headquarters in Manila, I confirmed President Carter's decision to contribute $445 million to the 1979-1982 reprogramming plan. This will help assure adequate financing for developed aid plans in the region.

5. We shall encourage the increasingly influential role of the U.S. private sector in promoting Asian development for our mutual benefit. When I met in Jakarta, with representatives of American business in Asia, my message was simple: We want our business community and government to be actively engaged in the Pacific; we want its role to grow and our companies to prosper. The administration is developing new strategies for increasing American exports. We will give priority to reforming or eliminating government practices that undercut America's competitive position in Asia.

6. We will continue to promote the cohesion of ASEAN—The Association of Southeast Asian Nations. One of the most encouraging developments in Southeast Asia is the emergence of the ASEAN regional group. This association of nations is developing greater economic cooperation and acquiring the habit of responding to regional issues.

We have long enjoyed close relations with the individual members of ASEAN. We now seek stronger ties with the organization itself. In all of my talks with Southeast Asian leaders, I emphasized our willingness to host United States-ASEAN consultations at the Ministerial level in Washington later this year.

It is up to ASEAN's leaders to define the future patterns of regional cooperation with our part, we are ready to support their initiatives.

HUMAN RIGHTS

In addition to maintaining security and strengthening our economic ties, our new role in Southeast Asia and the Pacific requires a more active role for us for which our nation stands. As President Carter said in his inaugural address, "Because we are free, we can never be indifferent to the fate of freedom elsewhere. Our moral sense dictates a clear cut preference for those societies which share with us an abiding respect for individual human rights."

If our foreign policy is to be credible and effective, it must be based on these principles: the right to live without fear of cruel and degrading treatment; to participate in the decision-making of government; to achieve social justice; and above all to have the belief that we can take justifiable pride in our military strength and our economic prowess, but the greatest single testimony to American influence is the power of our example.

The promotion of wider observance of human rights is an objective of our administration's foreign policy. In Southeast Asia, there is no more profound test of our government's dedication to human rights than the way in which we respond to rapidly increasing flow of Indochinese refugees with compassion and understanding. We discourage and our sympathy for their plight. My trip has convinced me that we and others have underestimated the magnitude of the refugee problem. The flow of refugees is rapidly increasing. Vietnam's immediate neighbors are hard-pressed to handle the growing numbers. As Archibald MacLeish once wrote, "There are those who will say that the liberation of humanity, the freedom of man and mind is disproportionate; they are right. It is. It is the American dream."

CONCLUSION

The Pacific Basin, I am convinced, began an unprecedented era of growth and change. The future promises rapid economic advance and relative political stability. Nationalist aspirations, by regional cooperation, security without huge defense budgets, effective governmental authority combined with a growing respect for the rights of individuals.

This is what is possible, but this future is not assured. What happens will hinge on the wisdom, vision and determination of the Asian-Pacific countries themselves, including the United States. Our role is crucial. Our continuing political, security and economic involvement is indispensable and our interest. It must continue to adapt to changing circumstances, but it need not be an illusion. It is a challenge that we welcome.

ALAMEDA HERITAGE DAYS

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 23, 1978

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday afternoon, May 27, Alameda will celebrate the dedication of the Alameda Heritage Days' biplane and opening ceremony. On the same day, at noon, Mayor Chuck Corica will join with the public at city hall to address the dedication.

The celebration of Alameda Heritage Days is an expression of nostalgia and citizen participation. It reflects a community desire to work together toward an acknowledgment and recognition of the city's rich history. Through 40 events spanning a 6-week period, Alameda Heritage Days will turn back the clock to days gone by and reveal to citizens the evolution of Alameda from its early days to the present day.

The Spanish soldiers who first explored the area in 1795 called it an "alameda," meaning a "grove of poplar trees." Since that time, Alameda has served as the western terminus of the first transcontinental railroad. It was once the port of the Alaskan packers sailing boat. The talented and renowned writer Jack London even lived and wrote here.

Enriching the community with Alameda's unique and colorful history, heritage days will certainly leave the citizens with a greater awareness and appreciation of their city's heritage and identity.

Of course, an important part of any city's past is its people and their spirit. It is for this reason that I ask my colleagues to join with me in extending warm congratulations to the citizens of Alameda, who themselves have made history in the knowledge, enthusiasm, and effort they have displayed in making the Alameda Heritage Days conception a reality.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 23, 1978

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, a year ago Members of Congress called for the Institute for Policy Studies to undertake a full-scale examination of the Federal budget. We envisioned an analysis that would clarify the foreign and domestic policy assumptions underlying the President’s budget, survey the consequences of the existing budget for the well-being and security of the American people, and offer alternative budget programs that represent a reordering of Federal priorities toward full employment, equitable taxation, and balanced economic and social growth. The bottom line behind our request was to stimulate new thinking on what the Federal budget can and should accomplish and innovative ideas on new directions for public policy.

Today I am pleased to announce that the Institute’s budget study, “The Federal Budget and Social Reconstruction” has been delivered to Members of Congress. As one of the congressional sponsors I want to express my appreciation to Mr. Marcus Raskin and the staff at the institute who were responsible for the study. The 466-page study has measured up superbly in every regard to the expectations I had. I am confident that in the coming year it will be the basis for a far-reaching revaluation of the congressional budget process and of the state of current domestic and international policies.

For the past few years I have called attention to inadequacies in the existing budget process and its program and policy results. We have not yet begun to exercise effective budget priorities in a deliberate and explicit manner. We have not yet gained control over Federal programs and developed the yardsticks that would allow us to determine what is working and what is not. There still exists a rather tenuous connection between budget decisions and policy objectives. We still lack the means to plan ahead on a multiyear basis so that we may monitor and manage more effectively the programs that we do enact.

There are, however, signs that the budget process is raising awareness of what national priorities are and ought to be. More and more of the debate on budget resolutions is focusing on the issue of priorities for programs and more public-oriented groups and organizations are participating in the politics of congressional budgets. I fully expect in the not so distant future that the budget committees themselves will see the wisdom in holding budget hearings in major areas of the country to give citizens a direct role in framing budget choices.

The IPS budget study, “The Federal Budget and Social Reconstruction,” will contribute enormously to the gathering momentum of public dialogue on budget issues. On Saturday, June 17, the Institute for Policy Studies will convene a day-long seminar on the budget study, as one of several forums for bringing discussion of the issues to Congress and the citizenry.

I am attaching at this point in the Record a letter from Marcus Raskin summarizing key points of the new study, and its table of contents. I look forward to future discussion on its findings.

Institute for Policy Studies
Representative John Conyers, Jr., House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

Dear John: Under separate cover I am sending you and your colleagues copies of “The Federal Budget and Social Reconstruction.” I hope that the study will be of use to you and the other Members in the critical years ahead.

The purpose of this letter is not to rehearse the analysis or varied recommendations in the study except to suggest that the ideas and programs of the study are outside the current policy consensus. While there are some differences among the authors, one underlying assumption seems to be shared. It is that there is a need to break with a number of the underlying assumptions that have governed the American public policy since the New Deal and World War II. The reason is painful. It is clear that the society is not being reached by present government policies and program. The economic and social policies of recent Administrations are pillars constructed on shifting sand—while we still have it—to re-examine and reconstruct the basic assumptions of policy and statecraft according to principles of fairness, dignity, security and participation. These principles should not be considered as abstract goals for the society but should be reflected in budgetary choices and techniques of change. While it is fashionable to scurry about the rules of right and wrong, and indeed, this activity has its place, we should be aware that a number of policies and attitudes which should have served as our guidepost for policy formulation and judgment in the past generation have been steadily rejected. The programmatic ideas of this study present a variety of arguments which take into account those policies which have been inadequately addressed in recent budgets and programmatic choices but which do concern questions of fundamental human rights for Americans:

(a) nonoppression of workers in decision making and production;
(b) the problem of aggregate and structural unemployment simultaneous to inflation;
(c) economic squeeze among two-thirds of the population so that less disposable income is available to them, and fewer possibilities for self defense against economic catastrophe are present;
(d) increasing sense of powerlessness among the people which now includes elective political corruption of Congress. Both groups are held responsible for the operations of the “economy” but have little power over its investment;
(e) an arms and national security system which is tied to genocidal weapons and obsolete army and technological arms;
(f) a system which represents 12 percent of the federal budget which gives mediocre care as compared to other industrialized nations;
(g) an unemployment plan which moves the United States towards greater reliance on the great oil (“energy”) corporations and greater commitment to nuclear energy—what requires authoritarian systems of distribution.

There is a transportation system which is hopelessly embroiled in the notion that “more” transportation is necessary, even as recent transportation systems use 40 percent of our energy supplies;

(i) housing which takes up 30 percent of a family’s income, and the likelihood that this will steadily increase;

(j) a budgetary process which is both unclear and devoid of accountability, the likelihood that this problems will deepen in the immediate future. The result will be an increase of conflict within American society. If we are have a chance at the solution of these problems it will be necessary to undertake certain changes in governmental organization.

As you know, I am in favor of opening the budgetary process to the citizenry as a whole. One possible way to achieve this is through a mechanism in which the citizen may cast an advisory vote on their tax forms to indicate which governmental activities their taxes should support. Thus, for example, each taxpayer would “vote” $100, applying it to a particular priority. This yearly function would be aided through budget hearings in congressional districts at which different views would be presented.

Parallel to this process is another Congressional activity: that of laying out long-term substantive goals, the likely means for achieving them, their cost and consequences. This process would be conducted through the congressional committees and is meant to seek an ongoing dialogue within the citizenry. In this way such programs as those outlined in our study could be widely debated.

Best regards,

MARCUS RASKIN.

CONTENTS

Acknowledgments, vii.

Part I—Congress Requesting This Study, ix.

1. Introduction—Marcus Raskin, xi.


Part II—Budget Planning and Financing


Part III—The Cost of World Engagement and An Alternative

6. The Dialectic of Military Spending—Earl C. Ravenel, 139.

7. The United States and a New International Economic Order—Michael Moffitt, 175.

Part IV—Meeting Ongoing Social Needs in Public Policy


14. Mental Health for People: An Alternative...
tive to the Present System—James S. Gordon, 319.
17. The Night to Travel—Bradford Snell, 343.
18. Land Use and Transportation—Elliott Scarr, 343.

PART IV—THE PROBLEM OF STRATIFICATION, PUBLIC ENTERPRISE AND BALANCED GROWTH

19. Inflation and Unemployment: Or "Which Came First, the Chicken or . . ."—Howard W. Behren, 359.

List of Contributors, 467.

NEW HAMPSHIRE KINDERGARTEN VICTIM OF BUREAUCRACY RUN AMOK

HON. NORMAN E. D'AMOURS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1978

It seems to me that we can never be underserved. I submit for the record the correspondence involved in the case of the Cooperative Kindergarten, Conway Cooperative Kindergarten, Conway Recreation Center, Conway, N.H.

Mr. GENE E. GODLEY, Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of the Treasury, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Godley: Please see to it that the situation described in the attached letter from the Conway, New Hampshire, Cooperative Kindergarten is cleared up as quickly as possible.

I would also appreciate a report from the appropriate officials on how such a situation could develop and what can be done in the future to prevent IRS offices from working at cross purposes. It would also be useful to know whether or not it is feasible to designate a single "lead office" for small new organizations such as this one.

Sincerely,

NORMAN E. D'AMOURS, Member of Congress.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE,


Hon. NORM D. DELAHUNT,
Chairman, House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Delahunt: This is in reply to your letter in behalf of Ms. Dorcas H. Deans of the Conway Cooperative Kindergarten, who wrote to you regarding her assistance concerning the organization's application for tax-exemption.

We have been advised by our Exempt Organizations Division that the Conway Cooperative Kindergarten was granted tax-exempt status on April 4, 1978. They were notified by letter that the effective date of exemption is October 1977 under Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

We apologize for any confusion arising from multiple inquiries the Conway Cooperative Kindergarten has been receiving. Our procedure requires that any application for recognition for tax-exempt status be made in the prescribed forms to the Internal Revenue Service. These applications are examined and determined as to the tax-exempt status of the requesting organization. In each case the District Office which has a designated area of responsibility. Our Boston office is responsible for examination and determination of the Cooperative Kindergarten application.

To ensure prompt action on each application, an organization should be certain that all statements, documents, charters, by-laws, or any additional information or material is provided in sufficient detail to clarify the nature of the organization since failure to do so might cause a delay in determining recognition. Apparently, an additional inquiry from the key District Office in Boston was required before recognition could be granted which undoubtedly contributed to the delay and reasons for the inquiries from the Andover Service Center and local office in Manchester, New Hampshire.

An organization even though applying for tax-exempt status is required to withhold Federal income tax and social security tax under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) and report these taxes on Form 941, Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return. At such time as the organization receives tax-exempt status, FICA tax is not required to be withheld and only Federal income tax is reported on Form 941E, Quarterly Return of Withheld Federal Income Tax.

The return received by the Andover Service Center could not be processed and the request was mailed requiring delay in resolving the problem. In this particular instance, it also appears that the receipt of the return was not posted to the account resolving the inquiry and generated a followup by the local office in Manchester.

The Conway Cooperative Kindergarten may apply for a refund of the FICA taxes collected in the previous quarters by filing Form 941E, Statement to Correct Information— Previously Reported Under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, since they are now no longer liable for FICA taxes.

We regret the confusion caused the Conway Cooperative Kindergarten in resolving this matter. While the Service attempts to be responsive to the needs of all taxpayers and to minimize any inconvenience, unfortunately our followup inquiries were misdirected.

With all good intentions,

NORMAN E. D'AMOURS,
Member of Congress.

THANKS FOR THE MEMORIES

HON. RONALD M. MOTTI

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1978

Mr. MOTTI. Mr. Speaker, there is probably not an American today who has done as much for his fellow Americans as Bob Hope. I take great pleasure in joining with hundreds of millions of people—both here and abroad—in saluting him on his 75th birthday.

Bob Hope is undoubtedly one of the most unselfish individuals our country has ever seen. His contribution to entertain U.S. troops on foreign soil are legendary.

Clevelander are most honored that this outstanding person claims Cleveland as his hometown. Greater Clevelanders, in turn, consider Bob Hope to be our favorite son.

In the Cleveland area, the State of Ohio, the United States and the rest of the world offer Bob Hope our deepest thanks for all his contributions to mankind. On the eve of his 75th birthday celebration, we offer him our best wishes as he embarks upon his second 75 years.
HON. GLADYS NOON SPELLMAN
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 23, 1978

I am equally pleased to say that these constituents, and I am happy to say my majority of civil servants who are hard-working, dedicated, and knowledgeable people, deeply concerned about their missions and disturbed by the unwarranted criticism.

Mr. Speaker, on May 26, 1978, just a few days from now, a "Beautiful Bureaucrat" will be leaving the civil service after having dedicated over 34 years in the administration of our Government. Wayne David McLellan is about to depart, and I invite my colleagues to join me in saluting him for his long career of superior service. I have known Wayne for over a decade, and I am well aware of his commitment to duty. Throughout his long career, which has spanned many disciplines, with governmental changes in direction, always within the Department of Defense, he has maintained his belief in high purpose. I have witnessed his pride over assignments well done. Others along the way have also recognized his worth and contributions and have cited him with many outstanding and superior performance awards. During his retirement ceremony, Wayne will again be honored with a meritorious civilian service award by his commanding general.

A steady, dependable dedication to accomplishment of mission has been Wayne's credo throughout his 34 years of service, and I believe that he reflects the type of Federal careerists who are found throughout our civil service system. Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues share my salute to Wayne McLellan on the joyous occasion of his retirement. I look forward to his activities in his exquisitely mind, boundless energy, and enthusiasm for involvement will lead him into yet untired fields of endeavor. And I know, and encourage the affection and respect of his family, he will, I know, succeed and thoroughly enjoy the next phase of his career.

HON. MORRIS K. UDDL
OF ARIZONA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 23, 1978

Mr. Speaker, one of the essential components of a national energy policy is energy program conservation. Conservation by industry, commercial establishments, and home consumers will, in time, determine if this Nation has the will to carry out its need for expansion and growth. A recent article by Michael L. Millen­son in "Across the Board" magazine tells of some of the energy conservation and alternative research and development programs being undertaken by private industry.

This move is heartening and ought to be commended.

The article follows:

[From Across the Board, May 1978]

INDUSTRY'S OWN SEARCH FOR ENERGY

By Michael L. Millenson

For months, the Michelin Tire & Rubber Co. had been methodically searching for a place where it could drill for natural gas, in an effort to reduce oil for producing electricity and heat in its plants. On a crisp winter day in Mid-December 1976, the company made an announcement that must have sent shivers of the energy crisis closer to executive hearts than any blizzard of government statistics or cautionary cries to conserve.

The good news was that the tire and rubber firm had found two promising sites where its contractor could drill test wells for natural gas.

The bad news was that one of the sites consisted of 212 acres of swampland. The exclusive company-owned Firestone Country Club golf course. Despite the danger to well-manicured greens and carefully designed water hazards, Firestone swallowed hard and sank $100,000 into the drilling efforts. The golf course gas search eventually came to a halt when it encountered uneconomic turf. (The second promising site, near a company synthetic rubber plant, also turned out to be not so promising.)

The point of the story is not so much the threat to Akron-area golf handshakes as the seriousness of this energy crisis has begun to take conservation and management of energy. While American consumers don't cardigan and paste exhortations on their bumpers ("Don't Be Fuelish:" "I'm 55- Drive Me"!), manufacturers have begun to invest millions of dollars conserving energy. Using it more efficiently, switching from relatively scarce forms to more abundant ones, and looking for sources such as garbage, shredded tires, and leftover instructional pamphlets. A number of companies, including Boeing Aerospace Aircraft, St. Regis, Amfac and Hanes, have also created a new post of corporate energy manager. In some companies, the energy manager is given the authority to review all corporate purchasing decisions.

The numbers tell the reason: In 1976, according to the Federal Bureau of Mines, industrial energy use amounted to 21.2 quads—or, to put it another way, 21.2 BTus. In 1976, industrial energy used per productive laborer was 96.3 quads per person. At the end of the year some 7.3 of the 5.96 quads of energy that the Bureau of Mines said was used in the U.S. for industrial use was lost. Industrial furnaces and kilns, powered by household and commercial utilities for generation of electricity, and by other miscellaneous uses, accounted for 0.98 quads of industrial energy.

All that amounts to an annual expenditure of close to $30 billion a year, using conserva-tive price estimates from a 1974 survey of manufacturers by the Bureau of the Census. More than half of that energy use falls to six categories of manufacturers: chemicals and allied products; primary metals; paper; and allied products; stone, clay and glass products; and food and kindred products. But by 1976 they were almost double what they had been in 1971; by 1976 they were some 20 percent higher still.

In addition to price woes, industry also has had to face the problem of availability of energy. This has especially affected natural gas, though, to some extent, there have also been problems in securing oil in some parts of the country.

The figures above have already risen from the ledger book to haunt the hallways of more importantly, in the executive suites. Mr. O. Smith, Milwaukee, for instance, said that its first quarter profits in 1977 declined about 25 cents per share because of an extra $1.5 million it needed to spend for alternate fuels when its natural gas supplies were cut off. Keystone Consolidated Industries, Penna., Ill., reported that its first quarter profits were $14.6 million lower than the previous year, and that one of the sites it purchased for a major portion of a $2.7 million loss it suffered in the fiscal year ending last June. The company, a steel producer and hardware producer, said that energy costs had gone up 38 percent company-wide and 39 percent at its largest division alone: $14.5 million in 1976. And FMC Corp., last year closed its Marcus Hook, Pa., plant, citing energy costs as primarily responsible for a $25.5 million (1977 and 1976), mostly for waste heat boilers. This follows a $70 million investment in conserva­tion and use of alternate fuels in 1975 and 1976. Exxon has pledged $50 million for energy conservation by 1980. And even financially troubled Bethlehem Steel, A. O. Smith, plants, by one of the largest fiscal year losses in corporate American history, told a questioner that energy conservation expenditures would probably not be one of the categories cut.

The justification for such large expenditures is, of course, a large payoff. Ford Motor Co., for instance, had $100,000 for a total energy-management system for its Sharonville, Ohio, transmission plant in the expectation that long-term average savings would total $983,500 a year, or more than 20 percent of the plant's total 1977 energy bill of $4.3 million. For Ford, too, increasing energy prices make conservation investments attractive. Don Bree, manager of the Suburban Energy Products Co., Minn., Tool Co., called energy conservation "one of our most attractive investments."

The company, a small manufacturer of hydraulic pumps and automotive maintenance equipment, estimated that it gained $44 in fuel savings for each $1 it spent during the first 15 months of its energy conservation program.

High heat loss—fix a broken window. For most, if not all, companies energy conserva­tion starts here, at the one day, one month, or even one year. Before such things as the multimillion-dollar heat recovery systems, or backup fuel storage facilities, or expensive equipment (more on those later), come "housekeeping" measures. They are the corrections of little sloppinesses—the poor maintenance and never-thought-about old ways of doing things—that can eat up large chunks of energy. The energy manager of a large company, for instance, told of compressed air leaks, water leaks, damaged or insufficient insulation, excessive lighting, and inefficient machinery. These "low hanging fruit" are needed, boiler burners out of adjustment, excessive ventilation. All are areas where "dollars (can) be saved with little effort or in the words of one Federal Energy Administration (now Department of Energy) advisory guide.
Many firms, experts agree, can reduce their energy use and costs significantly without any intention to better housekeeping—especially of older facilities. The petroleum industry, for instance, attributed four-fifths of its 12 percent greater energy use between 1965 and 1972 to housekeeping fixes. An analysis by A. T. Kearney and Co. of the machinery industry showed similar energy conservation, concluding that low energy prices had caused waste. A 15 percent industry-wide energy reduction could be achieved by 1980, it said, solely through use of housekeeping measures.

Just how much costs can be reduced is illustrated by the example of a General Electric Co. jet engine plant in Enidale, Ohio. The 35-year-old plant went into energy conservation in 1970, as part of cost-cutting moves undertaken when the aircraft industry fell upon hard times. The 1972 Arab oil embargo, which led to soaring energy prices, provided a powerful stimulus. As a first step, Vernon Osiecki, manager of engineering, cut a team of 12 auditors throughout the plant to look for evidence of energy waste. Because five-sixths of the 6.5 million square foot plant uses energy for heating, ventilation and air-conditioning (a ratio typical of light manufacturing plants), G.E. engineers concentrated their efforts there, rather than on manufacturing process changes.

Some of the actions were simple: adjusting levels of water in the plant’s cooling towers, cutting out the water in the plant’s cooling towers, started out simple enough, but, in this case, minerals began to build up on the pump ing equipment, reducing energy efficiency. Osiecki’s team then installed an automatic sensing device to “blow down” the towers, introducing fresh water and demineralizing chemicals automatically.

Finally, after the simple and “almost-simple” measures were accomplished at little cost, came the slightly more expensive, although still uncomplicated, steps. They included installation of a system of temperature and air-pressure monitors and timers on equipment. The result: From an expenditure of $400,000, the plant netted $6.6 million in energy savings, dropping electricity and steam use 40 percent and slicing air-conditioning use in half. The next step: “We’ve done just good management. It’s been fun.”

When a company moves out of the housekeeping realm where it’s simply looking to invest capital, demand control and heat recovery equipment are usually the first items on the list, and second are devices, usually run by computer, which limit how much electricity a plant or building will use over a given time period. Business is billed not only on the basis of total electricity used, but also on the basis of how high “peak usage” was during a sampling time period. Thus, a company with low total monthly energy consumption, but which hits one high spot of usage each month, could find that the “demand charge” for that peak actually forces it to pay more than a company with lower total energy use, but whose use is more evenly spread over the time period.

A demand control system, connected to lights, air-conditioners and other electric consumers’ can make a dramatic impact on energy usage does not exceed a predetermined “peak” over any given—say, 15 minutes—time period, so long as the overall load decreases, rather than together, and nonessential equipment can be automatically shut down— or “slaved.” The only way to exceed the predetermined amount. This kind of load shedding—or load management, as it is called, is significant in light of both total energy use and the size of a firm’s electric bill. The equipment itself ranges from shoebox size, for a few thousand dollars, to the complex, capable of large scale energy monitoring, in addition to electric use, functions ranging from combustion efficiency of boilers to steam traps and ventilation fans. Their cost can exceed $500,000.

An example: Last January, giant TRW installed a demand control system monitoring 33 buildings of 2 million square feet, at its Redondo Beach, Calif., defense and space systems complex. The company, which is expected to recoup its $250,000 investment over a 24-month period, found that the system paid for itself after a year because of its ability to save with a total of $280,000 saved as a result of other scheduling improvements prompted by the system.

After demand controllers, use of heat recovery systems of one type or another is the most common conservation step taken by a management with its energy consciousness raised. The idea can be as simple as using waste heat from machinery to provide warmth for the plant interior. That’s what Hiawatha Rubber Co. (Minneapolis) did, cutting natural gas bills 30 percent during the winter by recycling hot, smoky air from furnaces and smokestacks, piping it to the building’s outside. A $1,230 investment in precipitators (for the smoke) and auxiliary equipment saved it $43,000 for just one of its more rigorous winters, according to company president Art Papehn.

As an example: At the H. J. Heinz Co. plant in Zanesville, Ohio, a steam heat boiler is used to provide steam for processing the meat and for some other purposes, including the drying process. The fumes are then incinerated, with the heat boiler.

In Larry’s system, gas is used to heat the boilers and raise their fumes to 1,200 degrees Fahrenheit. Then, in a 1,200-degree exruation, the afterburner runs the deep fryer and the waste-heat boilers.

The deep fryer operates at a temperature of 340 degrees F., and is heated through a thin, stainless steel heat exchanger. Natural gas boiler, which was used to run the deep fryer were removed.

The waste-heat boiler is used to provide steam for processing the meat and for some of the cleanup duties. This had been done with a separate, natural gas-fired boiler, which is now used only infrequently.

For some plants, heat recovery is not a matter of cost reduction or simple conservation but of survival. In Bellefonte, Pa., last winter, General Electric Co. bought a $225,000 heat wheel, which preheats combustion air enough to allow a billet heating furnace to use $1,900 less natural gas.

The device was started up “just hours” before the company faced a 100 percent natural gas cut off. A more robust electric boiler, company president David Gardner recalled. Because of the wheel, a six-week plant shutdown was aversed. The payback period according to one source, eight days. Said Gardner, “It’s not savings, it’s survival.”

Still, no matter how much time or money a company might have invested, in the sense of recouping lost energy, have their limits. It is then that companies begin to look at greater conservation steps, called energy management, rather than simply energy conservation. While conservation may be the result of the cost-cutting approach, and was, beneficiaries of the technique. A relatively free ride, the president of McConway and Torrey Corp. (Pittsburgh), a producer of couplers and steel pipe, said that the energy management approach might be applicable to small manufacturers.
when his company tried to burn coke in steel furnaces. "It smelled too bad, so now we buy old houses, chop them up, and burn them for wood," he added the Woodward spokesman. "But the employees enjoy getting away from their jobs to stoke the fire.

"It's better with coke for some other firms, too. Armco and U.S. Steel have both netted multimillion-dollar savings by using coke instead of natural gas, despite its much lower BTU content.

Other companies have begun burning just-plain leftovers: Hooker Chemicals and Plastics Corp. will be doing the same thing next year, also on a relatively small scale. When it completes a $65 million project to supply steam for its Niagara Falls, N.Y., plant, using a relatively new process for converting garbage into energy. The plant is scheduled to produce 600,000 pounds of steam per hour and save almost 16 million gallons of fuel oil per year, the project manager said. Georgia-Pacific is in the midst of an experimental project to use old tires as a fuel for its pulp mills. Mopars is testing cars that a mixture of 40 percent shredded tires and 60 percent coal working the way, the company says. Even more promising, it. (Other petrochemical and refining giants are following suit, prodded by a Texas Electric Co-investment program, for example.)

The most common fuel switch, though, is from natural gas to oil as boiler fuel; General Motors is studying a 100 percent coal; and Xerox Corp. has tried to reduce that high cost through co-generation projects that the aerospace and transportation company says will save it $800,000 on fuel bills because of it. Inland Steel's cement division spokesman answered: "We are converting at an incredible cost. We have not yet determined the final cost, but it's in the hundreds of thousands of dollars [of dollars]. There's no return on the dollar on something like this. It just can't be justified."

Still, most of the switch appears sound. Amcord, Newport Beach, Calif., converted three of its cement plants, for instance, from natural gas to oil in summer 1978, will burn 58 million tons of coal annually in two boilers, and will also have the capacity to burn waste oils and solvents. The company says the boilers will cost $83 million—without precipitators to control pollution. Even in gas-rich Texas there is a switch to coal coming. Celanese has been a leader in the chemical industry. The company has announced that its Puma plant will require some 850,000 tons of coal yearly for its conversion, and the company is seeking the requirements of coal suppliers in the state, too. (Other petrochemical and refining giants are following suit, prodded by a Texas Electric Co-investment program, for example.)

Other outside of the chemical industry, Rohr Industries, San Diego, contracted with a Texas Gas and Pipeline for a co-generation project that the aerospace and transportation company says will save it $60 million on fuel bills because of it. The company says they are happy both with the switch and the situation, with the response to the new plant.
water heating systems, deciding that the hands-on experience in operating them outweighed the poor economics, while Federal grant money has made experimentation with the solar option more palatable to others. With its own funds, Anheuser-Busch will use a new solar energy collection, storage and retrieval system to heat process water for the pasteurization of bottled beer at its Jacksonville, Fla., plant. While calling use of the system “a major commitment . . . toward finding and using energy systems,” executive vice president Frank J. Sellinger acknowledged that the project was a pilot effort and said that no energy savings could yet be estimated.

There is no energy crisis. At least, a third of the engineers responding to a January 1977 poll by the American Institute of Plant Engineers doubted its existence. And the plant engineers are not alone. That same month the energy conservation manager at ESB, Inc., a large Philadelphia-based battery manufacturer, acknowledged, “Great things were begun” after the 1973 Arab oil embargo, “but there’s nothing functioning now.” As for the company’s energy committee, he said, “we’re really not working anymore.”

Observers note that several companies which appear to have active, successful programs have, in reality, realized most of their potential from any other item, and have included it under general cost control procedures. As one consultant put it, “A lot of industries are waiting for clarification of national energy policy to make major investments.” For countless other companies, however, the time to wait is running out. The energy crisis is here, now, at home.

It is real for CPI Industries. CPI filed an $165 million lawsuit against Transcontinental Pipeline Co., which supplies its utility, contending that negligence by the pipeline company caused natural gas shortages that threatened the survival of CPI’s Tulsa, N.C., plant. As the case drags on, CPI is also asking damages at the rate of $5 million annually.

The energy crisis is real to the workers at the Pioneer Rubber unit of Brunswick Corp., who closed a manufacturing plant in Willard, Ohio, and eliminate an expansion in Pond du Lac, Wis., because of contractual provisions the expansions went to the gas-rich Southwest.

It is embarrassing real for Anaconda’s aluminum division. The division chose a Japanese-style process and used its own foam scrubber system when the former promised greater energy savings. Anaconda was the first American buyer of the new technology.

Industry, perhaps, has already chosen to do its part, if in what President Carter has called the “moral equivalent of war” (“for many the words echo faintly), according to the kind of advice of Rabbi Tarfon, a Jewish sage of the day: “While it is incumbent upon you to complete the task neither are you free to abstain from it.”

SUN DAY
HON. JAMES M. JEFFORDS
OF VERMONT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 23, 1978

- Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to the staff of the Environmental Study Conference for the superb job they did in helping Congress to plan its national day of celebration for solar energy—Sun Day. The ESC staff provided background material, fact sheets on solar programs, Sun Day idea packets, a speech which was used by State-by-State lists of solar professionals and projects for more than 200 House and Senate offices. I especially want to thank two of ESC’s dedicated workers—Larry Fiorella and Echo Nowakowski.

Their work was instrumental in raising Congress’ awareness of the potential for solar energy and helping us spread the message to our constituents.

THE WOMAN’S PLACE
HON. DON EDWARDS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 23, 1978

- Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, the Judiciary Committee’s Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights has just completed 3 additional days of hearings on extending the ratification period for the Equal Rights Amendment.

As everyone knows, this amendment has generated considerable interest across the country among groups, legislative bodies and individuals. As such, virtually every aspect of the issue has been covered and discussed, and just about every conceivable position has been taken.

Recently, the lead editorial in one of the largest newspapers in my district, the San Jose Mercury, took the philosophical position of transition to discuss the state of flux that characterizes the collective position of women today. I found it particularly refreshing to ponder this point of view, and hope that my colleagues will continue to stimulate:

[From the San Jose Mercury]

THE WOMAN’S PLACE

For women’s rights this was a week of contrasts. Women won a place in the White House honor guard, but were ruled out of place as members of Rotary. Meanwhile, a move was afoot to extend the 1979 deadline for approval of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA).

Each event reflects a society in transition. Traditions are falling or faltering as women move this point of view, and hope that my colleagues will continue to stimulate:

[From the San Jose Mercury]

THE WOMAN’S PLACE

For women’s rights this was a week of contrasts. Women won a place in the White House honor guard, but were ruled out of place as members of Rotary. Meanwhile, a move was afoot to extend the 1979 deadline for approval of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA).

Each event reflects a society in transition. Traditions are falling or faltering as women move this point of view, and hope that my colleagues will continue to stimulate:

[From the San Jose Mercury]

THE WOMAN’S PLACE

For women’s rights this was a week of contrasts. Women won a place in the White House honor guard, but were ruled out of place as members of Rotary. Meanwhile, a move was afoot to extend the 1979 deadline for approval of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA).

Each event reflects a society in transition. Traditions are falling or faltering as women move this point of view, and hope that my colleagues will continue to stimulate:

[From the San Jose Mercury]

THE WOMAN’S PLACE

For women’s rights this was a week of contrasts. Women won a place in the White House honor guard, but were ruled out of place as members of Rotary. Meanwhile, a move was afoot to extend the 1979 deadline for approval of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA).

Each event reflects a society in transition. Traditions are falling or faltering as women move this point of view, and hope that my colleagues will continue to stimulate:

[From the San Jose Mercury]

THE WOMAN’S PLACE

For women’s rights this was a week of contrasts. Women won a place in the White House honor guard, but were ruled out of place as members of Rotary. Meanwhile, a move was afoot to extend the 1979 deadline for approval of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA).

Each event reflects a society in transition. Traditions are falling or faltering as women move this point of view, and hope that my colleagues will continue to stimulate:

[From the San Jose Mercury]

THE WOMAN’S PLACE

For women’s rights this was a week of contrasts. Women won a place in the White House honor guard, but were ruled out of place as members of Rotary. Meanwhile, a move was afoot to extend the 1979 deadline for approval of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA).

Each event reflects a society in transition. Traditions are falling or faltering as women move this point of view, and hope that my colleagues will continue to stimulate:

[From the San Jose Mercury]

THE WOMAN’S PLACE

For women’s rights this was a week of contrasts. Women won a place in the White House honor guard, but were ruled out of place as members of Rotary. Meanwhile, a move was afoot to extend the 1979 deadline for approval of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA).

Each event reflects a society in transition. Traditions are falling or faltering as women move this point of view, and hope that my colleagues will continue to stimulate:

[From the San Jose Mercury]