DON'T GO NEAR THE WATER

HON. THOMAS F. EAGLETON
OF MISSOURI
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. EAGLETON. Mr. President, 10 months ago, at my request, the General Accounting Office undertook a study of the recent Johnstown Pa., flood. The purpose was to evaluate the operation of the flood insurance and other Federal assistance programs in the wake of a real disaster. To my knowledge, it is the first comprehensive case study of its kind and it should be of interest to all Senators.

Because the study—the Johnstown area flood of 1977: A case study for the flood insurance program. A few key findings with respect to the hardship it imposes on many communities. The Federal Insurance Administration has steadfastly refused to consider any exemption or allowance for the needlessly economic disaster. To my knowledge, it is the economic disaster. But, so is it an economic hardship to bring sanctions against small towns especially where they lack legal authority or finances to implement the program. FIA officials conceded as much according to the GAO study:

FIA officials told us that as of January 1977 there were 3,385 nonparticipating communities nationwide and that of that number 2,169 (64 percent) contained less than 1,000 persons and less than 1 square mile of special flood hazard area. The officials said they do not follow up on such communities because they believe it is not cost effective. They also said that flood plain management ordinances are too costly for smaller communities, the areas are mostly rural, and development is not likely.

Some large cities also are finding it difficult to comply with the letter of this agency's regulations for sound economic reasons, such cities as Honolulu, Carlisle and St. Louis. As more and more urban areas are brought into the regular program with its much more stringent restrictions on building, this list will expand and I predict there will be serious pressure to change if not junk the program.

Before that is allowed to happen, I hope the department of HUD and the relevant congressional committees will give serious thought to providing some leeway in this program for judgment as to what is and what is not economically feasible. We simply cannot continue in a single inflexible flood standard regardless of cost and regardless of unique local conditions.

HYDE AMENDMENT 1979

HON. DONALD M. FRASER
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, for the third year in a row the House has voted on restricting a right of poor women who are dependent on public funds for their health care. The right we have restricted is the right to choose abortion.

A very unusual rule was approved by the House, which limited our options on section 209, abortion prohibitions. I want to make clear, in light of this rule, my votes on the fiscal year 1978 Hyde amendment. House parliamentary procedure can be very confusing to Americans who are trying to understand their Representatives' votes.

Option 1. The rule allowed a motion to strike section 209, the abortion provision. The effect of this amendment, if passed, would have been to eliminate any abortion prohibition from the bill. Representative Stokes offered a motion to strike section 209, and I voted for his motion. I do not believe that we should discriminate, on the basis of economic class, in the provision of a legal medical service. Unfortunately, many Members of the House do not agree. The Stokes motion failed by a vote of 122 to 287.

Option 2. The rule allowed one substitute amendment to be offered in place of the language in the bill. This amendment, offered by Representative Watters, was equivalent to the final compromise of last year. It would allow abortions: First, if the pregnancy resulted from rape or incest; second, if the pregnancy resulted from severe and long-lasting physical health damage to the woman would occur. This amendment failed by a vote of 198 to 212. I voted for this amendment, not because I think it is fair, but because it would harm fewer people than the language currently in the bill. (Had the motion to strike succeeded, I would have voted against the Wright amendment.)

Option 3. Since options 1 and 2 were voted down, the language approved by the House Appropriations Committee stands as the House position on this issue. This allows abortion only when the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term. The Senate must now determine its position on the abortion provision, and differences will be worked out in conference. As we saw last year, this can be a lengthy process.

The Labor-HEW appropriations bill is a $57 billion bill. It must ultimately be passed, or programs will not be funded and employees will not be paid. The majority of the House clearly favors restrictions on the provision of abortion under Federal funding. I do not agree and think it is clearly and simply wrong to interfere with the right to choice of poor women. However, since the bill must be passed, I am hoping the language will be changed throughout the abortion debate this year: I oppose any restrictions, but will vote for the restrictions that harm the fewest people.
Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON of California, on Saturday, June 24, 1978, the Gardena Valley Japanese Cultural Institute will honor the foundation of its long-awaited auditorium-gymnasium complex. The Gym/torium complex completes the projected institute. Cultural, social, educational and athletic activities at all levels will now be available to the entire community.

The exact day and date are significant, as the statement of this Record. In addition to the accolades of the Gardena community, will be made part of a 25-year time capsule placed on the site.

While few of us would predict that we will stand here and read these words in the year 2003, the resilience and tradition of the Japanese Cultural Institute should give every confidence that it will stand here for us. In spite of a disastrous fire in 1973, the community and the Institute launched a million dollar fundraising drive that has already realized a two-story multipurpose building which culminates Saturday with the groundbreaking for the Gym/torium complex.

The origin of the Gardena Valley Japanese Institute goes back to the late 1920's when the first-generation Issel organized Moneta Gakuen. As a cooperative, the Issel purchased 2.7 acres of land and built a school facility.

Moneta Gakuen grew and prospered through the years, operating successfully until the advent of World War II and the trauma of forced evacuation in 1942. With the end of hostilities in 1945 and the subsequent return of many Japanese families to the Gardena Valley, the Gakuen was reactivated but under a totally different function. Moneta became a hostel to shelter families returning to Gardena — those forced to start anew to rebuild their homes, businesses, and futures. As the community, Moneta Gakuen, became the focal location for emerging organizations, programs, and activities. It also housed reorganized and newly formed church groups, which have long since become self-sufficient and independent entities. But they all got their start at Moneta which, in 1951, officially became the Gardena Valley Japanese Community Center. Already, the community center was operating with a board of directors and ongoing programs that included the Japanese Language School, judo and karate programs, cultural classes, and sports leagues.

After the fire in 1973, Gardenaans rallied to an ambitious building fund drive using this phrase, "Give Us Our Gym Back." The Gym/torium complex is a culmination of 50 years of ambition, pride, and determination. Their achievement represents a goal that can only be described as representing the culture and community of a people, who, with dignity, have determined for themselves their unique values and needs and have devoted their strength to meet them. The Institute remains an anchor for Gardena community life and pride; I am proud now, and will be proud 25 years from now, to be associated with this fine work.

SUPPORT FOR BASIC RESEARCH

HON. JIM LEACH OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, it is with great concern that I note that the appropriations bill for fiscal year 1979 for HUD and related agencies has cut the administration's budget request for the National Science Foundation by $40.1 million. In recent months, concern has been evidenced in a number of quarters that this country is steadily losing its competitive edge in world markets because we are neglecting exploratory research.

Certainly our relative investment in research, and particularly basic research, has declined. For example, the U.S. percentage of GNP expended on all scientific research decreased from 3 percent in 1964 to 2.5 percent in 1975. By contrast, research expenditures in the Soviet Union climbed from 2.4 to 3.1 percent of GNP. In West Germany, the increase was from 1.8 to 2.4 percent; in Japan, from 1.3 percent in 1963 to 1.9 in 1975, and in both these cases, a larger percentage of the total research effort was for basic research.

Our relative lack of investment in basic research cannot continue for very long without seriously affecting the technological innovations on which our productivity as a nation depends. A study by the National Science Board in 1974 determined that one of 179 major technological advances made between 1950 and 1973, university research was increasingly cited in basic patents while citations to industrial research declined steeply. In the last half of that period 54 percent of the citations went to basic research efforts in our universities and only 15 percent to applied research in industry. The tie between basic scientific inquiry and technological breakthroughs is neither distant nor tenuous, and a decline in the first is quickly followed by a decline in the second.

That is why I am greatly concerned that the Federal investment in basic research declined by approximately 14 percent in 1975 and 1976 in constant dollars. Even with gains over the past 2 years, recent increases make up less than half that decrease in constant dollars during the 6-year period from 1968 to 1974.

It is fashionable these days to argue for cuts in appropriations. I, too, endorse the need for more economy in our Federal expenditures. In arriving at some priority in our programs, however, we need to distinguish between those Federal funds that are consumed to meet existing needs and those that are invested for future gains. We cannot neglect the latter for the sake of the former, or we will lack the resources to meet the needs of tomorrow. The annual appropriations to the National Science Foundation for basic research is a good example of the kind of investment we must make for the future.

It is my hope that, before this session of Congress ends, the reductions in the budget of the National Science Foundation are restored to the level recommended in the budget and that cuts we make today are not at the expense of our economy and world position tomorrow.

IOWA LEADS WAY IN PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

HON. CHARLES E. GRASSLEY OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. Speaker, according to studies by the General Accounting Office and a committee of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences, there has been a trend toward medical specialization over primary-care services since the early 1960's.

I have been concerned with this matter since I served in the Iowa State Legislature and find it alarming. It is apparent that our physicians are not being trained to meet our Nation's future medical needs.

The University of Iowa College of Medicine has made great strides to reverse this trend and to fill the void in the area of primary-care medicine. The progress being made by the University of Iowa College of Medicine to reverse this trend is to be commended. The accomplishments of the University of Iowa should serve as an example for action elsewhere in the Nation.

For the benefit of my colleagues, I would like to share an editorial which recently appeared in the Des Moines Register:

The editorial follows:

(From the Des Moines Register, May 26, 1978)

IOWA SHOWS HOW

The University of Iowa College of Medicine is out of step with a lot of medical schools, and Iowa taxpayers should feel good about that.

So should government officials and medical authorities who deplore the continuing trend to medical specialization.

In the last few years about two-thirds of the Iowa medical graduates have decided to be primary-care physicians, concentrating on family practice, general internal medicine or pediatrics. In the 1960's, about two-thirds of the graduates headed into the more sophisticated specialties - a pattern that still is out of line in many medical centers.

In the '80's Iowans and their legislators began complaining about the specialty-orientation of the medical students at Iowa City and their haste to leave the state as
soon as they got their degrees. A family prac­tice program began in 1970 and the hospital was later responsible for reversing the trend. About 25 percent of the graduates now enter family practice, and a high proportion of them settle in their communities.

For the nation as a whole, too, many physi­cians are choosing specialties over primary-care positions. "We could use more primary-care physicians," the Washington Post editorial board said in its review of medical education so that more students would take primary care. "The doctors should be giving primary care."

Medical schools, help change the direction of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences.

Specialists and government agencies refuse to pay specialists whose services were not needed necessary by a primary care physi­cian.

The committee proposed that the federal government, through the subsidies it gives medical schools, help change the direction of medical education so that more students are encouraged to become general practitioners rather than specialists. By 1990, the committee said, 60 percent to 70 percent of the doctors should be giving primary care. Now only about 48 percent are primary care doctors.

What the Iowa medical college did to reverse an undesirable trend should be copied elsewhere.

COMMENDATION OF THE KIWANIS CLUBS OF JAPAN

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK OF CALIFORNIA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to pay tribute to the Japanese-American cultural exchange program supported by the Kiwanis Clubs of Japan and Dublin, Calif., and to the program directors, Shirmryu Akita and Samuel M. Cohen.

The Kiwanis Clubs throughout Japan have extended the hands of hospitality to make visitors from the United States feel welcome in Japan. They have welcomed visitors into their homes, provided them with shelter, arranged sightseeing tours, and permitted them to attend meetings of the Kiwanis Clubs. They have also arranged cultural exchange programs and participated in summer student exchange programs.

The Osaka Kiwanis Club, the Hiroshima Kiwanis Club, the Tokyo Kiwanis Club, the Sapporo Kiwanis Club, the Yokohama Kiwanis Club, the Sendai Kiwanis Club, the Kobe Kiwanis Club, the Nagoya Kiwanis Club, the Takamatsu Kiwanis Club, the Fukutoka Kiwanis Club, and other Kiwanis Clubs of Japan have generously donated their time and hospitality to the Kiwanis Clubs of Japan and Dublin, Calif., for their contributions to international peace, goodwill, and understanding.

GOOD SENSE FROM THE WASHINGTON STAR

HON. BOB CARR OF MICHIGAN IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. CARR. Mr. Speaker, I understand the Washington Star has, within the past few weeks, changed both its owner and its managing editors. The last such change, which occurred a few years ago, brought that newspaper's quality from fifth class to first class.

If the Star's June 6 lead editorial, titled "SALT and pepper" is any indication, we can expect further upward progress in the near future.

It is not that I agree with everything said in the editorial; on the contrary, I do not. But some of the editorial's attacks, whether on the head a nail which needed to be hit. After quoting Paul Warnke that "We should enter into any arms control agreement if—and only if—it advances American security inter­ests when viewed on its own merits," the Star concludes:

Controlling the arms race is indeed too important to be left to the interests and activities around the world. In a planet devastated by nuclear weapons, the issue of who's on top in the Ogaden desert would matter very little.

I insert in the Record at this point the full text of the editorial titled "SALT and pepper" from the Washington Star of June 6, 1978.

SALT AND PEPPER

When a president reacts as vehemently as did Mr. Carter last week to a far from excep­tionnal newspaper story, the reaction rapidly overshadowed the story itself.

That is what happened Friday when The Washington Post attributed to "authorita­tive government officials" that the administration had "effectively frozen the strategic arms limitation talks for the time being," and explained this freeze as a reac­tion to "current domestic and international political climates." The story dutifully con­tained a flat White House denial. Yet it was an important revelation, if true, and it must be taken seriously.

In addition, Mr. Carter is likely to be doubly sensitive to charges of vacillation and political wavering because this, in fact, is what he believes we have been doing.

But with the proviso that only a foolish administration would create a treaty that clearly couldn't be ratified, we think President Carter is entitled to be taken at his word. He is entitled to the presumption that, while undoubtedly the case for a political pause has been put to him, he none­theless shares the view stated in early April by his chief SALT negotiator, Mr. Paul Warnke:

"A SALT-II treaty or any other arms con­trol agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States certainly should not be a reward for Soviet good behavior. We should enter into any arms control agree­ment—only if—its advance American security interests when viewed on its own merits. And it must not advance (those interests); we should not ac­cept it no matter how benignly the Soviet Union may conduct itself internationally."
the number of Americans throughout the length and breadth of this Republic more qualified to comment on Governor Brown’s action? Captured by the North Vietnamese, who flouted any pretense of abiding by the Geneva Convention, our malnourished prisoners of war were beaten, tortured, and shut up in dungeons with little or no communication with friends, countrymen, and loved ones; and over 100 murdered in the villages, some tortured to death in the Hanoi infamous Hoa Loa prison. They suffered what can only be described as a suffering of children in Fascist bombing raids. Many things were done and a not insubstantial number killed by the Loyalists. Many things have changed, but the political spectrum is alive and well.

Recently I read an article about battered husbands. It would appear that just as some have been victimized than another to the qualitative judgment that one specific act of oppression is less intolerable than another.

Battered husbands, therefore, the most universal ethic. One specific act of oppression. Human beings are human beings, and a battered human being of whatever sex is a moral outrage.

To paraphrase Orwell, you cannot be concerned about one kind of discrimination and not be concerned about all discriminations.

One shocked member of the panel commented after the hearing that if even one-tenth of what was said were true, Cambodia is one of the greatest tragedies in all human history (a tragedy, incidentally, caused by American betrayal of allies). Yet one searches in vain in the national media and the news magazines for a report on the Oslo hearings. (I learned of it from the London Economist.)

But we are bombarded every day with descriptions of atrocities in South Africa, and ignore Cambodia. The people of Cambodia as a “necessary” phase in national-building—are hypocrites, whitened sepulchers. As Orwell quotes the French: “Shiny and ‘liberal’ on the outside and filled with stench, rottenness, and corruption.” A recent impartial panel meeting in Oslo, assembled to take testimony from Cambodian refugees, reports that the bloodshed goes on and seems to be getting worse. All the doctors in the country have been liquidated and only herbal medicine is available to people.

TRIBUTE TO MARGARET MITCHELL

HON. PAUL E. TSONGAS
OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. TSONGAS. Mr. Speaker, Margaret Mitchell has been teaching at Gerald LeBlanc Elementary School in Lowell, Mass., for 26 years. Upon her retirement this year, she has agreed to continue teaching. It is appropriate to offer her a word of commendation for her devoted service to the school and to the community.

She has given more than just her time to her students; she has given part of herself. Former students still visit her years after leaving her classroom. She feels that this is an indication that her teaching methods and ideas are effective. She employed what she calls the “whole” child concept of teaching which stresses teacher-parent communication and de-
June 13, 1978

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Mr. Speaker, simmer was just breaking some 34 years ago when a young man walked up to the recruiting office in Stuttgart, Ark., and volunteered service to his country, then sorely pressed in the dark days of World War II. He was one of millions of young patriots who answered the call of a nation locked in a life and death struggle with totalitarianism.

On the last day of this month that young man will formally bring to a close his active duty in the service of the United States of America. Col. Lloyd L. Burke, (Scooter) Burke, a genuine hero and one of America’s most respected and most decorated soldiers, will retire after more than three decades and three major armed conflicts. In the field, or in staff positions at the highest levels, his influence upon the lives and careers of those who know him best would agree with that assessment. A fellow officer recently put it this way:

"Burke is a representative slice of all that is fine in America. Our Founding Fathers had men like him in mind when they declared freedom for the sons of free men, dedicated to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—men who would live it, love it, and if need be give it up. Those who know him best would agree with that assessment. A fellow officer recently put it this way:"

Mr. Speaker, is it because Colonel Burke is the embodiment of that rare individual to whom America owes so much that I am introducing today a bill that will convey to this distinguished American some small part of the gratitude so many Americans feel for the service he has rendered to this Nation, in addition to a medal he has been awarded for his call of duty. The legislation would confer on him—in title only—a rank he never actively sought on his own.

My bill recommends that immediately after the adjournment of June 30, 1978, the President promote Colonel Burke to Brigadier General of the Army, but with only those compensations and benefits which he has earned as a colonel, during more than three decades of service to the American people.

Until this moment, Colonel Burke has not been aware of this action on my part. He would have discouraged it. Nor would I thrust upon him benefits or emoluments he did not earn, for he would not accept them. However, my proposed performance in an ingenious manner would not be a burden. Nor will it set a precedent that will be costly to our Government or subject to abuse in the future. I believe it is an honor which a grateful America can well afford to confer on that rare breed of man whose character and courage are the bricks and mortar that have made this Nation to an honorable and civilized way for a grateful Nation to say, thank you.
Mr. Speaker, I commend this matter to the attention of my colleagues and humbly request that it be given their most understanding consideration.

H.R. —
A bill to authorize the appointment of Lloyd Leslie Burke, Colonel, United States Army, to the grade of brigadier general.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, as amended. That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President is authorized and requested to appoint Lloyd Leslie Burke, Colonel, United States Army, the rank of brigadier general in the United States Army upon his retirement from active duty on June 30, 1978, after 34 years of military service. No increase in basic pay, retired pay, allowances, or other benefits shall accrue to Lloyd Leslie Burke as a result of such appointment.

THE NEW YORK CITY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE ACT DESERVES EARLY SENATE APPROVAL

HON. S. WILLIAM GREEN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, on June 8 the House passed H.R. 12426, the New York City Financial Assistance Act, by a margin of 92 votes. As the Washington Post noted in an editorial yesterday morning (June 13), "the city's top officials and financial advisers have made a persuasive case in recent weeks that it is on the road to financial recovery and that long term aid is the appropriate way for the Federal Government to help it." Attention now focuses on Senate Banking Committee consideration of Federal assistance for New York City. The decisive House vote in support of long term Federal guarantees, coupled with the 109 to 291 rejection of a motion to send the long term measure back to committee with instructions to provide a 3-year continuous funding for the city's long term loans, should be a strong indication to the Senate that the House will not accept perpetuation of the status quo situation.

The experience of the last 5 years offers no hope that New York City can re-enter the private credit market under present Federal legislation. Only a program of long term Federal guarantees will enable the city to do this. As the Post editorial pointed out:

"Long-term federal guarantees of $2 billion worth of bonds would provide the city with the stability it needs to do the rest of the job. Short term aid would merely keep it limping along for another two or three years...."

I hope that the Senate will act expeditiously to ratify the action taken by the House last week. The Washington Post editorial, which follows in its entirety, calls upon the Senate to examine the salutary financial measures that New York City had to and again to accept the House's position on long term Federal guarantees:

SAVING NEW YORK CITY
The battle to save New York City is a rehabilitated "miserable sinner," as Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.) described it, may have had much to do with the size of the margin by which the House of Representatives passed a long-term aid bill Thursday. That margin—92 votes—was a last minute optimism of the city's friends. Despite a massive lobbying effort by the Carter administration and a bipartisan group of New York officials, they had to compromise on the bill to squeeze through fewer than half that many votes. But the city's top officials and financial advisers have made a persuasive case in recent weeks that it is on the road to financial recovery and that long-term aid is the appropriate way for the federal government to help.

Sentiment on the Senate Banking Committee, to which the action now shifts, is not so clearly defined. Some of its members still seem unconvinced that New York City is deserving of further federal aid, and many seem to favor another short-term bail-out over the long-term aid to get that further aid.

House. But even some of those who have doubted all along the wisdom of a federal program to help the city have said that its officials have made a strong case.

In the three years since Mayor Abe Beame came to Washington, there has been a significant change in the perception of the city's financial situation. The administration took over the city's financial management in 1975 when Congress provided the money necessary to let the city escape bankruptcy. Since then, the city has made significant progress in financial and political activities and by inflation, that has been minimal. The job is not finished, of course—but it is underway.

It seems clear to us that the city is entitled to continued federal aid. Its case would have been even stronger if its labor unions had been more receptive to cost-cutting proposals. But its new political leadership, Mayor Edward I. Koch and City Council President Carol Bellamy, understand what went wrong, and what is right, in the city's finances. They have given every indication of keeping it headed in the right direction.

If New York City is to have further federal aid, it should be in the form that does the most good. Long-term federal guarantees of $2 billion worth of bonds would provide the city with the stability it needs to do the rest of the job. Short-term aid would merely keep it limping along for another two or three years, at the end of which, the odds are, its officials would be back in Washington confronting Congress with the same problem it has now.

The process of financial rehabilitation in New York has gone far enough for Congress to believe that the city has repented. Sufficient financial controls are in place so that a commitment to help it through the next 15 or 20 years is not just an act of faith. The Senate ought to join the House in giving the biggest financial sinners in the history of American government a full opportunity to repent.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN BRECKINRIDGE
OF KENTUCKY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Mr. Speaker, although I was not able to be present for consideration of House Joint Resolution 945, supplemental appropriation for the black lung program, I had been present in the House floor, I would have voted "yes."
The VA is making a "major effort...we are encouraging the development of permanently...veterans of Vietnam military...numbers...two-section housing units...are interested in marketing more of their double-wides for permanent homes.

CONSTITUENT SURVEY IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD.

HON. NEWTON I. STEERS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. STEERS Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues the results of my March 1978, constituent survey which was mailed to every home in my congressional district—an area containing nearly all of Montgomery County, Md.

My office received in excess of 38,900 responses. I have not heard of a larger number of responses to a congressional questionnaire. I would like to be able to attribute this avalanche of concern to my uncanny ability and that of my staff to choose penetrating questions, or to our use of a computer card which allowed respondents to deftly punch out their answers. I modestly admit these factors helped. Quite frankly, however, our voluminous response rate is more attributable to the typical concern for national issues that I have come to expect from my constituency, a community of thoughtful, articulate and informed men and women.

Naturally, I am extremely proud to represent them. I urge my colleagues to take note of their opinions which follow: 1. A regional tax should be implemented if necessary to continue Metro's construction and operation. Strongly agree 39.9%, agree 27.3%, 38.6%; disagree 16.3%, 39.6%.

2. Atomic energy should be relied upon as an important energy source for the future. Strongly agree 38.5%, agree 38.6%, 60.1%; no opinion 9.5%; strongly disagree 10.9% disagree 11.7%, 22.6%.

3. Businesses should pay a higher first class postal rate than individuals. Strongly agree 21.1%, agree 18.9%, 40.0%; no opinion 10.7%; strongly disagree 20.5%, disagree 29.5%, 49.0%.

4. Saturday mail deliveries should be eliminated to reduce postal service costs. Strongly agree 21.9%, agree 30.1%, 40.0%; no opinion 9.5%; strongly disagree 10.9% disagree 11.7%, 22.6%.

5. Federal unions should be allowed to require non-member Federal employees to help pay union costs. Strongly agree 5.2%, agree 5.7%, 10.9%; no opinion 9.7%; strongly disagree 59.4%, disagree 19.8%, 79.2%.

6. The members of the House of Representatives should be elected to four-year terms (now two years). Strongly agree 9.2%, agree 28.9%, 49.1%; no opinion 10.6%; strongly disagree 17.8%, disagree 23.3%, 40.1%.

The manufacturers of mobile homes are interested in marketing more of their double-wides for permanent homes.

WASHINGTON BULLETS ENABLE FAT LADY TO SING

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. MAZZOLI Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the Washington Bullets for enabling the fat lady to sing in the Nation's Capital.

This city has for the first time in its long and illustrious history been graced with a world championship in the sport of basketball. It took men of great character, determination, and ability to capture such a coveted prize. I am proud of them all. But, I am especially proud of Wes Unseld, a native son of my hometown, Louisville, Ky.
After years of hard work and heartbreak, Wes emerged as the most valuable player in this world championship series. It could not have happened to a more deserving person than Wes Unseld. Every Louisvillian, every Kentuckian salutes Bullet team captain, Wes and, certainly, every Washingtonian deserving person than Wes player in this world championship series.

### FAA USER CHARGES

**HON. GENE SNYDER**  
**OF KENTUCKY**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**  
**Tuesday, June 13, 1978**

- **MR. SNYDER.** Mr. Speaker, the Aviation Subcommittee of the House Committee on Public Works and Transportation held hearings last week on the so-called user charges which the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) proposes to levy on all sorts of certificates and examinations which are mandated by FAA regulations.

Now, Mr. Speaker, these would not be merely token fees—but, rather, FAA contemplated levying on all sorts of FAA associated costs. Many of us believe the FAA estimates of these costs—well over $20 million per year—to be considerably higher than the actual costs which would be incurred.

In any case, Mr. Speaker, I contend that these are nothing more than regressive excise taxes levied on the aviation community by the executive branch—without congressional authority. Not only would they retard the growth of aviation, but they would derogate aviation safety by inviting evasion of FAA regulations and requirements.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues a brief statement which I made during our hearings and, and I ask unanimous consent that it appear at this point in my remarks:

**STATEMENT BY HON. GENE SNYDER**

Mr. Chairman, I requested you to have this statement entered into the record on the proposed administrative user fees, to examine once and for all the fairness or inequities of license charges for pilots. For years the Appropriations Committee has seen fit to ban additional "user charges", and I think the Chairman of Appropriations is right in insisting on a final solution to this problem. We can't expect them to continue handling this issue forever.

I am familiar with the list of charges as reported by DOT/FAA and would like a copy of these fees to be placed in the record at this time. (Table follows.)

### PROPOSED FEES

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<th>Activity</th>
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<td>3,134,349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFI, comm. ATR, by FAA, or added rating</td>
<td></td>
<td>27,643</td>
<td>157.00</td>
<td>4,339,961</td>
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<td>CFI renewal</td>
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<td>13,469</td>
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<td>Practical by designated examiner</td>
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<td>99,810</td>
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<td>754</td>
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<td>IA renewal</td>
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<td>5,495</td>
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<td>687,583</td>
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</table>

Note: Table drawn from draft FAA notice. "Activity" refers to number of licenses or actions in each category yearly. "Cost" is only FAA's computed cost to the agency. Due to rounding of the license it going to cost to the designated examiner. The fees, the revenues almost always exceed the FAA cost, and sometimes by wide margins.

I also am surprised to note FAA is not here to testify or defend their position and it makes me wonder if they are serious about the proposal. I am also curious about a statement in the proposal to the effect that if the license fees appear to succeed they will propose fees for airway use, etc. Are we to find a fee every time we use a control tower to land and take-off, call for a weather briefing, or check with Center for enroute information. Is the FAA briefer or flight Inspector going to be equipped with a coin changer, same as a bus driver, or a1 areal banker to he can be sure the pilot pays his fee. How much is it going to cost to "Bond" all the FAA people involved? Or, are we going to be billed monthly using the Social Security Numbers the FAA started putting on pilot certificates?

### UNITED STATES-REPUBLIC OF CHINA RELATIONS

**HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI**  
**OF ILLINOIS**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**  
**Tuesday, June 13, 1978**

- **MR. DERWINSKI.** Mr. Speaker, every so often an article comes along that does not need much of a prologue from me.

The greatest adventure known to mankind is, that Nationalist China's isolation is not some sort of a mirage, that Nationalist China's isolation is not some sort of a mirage of a bad situation and, while only one out of 900 million people in China is Chinese, the atmosphere here is no more depressing than the atmosphere here is no more depressing than the atmosphere. Perhaps the surprising thing is how it is that, that Nationalist China's isolation is not some sort of a mirage, that Nationalist China's isolation is not some sort of a mirage.

The Chinese are masters of making the best of a bad situation and, while only one out of eight nations recognizes the existence of the Republic of China, the remaining, with the exception of South Korea, are small African or Latin American nations. And Leonard Unger, the U.S. ambassador, has about him the preoccupied air of the Vatican-maintain embassies here.

With the surprising thing is that after the embassy closes, will remain profound. More than 200 major U.S. corporations have more than $800 million invested here, and 2,000 American businessmen and their dependents, an equal number of missionaries and 1,500 other Americans are resident in this community. Perhaps the surprising thing is that after the embassy closes, will remain profound. More than 200 major U.S. corporations have more than $800 million invested here, and 2,000 American businessmen and their dependents, an equal number of missionaries and 1,500 other Americans are resident in this community.

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embassy to Peking in 1972, has about a dozen diplomats (including a former ambassador to Manila) attached to a non-profit organiza-
tion called the Interchange Association. The association issues visas and performs other functions usually done by an emb-
bassy. Indeed, since it “broke” relations with Taipei in 1972, Japan’s trade with Taiwan “normalization” has increased significantly to $3.8 billion, and the trickle of Japanese tourists has become a flood.

American officials do their best to assure the Nationalists that a formula for “normalization” can be found that will not be prejudicial to the security of this island’s 17 million people, that something similar to the “Japanese solution” can be worked out. But the Nationalists are not buying that, for they consider the United States is not Japan. They maintain the blow of withdrawal of American recognition would be profound, that it inevitably would lead to a flight of capital and people from Taiwan, encourage Red China to step up infiltration and sabotage, and increase the crisis of confidence in East Asia.

The Nationalists maintain—and American officials here seem to believe them—they will never accept a “two-card”: such an informal defensive understanding with Moscow to replace the 1954 security treaty with Washington. It became a question of survival, no one can say what Taipei might be driven to do.

The alternative for Taipei is to seek more sophisticated weapons with which to defend itself, and to mount a global propaganda offensive designed to delay for as long as possible the moment when the United States withdraws recognition. And that in fact is what the Nationalists are doing.

Meanwhile, it’s business as usual for a little country that has made itself the world’s 22nd largest trading nation and the 12th largest trading partner of the United States. Five of 10 major development projects—
cluding a mammoth shipyard, a large steel mill, and a giant paper plant—are now complete. A trade mission will leave here next week to purchase $731 million in American goods.

For a nation that in the eyes of most of the world does not exist, Nationalist China is living a crisis of confidence in East Asia.

HOPE SPRINGS ETERNAL (LY)

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.,
OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1978

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, did you know that with Mr. Edwin Newman hope springs eternal (Ly) ?

EDWIN NEWMAN

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL REPORT ON NORTHERN IRELAND—REACTION FROM IRELAND

HON. MARIO BIAGGI
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1978

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, the recently completed study and report of Amnesty International documenting serious hu-
man rights abuses at the notorious Castlereagh Barracks in Northern Ireland begins its journey to evoke reac-
tions from the Irish press. The report by the Nobel Peace Prize-winning organisation documents some 78 cases of pris-
oner mistreatment at the Ulster Constabulary. In subsequent days I and other members of the Ad Hoc Congress-
ional Committee for Irish Affairs will introduce these cases into the Congress-
ional Record.

One of the first responses came from the highly respected Hibernia Weekly Review published in Dublin. Their theme goes beyond the mere findings of the amnesty report. They speculate that those in the RUC responsible for the abuses are not likely to be disciplined. They cite as precedent the fact that fol-
lowing earlier similar findings by the European Commission on Human Rights of abuses in the palace barracks, Holy-
wood, those responsible got off scot-free. In fact, as Hibernia points out “Some of them were actually promoted and to the best of our knowledge not a single one of them was dismissed from the service.”

What they are saying is not only are these human rights violations being tolerated; in some cases, those responsible are actually being rewarded. This is reprehensible and must not be repeated in this instance. The Ad Hoc Congress-
ional Committee on Irish Affairs which I chair will monitor the future actions taken against those responsible for the abuses at Castlereagh.

I now wish to insert the Hibernia editorial. It deserve the close attention of this Congress’ deep interest in human rights.

[From the Hibernia Weekly Review, June 8, 1978]

AMNESTY AND CASTLERAIGH

The findings of the Amnesty International Investigation into allegations of police brutal-
tality at Castlereagh barracks should surprise no one. And unfortunately they are unlikely to have much effect on the procedures by which confessions are extracted at the notorious interrogation centre in the North. So many revelations of the brutal and crim-
inal conduct of plain-clothes officers at Castlereagh have been ignored for so long that even the impartial Amnesty Report is unlikely to make much difference. Castle-
reagh is what it is and the interrogators are not likely to change that way. He wants the statistics to prove that he is “winning”, which means convic-
tions, which means unemployment, which means that even Amnesty has now confirmed from the investigation of 78 individual cases.

Nor need the police responsible for what Amnesty describes as “a little known ‘treatment’ be unduly worried for their job se-
curity. Indeed quite the contrary. They can now count on the left hand how well their colleagues survived the European Commission on Hu-
man Rights finding on the brutality at Palace Barracks, Hollywood, in 1971. The Commission, it will be remembered, found unanimously that the detained people were subjected to ‘inhuman treatment’ to such an extent as to be in breach of the Conven-
tion on Human Rights. But was a single man of them disciplined much less charged with his criminal assaults on the detainees? Not a bit of it. Some of them were actually promoted and to the best of our knowledge not a single one of them was dismissed from the service. So the dirty tricks department at Castlereagh can carry on regardless. No questions will be asked, no answer given. All they are interested in the confessions.

It is ironic but not altogether surprising that the self-same man who turns a blind eye to this criminal behaviour is to criminalise the very subjects of this abuse. It is not enough for Mason to be locking up about ten times more prisoners per head of the population than in any other country in Europe. He is also determined on the pre-
ence that all this remainder criminal activity. In Mason’s sinister minke-
believe there is no political struggle: ergo there can be no political prisoners. And the most incredible aspect of this calculated fraud, is that the man is almost getting away with it.

There is however the troublesome little problem of the 300 men in H Blocks, Long Kesh. These “criminals” are so disorientated that even the impartial Amnesty Report is unable to criminalise the very subjects of this abuse. The report by the Nobel Peace Prize-winning organisation documents some 78 cases of pris-
oner mistreatment at the Ulster Constabulary. In subsequent days I and other members of the Ad Hoc Congress-
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THE HOUSING OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 1978

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced the Housing Opportunity Act of 1978, a bill designed with two major purposes: to assist middle-income homebuyers and to help preserve and rejuvenate urban neighborhoods. It would achieve these goals by providing a sliding scale of interest reduction assistance for homebuyers. The Federal Government would recapture the assistance provided the homebuyers when they sell their homes.

Rising interest rates in the last few months make it clear how vulnerable our housing market is. They make it even more difficult for the great majority of American to afford a decent home in a suitable neighborhood, be it a single family dwelling, a townhouse or a condominium. It is particularly difficult for first-time homebuyers, who are struggling to amass sufficient funds for a downpayment and other needs.

One of the best ways for us to battle inflation, in my view, is to help those who rent have no such hedge.

Mr. Speaker, the bill I have introduced today will not, in the long run, prove costly to the Government. Payments made to lower interest charges for homebuyers will be recouped when they sell their homes. Inflation, after all, is a national problem because it is the aggregate of the inflation-induced problems faced by individuals and families throughout the country. Owning a home is a good hedge against inflation in that property values tend at least to keep pace with increases in the cost of living, and often exceed those increases.

Yet, those who rent have no such hedge.

Mr. Speaker, the bill I have introduced today will not, in the long run, prove costly to the Government. Payments made to lower interest charges for homebuyers will be recouped when they sell their homes. Inflation, after all, is a national problem because it is the aggregate of the inflation-induced problems faced by individuals and families throughout the country. Owning a home is a good hedge against inflation in that property values tend at least to keep pace with increases in the cost of living, and often exceed those increases.

And consider the potential benefits. The National Association of Homebuilders, which worked closely with me in developing this legislation, has estimated that the 400,000 units of housing to be generated by the bill each year would result in over 740,000 man-years of employment, $10 billion in wages, and over $2 billion in combined local, State, and Federal revenue. Twenty-five percent of the units—100,000 a year—will be built or rehabilitated in older urban neighborhoods.

It should not. Mr. Speaker, that "Mr. Housing" in the U.S. Senate, the Honorable John Sparkman of Alabama, has introduced a similar bill in that body.

The American dream is for each family to own its own home. But that dream will remain an unachievable goal for far too many of our citizens if we do not take active steps to provide the means to accomplish it. The Housing Opportunity Act of 1978 is one step toward meeting that objective.

The bill's financing provisions will work as follows. HUD, through the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA), will make interest subsidy payments for eligible homebuyers. House prices exceed $60,000 except in the high cost areas of Alaska, Hawaii and Guam ($75,000). The subsidy will be greater for lower priced homes. A borrower would pay at a rate of 6% or 3% below the secondary market rate, whichever is higher for homes priced $30,000 or lower, or for example, however, for homes priced from $60,000 to $60,000, the rate will be 7.5% or 1.5% below the secondary rate, whichever is greater.

GNMA would pay the lender the difference between the buyer's rate and the secondary market rate in effect when the mortgage is made. The buyer's interest rate will then increase each year by one quarter of one percent until it equals the secondary market rate in effect when he got the mortgage. When the home is sold or the mortgage is paid off, buyers would repay the amount of interest subsidy extended to him. If the home is sold within 12 years after purchase under the plan, the buyer could assume the mortgage, but each buyer would be responsible for repayment of his share of assistance provided.

To spur construction and rehabilitation of the homes, GNMA would be permitted to issue securities to builders either before or during construction of new or rehabilitated units.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that you and our colleagues will join me in supporting this proposal.

NATIONAL GASOHOL ASSOCIATION MEETING

HON. JOHN J. CAVANUGH
OF NEBRASKA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. CAVANUGH. Mr. Speaker, as you, our congressional colleagues, and all America are aware, the country is facing an ever expanding shortage of energy supplies. Answers are being sought through the exploration of alternative energy sources.

This week the National Gasohol Commission is meeting in Washington to discuss with officials of various agencies, Members of Congress, and Senators, programs and polices related to production of gasohol—a motor fuel consisting of 10 percent agriculturally produced anhydrous alcohol and 90 percent unleaded gasoline.

Not only has gasohol been used successfully in automobiles with no modifications in their fuel systems, it has been shown to produce fewer hazardous emissions than ordinary gasoline. In addition, gasohol is being sold in Nebraska at prices comparable to standard unleaded gas.

This is most encouraging as we search for methods of using renewable energy. Converting grain into alcohol and using this agricultural product to stretch fuel supplies has particular potential for reducing oil imports while opening a new market for our grain surplus.

I commend the efforts of the National Gasohol Commission in encouraging the development of gasohol and working at the State and Federal level for policies conducive to this purpose.

The Commission's efforts this week, particularly their excellent program going on today in the Dirksen Senate Office Building, in presenting members and staff the opportunity to hear, and to discuss the issues relating to gasohol—a fuel which could help in solving the energy crisis, stabilize farm prices, and reduce our dependence on foreign energy sources.

NATIONAL POW-MIA RECOGNITION DAY

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday of last week I introduced House Joint Resolution 983 which would make June 13th "National POW-MIA Recognition Day."

I introduced this resolution because I believe that the sacrifices of POW's and MIA's—and their families—deserve special recognition and because I believe that America too soon forgets the tragedy of these sacrifices. In the case of POW's the hardships run the spectrum from the routine rigors of prison camp life to brutal torture and other callous treatment that often led to American deaths. MIA's can be presumed to have made the ultimate sacrifice, though families of MIA's still must continue to live with the gnawing uncertainty of not knowing how their loved ones are alive or not.

Mr. Speaker, these sacrifices are more than just the memories of those who were POW's or those who had a family member classified as MIA. Mr. Speaker, these sacrifices are part of the American experience—an unhappy chapter in that chapter may have never been made for America. Without the willingness of her citizens to take such risks and make such sacrifices America would not—indeed could not—be the America, we know and love today. Americans always have possessed certain values—individualism, a commitment to liberty, a respect for the rights of others—but none of these would be worth anything without the courage to fight and die for them.

Mr. Speaker, my resolution was referred to the Civil Service and Post Office Committee, which requires 218 cosponsors before reporting it to the House. As plans now stand, the committee will be considering this type of resolution only once more this Congress—sometime in the fourth week of this month. Obviously, the time is short. I ask that those of my colleagues who wish to support this resolution sign their names to it immediately, and in any case without delay.
SELECT COMMITTEE ON ARSON
HON. JOE MOAKLEY
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply concerned about the high incidence of arson for profit which has now reached epidemic proportions in our country. Arson has become a major national problem which is in dire need of the attention of our leaders.

Accurate and comprehensive data on the arson problem do not exist, however, the existing data on arson indicates that the problem is large, costly, and has increased more than 400 percent over the last decade.

It is estimated that arson is responsible for thousands of serious injuries and for the deaths of over a thousand people during the last decade. The National Fire Protection Association reported a loss of $40 million due to incendiary and suspicious fires in 1975, a 25 percent increase over the previous year. During the period between 1962 and 1972, the National Fire Protection Association reported a loss of $1.4 billion, up 325 percent in 10 years, the study said.

In 1975, arson losses totaled an estimated $90,000, up 25 percent in 10 years, the study said. The study said that insurance has been increased at an alarming rate, so that, in the past few years, cost estimates have run in the billions of dollars.

Arson continues to plague not only our urban areas, but our rural areas as well, especially where there are large forests and national parks. In 1974, 121,000 (or 25 percent) of the 121,000 wildfires in the United States were classified as incendiary. The dollar loss for these fires which had a high concentration in the South, is estimated to have been in the millions.

Incendiary, however, is disproportionately concentrated in the inner cities of large metropolitan areas. Due to the high concentration of urban susceptibility to the arsonist, arson has become the major reason for today's rapidly escalating cost of fire insurance. Commercial insurance companies have been reluctant to provide coverage for some inner city neighborhoods, because the risk of loss is very high.

Since I began, during the middle of last year, to address this problem of arson, I have received support and inquiries from not only my colleagues but Federal agencies and organized groups all over our Nation. I am delighted with the support of House Resolution 114 which I have received from some of my colleagues. For the information of the other Members of the House, House Resolution 114 would authorize the establishment of a Select Committee on Arson in the House of Representatives. This select committee will be charged with conducting a full and complete investigation of arson in the United States, with particular emphasis on the causes and prevention of this major economic crime. A final report will be presented to Congress by the select committee at the end of the investigation with specific legislative recommendations designed to reduce the incidence of arson.

In cities ranking in the upper third for arson arrests, there were 22 percent fewer arsons than in cities ranking in the bottom third, it said.

But law enforcement is hampered by a unique characteristic of arson: large-scale investigations may be needed just to determine whether there has been any crime at all.

The study recommends increased training for investigators, a nationwide data system for law enforcement officials, and development of a national task force to help in determining whether suspicious fires were deliberately set.

PUBLIC FINANCING OF CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGNS
HON. BOB WILSON
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, when all the verbage is stripped away and the question put directly to the voters, public financing of congressional campaigns does not have broad-based popular support. A recent national survey found the majority of Americans firm in their opposition.

There have been some poll findings indicating support for the public financing proposals. In general, however, they have presented the subject in a less than direct approach. They do not ask the voters if they want their public funds used in congressional campaign financing. Inaccurately, in my view, use camouflage language to test partial aspects such as matching funds, limitations on spending, controlling contribution levels and sources, but do not establish the basic philosophical concept—using tax money for the financing of congressional campaigns to any extent, on any formula.

Putting the issue squarely before the public results in a strong negative. In March 1978, Civic Service, Inc., an in-depth research organization whose methodology, procedure and questioning were reviewed by an impressive academic panel including Dr. Richard Hofstetter of San Diego State University and a respected Republican strategist who handled the Ford for President campaign in 1976, believes that public opposition is based in large measure on perception of the proposal as an "incumbent" bill and as one more step toward removing direct public participation from the electoral process. Spencer reviewed the findings from an interview with Columnist Grace-Marie Arnett which was published in the San Diego Union on May 3.

I include the article as a portion of my remarks:

PUBLIC FUNDING OF VOTE RACES OPPOSED, Poll Shows

By Grace-Marie Arnett

WASHINGTON—The nastiest part of political campaigning is asking supporters for money, as any politician will attest. It demands the candidate and can be the source of political corruption. So in its crusade for election reform, some members of Congress have decided to eliminate the dirty business by pushing public financing of congressional campaigns.

Just imagine how squeaky clean the candidates would be if they did not have to soil their hands by taking money and feeling obligated to special interests.

It seems so simple. But the voters do not agree.

By a margin of more than 2-1, a St. Louis-based opinion sampling firm found the public opposed to public financing of congressional campaigns.

For the moment, it would appear the public forests are safe. A campaign reform bill recently was killed by the House. One provision would have allowed candidates to obtain matching federal campaign contributions under $100 with an overall spending ceiling of $150,000 in general election campaigns for congressional seats.

The bill was defeated because of another
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

June 15, 1978

A "COMMONSENSE" INQUIRY: THE FTC AND CHILDREN'S TELEVISION ADVERTISING

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, the Federal Trade Commission has embarked on a major inquiry into whether advertising on television directed toward children is inherently unfair and deceptive, and if so, whether such advertising should be limited or even eliminated. The FTC's concern is motivated by the increasing evidence that children are incapable of making informed consumer choices and may therefore be exploited by the advertising which appears on programs designed to reduce, and second, that certain products which are heavily advertised such as sugared foods, may be harmful to health in excessive quantities, that this message is nowhere to be found in the medium, and that therefore remedial steps are required.

The broadcasting industry is up in arms over this proposed inquiry, and has tried to kill it before it has formally started. The FTC has been labeled "national nannies" and worse in an attempt to discredit the entire matter. But behind the name calling and distortion of the issue is the real stake the broadcasters have in it: The hundreds of millions of dollars in advertising revenue from sugared foods and associated products consumed by children. And this Federal Trade Commission's proposed inquiry into ads directed at children is not in any way out of order, for it has been said that sugar is inherently unfair and deceptive, and that is going to be paid to how these products are advertised, and especially to children. Any agency, moreover, which succumbed to lobbying pressure against it would become the very unthinking and insensitive entity so many decry as being characteristic of Government today.

Tom Shales, television columnist for the Washington Post, presented an extremely thoughtful defense of the FTC's inquiry on June 4. In arguing the case for proceeding with this review, he also believes when the lid on campaigns is lifted, "neither the forces of the status quo nor the forces of the FTC's can show that advertising is whether we can control it, have claimed, nor somehow an act of sacrilege against the gods of capitalism.

Why was there such fuss and dudgeon on the Hill over the FTC's plan to study this subject? The answer is painfully and rather shamefully obvious. The broadcasting industry maintains one of the strongest and most pervasive lobbies in town. Industry flacks went after public opinion while the lobbyists took on Congress, denouncing even the thought of proposing such a study. Somehow this doesn't seem like a very enlightened atmosphere for debate on anything; the FTC study may have been justified now merely by the vehemence with which the forces of the status quo have attacked it.

The FTC has no political desire to usurp parental roles in regulating children's eating habits as regards suagr and sugared cereal products. There is considerable doubt, however, whether parents themselves very carefully regulate their children's viewing habits. A study released this week by Boston's Action for Children's Television (ACT) found it is common for stations to exceed the Federal Communications Commission's guidelines for number of commercials per program more commercials per program than adults to deal with the onslaught of commercial messages. Some parents in absentia to millions of American children.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

17525

"If we are charged with determining whether an advertisement is false or deceptive, we have to evaluate the environment within the environment in which the ad is presented," Kramer said. "Our time-honored enforcement procedures for resolving disputes is by the written word.

"Now, however, the media have changed. The Internet is left the written word behind in a cloud of doubt, which creates a new environment of multiple-sensory experience of which the written word is a minor part.

"A regulatory agency that evaluates the possible falsity, deception or unfairness of an ad without considering it in the same sensory experience context that the ad sought to instill.

"Advertising agencies have spent millions on behavioral experiments, researching new avenues into the minds of the viewer, young as well as old. It only seems fair that the FTC spend some money to find out how children can be protected from these tactics and techniques, since they are our most unformed consumer group. Anyone who says that everything children see on TV will be helpfully interpreted for them by a handy adult is missing the point. We agree to set itself up as a roadblock in the pursuit of new knowledge about media responsiveness in children is a thoughtless sort of sabotage.

"After much cogitation, the FTC hearings are going ahead. The first will be held Nov. 6 in San Francisco, then move to Washington Nov. 20. Funding of this project has been authorized through 1978, however, and in addition, the House Appropriations Committee slapped a redivision on the FTC by forbidding the commission in advance from limiting the advertising of "any food product which contains ingredients found to be safe for human consumption by the Food and Drug Administration"—in other words, the work of the FTC.

"An FTC spokesman says the rejoinder is "stupid" but that it can be worked around and may never be implemented. The committee's gesture on behalf of sugar and the TV lobby was hailed, however, by NAB President Vincent T. Wasielowski as verifying the fact that "Americans don't want the federal government dictating decisions that should be made by the family."

"Children's advertising is "a commonsense issue," Wasielowski says, but the NAB has no monopoly on common sense, to put it mildly. The FTC claims its hearings will help solve its problems and its results held—unless, that is, we want to hand children over to television look, stock and cookie jar.

NARCOTICS TRAFFICKING AND THE 18TH MEXICO-UNITED STATES INTERPARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the 18th Interparliamentary Conference that attended the 18th Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Conference held in our Nation's Capital on June 5-7, 1978, I join in the delegation cochairs by the distinguished Senators from Texas (Mr. BENTSEN) and the distinguished Senator from Texas (Mr. BENTSEN), I presented a paper on narcotics trafficking, reviewing the joint efforts by Mexico and the United States in the interdiction of narcotics trafficking and in the eradication of the illicit supply of opium production as well as efforts.

Law enforcement cooperation between our two nations during the past year has been exceptionally good and has demonstrated what can be done when two nations are determined to work to eradicate narcotics trafficking.

In fiscal year 1977—October 1, 1976—September 30, 1977—the Mexican Federal police, together with our Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) agents seized approximately 336,373,000 dollars' worth of illicit drugs, and during the first 6 months of fiscal year 1978, from October 1, 1977 through March 31, 1978, the joint efforts by the Mexican Federal police and our DEA agents has resulted in the seizure of approximately $231,-203,000 worth of illicit drugs.

Unfortunately, there has been some apprehension in certain quarters by Mexico concerning the participation by our DEA agents with their Mexican colleagues in herbicide spraying operations—a practice that until recently was a major tool by both nations in the eradication of illicit opium production and a practice that regrettably has been discontinued.

In my view, the notion that our DEA agents should condescendingly look over the shoulders of their Mexican colleagues during these dangerous spraying operation is both misdirected and a misperception of the true and important cooperative team endeavor. As I stated in my paper before the bilateral interparliamentary conference:

"By jointly learning and sharing the intricacies and complexities of narcotics eradication and interdiction techniques will enable our nations to counter and defeat the highly sophisticated international criminal narcotics traffickers. I appeal to those who doubt the wisdom of these joint efforts by our two nations to support and try to help develop a more effective cooperative course of action.

At the bilateral conference, I also urged the administrations of both our nations to act quickly to implement the creation of the Anti-Narcotics subgroup of the United States-Mexico consultative mechanism. That subgroup has not been operationalized, despite the fact that this consultative mechanism was established in May of 1977 and notwithstanding repeated efforts and appeals by House Narcotics Select Committee chairman Wolff and myself. Both Presidents Escobedo and Ford approved establishment of a joint antinarcotic commission.... an idea that Congressman Wolff and I first proposed when we visited Mexico in January,* but to date, even with the creation of the bilateral consultative mechanism, efforts to operationalize the antinarcotics subgroup have not materialized. Joint action is long overdue. Our two nations should move this subgroup from the bureaucratic backburner and immediately operationalize this aspect of the consultative mechanism if we are to maximize our co-
operative efforts in the field of drug abuse prevention and control.

Mr. Speaker, in the interest of sharing our views on the discussion of the narcotics problems at the 18th Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Conference, I am inserting the complete text of my statement at this point in the record:

STATEMENT OF THE HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

Mr. Chairman, distinguished legislators from Mexico and the United States, I welcome this opportunity to once again join with my colleagues from Mexico to participate in the deliberations of the 18th Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Conference and to discuss with this committee the critical issue of cooperation to stop drug trafficking.

Last year, when this bilateral conference met in Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico, I presented a paper on this subject that developed the following themes: (1) that both Mexico and the United States (Mr. de la Garza) join efforts at interdicting narcotics trafficking and eradicating the illicit supply of opium poppies and to develop techniques through which the United States can assist Mexico in its efforts; (2) that joint Mexican-American commission be established to coordinate the anti-narcotics activities between the two countries; (3) that a comprehensive strategy for the eradication of drug production in the world be undertaken; (4) that techniques should be developed through which the United States could increase its assistance to Mexico in its narcotics eradication program and provide increased Mexican support to assist the United States in more effectively patrolling our common borders and coastal areas; (5) that Mexico support the United Nations Fund for Drug Eradication (UNFDAC) and that it exercise its immense prestige throughout the world; especially within the Western Hemisphere, to encourage its neighbors to contribute to UNFDAC; (6) that information and expertise be exchanged between the U.S. and Mexican public health officials to improve the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts; and (7) that Mexican-American relations be placed in the broader international context.

I introduced House Res. 265, which was soon (Mr. de la Garza) introduced in the Senate, to endorse the Hermosillo Declaration, encourage other nations to adopt the Declaration, and urge the President of the United States to encourage other nations to cooperate in an international effort to eradicate narcotics trafficking. The resolution unanimously passed the House on October 31st, 1977, and is currently before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, where I hope the distinguished Senator from New York and Illinois (Senators Javits and Percy) will urge their colleagues on Foreign Relations Committee to favorably report out the resolution.

Mr. Chairman, the Hermosillo Declaration and House Res. 265 are significantly policy objectives, but we, as participants at this conference and our counterparts and legislators and policy makers in our respective Congresses, must do more than issue well-meaning resolutions. We must exert our influence to encourage the international community to translate these well-intentioned policy objectives into constructive action. No longer can the international community sit passively and watch as our billions of dollars in sales annually net over $10 billion dollars... and the global narcotics activity... The illicit drug trade, estimated to gross over $100 billion dollars in sales throughout Europe, the Middle East, South Asia, and Latin America is a major threat to the stability and security of the world, a threat to the safety and health of all people, and a threat to the nations of the world.

Our joint, cooperative efforts could serve as a model in demonstrating to the international community that such efforts can be effective in reducing the supply of heroin... In the international market.

If our joint efforts can be effective in reducing the supply of heroin... In the international market.

The United States is one of the world's largest importers of narcotics. The illicit drug trade is a major source of income for narcotics traffickers who operate in the Bahamas and other Caribbean nations.

Mr. Chairman, in the interest of sharing our views on the discussion of the narcotics problems at the 18th Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Conference, I am inserting the complete text of my statement at this point in the record.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

June 13, 1978

The illicit production of opium at its source, the poppy fields of the United States, has been determined to intensify their efforts to interdict illicit drugs. These seizures represent an increased total of 744,365 pounds in heroin, 1,097,951 in cocaine, and 66,407 in marihuana for the Bahamas, as recently stated.

The (narcotics) problem is growing out of control unless something is done about it. It involves a multi-billion-dollar operation, and has led to the indictment in Mexico of Jamie Herrera-Narvaez, patriarch of the organization that has been operating the largest narcotics trafficking ring in Mexico and the United States.

Unfortunately, Jamie Herrera-Narvaez, has fled Mexico, avowing his innocence, and recently dealt a severe blow through the cooperation of Mexican Federal police and the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to the eradication of the source of some illegal narcotics. The DEA has learned that the question of allowing DEA agents to fly on herbicide spraying operations in Mexico has been brought forward for serious consideration by Mexican officials. It is however, extremely important that the law enforcement agencies of both our nations participate in these front line operations. The DEA agents can impart to them.

Those who view our drug problem as descending "looking over the shoulders of their Mexican counterparts" on these dangerous spraying operations are misdirected. The key importance is in the eradication of this cooperative endeavor. Only by jointly learning and sharing the intricacies and complexities of narcotics eradication and interdiction techniques will we be able to combat and defeat the highly sophisticated international criminal narcotics traffickers.

I appeal to those who doubt the wisdom of these joint efforts by our two nations to reconsider their views and to adopt a more effective cooperative course of action.

Our fight against drug is a war. It is a war against crime. I appeal to you, our fellow legislators and policymakers, to learn from this experience our constant urgings and appeals.

In fiscal year 1977, the Mexican Federal police, together with their DEA colleagues, seized 250,000 pounds of opium, 294 pounds of heroin, 1,120 pounds of coca leaves, 325 pounds of marihuana, 9,563 pounds of hashish, and 888,000 dosage units of depressants. While the seizures recorded in fiscal year 1978 have amounted to approximately $61,802,000 worth of heroin, $169,632,000 in cocaine, $75,449,000 in hashish, and $35,901,000 in depressant drugs, or an eradication totaling approximately $335,373,000 worth in this source.

The joint efforts by the Mexican Federal police and our DEA agents have resulted in some very dramatic seizures during the first six months of fiscal year 1978. From October 1st through March 31st, 1978, 17 pounds of opium (nearly 61 percent of last year's seizures), 361 pounds of heroin (nearly 145 percent over last year's figure), 511 pounds of coca leaves (45 percent of the 1977 seizures), 325 pounds of marihuana (nearly 88 percent of last year's seizure), and 4,479 pounds of hashish (nearly 47 percent of last year's hashish seizures). The seizures of stimulants were seized by the law enforcement agents of our two nations, thereby demonstrating the determinations of their efforts to interdict illicit drugs. These seizures represent approximately 74,365 pounds in heroin, 1,097,951 in cocaine, and 66,407 in marihuana for the Bahamas, as recently stated.

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which must be dealt with in a planned, systematic fashion. At the present time, the entire Indochinese peninsula is threatened with famine; Brazil is suffering from a monstrous drought and widespread food shortages; and the Swahili coast may spread from Ethiopia, where they are destroying massive amounts of grain, throughout East Africa and the Middle East. In order to further acquaint all of my colleagues with the imperative necessity to create food reserves, I would like to share with you my testimony of June 13, 1978, which strongly supported the establishment of a system of international food reserves.

The testimony follows:

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE JOHN J. LACICKE FOR THE JOINT HEARINGS OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Mr. Chairman, it is a honor and a pleasure to be here today to testify on the kind of endeavors by private secular and religious groups to reduce, if not to eliminate, world hunger. The Administration's proposal for the establishment of a general food reserve, I believe, could perform its role as granary for the American farmer with the necessary assurance of freedom from mass starvation and malnutrition. All of these efforts are quite heroic and commendable, and we have arrived in the past to meet this worldwide challenge, but there is no guarantee that they will be due to the fact that I do so in the future.

I have cosponsored H.R. 9446 which is the International Emergency Food Reserve Act, in order to help ensure that we will be able to respond to this problem. This bill would provide for adequate supplies of foods for emergency circumstances, by authorizing the President and the Secretary of Agriculture to participate in a system of nationally maintained and internationally coordinated food reserves. This approach will combine a continuation of national autonomy in the determination of agricultural policies with a binding commitment by each nation to hold and help to stabilize prices in the world food market. Many African, Asian, and Latin American countries are barely able to meet minimum nutritional standards, either through domestic production or through purchases of food in the world market. Many others, the most notable is Bangladesh which receives hundreds of millions of dollars worth of food assistance annually, survive on the basis of international donations of surplus commodities.

This perilous situation is not going to markedly improve in the near future, because population growth in many developing nations is only gradually diminishing. It will be decades, before food production in some Third World countries begins to meet and then overtake population growth, a situation which is haunting many Third World countries, because food production in those countries has not kept pace with their ever burgeoning populations. Many African, Asian, and Latin American countries are barely able to meet minimum nutritional standards, either through domestic production or through purchases of food in the world market. Many others, the most notable is Bangladesh which receives hundreds of millions of dollars worth of food assistance annually, survive on the basis of international donations of surplus commodities.

The administration has proposed H.R. 9446 which is the International Emergency Food Reserve Act of 1978. This bill has two major differences from the bill which I cosponsored. First, it does not authorize the President to enter into negotiations with other nations to establish a system of international reserves, but it does at least make provision for the purchase of food by the United States, at a fair price to the farmer. Second, the Administration's bill is limited to a wheat reserve and does not call for a general food reserve. I believe that a general food reserve approach would be superior, because it would give the President and the Secretary of Agriculture needed flexibility to determine exactly what should be held in the reserve at any given time. This flexibility provides the Administration can accurately respond to market conditions for U.S. agricultural products and to the particular needs of the world countries involved. This could result in a food reserve entirely constituted by wheat or in a reserve composed of a variety of foods, so that both U.S. agricultural products and to the particular needs of the world countries involved. This could result in a food reserve entirely constituted by wheat or in a reserve composed of a variety of foods, so that both U.S. agricultural products and to the particular needs of the world countries involved.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that this is the one approach that will work. The world's present ability to respond to starvation and disasters relies on luck and chance. The chance that most major food exporters will have bountiful harvests, and the chance that neither the Soviet Union nor Communist China will have dismal harvests, and the chance that both of those will occur, when a disaster takes place in the Third World. These are not chances that we can afford. This is a case where the fate of millions of peoples' existence throughout the world. A system of international food reserves will allow us to effectively respond to any worst-case scenario, and they could very well be an important weapon in the struggle against world hunger.

United States participation in such a system could have positive domestic consequences for the farmer and the U.S. economy. As we all know, the American farmer has been recently buffeted by abrupt and often times severely damaging changes in the markets, as prices have rapidly fallen or risen with little prior warning. A U.S. contribution to an international food reserve could help level out the demand for U.S. agricultural products, by absorbing substantial amounts of U.S. foodstuffs, when this country is hurt, and by providing a surplus fund in times of acute scarcity, when various buyers are clamoring for scarce American grain. This stabilization of the marketplace could help provide the American farmer with the necessary assurance that both poor and underdeveloped Third World countries and the American farmer. Freed from some of the drawbacks in the wild fluctuations in food prices, the American farmer could perform his role as granary for the whole world. In the process, we could begin to register meaningful progress in the struggle against world hunger, which should be one of our most important and urgent priorities for the future.

STATEMENT HONORING THE NORTHPORT VA HOSPITAL ON THEIR 50TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION, JUNE 15, 1978

HON. JEROME A. AMBRO
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. AMBRO. Mr. Speaker, on June 15, 1928, the Northport Veterans Administration Hospital will celebrate its 50th anniversary. For five decades this facility has provided Long Island veterans with the finest health care available.

"Fifty years of progress and service" is the theme of the anniversary, an appropriate one for a hospital which has always responded to the requirements of the veterans of Long Island. The facility, originally built as a neuro-psychiatric hospital, had 1,000 beds when it opened in 1928. The depression increased the need for veteran's health care and throughout the 1930's the size of the hospital grew.

World War II also resulted in increases in the facilities and the number of patients at the Northport hospital. During the 1950's it was the largest psychiatric hospital in the VA system. In the last 15 years, treatment concepts have changed and it is no longer considered necessary to institutionalize patients for long periods of time. Northport has accordingly discharged many of the veterans who were institutionalized in 1928 and has created aftercare facilities to ease their transition into the community.

The decline in the number of inpatients resulted in a major turning point for the hospital. In 1971, it was reclassified as a general facility. This led to the construction in 1973, of a 470-bed medical/surgical unit. Rather than solely providing psychiatric care, the Northport hospital can now serve all the...
needs of Long Island veterans with a comprehensive program of health services in medicine, surgery, and psychiatry. Education is also an important part of the operation of the Northport facility. For the last 7 years it has been associated with the Medical School of the State University of New York at Stony Brook, serving as a clinical campus. The Northport VA Hospital also has its own accredited schools and is, in addition, affiliated with over 20 other universities.

Considering the quality of the programs available at the Northport hospital, it is not surprising that in 1976 it was chosen as the site of the VA’s Northeast Regional Medical Education Center. Northport now provides postgraduate medical education programs for all VA health professionals in the 13 Northeastern States. The Center’s innovative and imaginative educational programs are also open to the staff of non-VA institutions.

Mr. Speaker, the veterans of this Nation are entitled to the very best health care that medical science has to offer. They have valiantly served their country and have earned the benefits that the VA provides. For 50 years, the Northport Veterans’ Administration Hospital has been providing quality medical service to Long Island veterans. As the hospital celebrates its 50th anniversary, I am sure all members of this body unite in congratulating Northport’s administration and staff on their accomplishments and their dedication, and join me in giving them support as they continually strive toward medical excellence.

THE MILLION DOLLAR MINNOW

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, as most of my colleagues are aware, the Tellico Dam project in my congressional district has been perhaps the major focal point in the current controversy surrounding the Endangered Species Act of 1973. The controversy largely concerns two issues: Did the Congress, in passing the Endangered Species Act, intend for its provisions to be applied retroactively; and, does the act, as it is being interpreted, provide for the balance between economic growth and environmental conservation envisioned at the time of its passage?

With this in mind, I would like to commend to my colleagues the following editorial comment which appeared recently in Rock Products. The author, Roy A. Grancher, has, in my opinion, outlined very convincingly and accurately both the history of this controversy and its possible, future results if it is not resolved sensibly:

THE MILLION-DOLLAR MINNOW

The Six Million Dollar Man has become an extremely popular television series. With interchangeable bionic parts in several important portions of the anatomy, Steve Austin has in fact been feats of fantastic strength and dexterity. The “bionic” plot has been so commercially successful as to allow a woman, a child, and a dog. However, the program has nothing on our friends in Tennessee. They have what is surely the most three-inch monster—created not by bionics—but by environmentalists.

About 25 miles of Knoxville, the TVA had under construction the $116 million Tellico Dam as part of an energy generation and flood-control project. Six years after the dam was begun a new type of fish, not previously known to exist, was found. This was the three-inch minnow named the snail darter. Two years after discovery it was officially placed under the Endangered Species Act. It seemed the only known natural habitat of the snail darter was below where the dam was being built. Petition was made to the courts by environmentalists to halt work on nearly completed Tellico to protect the minnow.

Tragedy struck last September when biologists, trying to aid snail darter swimming through a dam, had about a third of the estimated population of 300 die. However, two following transplant efforts succeeded in moving 175 darters to their spawning grounds in the case reached the Supreme Court, which agreed to mediate the controversy between the darter and the dam. Some TVA experts have been reported to fear that if the minnow’s endangered species status is not modified, it may be made move necessary to remove the dam to save the fish.

I think that most people within our mineral industries are not cruel hearted or villainous. They enjoy a walk in the woods, a day at the beach, a good fishing trip as much as any environmentalist. Mother Nature is beautiful and should be preserved. But there has to be a balance, a perspective and common sense that needs to be applied. When every tree is declared a national monument; when each creature that creeps, craws, climbs, and carvets is declared a national treasure...then the pendulum has swung far to the extreme.

Someday when visiting friends in Tennessee, standing with water up to the navel from a recent flood, to provide illumination during a blackout, another sweater on to replace the warmth of the running lights, if we can still give thought to the snail darter. My best wishes will go to the minnows for happiness and success in their spawning pond. As for me, those creature comforts I have become accustomed to—lighting and electricity—will surely be missed. Here’s to you, Million-Dollar Minnow Damn the dam! But please leave some space on that endangered species list. I think I know who the next addition might be.

CAMBODIAN HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, yesterday afternoon, the committee of United People for Human Rights in Cambodia held a commemoration ceremony at the west front of the U.S. Capitol. The ceremony was in memory of the millions of Cambodians who have been systematically slaughtered by the Government of the Democratic Kampuchea.

I fear that the lack of international concern about human rights violations in Cambodia will facilitate the continuation of the atrocities of the Khmer Rouge. Additionally, I am disturbed that despite transplanted efforts of the President and Congress, there has been no U.S. commitment to the 15,000 Cambodian refugees currently in Thailand. Such a commitment is one of the few ways in which the United States can assist in relieving the suffering caused by the Cambodian holocaust.

In my statement before the Committee on Human Rights in Cambodia on June 1, I attempted to address each of these concerns. For Members information, I respectfully submit that statement.

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE STEPHEN J. SOLARZ, JUNE 12, 1978

Ladies and gentlemen, Cambodian government policy, involving the systematic slaughter of thousands of innocent civilians, surely stretches the imagination of all mankind. This annihilation of Cambodians by Cambodians, termed “Autogencide” by French author Jean LaCourture, makes life in Cambodia that much more unimaginable.

15,000 Cambodians are currently in Thailand. They have chosen to leave the land of their ancestors, opted for an uncertain future offering little chance of resettlement. Their choice illustrates the dimensions of the ongoing holocaust in Cambodia.

All mankind has a responsibility to recognize the genocide which is a continuous fact of life for the millions of captives of the Khmer Rouge. Unfortunately, the walls of silence surrounding Cambodia create a simple excuse for mankind’s neglect. We cannot allow them to take this route. The words of Polish Jewish poet Edward Yashinsky provide a valuable message, “Fear not your enemy, for they can only kill you; fear not your friends, for they can only betray you; fear only the indifferent, who allow the killers and betrayers to walk safely on the earth.”

Americans in particular have a special responsibility to the Cambodians. In addition to causing the displacement of Cambodians and destruction of much of their land, the U.S. Government helped to create the conditions which we now lament. We must use every means at our disposal to bring pressure to bear on the Khmer Rouge. This includes public expressions by the President and Congress, overtures to countries which have diplomatic relations with the Government of the Democratic Kampuchea, and strong protest in international fora. The unwillingness of countries and international organizations to express concern about the human rights situation in Cambodia demonstrates that we have not learned from human history.

Additionally, the U.S. government should encourage all the countries of the world to open their doors to the Cambodian refugees in Thailand. However, if this action on the part of the nations of the world is not forthcoming, we should welcome the 15,000 into the United States.

We have no alternative. If the President does not direct the Attorney General to allow for the entry of the 15,000 refugees, I will be introducing legislation designed to direct the Attorney General to take such action.

Thank you.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A BILL TO AUTHORIZE TITLE TO CERTAIN RESERVATION LAND TO BE TAKEN IN TRUST

HON. TENO RONCALIO
OF WYOMING
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill to permit individual Indians, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to take title in trust to land purchased with funds borrowed from the Farmers Home Administration. At present, the Secretary may permit land on the reservation to be taken in trust if the land has been purchased with funds borrowed from the tribes, or from certain BIA programs.

The Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1451 et seq.) states:

It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to provide capital on a reimbursable basis to help develop and utilize Indian resources, both physical and human, to a point where the Indians will fully exercise responsibility for the utilization and management of their own resources and where they will enjoy a standard of living from their own productive efforts comparable to that enjoyed by non-Indians in neighboring communities.

To carry this out, the Indian Financing Act authorizes a revolving fund from which Indians may borrow to buy land, and the act also authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to guarantee (up to 90 percent) a loan taken by an Indian from private money sources.

The act also provides that when an individual Indian purchases land on an Indian reservation with money borrowed either from the revolving fund, or from the loan guarantee fund, he should take title in trust. (25 U.S.C. 1466; 1495.)

In some instances, Indians borrow money from the Farmers Home Administration for land purchases; however, even when the land purchased is on the reservation, the Secretary of the Interior does not have the authority to take title to be taken in trust since the Farmers Home Administration Act does not contain that authority. That act, of course, deals with Farmers Home Administration policy in general, and does not specifically refer to reservation Indians in any instance.

So, while Indians are not prohibited by law from taking titles in trust when purchasing land with a Farmers Home Administration loan, neither are they allowed by law to do so.

My bill gives uniformly to congressional policy that permits the Indian to purchase land on his reservation and to take title in trust.

As a matter of caution, the bill requires the approval of the Secretary before title may be taken in trust. Only in those instances where the land is purchased with a Farmers Home Administration loan, neither are they allowed by law to do so.

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land is taken in trust only for the benefit of the Indian and not for any other purpose.

TAX REVOLT: LET’S CUT OUT PAPER SHUFFLERS, NOT ESSENTIAL SERVICES

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, all over this country, while the crime rate reaches new heights, thousands of policemen sit in uniform, guns at their sides, at a type-writer, while people are robbed and murdered on the streets. Thousands of bureaucrats, in State capitals and in Washington shuffle those papers at public expense. Yet as soon as tax cuts occur, liberals demand that every cut in every budget, including a number of policemen on patrol. There is no mention at all of cuts in paperwork or paper shufflers.

It is not the educational bureaucrats that liberals remove when there is a tax cut, nor is it the liberal’s pet experimental education boondoggles that get the axe. Instead, they threaten to fire the classroom teacher.

Liberal politicians respond to tax cuts by cutting out essential services first, in order to punish taxpayers for daring to demand lower taxes. But this threat and punishment is something the voters have had enough of, and politicians who try it are on their way out of office.

No mayor, no Governor, and no other public official has any right to talk about cutting essential services until he has made substantial cuts in paperwork and frills. To respond to a tax cut by announcing cuts in essential services is a blatant show of incompetence and is a demonstration of contempt for the voters. It fools nobody but the die-hard liberals, because everybody knows that a city’s or county’s or state’s revenue is fixed; whatever money is wasted, and that waste should be cut before any reduction in essential services is even considered.

Ten years ago, when some politicians were still willing to call themselves liberals, a huge number of voters could be cowed by these threats of cutting back on police, firemen, and teachers. But today’s electorate is becoming a hardened bunch, and the public official who tries this sort of thing is going to have his bluff called.

No liberal has any right to complain that the American taxpayer did not give big Government all the changes it deserved. William Simon estimates that the taxpayers dumped about a trillion dollars into trying to solve all our social problems, according to Government figures. Politicians who try to punish their constituents for demanding tax cuts are trying to live in the past, because today’s electorate is no longer the 아마운 one.

WHAT’S RIGHT WITH THE LAW PROFESSION

HON. BOB WILSON
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, it seems that recently the profession of law has been the subject of increasingly scathing criticism and the popularity of lawyers is almost approaching that of our own.

While some of that criticism may be warranted in some segments of the profession, it should by no means be applied to lawyers across the board.

In a letter to President Carter, the President of the San Diego County Bar Association, Kevin Midlam, tells of the positive work his association is doing, and I commend it to my colleagues as an example of what is right with the profession. I include it as a portion of my remarks:

SAN DIEGO COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION

JAMES E. CARTER,
President, United States of America.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President: Your address to the centennial celebration gathering of the Los Angeles County Bar Association on Law Day, 1978, caused many of us who are attorneys considerable concern. At a time when it is fashionable to censure the Bench and Bar it seems only appropriate that an insight as to the activities of one Bar Association in the areas of pro bono and public services be brought to your attention.

The San Diego County Bar Association is a volunteer professional body of approximately 2,800 attorneys. Our Association takes pride in its efforts over many years of having developed support programs designed to provide more and better legal services to all segments of the public regardless of financial capability or nature of the cause.

It implemented one of the first indigent criminal defense panels in the state of California staffed by attorneys who rendered defense services free of charge. It developed a Lawyers Referral Service which over the years has served as a model for other Bar Associations across the country as a means of matching the legal consumers needs with expert counsel. It sponsored the first College of Advocacy, the San Diego Institute of Court, a program designed to train young attorneys to be better trial advocates thereby insuring more competent representation of the public in our courts.

Each year we provide $36,000.00 in funding to our legal aid clinics which renders legal services in civil matters to the poor. We spend $10,000.00 a year on our Tel-Law Program which provides a telephone tape service that gives general legal advice designed to alert a person to a potential problem. At present we are exploring the possibility of opening a law center designed to better serve indigent and low income persons faced with legal problems.

During Law Week, which commenced on May 1, San Diego County implemented new experimental legislation for the Small Claims Court which handles civil cases with a value of up to $750.00. Aside from Saturday sessions and evening sessions conducted by Judges at no extra pay we have commenced mediation procedures involving the use of volunteer attorneys serving at no cost to provide more informal and expeditious resolution of small claims disputes.

As a special project for Law Day we conducted a “No Bill Sunday”. That day 200 San Diego County attorneys donated a full day to provide free legal advice to the public. Approximately 2,000 people who responded to a $2,000 advertisement paid for by our Association were served.

In an effort to relieve court congestion we formed a Speedy Trial Committee. This committee, again comprised of volunteer attorneys, serve as judges pro tempore at no cost to the public and staff panels comprised of one judge and two attorneys to assist in the settlement of civil cases. The success of this program can easily be measured by the fact that approximately 60% of all cases handled were resolved with a savings to the taxpayers of over $2,000,000.00, in court time and costs. In addition this program has provided easier, quicker, and less expensive access to our judicial system for the litigating public.

Within this past year when faced with the specter of contested judicial elections, a relatively new phenomenon in American life, we conducted an evaluation of the 38 candidates and incumbents. This evaluation, designed to assist the voting public in making informed decisions at the polls, involved approximately 800 man hours of volunteer attorneys with excellent credentials and high integrity.

In addition to the foregoing our Association maintains an Arbitration Committee designed to assist clients in the resolution of fee disputes at no cost to them. The same is true of our Client Relations Committee which assists clients experiencing difficulties with their attorneys involving lack of communication and services rendered or not rendered. Our Attorney Disability Committee assists attorneys in seeking and obtaining relief when they are protected in the event the client is abandoned by a disabled or incapacitated lawyer.

As we look to the future, the legal profession will be in a position to better serve the public. But this can only be accomplished if the public and our Bar Associations participate in the process.

The foregoing is not an exhaustive list of the services offered by our Bar Association but is certainly indicative that at least in San Diego County 90% of the lawyers serve 90% of the public.

Very sincerely yours,

KEVIN MIDLAM.
President.

JOHN STOCKWELL AND THE KBG’S WAR AGAINST THE CIA

HON. LARRY Mc Donald
OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. MCDONALD. Mr. Speaker, on May 19, CIA defector John Stockwell was a featured speaker in the opening session of a conference held in the Rayburn House Office Building. The conference, held by the so-called Government accountability project (GAP) of the Institute for Policy Studies, was de-
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

In January, 1976, when the debate between the Ford Administration and Congress over whether the CIA should be permitted to give active military aid to the anti-Soviet forces in Angola was still raging, a radical pressure group that calls itself the Centre for National Security Studies, published a surprisingly well-informed pamphlet entitled "CIA's Secret War In Angola."

THE WRONG GAME

It quoted the Journal, "officially directed involving" as the source for various allegations about CIA arms, supplies to Angola and agents in the stockwell book. Most intriguing, this anonymous "Deep Throat" is quoted commenting that "it's the wrong game and the players we got are losers." He appears to be consistent in his literary style.

Yet in January, 1976, Stockwell was still a CIA officer (he resigned in April, 1977), in charge of the task force that had supposedly been trying to coordinate the Agency's covert operations in Angola.

It is difficult not to conclude that, while still employed in the intelligence service, Stockwell helped the group that was working full out—then and now—to betray its secrets and its cause.

He does not scruple to offer effusive thanks in his book to Ralph Stavins, one of the leading anti-intelligence activists in the United States. Stavins is a fellow of the Washington-based Institute for Policy Studies and a radical intellectual in the country, with an impressive network of friends in Congress, the media, and the Justice Department. As Stavins points out in the book, the Justice Department was only given limited access to information about the Angola operation because of a court order.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Stavins helped to organize a so-called "Whistleblower Conference on National Security" on Capitol Hill last month to debate the next stage of the campaign to mascarade America's intelligence services, at which John Stockwell was presented as a keynote speaker.

If Stockwell actually was a "Deep Throat" inside the CIA during the Angolan war— at the very moment he was supposed to be organizing effective American intervention—the CIA must be held guilty for fact that Angola, under a Marxist dictatorship, was able to become the primary base for the Soviet efforts to subvert Zaire, Zambia and South West Africa.

It seems bitterly ironic that while (at least until the day he was dismissed) he was allowed to do things that in Britain would have brought the Official Secrets Act down on his head like an avalanche, retired intelligence officers of a more conventional outlook are being harried through the American courts.

This is because they acted, under the orders of the President, to maintain national security but are now claimed to have used techniques that, by any standards, are not as inhumane to the legitimate functions, whether or not at someone else's behest. (It was Robert Kenney who ordered the break in Martin Luther King, and he didn't bother about getting a court order.)

The dispute over which bodies must operate under democratic control and within the framework of the law.

But a balance must be drawn between the libertarian case and the requirements of national security. The CIA's counter-intelligence staff got into hot water in 1974, for example, because they opened the mail of American citizens.

They trespassed, by so doing. In an area where they were legally prohibited to enter—even if they acted in liaison with the FBI, which has (or used to have) the right to examine the mail of American citizens, subject to certain controls. All very scandalous and irregular.

LETTERS TO KGB

But it is worth recording that one of the things that was turned up by the CIA's mail operation was a hesitant letter to the KGB from a prominent senator— even more prominent now that his prewar correspondence with five Soviet citizens in Moscow. Three of them were identified KGB officers; a fourth was a suspected KGB officer.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

I wish to share with my colleagues an interesting article on this subject by Dr. Randolph G. Penner which appeared in the Denver Post, June 1, 1978. Dr. Penner suggests tying social security benefit levels to a price index rather than to a wage index, and he feels this approach would keep additional payroll taxes at a lower level than those included in the 1977 amendments. This proposal certainly merits careful consideration.

SOCIAL SECURITY BUILDUP UNNECESSARY

By Randolph G. Penner

Massive Social Security payroll tax increases voted by Congress last year—currently the cause of a taxpayer near rebellion—actually were unnecessary.

Congress could roll back much of the additional scheduled tax increases voted for future years, and still keep Social Security solvent in the long run, simply by changing the formula for calculating future retirement benefits.

The 1977 Social Security amendments tie future benefits to a wage index. In other words, future benefits will grow at the same rate as wages.

The reasonable alternative is to tie the benefits passively to prices; let benefits increase at the same rate as prices. Price indexing, which was recommended by a congressionally-appointed panel, would fully protect Social Security beneficiaries against inflation. The cost saving over the next 75 years has a present value of more than $500 billion.

Prior to 1977, the Social Security laws permitted both wage and price increases to influence benefits for future retirees. This was recognized as an overcompensation for inflation that could allow some beneficiaries to receive more than they were earning before retirement. On the recommendations of President Carter and President Ford, Congress acted to index future benefits to wages only.

"Wage indexing, however, will also result in some extreme benefit gains in the long run. Under reasonable assumptions, the maximum tax-free benefit for couples retiring in the year 2060 will be over $80,000 per year in terms of today's purchasing power."

"Although it is unlikely the law will remain constant until 2060, it is important to ask whether we should now embark on a course toward such lavish future benefits."

"Price indexing at a slightly slower rate than wage indexed benefits. At first glance, the difference does not seem important. If real wage rates grow at 2 percent per year, wage indexed benefits for the average worker grow at a rate that is less than 1 percent faster than price indexed benefits."

"On time, however, small absolute differences in growth rates lead to enormous differences in benefits and costs. This is the basis for the calculation of an estimated present value of $500 billion in savings over 75 years with price indexing."

"Even a price indexed system would require some increases in Social Security payroll taxes. But these increases would be much smaller than those voted by Congress under the wage indexed system."

"Congress performed its major surgery on the Social Security system in the early 1970s, partly because the system faced a short term financial problem."

"High levels of unemployment and inflation experienced since 1975 recession have created a deficit which threatens to exhaust the combined old age, survivors and disabled trust funds by the year 2000. Price indexing does not solve the short run deficit problem and the trust funds would require some temporary financial support from general revenues."

"However, this is not a serious problem as long as we have a responsible system in place. But eventually leads to surpluses toward the end of the century, there will be a respite from the rapid benefit increases when the relatively few individuals born during the Great Depression retire."

"With price indexing and the necessary tax increases, lifted off the place, the country will not be repaid and surpluses accumulated to cover the retirement of those born during the baby boom of the 1940s and 1950s."

"The congressional panel did not wish to rule out benefit increases beyond those provided by the price indexed formula. It only wished to leave such increases up to the discretion of future Congresses."

"Future economic or demographic developments favorable to Social Security may allow us to decide that we can afford further periodic increases in real benefits. There is simply no reason to build in such increases in advance."

HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND
OF MASSACHUSETS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. BOLAND, Mr. Speaker, during 1978, the College of Our Lady of the Elms, Chicopee, Mass., celebrates its golden anniversary. In the midst of this celebration, this college has chosen to honor, for the first time in its history, a husband and wife, father and mother, the distinguished Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. and the lovely Mildred Miller O'Neill.

The Church in America under the leadership of the United States Catholic Conference is initiating in 1978, a year and a decade devoted to family research and renewed ministry to and by families. On November 11, 1977, President Jimmy Carter defined the education that transpires within the family, when he said:

"The family teaches us responsibility and compassion; it encourages our best efforts, and it forgives our failures."

In recognition of the home as an educational center, for whom and with whom the College of Our Lady of the Elms has worked for 50 years, and in recognition of them as family leaders, the college on Sunday, May 21, was proud to bestow honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws on Mildred O'Neill and Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.

The college could not have honored a more devoted couple. I have been a close friend of the O'Neills and have known them for many years, and know that their successful marriage is based on the timeless values of love and faith, giving and understanding.

Also honored at commencement ceremonies were Bishop Joseph F. Maguire (of Springfield, former bank president...
Robert J. Miller and newspaper columnist Alice Scott Ross. All three were awarded honorary degrees by Our Lady of the Elms.

Bishop Maguire, chairman of the Elms Board of Trustees, was ordained a priest in 1945 and appointed Bishop of the Diocese of Springfield in 1977. Robert Miller, a former president of the First National Bank of Northampton, has served as director of the Northampton Chamber of Commerce and established the Richard J. Rahar Elms Scholarship Fund. Alice Scott Ross has been a distinguished columnist for the Springfield newspapers since 1943 and was named Woman of the Year by the women’s division of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce in 1955. I congratulate these three fine citizens on their honorary degrees.

I know I speak the sentiments of all of my colleagues in extending congratulations at this time to Mrs. and Speaker O’Neill. I include with my remarks the citations conferring their honorary degrees. I insert Speaker O’Neill’s remarks as spoken out against the continued participation of the United States in the Vietnam War. He not only continued to oppose the war in Vietnam, but has also spoken out against the conflicts in Northern Ireland, South Africa, and other troubled areas of the world.

Highly esteemed as a man of principle, his colleagues elected him to the highest place of honor in the country—The Speaker of the House of Representatives. The College of the Elms is only the tenth Catholic college to honor Thomas P. O’Neill with an honorary degree. The College now bestows upon you, Mr. Speaker, the degree of Doctor of Laws.

REMARKS BY THOMAS P. O’NEILL, JR., SPEAKER OF THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Speaker, Madam Speaker, Members of the Board of Trustees, members of the student body, faculty, Board of Trustees, and the group of students—the degree recipients, board of trustees, members of the faculty and students of Our Lady of the Elms College and distinguished guests—

It is a personal privilege and honor for me to be your commencement speaker on the 50th anniversary of Our Lady of the Elms College, and to come to the recipients of the first husband and wife honorary degrees.

Of all the honors and awards that I have been privileged to receive in my public career, none is more deeply appreciated, more moving and more gratifying to me than this one—this most beautiful partnership that Millie and I share together. I have always believed that one’s family is where one finds the greatest joys and delights of life. I am honored that I may be the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mrs. Marguerite Miller O’Neill is the speaker of our family.

Commencement is that very special time of year, when our young people leave the sanctuary of the home and step out to ensure their own future and to assume their place in our society, whether in law, medicine, business, industry, public service or in the field of education. Before long you will discover the years here at the Elms have served you well—that the intellectual challenge you have experienced in the classroom molded the discipline and challenge that will stand you well in the future.

The College of Our Lady of the Elms proudly bestows on you, Mildred Miller O’Neill, the degree of Doctor of Laws.

THOMAS P. O’NEILL, JR.

Mr. Speaker, Madam Speaker, Members of the Board of Trustees, members of the student body, faculty, Board of Trustees, and the group of students—the degree recipients, board of trustees, members of the faculty and students of Our Lady of the Elms College and distinguished guests—

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is in jeopardy. It is in jeopardy because of rising medical costs as well. When the American family cannot adequately provide for the education of its children, then it is indeed facing a serious test.

Those of us in Government have begun, and are urged to, address ourselves to this problem. We are fast becoming a nation segregated not by race, class or distance, but by age. Like "Brave New World," we seek a society of youth and the aged, with no middle ground. There are numerous instances on our own attitudes as to our roles and responsibilities.

In social, religious, ethnic and economic barriers are rapidly disappearing today. In their place, a new generational barrier has come into being. We are fast becoming a nation not segregated by race, class or distance, but by age. Like "Brave New World," we seek a society of youth and the aged, with no middle ground. There are numerous instances on our own attitudes as to our roles and responsibilities.

One observer has written that our new freedom of idea is separating us from our past. While generalizable change has not yet been seen, this optimism about the future has been seen. The future, in our opinion, is not yet defined. We have seen this idea of freedom sought at the expense of, first, the extended-and now the nuclear family. This is what has been described by one writer as our "pursuit of loneliness."

If we leave our senior citizens alone and abandoned; our cities brutalized without stable communal links; and our society at large segregated by age and embittered by generational conflict, we are in jeopardy. It is in jeopardy because of rising education costs and because of rising medical costs as well. When the American family cannot adequately provide for the education of its children, then it is indeed facing a serious test.

The stamp, issued on May 18, depicts Dr. Papanicolaou's landmark achievement. It has been noted that the issuance of a commemorative stamp, and it is appropriate that we recall his important contributions to medicine.

Papanicolaou spent some of his most enjoyable hours in northwestern New Jersey, where he found the inspiration and recreation necessary to continue his important work. To draw the attention of others to his achievements, recounted in a sensitive article by Mr. Ron Panko of the Hunterdon County Democrat, one of the finest newspapers in New Jersey. Mr. Panko points out that Dr. Papanicolaou was truly a great humanitarian whose interests extended far beyond his primary discipline: he was by nature a great American and a citizen of the world in the finest sense of that term. The article follows:

"Pap Test." Developer Cited (By Ron Panko)

A commemorative stamp recently issued by the Postal Service honors a world-renowned scientist buried in Clinton.

The stamp, issued on May 18, depicts Dr. George N. Papanicolaou, developer of the "Pap Test" used to detect cancer of the uterine cervix, which has been trained here for comparison and understanding. Use not only abilities which you have developed at the Elms through practice and discipline, but, your God-given abilities to help others and yourself, make a better world. In meeting future challenges take advantage of the threads of reasoning and objective research, but strong faith as well.

What has been unique about Our Lady of the Elms College is its flexibility, creativity and adaptability, combined with serious long-range planning and the ability to adapt. Our Lady of the Elms College has given you a firm foundation upon which to build your future. Through the sacrifices and unselfish dedication of its founder, Mother Joseph, and the Sisters of St. Joseph, and always with the support of the diocese of the area, the Elms College has maintained throughout the country's development, one simple, yet noble objective—to educate the children of education: They could not otherwise receive in this nation.

Dr. Papanicolaou was buried 16 years ago. Grass encroachs on the sides of the ground-level plaque, threatening to cover the modest marker. Even when he was never a Clinton resident, this is where Papanicolaou wanted to be buried.

"At my wife's funeral in 1961," recalled Stamatis, "he told me he wanted to be buried here. Three months later, in February, I was graduated."

The "Pap Test," a procedure extensively used to detect cancer of the uterine cervix, is responsible for saving the lives of thousands of women worldwide. Papanicolaou's research led to its discovery ranks with the work of Thomas Edison in the "Lightning Strike," the famous "Pap Test" responsible for saving the lives of countless women.

"Pap Test" developer cited

A commemorative stamp recently issued by the Postal Service honors a world-renowned scientist buried in Clinton.

The stamp, issued on May 18, depicts Dr. George N. Papanicolaou, developer of the "Pap Test" used to detect cancer of the uterine cervix. When the American family cannot adequately provide for the education of its children, then it is indeed facing a serious test.

"God speed and thank you!"
a bill that would create a Federal Translation Coordinating Council as an independent organization within the executive branch of the Federal Government.

It has come to my attention that the translation community within the Federal Government suffers from a number of problems due to a lack of coordination between various Government departments and agencies involved in translation work. Among these problems is a lack of standard meanings for many foreign terms, discrepancies in grade assignments, and contract funding among translators employed in the Federal Government. Duplication of work and inadequate training of personnel. This lack of coordination has also resulted in a complete lack of comprehensive information on the number and location of translators employed in either the private or Government sector, or even a complete listing of all commercial firms engaged in translation work.

In addition, the number and quality of Federal translators has been steadily decreasing over the past years. At a time when our growing relations with other countries requires an ever-increasing degree of communication with them. I feel that in a world where international communication is becoming more important, the accurate translation of material is a national imperative.

The Federal Translation Coordinating Council will establish and coordinate all aspects of Federal translation. It will be authorized to conduct a complete census of the translation profession available for Government use. Improve the quality and quantity of translations available, determine which offices in the Federal Government utilize translation services and establish principles, standards and procedures for Federal translation work. The Council's duties shall include determining which institutions of higher learning provide training in the skills required of a translator and an evaluation of translation systems in foreign countries. It will also have the authority to set such rules and regulations as it deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. Following the disbandment of the Council 1 year after appointment, the Secretary of State shall complete implementation of the Council's recommendations.

The Council will consist of 10 members, including a delegate of the Secretary of State and a delegate of the Secretary of Defense. The President shall appoint the remaining 8 members, consisting of 2 supervisory Federal employees involved in intelligence activities for the Federal Government, 2 supervisory Federal Government employees involved in translation work (one of whom shall be the National Institute of Languages), and 4 experts in translation from the private sector. The Chairman of the Council will be appointed by the President from among the members.

The Federal Translation Coordinating Council will make a report to Congress, the President, and the Secretary of State, which shall include recommendations of overall policy coordination including any suggestions for legislation with respect to the Federal programs it oversees and the standards that it has established.

In establishing the Council, I do not wish to imply that all Government translation work is bad; most of it is good and a great deal of it is excellent. But serious problems do exist in the translation community and they require our attention. This bill is not intended to be a final version, but is introduced with the hope that it will begin the process whereby we may begin to seek our solutions to the many problems that exist in this vital area.