

Williams, Jeffrey J., [REDACTED]  
 Williams, John G., [REDACTED]  
 Williams, Kenneth L., [REDACTED]  
 Williams, Melvin C., [REDACTED]  
 Williamson, Kenneth R., [REDACTED]  
 Wilson, John R., [REDACTED]  
 Winchell, Dennis E., [REDACTED]  
 Wingfield, Stephen B., [REDACTED]  
 Winkler, Robert E., [REDACTED]  
 Winters, Richard W., Jr., [REDACTED]  
 Wise, Leslie M., [REDACTED]  
 Wisneski, James H., [REDACTED]  
 Witter, Ronald G., [REDACTED]

Witthoef, Henry G., [REDACTED]  
 Wittman, Gerard D., [REDACTED]  
 Wolf, Keith J., [REDACTED]  
 Wolf, Thomas J., [REDACTED]  
 Wood, Thomas H., [REDACTED]  
 Wooderson, William M., [REDACTED]  
 Woodford, Steven F., [REDACTED]  
 Wooley, Billy A., [REDACTED]  
 Worsley, William H., [REDACTED]  
 Wright, Maryanne, [REDACTED]  
 Wrigley, John R., [REDACTED]  
 Wyman, Keith B., [REDACTED]  
 Wysowski, John R., [REDACTED]

Yarian, Neil R., [REDACTED]  
 Yonika, David P., [REDACTED]  
 Youdal, David E., [REDACTED]  
 Young, James H., [REDACTED]  
 Younger, William D., [REDACTED]  
 Zabowsky, Harold S., [REDACTED]  
 Zeer, Stephen E., [REDACTED]  
 Ziegler, David R., [REDACTED]  
 Ziemacki, Donald E., [REDACTED]  
 Zourek, Francis G., [REDACTED]  
 Zundel, Erwin R., [REDACTED]  
 Zweifel, Frederick J., [REDACTED]  
 Zweigler, James N., [REDACTED]

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

LEGISLATION INTRODUCED TO  
 CREATE A MOJAVE NATIONAL  
 PARK

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 1978

● Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation, by request, to create a Mojave National Park in the Eastern region of California's Mojave Desert. I do so, because of the efforts and interest of the Mojave National Park Coalition, which is made up of at least 17 organized groups, all of which earnestly desire to see the Eastern Mojave's unique and precious resources preserved. This legislation is simple to understand and administer. The vast space in the Mojave Desert is not so vast that its more valuable treasures do not need protection. This bill would simply transfer currently owned, Federal land to the administration of the National Park Service, and authorize the acquisition of additional lands by a variety of means. Needless to say, these lands would then be administered, protected, and developed like any other national park.

The Mojave National Park proposed in this legislation encompasses numerous natural, archeological, and historical features that make it deserving of greater recognition and protection. In addition, there are botanical and zoological resources that further enhance this area. Among these resources are 32 volcanic cinder cones, the second highest sand dune system in North America, outstanding and irreplaceable petroglyphs, remains of 19th century military and mining outposts, as well as hundreds of plant and animal species, including several endangered species.

I could go on in describing the virtues of this region of over a million acres as a future national park site. The best evidence, however, comes from reports and studies being conducted by the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, and the California State Park System, all of which have contributed to the understanding of this area, and the recognition that special protections are needed. One of the better short descriptions that I have seen in

support of a Mojave National Park was prepared by the California Desert Protective Council, and reprinted in the publication of the San Bernardino Valley Audubon Society.

The article follows:

EAST MOJAVE NATIONAL PARK?

The eastern Mojave Desert is considered by many to be worthy of joining Yosemite, the Grand Canyon and other natural and historic wonders of the National Park System. The combination of natural and historic features found there is unequalled elsewhere in the California Desert.

It is a spectacular, with varied and unique geologic formations.

It is alive, with a diverse assemblage of plants and animals.

It is steeped in history and prehistory, with historic trails and towns and prehistoric artifacts.

It is relatively unspoiled, with much of the area still considered for primitive recreation. Many call the eastern Mojave the "gem of the desert."

There has been official recognition of the natural wonders of the eastern Mojave by both National Park Service and the California State Park System.

The Cima Dome, the Jashua Tree area, and the Mojave Cinder Cones (formed less than 1000 years ago) are outstanding features and they have been fully recognized and designated Natural Landmarks by the National Park Service. A recent study by the University of Arizona has proposed 3 additional areas as outstanding candidates for National Landmark status. These are the Central Providence Mountains, the Kelso Dunes (Devils Playground), and the Granite Mountains Pediment.

The California State Park System, in its 1968 plan, stated unequivocally that the above mentioned parts of the eastern Mojave, plus the New York Mountains and Clark Mountains, are "worthy of National Park status." A part of the Providence Mountains, which contains the Mitchell limestone caverns is currently a State Recreation Area.

The scenery of the eastern Mojave is as varied as can be found anywhere.

Outstanding geologic formations attract the eye and interest of visitors; jagged peaks and broad valleys, dunes and red cinder cones, cliffs and mesas, the broad expanse of an intermittent lake and the confines of a river canyon. The Cima Dome still mystifies scientists studying its origin.

The Kelso Dunes appeal not only to the eye of the visitor but also to the ear. They are "singing dunes." That is to say, the sands squeak, whistle, whone and rumble when set into motion by the wind.

The vegetation of the eastern Mojave reflects the mixing of three major desert vegetation types: The Mojave, the Sonoran and the Great Basin. Other relic populations of

plants reflecting other influences also occur. For example, at the summit of Clark Mountain is a relic white fir forest, occurring unexpectedly only a few miles from one of the finest cactus gardens in the desert. In the canyons of the New York Mountains there are plants more characteristic of coastal California; oak, ceanothus, manzanita and silk tassel.

The great variety of vegetation types provides habitat for an astonishing numbers of species of insects.

The mountains support populations of deer, porcupines, mountain lions and big-horn sheep. Golden eagles, owls and hummingbirds are frequently seen.

Creosote bush scrub supports the desert tortoise, California's state reptile.

The Kelso Dunes support a variety of animals, including the Mojave Fringetoe lizard, adapted for burrowing in sand. A study of these dunes has revealed that they support three species of insects found nowhere else in the world.

Perhaps the finest "birding" in the desert is in the Ft. Plute area, the site of a rare desert oasis. Over 80 species of birds find sustenance there.

Historical and archeological sites are found throughout the eastern Mojave.

The historic Mojave Road (circa 1853-59) traversed the area from east to west, and much of the original track can still be seen. Fort Plute was an army outpost and relay station in the late 1860's. Relics of early mining efforts still remain. The historic town of Kelso is within the area. Parts of 4 early railroads crossed the eastern Mojave and evidence of their presence can still be seen.

The number and variety of archeological sites is astounding. As many as 15,000 sites may be found. These include pictographs, petroglyphs, a pre-historic village, campsites, milling sites.

A brief cataloging of the superlative features of the eastern Mojave does not do it justice. Protection of the area as a National Park and the establishment of wilderness areas would be a fitting tribute to the "gem of the Desert."

Mr. Speaker, with all these reasons for establishing a Mojave National Park, I am sure there is some question why I am introducing this legislation "by request." My reasons are fairly simple. The Mojave National Park coalition which includes the Desert Protective Council, the Sierra Club, the High Desert Environmental Defense Fund, the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, the Desert Environment Conservation Association, the Friends of the Earth, the Morongo Basin Conservation Association, the San Bernardino Valley Audubon Society, the California Native Plant Society, the Riverside Audubon Society,

Statements or insertions which are not spoken by the Member on the floor will be identified by the use of a "bullet" symbol, i.e., ●

the Wilderness Society, and the Desert Watch of the Society for California Archeology, to name some of the supporting organizations, asked me to introduce this legislation. I believe the concept has considerable merit, as described above. However, there is legitimate concern by some closely involved with this region that it is premature to attempt the enactment of legislation to create a Mojave National Park until after the completion of the studies ordered in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, which created the California Desert Conservation Area. Therefore, I am introducing this legislation "by request" in order to have it before the Congress and give this proposal the extra attention which I believe it deserves. I am not, however, prepared to urge its adoption at this time. Instead, I urge its study and consideration by all interested parties. If this is done, I am confident that the "gem of the desert" which is the Eastern Mojave will be properly protected for future generations.●

#### PROPOSITION 13

### HON. ROBERT E. BADHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 1978

● Mr. BADHAM. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday's Los Angeles Times' included an article by Phil Kerby which represented a thoughtful reply to Senator McGOVERN's statements about the passage of proposition 13 in California. I think this article may interest a number of my colleagues and I insert it at this point in the RECORD:

SOUTHLAND OBSERVATIONS—HEDONISTS? LOOK AGAIN, SENATOR \* \* \*

(By Phil Kerby)

Senator GEORGE McGOVERN,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I have long known that you can swing a neat phrase, but you really were in top form when you said that Californians who voted to cut property taxes responded to a "degrading hedonism that tells them to ask what they can take from the needy."

You don't know the half of it, senator. We have all sorts of strange hedonists in California. Here's an example for your next speech. He's a retired policeman. Last month (pre-Jarvis) his lavish one-bath, two-bedroom house was reappraised at 113% above its prior value. The taxes on his place would have gone up by \$1,000. In typical hedonist cant, he said, "I simply don't know what I'm going to do. The house is only valuable to me if I sell it." For some odd reason, senator, he didn't want to leave the home where he had lived for 25 years.

Here is another equally apt illustration. This fellow didn't like Proposition 13. He was worried about its effect on education. Then he visited the assessor's office (pre-Jarvis) and discovered that the value of his home, reappraised last year at \$60,000, had been boosted to \$104,000 this year. His current taxes, a little over \$2,000, were scheduled to jump to \$3,580—about a \$1,500 hike in just one year. He voted for 13.

That \$1,500 increase alone, senator, would

pay the full tax bill on a \$60,000 home in your state of South Dakota, which I discovered, to my surprise, has no state income tax. Hedonism and South Dakota are evident contradictions in terms, so I wouldn't be prepared to say that South Dakotans keep their taxes low to avoid their obligation to "the needy." You are in a better position to render a judgment on that, but I might point out that hedonist California, in addition to whopping property taxes, imposes an 11 percent state income tax.

In California, senator, we have had a marvelously efficient tax collection system. Tax assessors were required to periodically update the valuation of property to reflect the latest market price. As values increased, home taxes went up and up, and rivers of cash flowed to government agencies. In five years, property tax collections jumped from \$6.6 billion to \$12 billion. Total personal and corporate income taxes rose during the same period from \$2.6 to \$5.4 billion.

Government agencies began to receive automatic windfalls each year, and they responded by spending more and more. (The Los Angeles County budget grew in a decade from \$500 million to \$1.6 billion, while the population remained relatively stable. Just before Jarvis, the county proposed a 9 percent increase.)

Well, senator, the hedonists started to grumble, but the state's sensitive \$40 billion-a-year bureaucracy swept aside their sniveling complaints. A year ago, a move was started to return one-tenth of a massive state surplus to homeowners, but you will be glad to know the effort failed. The state Legislature held the line against this scheme, but, unfortunately, the hedonists made an argument that touched a public nerve.

It was simply this: a tax based on the market value of a home was a tax on potential income, not actual income. Homeowners were taxed on money they had not received. The state's reply was equally simple. Pay up or sell out and get lost.

Then King Kong appeared on the horizon, and the Legislature, in alarm, passed a \$1.2 billion tax relief measure called Proposition 8. It could have passed easily a year ago. By now, thanks to the Legislature, it was too late, and California got King Kong and tax reform by sledgehammer. The poor, the way things usually go, will suffer most.

Senator, perhaps it was a totally selfish vote. I think more likely it was a vote based on a mixture of impulses, including reaction against the arrogance reflected in the attitude of a Los Angeles public official who was asked whether he would give up his official car to help the county government meet the emergency. "No way," he said. "I wouldn't want to use my own car, even getting reimbursed for mileage. I don't want pigeon droppings on it and all the other wear and tear."●

#### ALBERT RAINS SPEECH CONTEST

### HON. TOM BEVILL

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 1978

● Mr. BEVILL. Mr. Speaker, if there are no objections, I would like to have the first- and second-place speeches in the annual Albert Rains Speech Contest of Snead State Junior College in Boaz, Ala., inserted in the RECORD.

The contest, which has become an annual part of the academic year at

Snead State, is named for one of our former House colleagues. Albert Rains was a Congressman from Alabama for 20 years, from 1945 through 1965, when he retired.

During his House service, Albert was commonly regarded as one of the best orators in Congress. The Snead State contest is aptly named for that oratorical ability which Albert Rains brought to Congress.

First-place winner in this year's contest was Ms. Karyon Head of Boaz. Ms. Libby Otinger Wright was the second-place recipient.

Entrants were required to use the common theme, "Violence on Television," in preparing their texts. After looking over the speech texts, it is obvious that many hours of research and preparation went into the final drafts:

#### VIOLENCE ON TELEVISION

(By Karyon Head)

Television for many people is their sight and sound, their touch and feel of a world that has become too complex to be understood without an interpreter. It is town crier, companion, teacher, baby sitter and salesman. It lives with us, sitting in a place of honor. We sit around and listen, and we believe. If we are shown that we are a violent people—we believe. It has convinced young people there is nothing left to do but put another lock on the door. Should it be this way or should we change the message that is often broadcast over the TV?

Dr. Benjamin Spock wrote in "Violence In America," an article in the November 1977 issue of Redbook, "By providing so many dramas of violence—crime violence, western violence, comic violence—I believe it has played a considerable part in the progressive brutalizing of our people, young and old." The T.V. industry's response was, "We're only giving the public what it wants." Another argument was, "It's out there in the real world, we're only reporting it."

They're right, of course, for those viewers who believe that guns are the final argument, that automobiles are for chasing and crashing, that blood is for spilling, that heads are for bashing, that people are for killing or being killed. Is that the world of reality? Or the world of the ratings? If we believe in civilized survival, then we should be concerned enough to teach our children to change that world not to accept and to conform to its mindless violence. How are we going to keep the violent people of this world out of our lives if we can't even keep them out of our own living rooms winning the hearts and minds of our children?

According to the Carnegie Quarterly, more than six out of ten programs contain some act of violence, and about three in ten are saturated with violent acts. Violence continues to sustain stories, the needs of minority children remain ignored and children's shows are still laced with commercials, especially for surgary food and expensive toys.

Marie Winn, journalist and author of a new book, "The Plug In Drug: Television, Children and the Family," looks at the T.V. violence on child behavior and joins the consensus that at least there is some real danger of blurring the lines between reality and fantasy and hence of desensitizing the child to kinds of violence that he may witness or at the worst be drawn into, in the real world.

Children want to be like the "successful" characters they see on T.V. and tend to imitate them, villainous or not. I have a five-year-old daughter, and I see this with her

and with children she comes in contact with. Last year when "Our Gang" a series of the "Little Rascals" was being aired she had watched it for only a few days when I noticed that she was imitating things they would say and do on the program. The first time she answered me with, "Oh yea?" was the last time she watched the show. My niece, while watching some of the same shows, began crossing her eyes and imitating the character Alfalfa. Also last summer my daughter, after having five stitches put in the back of her head from falling backward on her tricycle, told me she was trying to do a sheeie like the Fonz. When she is playing with a group I have noticed they imitate characters from television such as the "Incredible Hulk" and "Big Foot."

Richard Thomas of "The Waltons" said in a U.S. News article, "Where children are concerned it's up to the parents to choose shows they consider proper. If parents feel there is something on the tube that is offensive, they should not allow their children to watch. That responsibility starts at home. Parents have to guide their children into discovering between good and bad."

I agree with this, but watching only "worthwhile" programs is not the answer. Some say that almost any play on the part of a child is more worthwhile than TV-watching. The young child's need for fantasy is gratified far better by his own make-believe activities than by adult-made fantasies he is offered on television. The temptation is powerful for parents to use the T.V. as a child-pacifier.

The problem of distinguishing real from unreal is genuine and may be a factor in the development of those hordes of preschool children who spend more time (over a third of their waking hours) in front of the T.V. screen than in any other occupation.

An English teacher who has taught before and after the advent of T.V. said in the April 3, 1978 issue of Business Week, "I have long believed that it is a substantial factor, though surely not the only one, in the decline I have witnessed in independent schools in the ability to read, to speak articulately and to write coherently."

The Wall Street Journal reports that after twenty-five years of debate and criticism and five years after the appearance of the Surgeon-General's study linking T.V. violence and aggressive behavior the level of violence on television remains as high as ever.

Why is this so? The primary business of television is to attract and deliver the maximum number of viewers to advertisers, who represent the industry's sole source of revenue. Violence is their most sure-fire technique available to producers for attracting viewers.

Crime is clearly on the increase and particularly the sort of brutal, spectacular criminal acts that are so often featured on T.V. cop shows such as "Starsky and Hutch" or "Police Woman."

The real question is not violence per se but how violence is used. "Roots" for example contained violence that was vividly portrayed but the series generated little protest because violence was an integral and unavoidable part of the story being told.

The danger that chips away most deeply at our civilized veneer is that violence on T.V. helps to develop an immunity to violence in our every day lives.

The Wall Street Journal says the networks are firm about one thing. They say they will resist pressure to make all shows "tapioca pudding." They will remove violence when it serves only to shock, when it glorifies the criminal or when it shows viewers how to commit crimes.

Ratings and financial statements attest to the fact that violence works. T.V. viewing levels have never been higher, and the net-

works are expecting to report record incomes and profits for the current year. Violence will diminish only if the advertisers who pay the bills for television programming become convinced that supporting violence is not only of questionable social value, but bad for their business as well.

The people who said no to violence on television have provided a lesson for all of us. We cannot afford not to be involved. We need to back groups such as the American Medical Association whose campaign is based on the doctor's belief that violence on television is injurious to their patients' well being, or the Parents-Teachers Association.

We cannot afford to neglect our responsibility—every one of us. We must say no to violence!

#### VIOLENCE ON TELEVISION (By Libby Ottinger Wright)

Seventy-three million households, or ninety-seven percent of all United States households have televisions. Nearly forty-five percent of all homes have more than one set. Adult women average watching T.V. about thirty hours a week, while children from the ages of two to twelve average twenty-six hours a week. Adult males watch T.V. on the average of twenty-four hours a week while the teenagers of America watch twenty hours a week.

Since 1960 violent crime has increased twenty-five percent in the U.S. which suggests only one remedy; show less violence on T.V.

Seventy percent of America thinks there is too much violence on T.V. The top three most violent T.V. programs according to authorities are: Starsky and Hutch, Baretta, and Police Story. Another program considered to be violent is Charles' Angels. But although these programs are violent they are popular and watched by all ages.

In one study, U.S. Congressman, John M. Murphy, from New York, found NBC leading the pack with violent shows. Violence was found to be in seventy-one percent of its prime time shows while ABC had sixty-seven percent and CBS had fifty-seven percent of violence on their prime time.

According to statistics the U.S. is by far the most violent of all the great western nations. Violent crime has been on the increase six to ten times the rate of the population growth in this country. Violence on T.V. in other countries only comes to half of that in the U.S.

Studies show that the average child between the ages of five and fifteen will witness during a ten-year period the violent destruction of more than 13,400 fellow humans. A child by watching several hours of T.V. may see more violence than the average adult experiences in a life time. Preschoolers watch an average of fifty-four hours of T.V. per week, and during one year they spend more time in front of the tube than they would in front of a teacher. The major lesson that is taught to them is that violence is the only way to get what you want or need. Constructive T.V. programs are praised for giving children constructive ideas, but we deny that destructive scenes give children destructive ideas.

In interviews with many scientists at universities and major research centers across the nation, agree that pretended violence breeds real violence.

A great many factors can be attributed to the rise in violence according to L. D. Eron—editor of the Journal of Abnormal Psychology and chairman of Psychology at the University of Chicago. A child may be predisposed to violence by his genes or by his environment. These factors are hard to control but media violence is something we can control. If you reduce the amount of exposure

to media violence, you reduce the amount of later violent behavior. This means a child may still become a violent adult, but he will be less violent than he might have been. Eron says the critical period for exposure to media violence are the formative years, between the ages of six and twelve or even all the way to the age of eighteen.

Why does television have such a dramatic effect on children? T.V. is a much different kind of experience than children had when television had not been invented. Before T.V. children were involved with real life, they learned about sharing, caring, and they learned something about the rights and respect of others. Now T.V. has turned us into passive receivers of canned experience. We have trouble working out our emotional problems and studies show that children have more difficulties in school if they are avid T.V. watchers. These children develop short attention spans because of the break in thought with commercials, and the mind wandering that is inherent with watching T.V.

Television confuses children. There is so much that is questionable on T.V. concerning values and ethics. Children who watch a great deal of T.V. tend to live in a fantasy world and try to use rules and standards they have seen used on T.V. They feel that they must be like the successful characters that they see on T.V.

Some parents use T.V. as their built in baby sitter. If parents themselves were willing to withdraw from the plug-in-drug and read books and do other constructive things then their children would tend to follow their example.

We are a great, free society, with power to shape our destiny and create almost any social, cultural environment we wish. Can we not then do away with violence on T.V. and thereby do away with some of the violence in our real everyday lives? ●

#### GREAT LEADERS HONORED

### HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 1978

● Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, the citizens of St. Louis have honored another of their great leaders. I wish to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues the following articles which appeared in the St. Louis Sentinel and St. Louis Argus, respectively:

ST. LOUIS SOCIAL SCENE

(By Mary A. Polk)

"An Evening with Mr. Julius Dix" . . .

"An Evening with Mr. Julius Dix" depicted an evening with a man of many hours of service to mankind, of spreading good will, of humane actions toward others and an individual who has the love, affection, and admiration of many people. Mr. Dix was honored by the Joint Parent Congress of the Banneker-Central Vashon District, St. Louis Public Schools for his many years of outstanding and devoted service to the parents, students, teachers, administrators and residents of the districts. The completely filled multipurpose building of the Carr Lane School was decorated with flowers and greenery, and standing room only indicated the amiable feeling many persons have for Julius Dix. He lives daily by one of his favorite maxims, "It is more important to be human than it is to be important." The program took the format of "This Is Your Life" and Mrs

Nancy Fields, and Mrs. Verna Fichtenmayer, Baneker: Central-Vashon Liaison, served as narrators. Dr. Leonard Osborne, District Superintendent, Baneker: Central-Vashon District, welcomed the many guests and friends on the occasion of special recognition for Julius Dix, presently Associate Superintendent, Operations, St. Louis Public Schools and former Superintendent of the BC/V District. He also introduced Presidents Mrs. Louise Closson, Vashon Parent Congress, who made the introductions.

Dr. Samuel Shepard, Superintendent of Schools, East Chicago Heights, Illinois who flew into St. Louis for this special testimonial, stated that tonight he had an opportunity to say things that he had no chance to voice when in St. Louis. He applauded Julius for his contributions to education of youth and good community relations early in his administrative years. He paid a special tribute to the BC/V staff and charged them to continue to get parents and school together. Presentations were made for the BC/V Administrators, a plaque with all administrators' signatures, by Maurice Bell; for the Parent Congresses by each president, also plaques; for the students a plaque; a scroll signed by everyone who was present and a multitude of personal gifts from friends. Several outstanding persons were part of the "This Is Your Life" for they stated how their encounter with Julius had affecting his life and theirs. Mrs. Nancy Ross, a close friend of the family, enrolled Julius in school for the first time. Childhood friends Dr. Leonard Mershon, Percy "Duck" Ellison, Finley "Gabby" Martin, Leonard "Cricket" Griffin, and Paul Jones, spoke of early years together. Two former teachers, both retired, Mrs. Pearl Schwartz White and Miss Ophelia Hankins, spoke of Mr. Dix as a student. College roommate at Lincoln University, Orrelle Ellison, and his wife Dorothy, Chicago, Ill. spoke of college days. Teacher co-worker at Henry School, Glynece Eustace, mentioned their work with Houston Gray as a triad in the school. Ernest Jones, Louis Marion and Julius were referred to as "The Untouchables" as they designed and worked with the programs "Mr. Achiever," "The Charters", good neighbors, students at Washington University and St. Louis University, as well as co-workers and good friends. Mrs. Audrey Gooch represented Head Start, Luther Boykins, The Black Athletic Association, William Pearson, a member for many years at Metropolitan A.M.E. Zion Church, directed the choir (church) in song for the occasion, Maurice Pierce, former Vashon student and presently a teacher, represented former students of Mr. Dix John Anderson, former principal of Vashon School and presently BC/V District Assistant, Alderman John Bass and Dr. Robert Wentz, Superintendent, St. Louis Public Schools, all spoke also. Mrs. Marzelle McPherson, Mr. Dix's secretary, and Mrs. Josephine Herman, former assistant to Mr. Dix and presently administrative assistant in BC/V, presented a short skit.

Dr. James Frank, President, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo. spoke of Mr. Dix's influence as a member of the Board of Curators. Earlier in the program, Mrs. Bette Dix, the honoree's wife and daughter Deidre were presented orchids. Sons Darrel, teacher at Pruitt Alternative School and Derrick, McDonnell Douglas were also presented. Out of town relatives and close friends who came for the affair were Walter Dix, Vancouver, Washington, Julius's brother, Ms. Doris Bennett, Jacksonville, Fla., a cousin, Dr. John Malone, Detroit, Mich., a high school classmate, Orrelle and Dorothy Ellison, Chicago, Ill., Julius and Bette's college roomies respectively. Dr. Earl Harvey, a friend and Director of a special program, was also on stage. Julius Dix responded to the many accolades with humility and stated in many ways his gratitude and gratefulness, especially to "THE MAN Upstairs, GOD smiled

on me." Mr. Dix gave special recognition to others in the audience, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Quigless, Arthur Dupree, Grover and Gerri Johnson, Eugene Atkins, Doris Williams, Theopulus and Geneva Marshall, Clyde Turner, Frank White, Ann Price, Delores Longely, his godchildren, Houston Gray, Bookie Lemmie and wife, and others. The Vashon Band under the direction of J. Gaines gave the prelude. The Baneker: Central-Vashon Chorus sang directed by Mrs. Eva B. Fisher. The Parent Advisory Council Singers, accompanied by Doris Wilson, closed the testimonial affair. A reception in the school cafeteria followed the affair.

Later that night, the BC/V Choir held a wine and cheese reception for Mr. and Mrs. Julius Dix at the Royal Vagabond Club.

#### GREAT LEADERS HONORED

It was an evening with Julius C. Dix, former district superintendent of the Baneker-Central-Vashon District now Associate Superintendent of Operations at the St. Louis Board of Education, sponsored by the parent congresses. The thunderstorm Thursday let up just in time to allow the SRO crowd to arrive for the program. Julius knew that it would be an "Evening With . . ." but the "This Is Your Life" portion, narrated by Verna Fichtenmayer and Nancy Fields, was planned as a complete surprise.

In that hour or so, people, from Julius' past and present came to pay him homage. His first biggie was the arrival of his older brother, Walter, whom he had not seen for about 15 years, who arrived from Los Angeles. Close behind was his cousin Doris G. Bennett, of Jacksonville, Florida. Going back to his early days brought on the appearance of his first grade teacher, Ophelia Hankins, and the lady who helped take care of him, Nancy Ross. Then there was a group from his youth Leonard Griffin, Percy Ellison, Orrell Ellison (and his wife from Chicago), Gabby Martin, Paul Jones and Leonard Mershon. Then came his fourth grade teacher, Pearl Schwartz White, followed by a voice from Lincoln University, where Julius finished college, none other than Dr. James Franks (his wife and son were in the audience), president from Jefferson City, where Julius serves on the Trustee Board. Sitting on the stage beside him was his wife, Bette, and then the children were introduced—Darryl, physical education instructor at Pruitt School; Derrick, McDonnell Aircraft, and Diedre, a senior in communications at Howard University. Coming all the way from Detroit and arriving just moments before the program began was Dr. John Malone, who brought a prized picture from their high school yearbook.

Then the story moved to Julius' early days of teaching at Henry and Franklin Schools, and one of his students, John Lagrone, recalled some incidents, as did a co-worker, Glynece Eustace. Then came the "Untouchables," the guys Julius used to move around the district with charts, posters of Mr. Achiever and all the programs that the district was so famous for. His cohorts were Louis Marion and Dr. Ernest Jones, new Deputy Supt., but the big moment came when his former boss, Dr. Samuel Shepard, Jr., who made the Baneker District famous worldwide, appeared with choice remarks about the many innovations Julius had created during his tenure as district supt. Dr. Shepard had come in from East Chicago Heights, Illinois.

Audrey Gooch recalled his days at Headstart, and John Bass spoke of his cooperation with the political community. There was music by the Washington Metropolitan A.M.E. Zion Choir, of which Julius is a member as well as chairman of the Steward Board, and they sang beautifully under the direction of William Pearson. Levi Anthony spoke for the large group of SOP students, with whom Julius worked in the Oberlin

College Program, and a teacher whom Julius befriended in his early teaching days also came in from Detroit just for the occasion—Dr. Earl "Duke" Harvey.

When Julius was appointed principal of the high school from which he graduated, Vashon High, his administrator was John Anderson, who remembered many humorous incidents during that period. One of the students that Julius had worked with very hard was Maurice Pierce, and he was there for a few remarks. Finally, it was time to hear from two important ladies in his work life—Marzelle McPherson, his secretary, and Josephine Herman, his administrative assistant. Presentations were made by Dr. Henry Givens, State Department of Education; Dr. Robert Wentz, Superintendent of Schools; B.C.V. Administrators by Maurice Bell; Central Parent Congress by Donna Strong; Vashon Parent Congress, Louise Closson; Parent Advisory Council, Khalidah Hameed, with a few recollections by Evelyn Keys; Luther Boykins for the Black Athletic Association and KMOX; Central High School, Dorothy Wells; and Vashon High School, Cynthia Carthwright.

The program closed with the B.C.V. Chorus, under the direction of Eva B. Fisher with Doris Wilson accompanist, singing two of the honoree's favorite numbers, The Battle Hymn of the Republic and Lean on Me. Pre-program music was by the Vashon High School Jazz Band, J. Gaines, director; The Passionate Ones (a dance group) Featuring Hope and Eric Ross and Linda Glass; vocalist Victoria Woods, 7th grader at Carr Lane and the Central High School Concert Choir directed by Walter Young. The welcome was given by Dr. Leonard Osborne, Supt. B.C.V. District. Out-of-town guests were entertained, following the reception in the Carr Lane cafeteria, at the Vagabond House by the B.C.V. Choir. On Friday night, the tables were turned when Julius and Bette were at the Vagabonds to host an "Evening With" for those who had helped to make the "Evening With Julius Dix" such a memorable occasion in their lives. ●

#### SOLAR POWER

### HON. LOUIS FREY, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 1978

● Mr. FREY. Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, I was unable to be present for the debate and vote on the Solar Power Satellite Research, Development, and Demonstration Act on Thursday, June 22. I would like to take this opportunity to express my full support for H.R. 12505 which provides a necessary research, development and demonstration program to determine the feasibility of collecting solar energy in space and transmitting it to earth. The solar power satellite concept shows great promises for supplying a large portion of our future energy supplies in an environmentally sound manner.

There is no question that we must examine the feasibility of developing all practical, renewable energy sources if we are to satisfy our future energy demands. Collection of solar energy in space is one such option, and offers us a potentially attractive method that deserves further consideration. The basic technology necessary to place solar satellites in space is under development now. Solar power satellites may not only prove to be a cost-

effective way of solving our future energy problems, but also may help erase our Nation's balance-of-trade deficit, making us an energy exporter rather than an energy importer. Thus, the benefits of these systems may be enormous. I believe that we would be remiss if we did not further examine this possible alternative which shows great potential for relieving our dependence on foreign supplies of oil.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 12505 takes a monumental step toward determining the feasibility of using solar energy, and highlights a concept that challenges both our ingenuity and our commitment. This bill reaffirms our willingness to examine the merits of all possible energy sources. It offers us a chance to develop an energy source with an infinite resource base, one which must be seriously considered in our energy plans for the future. The solar power satellite program may prove to be the best means to use solar energy.●

THE 77TH INFANTRY DIVISION HAS LOST A BUDDY

HON. JAMES A. BURKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 1978

● Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the 77th Infantry Division lost a buddy over the weekend in the passing of Congressman WILLIAM KETCHUM of California. BILL and I served with the famous Statue of Liberty Division in the South Pacific during World War II. It was a great group of fighting men that engaged in nine amphibious landings under enemy fire in Guam, Leyte, Keramaretto, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa. BILL was up there through it all. BILL stayed in the service and served with the Counterintelligence Corps during the Korean conflict. He loved his country and gave unselfishly of his life. He served his community, his State, and his Nation during war and peace. Truly one of God's great noblemen, BILL had a compassion for people. I shall always remember BILL for his many messages of encouragement during my stay in the Bethesda Naval Hospital. As a result of his concern, I heard from many of my World War II comrades from all over the Nation. As a Congressman, BILL could disagree with you without getting disagreeable. He was articulate, and dedicated, and devoted to public service.

I have attached the article from the New York Times which relates the circumstances of his untimely death. I extend my deepest sympathy to Mrs. Ketchum and his children, Robert and Kathy.

The article follows:

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM M. KETCHUM;  
WAS IN THIRD TERM IN HOUSE

BAKERSFIELD, CALIF., June 25.—Representative William M. Ketchum, Republican of California, died last night of an apparent massive coronary. He was 56 years old.

Mr. Ketchum was stricken at his home here at 6:40 P.M. and pronounced dead on arrival at Kern Medical Center at 7 P.M.

Joseph Hummel, the hospital administrator, said Mr. Ketchum had been playing tennis in the afternoon and apparently suffered the attack in the shower a few minutes later.

Mr. Ketchum, a member of the California Assembly from 1966 to 1972, was serving his third term in the House of Representatives and was a member of the House Ways and Means Committee. He represented California's 18th Congressional District.

He was a cattle rancher, farmer and a former president of the San Luis Obispo County Farm Bureau. He was seeking re-election, having run unopposed in the Republican primary this month.●

SIXTH GRADE TRAVEL EXPERTS CORP.

HON. TENNYSON GUYER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 1978

● Mr. GUYER. Mr. Speaker, should you wish to soar through the skies at the Neil Armstrong Air & Space Museum or descend to the depths of Sea World \* \* \* walk the worn floorboards of the Putnam House Cabin or haunt the echoing halls of Platt Castle \* \* \* savor the quiet culture of the Toledo Art Museum or cheer the gridiron greats at the Pro Football Hall of Fame \* \* \* these exciting exhibits and numerous others have now been cleverly cataloged by an enterprising group of enthusiastic young people, the Sixth Grade Travel Experts Corp., of the Chamberlin Hill School of Findlay, Ohio. Under the supervision of teachers Miss Martha Cramer and Mr. Gary Davidson, these fine students have truly demonstrated expertise of their native State throughout their impressive travel guide, Ohio's Getaway Places.

This publication, 3 years in the making, is a result of the research and illustration efforts of the sixth-grade class of 1975-76, followup research, writing, and format-planning of the 1976-77 class, and final proofreading and finish-up work by the 1977-78 sixth-grade class. The cumulative result is a professional quality publication that is informative, interesting, and indispensable for the modern midwest pioneer of the beautiful Buckeye State.

Quaint restaurants and ghost town haunts, hidden trails and Lake Erie sails, Indian ceramics and aerospace dynamics, all found within the boundaries of Ohio and the bindings of this booklet. The Sixth Grade Travel Experts Corp. has conveniently listed the State's numerous exhibits, historical sites, amusement areas, wildlife and park reserves, recreational facilities, craft villages, museums, and commemorative halls, and dining attractions according to region. The booklet suggests as many as 28 complete tours from the northwestern, northeastern, central, southeastern, southwestern, Ohio River Valley, and city of Findlay/Hancock County areas of Ohio. Explanation of these tours includes historical data, tourist information concerning times and dates that attractions are open to the public, possible length of tours, and recommenda-

tions for different areas of interest. A number of exhibits are even mentioned independent of the tours.

This hard-working corporation of young people has produced a travel guide worthy of ardent adventurer and tired tourist alike. I am extremely impressed by the outstanding efforts of these dedicated students and teachers and feel a great deal of credit is due them, particularly the teacher, Miss Cramer.

Mr. Speaker, I enthusiastically encourage all to take advantage of this opportunity to enjoy an exhilarating escape to Ohio's Getaway Places.●

STATE COLLEGES VIEW STUDENT AID AS SUPERIOR TO TUITION TAX CREDITS

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 1978

● Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, for the past several months there has been a lively debate over alternative means to assist middle-income students and their families who are burdened by rising college costs. One aspect of this debate concerns the respective merits of expanded student aid through the Middle Income Student Assistance Act versus tuition tax credits.

The American Association of State Colleges and Universities has formulated a brief analysis of these two policy alternatives for aiding students from hard-pressed middle-income families. They conclude,

There is no question that the proposed student aid bills give more help to middle income students and parents than any of the tuition tax bills proposed.

I would like to share this analysis with my colleagues at this point in the RECORD:

MIDDLE-INCOME STUDENT ASSISTANCE VS. TUITION TAX CREDITS: A COMPARISON OF BENEFITS

Congress is now considering a middle-income student assistance bill and a tuition tax credit bill. Few families apparently realize that they would receive different amounts of financial aid, depending upon which bill is passed. Most students would receive far higher benefits from the student assistance bill than from the tax credit bills.

The following table compares likely optimum benefits by income level:

Family income	Middle-Income Student Assistance Act (H.R. 11274)		Tuition tax credit bill (H.R. 12050)
	Grant	Possible loan subsidy	
\$14,000.....	\$1,158	\$400	0-\$250
\$16,000.....	991	400	0-250
\$20,000.....	669	400	0-250
\$24,000.....	359	400	0-250
\$26,000.....	208	400	0-250
Above \$26,000..	0	400	0-250

Source: Based on House Committee Report 95-501, 1978.

There are further drawbacks to the tuition tax credit proposals before Congress. Millions of students would receive either no tax credit or a very small credit, for three reasons: the credit may be only 25 percent of tuition, part-time students may receive

no credit, and student aid would be deducted in determining the credit.

There is no question that the proposed student aid bills give more help to middle income students and parents than any of the tuition tax credit bills proposed.●

#### TREASURY DEPARTMENT URGED TO COLLECT TAXES OWED BY OIL COMPANIES

**HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 1978

● Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, the Government Operations Subcommittee on Commerce, Consumer, and Monetary Affairs, ably chaired by Representative BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL, has completed a comprehensive series of hearings on the use of the foreign tax credit by U.S. oil companies. In the course of the hearings held by the subcommittee, of which I am a member, the Internal Revenue Service finally issued a ruling that the oil producers' payments to foreign governments were royalties, not taxes, and were, therefore, deductible as a cost of doing business, rather than credited directly against taxes owed.

It has been calculated that by crediting these payments directly against taxes owed, rather than deducting them from taxable income, the oil companies deprive the U.S. Government of \$1.2 billion annually. The subcommittee's hearings produced expert witnesses who testified that the payments were clearly deductible royalties, not creditable taxes, and that the original classification of these payments as taxes was the result of extraordinary political pressure upon the Internal Revenue Service in the mid-1950's.

The subcommittee recommended that the long overdue IRS ruling declaring that oil companies could not make use of the foreign tax credit be made retroactive at least until July 14, 1976, when the IRS placed the companies on notice that their payments to foreign governments were royalties, not taxes. Despite this announcement, the Treasury Department prevailed upon the Internal Revenue Service to defer the effective date of its ruling. This has been done, and now the oil companies will continue to unfairly avail themselves of the foreign tax credit until July 1, 1978.

It is estimated that the decision to delay the effective date of the ruling will cost the U.S. Treasury \$2 billion. This delay is inconsistent with Internal Revenue Service policy regarding the applicability of IRS rulings and policy statements in changing circumstances.

The U.S. Government has been deprived of taxes by the petroleum producing companies since 1954. There is no excuse to permit this to continue. The subcommittee report recommended that the ruling regarding use of the foreign tax credit be made retroactive at least as of July 1976, and that the IRS and Treasury Department collect the maximum feasible amount of revenues lost due to the improper use of the credit.

In an editorial of June 9, 1978, the Nashville Tennessean editorially called

for action by the Secretary of the Treasury to apply the ruling retroactively and cease special treatment of the oil companies. The editorial, entitled "Collecting Big Oil Taxes Big Government Headache," follows:

#### COLLECTING BIG OIL TAXES BIG GOVERNMENT HEADACHE

A House subcommittee has accused Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal of letting politics interfere with the IRS' efforts to end a \$1.2 billion a year tax break for oil companies.

The issue involves American oil company payments to oil producing nations. The oil companies have been claiming these payments are taxes collected by the producing nations and thus should be credited dollar for dollar against taxes the companies owe the U.S. government.

However, the payments are in fact royalties, not taxes. As such they should be deductible from the oil companies' income as a cost of doing business, not credited against taxes owed.

The difference between a deduction and a tax credit is a \$1.2 billion a year windfall for U.S. oil companies operating overseas and a \$1.2 billion bite out of the U.S. Treasury.

The IRS ruled that the oil companies are not eligible for the tax credit and recommended internally that it be lifted. However, Mr. Blumenthal interceded before the IRS decision was made public and allowed an assistant secretary to delay the lifting of the credit, according to the subcommittee.

The subcommittee, headed by Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y., says the oil companies should be liable for the tax retroactive to July 14, 1976, at the latest. But the IRS has now set the effective date as July 1 of this year, permitting the oil companies to keep \$2 billion in taxes owed the Treasury.

The subcommittee called on Mr. Blumenthal to "take administrative action . . . to insure that the Internal Revenue Service is free of improper political influence."

The Treasury Secretary should do this. He should also insure that the \$2 billion the oil companies owe the government is deposited in the Treasury as soon as possible.

It seems one of the federal government's most difficult tasks—in foreign or domestic affairs—is getting the big oil companies to pay their just share of taxes. When attempts to do so are made, delays and evasions are encountered which would never be condoned in an average taxpayer.

But the big oil companies are not average taxpayers. They have friends in government who make it all but impossible for the tax collector to touch them. They are able to hold back billions of dollars and invest the money at rates of return far above the interest they will be charged on their taxes—when and if they are ever paid. This is an outrageous imposition on the rest of the taxpayers.

Mr. Blumenthal may not have been directly responsible for delaying the IRS recommendation concerning the oil taxes. But he is the Treasury Secretary and the oil companies' taxes haven't yet been paid into the Treasury. He should act soon. The administration can't afford many more insinuations that it is getting too friendly with the oil industry.●

#### NEW IRS RULING; "NO BETTER THAN FIRST"

**HON. JOSHUA EILBERG**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 1978

● Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month the Internal Revenue Service

issued a ruling on the tax exempt status of nonprofit organizations, with the intent of clarifying an earlier ruling.

That earlier ruling had stated that non-profit religious, charitable, scientific, and educational groups could lose their tax-exempt status if they published voting records of public officials, or questioned candidates about their positions on issues.

The clarification on June 2 stated that certain types of nonpartisan voter education activities will be permitted, but does little to ease my concern because the IRS said nonprofit groups cannot publish voting records on a single issue which might be of importance to them. At the same time, the IRS failed to provide guidelines for religious publications.

Mr. Speaker, this past Thursday's edition of the Catholic Standard and Times, published by the Archdiocese of Philadelphia, points to the problems raised by the IRS ruling and its attempts to clarify the ruling. I commend it to the attention of my colleagues, because this article points to the dangers raised by the IRS' action:

#### IRS RULING CONCERNS CATHOLIC PRESS (By Jim Castell)

WASHINGTON.—A new Internal Revenue Service ruling on political activity by some nonprofit, tax-exempt groups has been met with confusion, concern and talk of a constitutional challenge.

Interest in the ruling has been high in the Catholic press because the IRS has not formally indicated whether religious publications would be affected by the new limits on reporting of candidates' positions and voting records.

On May 1, the IRS said religious, charitable, scientific and educational organizations exempt from taxes as non-profit organizations under Section 501 (c) (3) of the federal tax code could not publish voting records or question candidates about their positions on issues.

Those organizations are not allowed to support or oppose candidates or become involved in partisan politics.

Pressure from a number of groups, including the U.S. Catholic Conference and the League of Women Voters, led the IRS to issue a new ruling some people believe is no better than the first.

The new ruling, issued June 2, said 501 (c) (3) organizations could publish voting records on a wide variety of issues, but could not publish voting records on a single issue or demonstrate "bias" in the questions or in accompanying editorials.

Emmet Lucey, Washington counsel for the Catholic Press Association, said the new ruling "falls to provide guidelines for religious publications as to what is acceptable and what is not acceptable."

"Even more basic," Lucey said, "it leaves up in the air the question of whether the regulation involved applies to religious publications at all."

USCC attorneys said they had been told informally by the IRS that religious publications were not affected by the ruling. Lucey said he will advise the CPA and several Catholic publishers shortly on whether or not to seek a separate ruling on religious publications.

An answer is important to Catholic newspapers because this is an election year and a number of papers traditionally print responses from candidates on a variety of issues. The same papers, however, also generally editorialize on the issues involved.

At least one paper, The Catholic Standard of Washington, D.C., has said the IRS ruling may affect its practices.

"As it did prior to several previous elections, the Standard planned to question the candidates on several issues and publish the results before Election Day next November," managing editor Tom Rowan said in an editorial. "Our readers have found these surveys to be helpful since they provide information that the reader otherwise could get only with considerable effort.

"But if we aren't allowed to furnish this information for the next election, you can thank the IRS for the blackout," the editorial said.

Rowan also said he was concerned that the IRS could some day extend the prohibition to cover reporting of politicians' public statements on issues. The June 2 ruling "would warm the heart of a totalitarian regime," he said.

Paul Weber, an associate professor of political science and a constitutional specialist at the University of Louisville, Ky., told *The Record*, Louisville archdiocesan paper, he believed that Section 501(c)(3) itself is unconstitutional because it clashes with the First Amendment guarantee of free speech.

"If tax exemption is a privilege," Weber said, "what you're now having to do is to give up a right (freedom of speech) to exercise a privilege. As a general rule, the Supreme Court says that's not constitutional."

Weber also said Section 501(c)(3) violates guarantees of equal protection under the law. For example, he said, labor union education groups and even corporations are not forbidden to engage in political activities, while charitable and educational organizations are.

Weber believes the constitutionality of both the new IRS ruling and Section 501(c)(3) will be tested in the courts.

The *Record* also cited an article written by Joel Davidson in a 1973 issue of the *Fordham Law Review* which said Section 501(c)(3) violated the First Amendment guarantee of freedom of religion. "If a religious belief requires speaking out on an issue of political importance but the exemption necessary for continued existence of the religious organization will be subject to revocation, a religious organization clearly is forced to choose between its religiously motivated beliefs and its continued exemption," Davidson said.

He said this results in "a coercive effect on religious organizations."

Davidson, in his article, said Section 501(c)(3) should be changed to allow tax-exempt organizations to lobby on issues of "direct" interest while still prohibiting contributions to non-exempt organizations or to candidates.

"Short of these (limitations), any activity which is politically motivated should be permitted," he said. ●

#### RACING TAKES ITS CASE TO CAPITOL HILL

**HON. JAMES J. FLORIO**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 1978

● Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, today I am inserting in the *Record* an article entitled, "Racing Takes Its Case to Capitol Hill," by Andrew Beyer, which appeared in the Sports Section of the *Washington Star* on Friday, June 23.

This article describes some of the counterproductive aspects of a hastily considered "at-the-source" parimutuel withholding tax provision enacted in the waning hours of the 94th Congress as a part of the 1976 Tax Reform Act.

The adverse impact of this tax provi-

sion prompted me to introduce legislation, H.R. 6066, to repeal it as a measure which should never have been enacted. The law is discriminatory, confiscatory, and counterproductive both in terms of its economic impact on State revenues in the 32 States which have legalized parimutuel wagering, and its anti-crime value. As a matter of fact, one of the principal objections most of the parimutuel industry has toward the withholding of racetrack winnings is the advantages offered to illegal sources of wagering. To date, 20 of my colleagues have joined my efforts directed toward repeal of the withholding provision. These Members, many of whom have racetracks in their districts, concur in my view that H.R. 6066 merits hearings before the House Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Beyer's persuasive article supports that viewpoint. The text of the article follows:

[From the *Washington Star*, June 23, 1978]

#### RACING TAKES ITS CASE TO CAPITOL HILL

(By Andrew Beyer)

Representatives of the racing industry went to the Capitol yesterday to seek a remedy for their major role—the 20 percent withholding tax on certain big winnings at the track.

They made their pitch at a briefing session directed primarily at staff members of congressmen who might co-sponsor, with Rep. James Florio, D-N.J., a bill that would repeal the tax.

Race track executives and officials of the American Horse Council put forth a simple, bread-and-butter argument: The Internal Revenue Service withholds 20 percent of race track winnings that pay more than \$1,000 at odds greater than 300 to 1. That amounts to some \$100 million a year.

This is money that horseplayers could be betting. A study by the AHC found that every dollar at the track makes its way through the betting windows an average of 3½ times. Since tracks generate their revenue and states collect tax every time the dollar is bet, they are losing money as the IRS takes cash out of circulation.

Florio is sponsoring his bill for this reason: to safeguard New Jersey's tax revenue. And Arnold Kirkpatrick of the agency told his listeners yesterday that they should do the same. "In the wake of Proposition 13," he said, "it is essential that each state protect its sources of revenue. By taking the withholding tax, the federal government is hurting your state."

Presumably, arguments like these form the basis of most tax legislation. Special interest groups plead their case by trying to convince lawmakers that their own interest is synonymous with the public interest. But the withholding tax is more than just a nettle to a particular industry. It is a law which should offend any American's sense of fair play.

The withholding provision has no parallel in this country's tax system. Horseplayers are the only people who, while engaged in an ongoing financial activity, are forced to surrender part of their profits with no regard for any losses they may be suffering at the same time.

Imagine what would happen if Congress passed a bill requiring a 20 percent withholding from any stock market transaction that ended in a profit. We would have 435 new congressmen in the fall. Suppose casino patrons had to surrender 20 percent of their winnings to the government upon leaving the blackjack table. Las Vegas and Atlantic City would become ghost towns overnight.

But horseplayers made a convenient target for such a confiscatory policy of taxation

because they don't have much political clout and the legislators found it easy to vote for a tax against sin.

Tad Davis, the AHC's tax expert, offered an intriguing explanation of the reason the IRS wanted this tax to begin with. Big winners at the track used to have to fill out IRS Form 1099, acknowledging their profits. But the IRS never did anything with the data, never tried to match the 1099's with the tax returns. "The IRS just threw those forms in the closet," Davis said.

By passing the withholding bill, the IRS was telling horseplayers, in essence: "It's too much trouble for us to enforce the law. So we'll just take your money anyway and let you worry about trying to get a refund."

And, of course, that is the essential element of the IRS' plan. Horseplayers who suffered a net loss during the year and who do not legitimately owe the government anything, encounter great difficulty getting their money back. The IRS can impose requirements for proof of losses that not one horseplayer in a thousand can meet.

The bill that would end this robbery is mired in the House Ways and Means Committee and may die there, for the obvious reasons.

"When you hear the word gambling," said Rep. Thomas Evans, R-Del. one of the bill's cosponsors, "people throw up their hands and say, 'You can't touch that politically.' But people should look beneath the surface and see just how unfair the present law is." ●

#### ENGINEERS' CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA

**HON. RAYMOND F. LEDERER**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 1978

● Mr. LEDERER. Mr. Speaker, it is fitting that we pause in the business of the House to honor the centennial of the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia.

Mr. Speaker, in 1876, the technological growth and optimism of Philadelphia helped in securing the right to host the national centennial. The exposition was a monument to the virtual explosion that had taken place in all fields of scientific and engineering endeavors. Of the more than 10 million people who visited the Centennial Exposition, more visited the Machinery Hall than to any other and it was here that Philadelphia engineer, Charles Billin, came up with the idea that some sort of organization was needed to bring engineers together in order to share and promote ideas of their fields.

Mr. Speaker, the idea of Charles Billin came to fruition on January 19, 1878, when the formal organization, bylaws and constitution of the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia were ratified. There were 23 charter members, today there are close to a thousand. During this period of growth, the members of the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia have been instrumental in the growth and improvements in the electrical, water, sewer, transportation, and communication systems. For example, it was members of the club who helped in the massive job of changing Philadelphia's electric system from d.c. to a.c. in the 1920's. At the same time, engineers designed and built the Frankford El which opened up Northeast Philadelphia and by 1927 the radio plant of

Atwater Kent was turning Philadelphians onto the exploits of Babe Ruth, Jack Dempsey, Bobby Jones, and Bill Tilden.

Mr. Speaker, I could go on and on about the accomplishments of the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia. For not only have they made tremendous contributions to the technological development of Philadelphia, but also to the technical education of the young. For instance, there is Mr. Max Paxson. Not only does he devote great amounts of time to the club, but he also was formerly head of the Electrical Engineering Department and Drexel University Evening College. The Engineers' Club of Philadelphia also provides many courses to people in industry in specialized technology which are used in conjunction with the 12 major educational institutions in the Philadelphia area that offer engineering programs.

Mr. Speaker, in this, the 100th year of this fine institution, I can look back and applaud the accomplishments of the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia and look forward to their achievements of the future. I ask that my colleagues here in the House join me in this tribute.●

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND  
AMERICAN DIPLOMACY—III

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 1978

● Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, title V on Science, Technology, and American Diplomacy of the recently adopted bill, H.R. 12598, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for fiscal year 1979 is intended to improve the ability of the U.S. Government to apply science and technology to problems of foreign policy. The growing economic interdependence of the world has blurred the distinctions between domestic and international affairs to a point where particularly in research and development there is often no difference.

Recently, I read a rather startling letter to the editor of Science Magazine in which the author made two important points. First, he noted that the number of scientists and engineers engaged in research and development per 10,000 population was roughly stable for the United States but was growing for Japan, the United Kingdom, West Germany, and the Soviet Union. Second, basic research support by the private sector had declined in real terms since 1967, and has been stable in universities and colleges.

One of the purposes of title V is to stimulate research and development on problems of a scientific or technical nature with international implications. Another purpose is to stimulate further training of specialists who can apply scientific and technological developments to problems of international affairs. I believe the data presented below sheds further light on the need for active, long-term support for research and training by the State Department at our univer-

sities and colleges and in nongovernmental research organizations on the application of science and technology to international problems.

The letter to the editor follows:

R. & D. EXPENDITURES IN THE UNITED STATES

Recently published data<sup>1</sup> bear witness to the continuing erosion of support for science and technology in this country. The general trends of the data show two specific problems that deserve a high degree of attention by responsible authorities. These relate to (1) the total expenditure for research and development (R & D) in the nation as a whole and (2) the expenditure for basic research in industry.

Although the debate regarding the appropriate level of R & D expenditure has continued over the years, with various factions advocating different economic indicators as a basis, no one has raised the issue that the level should perhaps depend upon equivalent activities in other developed nations with which we trade. Perhaps this is due to the continuing change in the value of U.S. currency with respect to that of other countries, as well as to the variation in direct and overhead costs per researcher, which makes such comparisons difficult.

To overcome this confusion and to obtain a more meaningful comparison, I suggest we use the data on the total number of scientists and engineers engaged in R & D activities in the various countries. If we assume equivalent brainpower, dedication, and facilities, these data yield some interesting observations. Perhaps the most striking comparison can be made between the United States and Japan, where the data show, respectively, 25 and 22 scientists and engineers per 10,000 of the general population for 1974. More recent data show the numbers to be 25 and 24, respectively, for 1975, with the number for Japan still rising. Since the population of Japan is about half that of the United States, it follows that, in absolute terms, the United States has twice as many people involved in R & D as does Japan, a preliminarily comforting thought.

Unfortunately, if we then look at the historical record of areas where the government portion of R & D expenditures has been used, we realize that, whereas the U.S. government spends approximately 64 percent of its R & D outlay on defense and space-related work, the Japanese government spends only 8 percent of its outlay. These figures are approximate, but nevertheless they present a telling story about the magnitude of Japan's R & D effort. In terms of actual manpower in work not related to defense or space, Japan in 1975 had three scientists and engineers working in R & D for every four in the United States. While it is possible to cite a few past fallouts from space- and defense-related research in the United States, we should not overlook the fact that Japan has built a powerful R & D force aimed directly at commercial markets. The potential consequences of this strength in terms of overall economic returns for Japan, both now and in the immediate future, are apparent and need not be reemphasized.

The second problem relates to the level of basic research expenditures in industry. Here, the data shows a continuous drop since 1967 to the extent that, in 1976, the value of all basic research in industry, in constant dollars, remains approximately the same as that in 1960. The universities, fortunately, have fared much better, holding their level to approximately the same value as that in the 1967 peak year, or almost three times that in industry. The decline of basic research in industry has, unfortunately, come about through elimination of this type of work in many of the small and medium-sized com-

panies, where the absence of such skills now makes their interaction with universities more difficult. This may, therefore, exclude these companies from participation in joint university-industry research programs of the type that the National Science Foundation is attempting to promote.<sup>2</sup> Although this trend is the direct result of judgments made by the managements of these industries (and perhaps reflects the view that more short-term than long-term investment is desirable at this time), the long-term impact of this change in policy is extremely detrimental to the country as a whole. The companies that will be able to participate in this program are those which need this assistance least, as they already have a reasonable internal component of basic research. Most of these companies will, in fact, shy away from the program because of its extra administrative burden. The result can be a generally unfavorable response to the program.

To counteract this unfortunate trend, it may be necessary for Congress to provide certain tax incentives to industry to promote basic research. With a basic research core reestablished in many of the companies that have now abandoned it, the hope for a more successful promotion of joint university-industry research programs through the National Science Foundation grants may come closer to reality.

MICHAEL M. SHAHIN,  
ROCHESTER, New York.

FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup> National Science Board, Science Indicators 1976 (National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C., 1977).

<sup>2</sup> "Industry/university cooperative research activity" (Notice No. 72, Office of the Director, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C., 29 March 1978).●

INSURANCE PRICING "DESIGNED  
TO CONFUSE"

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 1978

● Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, this morning's Washington Post contained an article about insurance and the problems consumers have trying to make sure they are getting the best insurance buy for their money.

While the bulk of the article contains a number of potentially helpful hints for consumers to consider in assessing their insurance needs and options, I think that the most important message in the story came in its last paragraph, which I quote here:

Unfortunately, there are no general rules. It's difficult to compare the real costs of various types of insurance and their alternatives, because the pricing of insurance products, as one financial planner put it, "is designed to confuse." There's no easy way for a buyer to see which is best.

The insurance industry is able to establish policies that are "designed to confuse" because this multibillion dollar giant is essentially unregulated by the Federal Government. Many States are unable to cope with so large and powerful an industry; those that do try to implement effective regulation find themselves played off against each other

by the industry. Without broad Federal guidelines for this industry it will continue to be perhaps the most significant economic force in the Nation that has almost no constraints about designing its pricing—and other policies—in a way that will confuse consumers. I say it is time to bring that to a halt.

The article follows:

**COMPARING COSTS IS DIFFICULT—NO GENERAL RULES IN BUYING INSURANCE**

(By Jane Bryant Quinn)

**NEW YORK.**—If you have a loan against a straight-life insurance policy, consider this: Some 13 percent of you will die with that loan still outstanding, according to the American Council of Life Insurance.

At death, the loan amount is subtracted from the proceeds of the policy, before the beneficiary is paid. On average, policy loans reduce payments by 26 percent. For example, on an \$80,000 insurance policy, only about \$59,000 might actually be received by your family.

If you own a dividend-paying policy, the dividend can be used to buy annual term insurance, to cover the loan. Then, if you die, the policy will still pay your beneficiaries face value. This raises the cost of your insurance, but at least keeps your family protected.

Although borrowing against a policy can make sense at a time like the present (when interest rates on alternative investments are high), there's a negative factor to consider. If you don't pay the policy loan interest out-of-pocket every year, you'll suffer the effects of compound interest working against you. Interest costs will mount every year you keep the loan.

Say, for example, that you take an insurance-company loan at 6 percent. If you don't pay the interest, that amount is added to the loan's outstanding balance; next year 6 percent will be levied against that increased amount. If you pay nothing back for 10 years, the average cost over the period will be 8½ percent a year. After 15 years, the average annual cost rises to 9.4 percent.

Conservative alternative investments are now paying around 8 percent. But unless those proceeds are reinvested so as to compound annually, the cost of your policy loan will eventually match the money you're earning on the loan proceeds.

Most insurance policy loans now cost in the area of 5 and 6 percent. In recent years, however, policies have been issued that provide for loan interest at 8 percent. That money will be far less attractive to borrow. After 10 years of interest compounding, at 8 percent, the average annual cost of a loan climbs to 12.5 percent.

It's easy to let the interest build up because repayment on a policy loan is not required. So consider repaying at least the interest due every year, in order to keep the long-run charges down.

When you have a loan outstanding against your policy, is it better to cash the policy in, repay the loan, and cover yourself with less expensive term insurance? You could buy a reduced amount of term and still have comparable insurance protection (take the face amount of the straight-life policy, subtract the loan and buy term insurance for that amount). Or you could buy term for the full amount.

Financial planners think this might make sense if you're young and the cash value in the policy is still fairly small. But if you've held your policy for 10 or 15 years, it makes more sense to hang on to it. At that point, the policy's cash values are finally starting to build up rapidly—probably much faster than any return you could get from

alternative investments. Those values continue to build, even when there's a loan outstanding.

"Holding on to the policies is particularly smart for people in higher tax brackets—40 or 50 percent," A.P. McMillan, Jr., of Insurance Analytical Service in Charlotte, N.C., told my associate, Linda Rubey. "Because they can write off the interest costs in a meaningful bracket."

An older person sometimes borrows against cash value in order to pay his premiums, which reduces the payment to his beneficiaries. A better solution might be to apply all the cash toward buying "extended term" insurance, which guarantees beneficiaries the full amount of the policy for a certain number of years.

Unfortunately, there are no general rules. It's difficult to compare the real costs of various types of insurance and their alternatives, because the pricing of insurance products, as one financial planner put it, "is designed to confuse." There's no easy way for a buyer to see which is best. ●

**NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION—THE INDIAN VIEW**

**HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 1978

● **Mr. SOLARZ.** Mr. Speaker, the nuclear nonproliferation effort is one of the key undertakings both of the Congress and the Carter administration. If we are to create a safe world for our children, we must do all in our power to halt the spread of nuclear weapons.

Recently the House International Relations Committee considered the supply of nuclear materials to India in response to resolutions of disapproval of such supply offered by several Members.

Because of the overall importance of this issue and because our committee has just considered the Indian case, I would like to make available to all Members an article in the June 19, 1978, international edition written by Mr. Nani A. Palkhivala, India's Ambassador to the United States. Mr. Palkhivala takes issue with the Nuclear Nonproliferation Act passed by the Congress this year, and I think we should be aware of the views of his government on this key issue.

Mr. Speaker, I include the Ambassador's article at this point in the RECORD.

[From Newsweek magazine, June 19, 1978]

**DISARMS THE UNARMED**

The old Chinese curse "May you live in interesting times" seems to brood over the earth with a strange, new poignancy at a time when we live with the ever-present threat of a nuclear holocaust. In the rippling tensions created by such a hazard, we seem to forget that, barring one or two countries, those without nuclear weapons are not interested in acquiring them.

The deployment of nuclear weapons—if it is to fulfill any perceived security need—requires the possession of very significant natural and financial resources, trained scientific personnel, a sophisticated industrial infrastructure and heavy investments in a guidance and delivery system. Very few coun-

tries without an existing nuclear capability possess these, and most realize that possession of nuclear weapons does not make military, let alone economic, sense in today's world.

The great weakness of the nonproliferation effort has been its almost total preoccupation with those countries which do not possess the weapons and do not want them. That effort's principal thrust has been to enhance the prestige, protect the privileges and promote the sense of security of the states that possess nuclear weapons. What appears to be at stake is not the creation of a safe world order—in which the ultimate objective is general and complete disarmament—but the preservation of what has been described as "nuclear apartheid." This has been characterized by strenuous efforts on the part of the major powers that have weapons to increase and improve their existing arsenals, accompanied by an equally vigorous policy of trying to disarm the unarmed.

**EXPLOSIVE REACTIONS**

Four years ago, India exploded a nuclear device in the Pokhran Desert in Rajasthan. That explosion created political and psychological reverberations around the world far out of proportion to its importance. The reactions were mixed: panic and alarm in some quarters, pride and admiration in others. One of the first statements made by Prime Minister Morarji Desai when he assumed office was that India would *not* acquire or produce any nuclear weapons and, further, would *not* undertake any unobserved nuclear explosions even for peaceful purposes. This unilateral and voluntary pronouncement was an act of moral and political courage, and it came at a time when the nuclear powers were going ahead with periodic underground explosions that are still taking place.

Perhaps nothing illustrates better the serious lopsidedness, and the great weakness, of today's nuclear debate than the contrast between the violent reaction to India's peaceful explosion and the absence of a warm response to the decision of the Indian Prime Minister—a decision that constitutes India's singular contribution to the cause of world peace and disarmament.

**WILLING PARTICIPANT**

This is not to say that India questions the motives of countries like the United States in the nonproliferation field. On the contrary, there is great admiration for President Jimmy Carter's sincere and imaginative calls for a comprehensive nuclear-test ban and nonproliferation. India is a willing participant in the international nuclear-full-cycle evaluation that the U.S. has initiated. We are impressed by the genuineness of President Carter's concerns and share his vision of a world free from the threat of possible abuses of nuclear energy. India has always willingly considered participation in any measure aimed at genuine nonproliferation and disarmament. But there are many good reasons for India's difficulty in accepting some of the provisions of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Act passed by the U.S. Congress earlier this year.

First, the legislation does not apply to all those nations that already possess nuclear weapons; it imposes severe restrictions on many countries that have no nuclear weapons—even if they have no intention whatever of acquiring them. There is very little to assure the non-weapons countries that the nuclear powers are as interested in reducing the stockpiles of their lethal weapons as they are in preventing the non-nuclear nations from bolting and joining the big five. Countries like India, which have no interest in making bombs, are penalized for their volun-

tary restraint. They are asked to subject themselves to full-scope safeguards, which the nuclear-weapons powers reject for themselves. In India's case, the legislation would make the penalty sharper still.

It suggests the distinct threat of a unilateral United States withdrawal from its contractual commitments to supply fuel to the atomic power station at Tarapur if India does not agree to place all its nuclear facilities—including indigenously built ones—under full-scope safeguards. This seems to ignore the fact that Tarapur is already under full international safeguards.

There is another, more general, aspect that deserves to be considered. If there is no commitment on the part of the nuclear nations even to reduce their own arsenals, and the non-weapons powers are simultaneously confronted with increasing uncertainty in the supplies of fuel and technology from the advanced countries, the dangers of proliferation will surely acquire new dimensions. There are today 208 nuclear plants operating in 22 nations. By 1985, there will be an estimated 515 nuclear plants operating in 42 nations. If some of these countries develop their own nuclear technology to make up for a cutoff of fuel or assistance from abroad, then the regulations intended to achieve nonproliferation will result in quite the opposite: more proliferation.

#### DISCRIMINATORY SYSTEM

Nothing would be so detrimental to the cause of nonproliferation as the evolution of a system that would divide the world into nuclear-weapons powers and second-class countries; which would penalize non-nuclear weapons countries by placing discriminatory restrictions on their peaceful developmental aspirations; which would motivate nations to accelerate their efforts to achieve nuclear self-reliance at any cost; which would underestimate the forces of nationalism, pride and self-respect in countries that are today poor or vulnerable, and which would ignore the energy needs so crucial to their long-range development. In working to reduce the danger of proliferation, the nuclear debate should not be allowed to degenerate into an emotional issue between the "have" and the "have not" nations.●

#### FAIRFIELD COUNTY VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE UNIT DEDICATED

#### HON. STEWART B. MCKINNEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 1978

● Mr. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, this morning I attended the opening of the Fairfield County Victim/Witness Assistance Unit, a unique federally funded program which I think offers tremendous potential to improve our criminal justice system. This program creates victim advocates within the Connecticut State's Attorney's Office whose responsibility it is to treat the criminal victim or witness as a client, answer questions, and generally help the citizen discharge his or her duty to make our criminal enforcement effort work. Funded through the Connecticut Justice Commission by the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), the new office brings a better balance to criminal proceedings and insures that the victims and witnesses in the unfamiliar world of criminal trials are as prepared and

protected from embarrassment as the defendant.

LEAA has been criticized for many of its programs, but I think this grant demonstrates that when well-conceived and well-administered at the State level, Federal law enforcement aid can be an invaluable tool. For while the Constitution requires the States to spend money to protect the rights of those accused of a crime, they rarely possess the resources to protect the victim as well. This is best shown by the fear, intimidation, and degradation often suffered by rape victims; and it is this type of program which will bring more willing complainants to our courts and therefore put more guilty offenders behind bars. Once this performance record is established, the State criminal justice budget could be expected to expand and make the improvement permanent.

There are so many dedicated persons responsible for the Fairfield County Victim/Witness Unit that I cannot possibly list them all. I can only commend those associated with the program, urge their continued dedication to this effort and join them in the hope for a more fair and less frightening criminal justice system across the Nation.●

#### GEORGE MEANY SUPPORTS ERA EXTENSION

#### HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 1978

● Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, a few weeks ago the Judiciary Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights reported out House Joint Resolution 638, which would extend the deadline for ratification of the equal rights amendment for an additional 7 years. The measure is now before the full committee and will, hopefully, reach the House floor this summer.

My own strong support of this vital measure was announced in a statement published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on April 10.

Now I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention the following statement submitted by AFL-CIO president, George Meany. Mr. Meany warmly supports the extension, which he considers to be crucial to the millions of working women of America:

#### STATEMENT OF GEORGE MEANY

On behalf of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, I would like to express our appreciation of this opportunity to present our views on H.J. Res. 638, which would extend the deadline for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. The AFL-CIO supports H.J. Res. 638 and urges Congress to provide for an additional seven-year period for ratification of the Amendment when the original seven-year period expires next March 1979.

The AFL-CIO at its Twelfth Constitutional Convention held in Los Angeles, California in December 1977, unanimously reaffirmed its support of the Equal Rights Amendment and called upon its state feder-

ations and affiliated unions to redouble their efforts to secure its ratification by the states. The Convention laid out an active program of information, education, and cooperative effort with other groups supporting the Equal Rights Amendment to obtain the necessary ratifications to put the Amendment into effect.

As is well known, thirty-five states have ratified the Equal Rights Amendment; only three additional ratifications are needed. Those three have proved difficult to obtain largely because of a vicious campaign against it by such right-wing groups as the STOP ERA Movement of Phyllis Schlafly, the John Birch Society and the Conservative Caucus. Misinformation, emotional rhetoric and distortion have been used wildly and recklessly to influence state legislators to oppose or hold back on ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. These groups have even succeeded in obtaining votes to rescind earlier ratifications in three states, even though the constitutionality of these rescission votes is questionable.

But while the campaign against ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment has achieved some measure of success, the campaign for it has also had its substantial successes quite apart from the thirty-five states' ratifications thus far achieved. Sixteen states have adopted Equal Rights Amendments of their own. Some states have revised their entire state legal code to conform to the Equal Rights Amendment. Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Equal Pay Act of 1963, have been extended to cover public employees and many other previously unprotected groups. Changes providing for equal treatment of men and women have been made in the Social Security Act and others are contemplated. The educational opportunities and credit rights of women have been strengthened.

These successes have made it imperative that the campaign for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment shall be allowed to continue. Balanced against the negative efforts of the opposition to prevent ratification they suggest that the seven-year period which the Congress provided for when it adopted the Amendment was not long enough. It did not allow the necessary broad favorable consensus to develop in the face of the campaign of misrepresentation and distortion waged against it. With three states yet required for ratification, additional time would seem reasonable and required.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council considered this problem at its meeting in February 1978, and adopted a statement calling upon Congress to grant an extension of time for the Equal Rights Amendment to be ratified. This statement pointed out that ratification of the Amendment "is of crucial importance to millions of American women, especially working women," since it would "insure once and for all recognition by the American people that equality under the law is a basic freedom which cannot, and must not, be abrogated because of one's sex." The "majority of women" who favor ratification, the statement urged, "should have sufficient opportunity to present the facts to the public and state legislators." "It would be a travesty of democratic process," the AFL-CIO Executive Council concluded, "to permit the slanderous campaign waged by right-wing extremists to block this recognition of the fundamental rights in our society."

We are aware of the arguments that have been made against extending the period for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. They are, we believe, without foundation. If Congress can fix a time limit for ratification of an amendment, it seems to us it can extend that limit if it believes additional time is needed for the public to understand the issues involved in the proposed amendment.

There is no issue here of changing rules in the middle of the game. The consideration and adoption of a constitutional amendment is not a game. It is a serious business, affecting the basic rights of millions of our citizens. The people should have the time they need to render a mature and informed judgment on it; they should not be rushed by vicious campaigns that distort the basic issues, nor should they be overwhelmed by the millions of dollars that have been poured into the effort to stop ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment.

Adoption of H. J. Res. 638 by the Congress would signal the continuing concern of the legislative branch of the government that the movement for equal rights for all is not to be halted. If additional time is needed for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment, we see no reason why it should not be provided. Nor do we see any reason to believe that provision of additional time will necessarily result in relaxation of efforts to complete ratification within the original seven-year period.

Assurance that "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex" is a basic requirement of modern-day living. It should be made part of our basic law as soon as possible; if not before March 22, 1979, when the present seven-year ratification period expires, as early in the additional seven-year period H. J. Res. 638 provides for as possible.

The AFL-CIO supports approval of H. J. Res. 638, and urges favorable action on it by the Subcommittee, the full House Judiciary Committee and the Congress. ●

#### A NEW CHAPTER FOR PHILADELPHIA

### HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 1978

● Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of pride that I inform my colleagues that a new chapter in Philadelphia's history has been opened.

This past Thursday, city, State, and Federal officials joined in a ground breaking ceremony for the \$300 million Center City Commuter Connection.

This project will benefit the entire Delaware Valley region, as it will mean a dramatic expansion of the potential for mass transit in Philadelphia, and will encourage office and retail growth in the city.

The Federal Government has provided \$240 million toward construction costs, Mr. Speaker, with the city and State governments sharing the remaining costs equally.

Joining with Mayor Frank L. Rizzo in the ground breaking ceremonies were City Council President George X. Schwartz; Managing Director Hillel S. Levinson; Edward F. Toohey, president of the Philadelphia Council, AFL-CIO; Greater Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce President Thacher Longstreth; and business manager of the Building and Construction Trades Council, Thomas J. Magrann.

Also participating in the ceremony were the Reverend Thomas J. Ritter,

executive chairman of the Opportunities Industrialization Center; Rev. Msgr. James J. Howard, pastor of the Cathedral Basilica of Saints Peter and Paul; and Rabbi Elias Charry of the Germantown Jewish Center.

The project has remained on the drawing boards for more than 10 years before Mayor Rizzo moved it into the construction phase.

Mayor Rizzo said the ultimate effect of the commuter connection and Market Street East on Philadelphia will be comparable to that which followed the demolition of the "Chinese Wall" and the development of Penn Center nearly 30 years ago.

He noted that the commuter connection was the paramount consideration in major downtown commercial renovation which is now underway.

Another benefit of the project, he said, was construction of major office buildings in center city.

Two contracts have been awarded in recent weeks to begin work on the 1.8-mile project, which is expected to take approximately 5 years to complete.

A \$3.6 million award has been made for the underpinning of the Reading Terminal.

A second contract totaling \$1 million has been awarded for the relocation of underground utilities in the area of city hall.

The commuter connection, the largest project ever undertaken by the city, is expected to provide a peak employment level of approximately 1,500 construction jobs. Another 11,000 business, commercial, and industry-related jobs will be created as a side effect when the project is completed.

Among the transportation benefits will be uninterrupted travel between the western, northwestern, and northeastern sections of the city and Independence Mall, Penn's Landing, center city, and the University City Science Center and educational and medical complexes of West Philadelphia.

The connection also will link the 12 commuter rail lines at Penn Center and 30th Street stations with the airport high speed line now under construction.

The terminus at the historic Reading Terminal, 12th and Market Streets, will be replaced by a modern underground station at 11th and Market Streets which will be a "Grand Central" type hub for rail and subway elevated commuters. ●

#### THE WORLD BANK IN DANGER (II)

### HON. MATTHEW F. McHUGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 1978

● Mr. McHUGH. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Post carried the second of two editorials this morning on the World Bank. Although the foreign assistance appropriations bill is no longer scheduled for consideration this week, it is

important for all of us to better understand the work being done by the World Bank and the other international financial institutions.

At the same time, because several Members of the House have already indicated that they plan to offer amendments to reduce funding or to impose various restrictions on our contributions, it is also important for us to understand the basic issues posed by such amendments.

Last Friday I inserted a copy of the first part of this editorial in the RECORD for the benefit of my colleagues who may not have seen it. Today, I am inserting the conclusion:

#### THE WORLD BANK IN DANGER (II)

When the World Bank appropriation bill finally gets to the House floor, it's going to run into trouble from the chairman of the subcommittee that wrote it. It's an unusual—and ominous—beginning to the debate. The bill was scheduled to come up this week, but the House leaders, fearful of a defeat, have now postponed it until next month. The subcommittee chairman, Rep. Clarence Long (D-Md.), is pressing an amendment to cut the American contribution to the development banks this year by one-fifth, more than half a billion dollars.

He is attempting to deflect even worse cuts, he explains, at the hands of a House that has been stamped by the California tax vote. Beyond that, he thinks that the United States is funneling too much of its economic aid through the international development banks, over which it has no direct control. The issue of control is now sharpened by the prospect of a World Bank loan to Vietnam.

Last year there was an attempt in the House to prohibit the bank, on grounds of human-rights violations, from lending to Vietnam and several other countries. That was immediately followed by an attempt to prohibit the bank from putting money into any agricultural project the success of which might provide competition to American citrus or sugar producers. Those amendments failed, but they will doubtless be back this year.

The catastrophic unwisdom of trying to impose narrow American interests on this aid should be obvious, when you remember that a rising share of the bank's money is coming from the new rich—for example, the Arab oil states. Their foreign policies, not to mention their ideas about human rights, are quite different from the United States'.

There are large advantages to the United States in running most of its foreign aid through cooperative lending operations like the World Bank. It is run by a board on which both rich and poor countries vote, and there is give-and-take on the loans. Some of the money goes to countries that would not be the United States' first choices. But some of it also goes, at American urging, to countries that other rich donors might not otherwise choose to help.

The World Bank can afford to be rigorous in setting conditions on the use of its money. It doesn't have other political considerations to worry about. Sometimes a U.S. aid mission has to be circumspect, because American military bases, or American economic interests are implicitly part of the deal. That kind of thing is no concern of the World Bank's, and if it doesn't get cooperation the money stops. The same thing is true of the three smaller regional development banks: Inter-American, Asian, African. The U.S. contributions to them, incidentally, are in the same bill as the World Bank money.

But the largest threat to this aid bill is a simple one: the passion for economy that has suddenly seized the House. It is a highly selective passion. It does not extend to dams and highways. It will not reach the Clinch River breeder reactor, or the multibillion-dollar schemes roaring around Congress to help middle-class parents pay college tuition. Instead, the new thrift is focused with dreadful intensity on foreign aid. After all, foreign aid rests on nothing more substantial than conscience and enlightened self-interest, which leaves it in constant jeopardy. The current attitude in the House recalls the story about the family that responded to a sermon on the virtue of thrift by cutting off its contributions to the church and the UGF.●

## JOURNEY TO CHINA

### HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 1978

● Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, at this point, I would like to insert in the RECORD the second installment of C. L. Dancy's "Journey to China" as printed in the Peoria Journal Star:

THE FARM: "IF YOU DON'T WORK, YOU DON'T EAT"

(By C. L. Dancy)

(Journal Star Editor Charles L. Dancy and wife, Nina, have just returned from a two-week tour with the first group of general tourists to enter the People's Republic of China. Here is the second in a series of stories on what he found there.)

When you ride hundreds of miles across China on railroad cars and buses you begin to think that all China is one gigantic, beautiful, formal garden—carefully landscaped and tended by hundreds of millions of gardeners.

And that isn't far from the truth.

"The peasants are the real heroes," is a constant theme. And the price of their heroism is backbreaking labor in the fields at \$15 or \$16 a month, hand planting, hand hoeing, hand and horse plowing, hand sculpturing for irrigation, hand felling of trees, hand scrubbing up rocks, hand building with rocks, bricks or mud, and very often hand hauling of incredibly heavy loads.

The "Production Brigade" or Farm Commune that we visited was undoubtedly exemplary—but it was not atypical judging from the scores we looked down into from train windows.

These are not the kind of barracks living arrangement we have been led to believe, in fact, and involve less communal living than an Israeli kibbutz.

People do not function solely as a unit, and draw what they need within reason from common stores. On the contrary, they seem to buy everything except what they provide for themselves—which is considerable.

Every farm commune we physically set eyes upon had one common characteristic—family living in considerable privacy. Each living area is a kind of compact village, surrounded by a wall . . . usually 10 feet high, built of bricks, or concrete, or adobe, or plain mud, or stones—with or without mortar. And each is honeycombed within by more high walls of the same sort.

The family "house" is accompanied by a small yard surrounded by its own heavy wall, where there is the family garden, perhaps a few chickens, and, in one we visited, a couple of pigs.

The commune produced no single "cash crop" and the same characteristic of a wide variety of activities clearly marked those we saw across the country as well. It had its own orchards, wheat fields, extensive vegetable gardens, and pig sties, etc.

Often, the orderly rows of fruit trees in the orchard were amid standing crops, also—and we never saw any grass anywhere—city or country—in north China. Each farm also had its own workshop, working with machinery and iron.

A farm commune visited by the other half of our group was especially an animal farm—although it too had a wide variety of "crops"—and it contained many kinds of animals including breeding minks.

You must understand that factory communes also grow crops on their grounds, that hotels have vegetable gardens and even patches of wheat (in the north); that hospitals grow crops and have vegetable gardens on the grounds; that the army bases include active farming; that the "right-of-way" along the highways are carved into strips of gardening crops; that the river banks are apt to be terraced into gardens; that the mountain sides, where possible, are terraced.

This country obviously needs, and uses, every spare inch of ground and every drop of water it can get into use.

And the farm commune, in addition to its "production brigade" of active farmers, plus their family gardens, includes all community facilities: the commissary or general store, the clinic, the nursery, the school and perhaps a "recreation center."

There is no "fire and police" and utilities are mostly self-supplied to the extent that they exist at all—except electricity, where available.

The members are expected to respond, themselves, directly to any fire or police or other kind of problem.

(Even in the big cities, there is rarely even a usable water supply available that would support a regular fire department as we know it, and there are no lawyers in China. Indeed, even the comparatively high officials to whom we spoke were unable to grasp the idea of a lawyer—or of advocacy. Police action is direct action, apparently.)

There is a commune chief over all these varied activities, but the really key person seems to be the head of the "production brigade"—the major farming efforts of the whole operation.

It looks like a healthy life in the open air with nothing but what we would regard as "health foods" to eat and lots of exercise . . . but the wizened ancient Chinese who was overall head turned out to be only 56 years old.

It's a hard life.

As the householder we visited told us: "Before the liberation, I was a farmer. It was a hard life—and I had nothing . . . working for a landlord.

"It is still a hard life. But, at least, now I have this house, a bicycle, and a radio—and my children go to school, which I never did."

"This house" was small and rude, with beds everywhere—the most intriguing being two wide stone slabs which extended from and above small fireplace stoves, with thin pads and coverlets. It would at least make a warm bed in winter, heated directly by a small wood fire in the fireplace of which it was an integral part.

It was reasonably clean, although that is clearly a staggering task—and many of those we passed but did not visit were indescribably filthy—and smelly. The Chinese are not afraid of dirt, of pollution, of noise, or of stench—that is abundantly clear although officials say they are trying to inculcate a "sanitation" concept.

Across country, indeed, it was ironic how indescribably beautiful was the whole coun-

tryside, hand sculptured as it was (and often seeming that it was so sculptured by artists) and then you would come to a "village" (i.e., commune)—a place where people lived and the view was suddenly ugly and often filthy. Many made the barrios of Caracas—or the Arab casbahs—seem mild.

The young production chief of the commune in Shansi told us that whenever a worker earned 10 "work points" in a day, he received one yuan for that day's work (about 60 cents).

He was asked about people who did not work up to that standard—incompetent workers. He didn't seem to understand the question, and it was asked several ways.

"If they can't work," he would say, "we take care of them."

The idea of incompetence—in a country which among other things needs people to pick up the animal dung for reuse as fast as it falls—has no real application. Every healthy person can do something that is badly needed.

So, finally, he was asked, "But what if somebody can work, but just doesn't measure up?"

He shrugged: "If you don't work—you don't eat."

It all makes a grim picture, and the physical realities are grimmer than any mere report can possibly convey—and yet that is a false impression.

What cannot be made an effective part of the scene, but actually colors and softens it all amazingly is the cheerfulness of these people.

How can I tell you of the human capacity to accept the harsh reality of a life in a country with 900,000,000 people to feed and only the beginnings of technology?

How can I explain to you how this whole grim scene is changed by the friendliness, good humor, and relaxed attitude of the people, themselves, and their easy relations with us . . . the affluent visitors?

I can only tell you that most of us came away impressed by the capacity for hard work in a cheerful spirit, and the sense of purpose and of accomplishment that makes these people proud, self-confident—and formidable.

## WOMEN LIBERATED FROM HOUSEHOLD DUTIES

(By Nina Dancy)

Once the most elaborately coiffed women in the world, the Chinese women of today might be the least elaborately coiffed. But the style of the shiny black hair is only a bit of evidence of change of the total woman.

"Since the Liberation" (a quote we heard over and over), women have assumed a new role in society, it would appear.

Equal?

It's hard to say from what we saw and heard. Women are visible, at least, in most professions.

We understood that at the university level women professors are not seen very much, but we saw women doing every possible kind of work—women in the army, women working in the heavy machinery factory, women in important positions in the Neighborhood Committees, women mechanics, women doing heavy labor in the flour mills, in sports, hard manual labor pulling carts, women artisans in the Arts and Crafts factories, women digging ditches with pick and shovel, in high positions at the hospital, singing and dancing in the opera (the story of a woman general of the Yang family), driving buses and at important levels of the China International Travel Service.

"Before the Liberation" (also an oft repeated variation), many women were "fettered by household duties. Since the Liberation, they have gone out from home

into the factories and their enthusiasm has been brought into full play."

I quote from the top man in the Peace Street Neighborhood Commune in Peking. During that "briefing," he said one of the purposes of the organization of the committee was to "free women from worries about household duties."

Women in China today, judging from appearance, work very hard, but perhaps the circumstances for women are better than ever in history, there.

It is well known that in the old days "no matter her circumstances, a woman could look forward to a life of subjugation—to her father and eldest brother in her childhood and to her husband and his mother after marriage." Everything, it seems, has changed.

The old Chinese proverb, "The most beautiful and talented daughter is not as desirable as a deformed son" has been completely rejected, of course.

In fact, little girls honestly seem to be favored over the boys—from what we saw. In the kindergartens we visited, the little girls sang more songs, danced more, recited more, acted as masters of ceremonies—and were incredibly darling!

Of course, they are educated equally with the boys and appeared to be offered equal opportunities with the boys at the Children's Palaces where talented children get special training after their regular school hours, particularly in athletics and the arts.

From what we saw, boys and girls together engage in sports training, painting classes, sketching, singing, and musical instrument instruction—but girls only in the dance class and boys only in the classes where they were building model planes and ships. Isn't that odd? They seem to recognize some special difference in some areas.

And the way they dress the little girls! Such bright, bold colors and sweet gathered skirts—dresses with little puffed sleeves and bright apron tunics. Both little girls and little boys wear brightly colored sandals.

And when the children perform! The little girls were more elaborately made up than the boys; their dear little faces bright with rouge and shining eye makeup.

But . . . somewhere along the years (and I failed to get the age), all the ruffles and fluffies and hairbows and sashes are plucked away, and they pull on the plain pants of plain grey or blue and add the jacket.

We did, however, see young girls who wore flowered blouses with their jackets and pants. And the young women, such as our translator, Chang Yeh, wore blouses with a small figure in the fabric—under the jacket. But I can't remember seeing any woman in a brightly flowered blouse.

The shiny black hair is (for young ladies) usually in two shoulder-length braids or two longer braids.

The middle-aged women didn't seem to wear the braids, and some had almost "bobbed" hair—cut off kind of square—like Sassoon was doing a couple of years ago. Others wear it gathered up in a bun or knot.

I saw only two Chinese women with curly hair—looked like permanents to me. They were working side by side in the Arts and Crafts factory.

I can't remember seeing a single Chinese woman in a skirt or dress while I was in China! Every woman, no matter her age, wears pants. Jacket and pants sometimes of gray, or blue, or dark beige—sometimes matching—sometimes contrasting—and usually with a blouse.

Many women seemed to wear a slipper with rounded toe and one strap—in fabric or leather—usually black, but I saw one pair in navy. Some, Madame Chin, for example, wear a strap sandal.

The "old" women usually were seen in the soft black fabric top and pants.

How "old" she is, that's hard to tell. At one household we visited, the man and woman were introduced as "the old man and old woman," and believe me, they looked it.

You could see the hard life they'd had. During the visit, someone inquired how old he was (since he was retired), and he replied, "Fifty-seven." He looked 20 years older than that. We had a similar experience with a political chief of the factory commune—at 52.

Chinese men smoke more than men in America, it seemed to me, but I looked and looked for a woman smoking—and have but one such note: "A woman smoking!"

There are no pre-arranged weddings in China, now. There are no wedding rings in China now. There are no wedding dresses in China now. This information is from Madame Chin Jo-yi, China International Travel Service top lady who traveled with us the entire time.

Birth control is not only approved but urged, and they promote the Pill and the IUD. Because I never saw one pregnant woman during the entire visit, I asked Chang, our translator about it. "The Pill," she answered.

"But you have babies in the nurseries. Where are the women who are about to have such babies?"

Twice I got that far, and twice Miss Chang was diverted or interrupted at that point. I don't know where the pregnant women are. I didn't see one. Isn't that strange?

Divorce? "Possible"—but clearly not at all probable.

While there are feeding stations, nurseries, kindergartens in the communes and at the factories, still you also see many grandmothers tending little ones. As I mentioned before, it's hard to tell the older folks' real age.

The old ladies were so sweet looking. Many of them have the broken feet which we used to study about in school—far more of them than I expected.

Remember? They bound the feet of girl babies thinking tiny feet were pretty, and today you still see little grey-haired ladies hobbling along on those little half-feet in tiny black moccasin-like slippers.

While the fashion of the adult woman is plain, almost colorless—pants and top—the women themselves are noticeably, though often indefinably, feminine.

I smiled at the time, and it brings a smile to my face now as I remember Madame Chin in her severely plain clothes, with her chopped-off hair, gently removing from her gray jacket pocket a lovely Chinese fan which she deftly opened and fluttered gracefully as we bounced down the dusty highway on a hot day.

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM M.  
KETCHUM

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 1978

● Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, June 24, the House of Representatives lost one of its distinguished Members, WILLIAM M. KETCHUM of California.

BILL was a very special friend to me. He was a man of great kindness and compassion. During my stay last year in Bethesda Naval Hospital, BILL either called or came to see me every day for 4 months—always cheerful and full of good news and funny stories.

BILL KETCHUM was a good man; and I, for one, will miss him.●

NGOS SPEAK OUT FOR  
DISARMAMENT

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 1978

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting into today's RECORD statements of the International Peace Bureau and the World Conference on Religion and Peace. These speeches were delivered on June 12 at the U.N. special session on disarmament. I know my colleagues will find them moving statements on behalf of disarmament and world peace:

INTERNATIONAL PEACE BUREAU

Mr. McBRIDE (International Peace Bureau). Following upon the holocaust of the last world war and the utilization of nuclear bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the leaders of the world who had lived through that period, those great leaders who founded this world body, came to certain conclusions. The principal such conclusion can be stated very succinctly in one sentence: "Another world war would endanger the survival of the human race; there is now no alternative to peace". As a result, all the leaders of the world of that period concentrated their efforts on seeking to remove the threat of war and on trying to ensure world peace. They came to the conclusion that general and complete disarmament was the only way of ensuring the survival of the human race. In furtherance of this determination, the Soviet Union and the United States, on 20 September 1961 after several years of difficult and meaningful negotiations, reached complete agreement on the principles upon which the negotiations for a treaty for general and complete disarmament should proceed, and on 20 December 1961 these agreed principles were unanimously—I repeat, unanimously—endorsed by the sixteenth session of the General Assembly. These principles were detailed and comprehensive. They received the enthusiastic support of world public opinion.

Nowadays, it has become fashionable in some quarters to say that it is not realistic to urge general and complete disarmament. The first point I should like to make is to emphasize here that general and complete disarmament is not a question of being realistic or not; it is the only alternative to another world war and to oblivion. The leaders of the post Second World War period were men of vision and integrity, but they were also, above all, realists who were conscious of the historical aggressive immorality of mankind. It is those who argue now that the present accumulation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction will not be used who are defying the lessons of history and human aggressiveness. The existing situation is all the more dangerous by reason of the near-total breakdown in the standards of ethics and morality in the world.

My first plea, therefore, is for the calling of a world disarmament conference to elaborate a treaty for general and complete disarmament based upon the principles already agreed upon in 1961 and upon the two draft treaties prepared by the United States and the Soviet Union in 1962.

As immediate interim measures I would respectfully urge the special session, in addition to the calling of a world disarmament conference, to take the following steps. The first is to call for an immediate moratorium on all research, development and deployment

of new weapons—nuclear or conventional. It is the continuous research and development of new weapons which is now threatening the stability of the existing arms situation in the world. The second is the adoption of a convention outlawing the use of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. That is quite capable of being achieved simply as was achieved in the case of biological weapons, in the case of dum-dum bullet, in the case of gases, and so on. There should now be a convention outlawing the use of nuclear weapons, and that could be drafted quite quickly and rapidly. Thirdly, there should be an immediate halt to the production of nuclear weapons. Fourthly, I would urge this special session to adopt the two proposals made by the Secretary-General at the opening meeting of this special session. Members will remember that he made two proposals, one for the appointment of an advisory board and another one for the setting aside of a percentage of the military expenditure of each State to be applied to the promotion of disarmament.

Concurrently with a process of concrete disarmament measures, it will be essential to carry out a massive educational campaign to promote peace rather than militarism. It will also be necessary to provide more effective machinery for the resolution of international disputes and tensions. However, the immediate task is to secure a firm resolve to achieve general and complete disarmament and to take immediate and concrete measures of actual disarmament as distinct from measures of arms control.

I am afraid that despite the many measures of so-called arms control there has been absolutely no progress made in regard to disarmament over the last 17 years—save in respect to biological weapons, and biological weapons were never regarded as militarily significant. On the contrary, the inventories of all other weapons—and in particular of nuclear weapons—have been multiplied continually.

Frankly, the organizations with which I am involved place no faith in so-called measures of arms control or other partial measures unless they are accompanied by actual disarmament and by the steps which I have indicated.

Finally, let me express the fervent hope that some better way will be found to link the non-governmental organizations and institutes that are primarily and *bona fide* concerned with disarmament issues, with the United Nations Disarmament Centre and with the appropriate department of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). A special consultative status to permit of closer cooperation at all levels would be of value. In the promotion of disarmament more than in any other field the role of public opinion is of primary importance. The non-governmental sector can be of tremendous assistance in the implementation of a disarmament programme. It can inform public opinion and can mobilize the people in support of the disarmament policies decided upon. But the all-important aspect of your work is to restore some confidence in the United Nations and in its determination to bring about disarmament and therefore to take concrete steps of disarmament.

#### WORLD CONFERENCE ON RELIGION AND PEACE

Mr. Niwano (World Conference on Religion and Peace) (spoke in Japanese, text furnished by the speaker). I should like to express my gratitude for the opportunity to address the special session on behalf of the World Conference on Religion and Peace. I would also express my personal gratitude that, at the United Nations—an international political forum—a representative of religion, like myself, is given an opportunity to speak.

I am a Buddhist. In the parable of the burning house, the Buddha tells of a concerned father who has escaped the flaming wreckage of his decaying home but cannot convince his children to join him because they are so absorbed in their amusements that they remain oblivious to the danger that surrounds them. Viewing our world, the Buddha says, "This world is not a safe place for ordinary men. It is like the burning house." In the Buddha's eyes, mankind's unrestrained greed—like the children who were too busy—exposes us to danger and causes us to suffer. He laments that we are completely unaware of the danger that surrounds us. Yet we Japanese in Hiroshima and Nagasaki have already experienced the truth of the burning house. Also as a Buddhist I cannot forget the words of Pope Paul VI after extending to me an invitation to attend the Second Vatican Council. The Pope said: "Christians must pray for Buddhists and Buddhists must pray for Christians. Unless religious people do so, there is no way they can help mankind."

The World Conference on Religion and Peace held its first meeting at Kyoto in 1970 and then set up its international headquarters in the United Nations community. Participants in our organization are drawn from all the major world religions and from more than 60 States in all social systems. The proximity of our international headquarters and our close contact with the United Nations help keep us alert to the grave problems confronting mankind. We are concerned, however, not only to stop the arms race, to end economic injustice and to eliminate violations of human rights, but also to free the human spirit for a quality of life more in keeping with the dignity and destiny of the person and a life in community at all levels based on freedom, justice and love.

The abolition of war or, better still, the removal of the conditions that lead to war, is a specific and limited objective but it is a crucial first step. The first meeting of our organization in 1970 declared, "A society based on the strength of arms is the negation of a community based on justice."

We Buddhists, Christians, Hindus, Jews, Muslims, and other living faiths each cherish our own religious traditions and seek to use our combined ethical insights and religious experience for global peace and justice. In this spirit we have obtained consultative status with the United Nations and our Secretary-General has had the honour of being Chairman of the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on Disarmament at United Nations Headquarters since its inception in 1973. Our Secretary-General is Dr. Homer A. Jack.

We shall use these precious minutes, not to comment on the wording of the draft final document, but to suggest some fundamental approaches to disarmament, some taken from the findings of our two world conferences in Japan and Belgium.

First, may we, motivated by our several religions, suggest a greater sense of urgency to you world diplomats in acting to end the arms race? The danger of nuclear war by calculation, miscalculation, accident, or terrorism is increasing. We implore you to act with all deliberate speed, even incautious speed, since—in the words of one of our own congresses—mankind's "continued existence on this planet is threatened with nuclear extinction." The human race must end the arms race before the arms race ends the human race. The most basic human right is survival.

Secondly, may we, motivated by our several religions, suggest that the most complex, technical problem in the domain of international peace and security must, in the end, depend upon ethical decisions which must be explained and justified to the common people? No arms control jargon must be allowed

to conceal life-denying decisions of Governments.

Thirdly, may we, motivated by our several religions, suggest that risks must be taken by statesmen for peace as they are obviously taking risks today with arms? I ask especially President Carter and First Secretary Brezhnev, "Instead of taking risks with arms, please take major risks for peace and disarmament." We urge national and regional initiatives for disarmament, which may or may not require immediate reciprocation. We pray that some State, out of strength and not weakness, will take major risks for peace and disarmament.

Fourthly, may we, motivated by our several religions, suggest that there is a great constituency for peace? The victims of the uninterrupted wars of this generation and those praying for peace may be silent, inarticulate and not as influential as those in all social systems with a vested interest in the arms race. Yet all peoples yearn for the freedom from fear of nuclear holocaust and of death and destruction by conventional war. They yearn for world peace and, in the third world and all worlds, they also yearn for the economic and social consequences of an end to the arms race.

Fifthly, may we, motivated by our several religions, suggest that a new appraisal must be made of national and world security? We assert that no nation and no people is secure in a world of more than 15,000 strategic nuclear warheads.

Sixthly, may we, motivated by our several religions, underline the goal of general and complete disarmament? If humanity is to survive this century, it can only be through general and complete disarmament. May the proposed comprehensive programme on disarmament be a bridge to general and complete disarmament. Certainly arms control has been a failure. This is symptomatic of the deeper failure to reconstruct a social and economic order centered on humanity.

Seventhly, may we, motivated by our several religions, thank the special session for allowing non-governmental organizations to speak and participate so fully. We hope that this non-governmental relationship to disarmament issues in the United Nations might be institutionalized.

May we also pay tribute to the Non-Aligned Group for taking the initiative in calling for this special session. We are with the non-aligned in asserting that nuclear disarmament is the first priority of this world organization. We suggest this priority not only for reasons of implementing article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, but because it is ethically, morally and religiously right. The very possession of nuclear weapons must become a crime against humanity.

The use of nuclear weapons in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and the resulting devastation and human suffering, is on photographic display in this building, thanks to the Japanese delegation to the United Nations. Because some of the pictures were considered too gruesome, I understand that there were requests for their removal from that display. I sincerely hope that people will not turn a blind eye to such hellish scenes of human agony caused by human error. Indeed, we can but affirm the draft sentence in the declaration of this special session which asserts: "We must halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament or perish."

We believe that the United Nations has the ability to extend the realm of peace and the rule of law in our troubled world. We have called upon our religious constituencies to engage in prayer and meditation for the success of this historic meeting. We look to you Member States of the United Nations to reverse the present trends, to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, and to rally the nations in the search for peace.

justice and true human progress. That is our hope.

To those who would say that disarmament, including the total abolition of nuclear weapons, is a vain dream, I would repeat the words of the thirteenth century Japanese Buddhist priest, Nichiren. He said: "The prayers of believers in the Sutra of the Lotus Flower of the Wonderful Law will never go unanswered." I think that no prayers will ever go unanswered.

And this is what Buddha says: "The universe is my domain; the living beings in it are all my sons. But now this place abounds with distress. I alone am able to save and protect them."

It is also said that the whole world has to adhere to the true law, and I believe that all religions are essentially one, as taught by Buddha. Bound together in heaven and on earth, we are many in body, yet one in mind. If the whole of mankind would pray for world peace, the Lord will surely save us. Unless all human beings become one of hearts, the establishment of a strong United Nations as a world government cannot be achieved, nor can total disarmament be realized without the establishment of a world government.

Therefore, in conclusion, I sincerely hope that you, the leaders of the Governments of the world, will go all out to achieve an everlasting peace. May God, whom we call the Eternal Buddha, bless and protect you. ●

#### LUTHER YOUNGDAHL

### HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 1978

● Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker. Tributes to Luther Youngdahl, as a man, as lawyer and judge, and as Governor, continue to attest to his outstanding merits.

I would like to share with my colleagues the following items from the Washington Post which evaluate the contributions made by this great Minnesotan.

The articles follow:

[From the Washington Post, June 24, 1977]  
BURGER PRAISES YOUNGDAHL AS "ONE OF  
FINEST JUDGES"  
(By J. Y. Smith)

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger said yesterday that Luther W. Youngdahl, who died Wednesday at the age of 82, was "one of the finest judges of the federal or state system."

Burger made his remarks at a special meeting of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, of which Judge Youngdahl was a member from 1951 until his death. Several other judges also attended the session in the ceremonial courtroom of the U.S. Courthouse.

The chief justice recalled that his friendship with his fellow-Minnesotan extended over a half-century. He said that Youngdahl, then a member of the Minneapolis municipal court, was the judge before whom he argued his first case. He said he had been a member of the small group who persuaded Judge Youngdahl to resign from the Supreme Court of Minnesota to run successfully for the governorship of his state.

Judge Youngdahl, a Republican, was elected governor in 1946 and served three terms. In 1951, he resigned and was appointed to the federal bench in Washington by President Truman. In 1966, when he reached the age of 70, he took senior judge status, but remained active almost until his death.

"This occasion is not one primarily for mourning, but for rejoicing in the kind of life (Judge Youngdahl) led," Chief Justice Burger said. He said Judge Youngdahl had been a man of courage, vigor and industry.

Judge Youngdahl's portrait, which hangs in the ceremonial courtroom and which was presented to him last year by his former law clerks, was draped in black. The judge's wife of 55 years, the former Irene Annet Engdahl, and their three children, the Rev. L. William and P. David Youngdahl and Margaret Peterson, were present.

At the end, Chief Judge William B. Bryant of the U.S. District Court, who presided, said, "Let the record of these proceedings reflect that the court adjourns out of respect for the memory of the Honorable Luther W. Youngdahl."

[From the Washington Post, June 24, 1978]

#### LUTHER YOUNGDAHL

When Luther W. Youngdahl came to Washington in 1951, we noted in this space that the only mystery about his appointment as a federal district judge was why he accepted it. Judge Youngdahl, who died Wednesday, had resigned from the Minnesota Supreme Court to run for governor and was in the middle of his third term in that office. He was the state's most popular political figure and widely regarded as a serious threat to the political future of its first-term senator, Hubert H. Humphrey. But he turned his back on all that to accept an appointment that Sen. Humphrey had persuaded President Truman to offer.

It turned out, when Judge Youngdahl talked about it years later, that there was no mystery. He had grown tired of political battles, had never really liked being an appellate judge, and wanted to finish his career trying cases in a courtroom. Try cases he did—vigorously and fairly—for almost two decades.

The most famous event of those years was his confrontation with the Department of Justice over the case of Owen Lattimore. After he had blocked the department's efforts to railroad Mr. Lattimore to jail for being a "communist sympathizer," its lawyers launched a monstrous attack on his personal integrity. The judge never flinched from doing what he thought was right, despite the heavy criticism—McCarthyism was in full sway just then—and in the long run both his integrity and his decisions were vindicated.

That episode brought out the tough and stern side that Judge Youngdahl had shown when he cracked down on organized crime in Minnesota. But there was another, compassionate side. We recall the day when his chambers became a juvenile courtroom because he believed the youth brought before him to be tried as an adult did not deserve such harsh treatment. It was the first, and perhaps the only, time a federal district judge had taken that step. But Judge Youngdahl was right again. The youth, whom he placed on probation, caused no more problems.

It was this mixture of gentle firmness and a belief in his fellow men that made Mr. Youngdahl a remarkable governor and judge. The judiciary, this city, and his home state of Minnesota, were all immeasurably richer for his presence. ●

#### TRIBUTE TO MATILDA KOVAL

### HON. BARBARA A. MIKULSKI

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 1978

● Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. Speaker, on June 26, a mass of Christian burial for Mrs.

Matilda Koval, vice president of the Neighborhood Housing Service and southeast Baltimore civic leader, was offered at St. Michael's Church in Baltimore.

Mrs. Koval died Friday afternoon following a heart attack at her office at the Neighborhood Housing Service. She was a founder of that organization which helps tenants in the area to buy their homes and homeowners to improve their properties.

She was also president of Community Taking Action, an improvement association which was an outgrowth of community groups she began organizing in 1972 to deal with problems in her neighborhood, which had deteriorated to the point that she and her husband were thinking of moving.

Mrs. Koval was also a senator in the Southeast Community Organization, in which she as an early leader, and chairwoman of the Southeastern Police Community Relations Committee. In addition, she belonged to the parish council at St. Michael's Church and she was active in Flotilla 13-2 of the Coast Guard Auxiliary.

The housing program Mrs. Koval was involved with won national recognition, leading her to meet with many government officials at her home while explaining its operation. She made similar presentations to the National League of Cities and to the meeting of the National Municipal League which resulted in Baltimore's designation as an All-American City.

Matilda Koval's contributions go way beyond the above accomplishments. We, in Baltimore, thank God for Matilda Koval. We will never forget the impact that her life has had on ours. We will always remember her smile, her frown, her prodding us to do more, her love, her courage, her dedication, her encouragement, her inspiration, the fun times, and the good times.

As long as we live we will bear her impact and be the better for it. ●

#### HUMAN RIGHTS IN LITHUANIA

### HON. AUSTIN J. MURPHY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 1978

● Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the Soviet Union's forcible invasion and occupation of Lithuania in June 1940 and the subsequent deportation of tens of thousands of Lithuanians to Siberia marked the beginning of the deprivation of basic human rights in Lithuania by the Soviet Union.

For the last 34 years, freedom, self-determination, and independence have been denied to the Lithuanian people. Soviet repression in Lithuania has reached alarming proportions. Show trials and harsh sentences are used to intimidate and silence the widespread nationalistic and religious movement in this Baltic country.

Today, even after the Helsinki and Belgrade conferences, Lithuanians who

attempt to exercise their basic human rights still end up in Soviet prisons. These prisoners of conscience number in the thousands, but only a few ever reach the West. The plight of Lithuanian dissidents such as Balys Gajauskas, Viktoras Petkus, Petras Plumpa, and Sarunas Zukauskas reflect the Soviet Union's contempt for human rights.

Balys Gajauskas' persecution began in 1948 when he was arrested as a Lithuanian partisan and sentenced to 25 years in Soviet labor camps. Upon being released in 1973, he continued in the struggle for Lithuanian freedom and distributed money to the Lithuanian political prisoners and their families from the Solzhenitsyn fund. The KGB persistently harassed and interrogated Gajauskas and his family. In April 1977, he was arrested and his apartment was searched. Many valuable documents concerning the United Democratic Resistance and the Lithuanian Freedom movement were discovered. Gajauskas was detained for over a year before he was tried and sentenced to 10 years at the Soviet special regime labor camp and to 5 years of exile for his alleged anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.

The case of Viktoras Petkus provides another example of the Soviet harassment of the Lithuanian people. The Soviet repression of Petkus began in 1947 when he was arrested for his activities in the Catholic Youth Organization. After serving 6 years he was released only to return to prison in 1957 and serve 8 more years for possession of anti-Soviet literature. This "anti-Soviet literature" consisted of a set of poems written by a famous Lithuanian in 1907, 10 years before the Soviet Revolution. After being released in 1965, Petkus became an expert in Lithuanian literature and attracted a wide circle of young Lithuanians. In August 1977 Petkus was again arrested and his apartment searched in connection with the case of Balys Gajauskas. Among the items seized included documents concerning the Lithuanian Helsinki Watch Group, of which he was a member, and copy of the underground periodical, God and Country. Petkus has been in prison for over 9 months and has yet to be tried.

Petrus Plumpa grew up and was educated under the Soviet system but refused to accept the Soviets as his masters. At the age of 19, Petrus was arrested. The Soviet authorities charged him with circulating petitions and with having hoisted the Lithuanian national flag. In 1973, Petrus was again arrested and held without trial for over a year. Eventually, he was charged with having printed the Chronicle of the Lithuanian Catholic Church which was considered to be propaganda and anti-Soviet agitation. His trial was conducted behind closed doors, the charges were never proven, and evidence was produced that the fingerprints on the Chronicle were not Plumpa's. Nevertheless, he was sentenced to 8 years imprisonment to be served in strict regime camps.

Sarunas Zukauskas represents one of the youngest Lithuanian dissidents.

Sarunas, even after undergoing a program of intense Russification in the schools and youth organizations, as well as witnessing the repression of Lithuanian heritage and culture by the Soviet Communist regime, sought to combat the injustices in Lithuania and joined the dissident movement. Just prior to graduation from medical school with top honors, Sarunas was placed under arrest. He was charged with forming an anti-Soviet organization and for distributing anti-Soviet propaganda. In March 1973, Sarunas was convicted and sentenced to 6 years of strict regime labor camp. His family has been continually harassed, taunted and discriminated against in school, work and at home ever since his conviction.

These four cases represent only the tip of the iceberg of the Soviet's repression of the Lithuanian people. Active support for these individuals and for the cause of human rights in Lithuania is urgently needed. Constant exposure of the true facts of Soviet repression may eventually result in some improvement in the basic human rights of the Lithuanian people, to which they are supposedly entitled under international agreement.●

EXPLANATION OF VOTE ON  
H.R. 13125

**HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 1978

● Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I most certainly agree that Korean Ambassador Kim Dong Jo should make himself available to the Committee on Ethics and tell all he knows about "Koreagate" and thus end all manner of rumor and gossip. I voted against the amendment because blackmail will only offend the sovereign Government of Korea and insure that it will not cooperate with us in seeking the truth. I have seldom heard an action so logically opposed and so illogically defended.

Of what possible concern could it be to a dictator that we will no longer help him feed his subjects so long as we assure him that we will continue to supply him with arms to keep them in line? Some say the "honor" of the House of Representatives is at stake. But what honor is there in denying food to the poorest of the poor?

Some of my colleagues predicted—and time could well prove them to be correct—that this action cannot be effective and that the next step will be to deny Korea military aid. I believe that we could get the cooperation of Korea if Congress threatened to cut off arms, ammunition, and sophisticated weapons of war and destruction instead of food for the poor and hungry.

The truth of the matter is that the House action resulted in one winner and many losers. The winner was the Government of Korea and the losers were the Government of the United States,

the American people particularly the American farmer and the people of Korea.

The Korean Government won because we have handed it a perfect and internationally acceptable reason not to cooperate. The American Government lost because our actions in cutting 5 percent of Korea's food imports is transparently ineffective and perhaps hypocritical.

How will we act if the Government of Chile asks us to present our former Ambassador to Chile to explain the bribing of Chilean legislators with \$200,000 in U.S. Government funds? How will we act if the Government of Italy asks our former Ambassador to explain similar actions in that country?

What do we tell the American farmer when Korea buys the \$56 million in food we cut out from some other country? Since there is a surplus of these commodities in world markets, you can believe Korea will do just that. What do we tell our cotton farmers when Korea buys over \$348 million of cotton textiles annually from some other source? What do we tell the wheat farmer when Korea buys \$266 million of wheat from some other source? What of the \$46 million in tobacco, the \$43 million in soybeans, and the \$38 million in barley? What do we tell the American people when our balance of payments rises yet another billion dollars because Korea decides to buy its annual U.S. imports from some other source.

If we fail to cut military aid to Korea, how do we explain to the Korean people and our own conscience that, in defense of our honor, we will deny them food but provide arms to their dictator so that he may continue to violate their human rights? And if we do in fact cut out military aid, in a few years will we find ourselves in the same position we now face with Turkey?

Finally, Mr. Speaker, let me conclude by saying that basing our foreign policy decisions on whatever in-house problems Congress may have at any given moment is indeed a most foolish course of action.●

CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO HON.  
ESTHER E. EILEN AND EDWARD F.  
SADLOWSKI, OUTSTANDING CITI-  
ZENS AND COMMUNITY LEADERS  
OF PASSAIC, N.J.

**HON. ROBERT A. ROE**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 1978

● Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, June 28, the residents of my congressional district, State of New Jersey will gather for the annual fund-raising dinner of the Passaic Heart Fund to give testimony to the outstanding public service rendered by the members of this most prestigious "We Are Fighting for Your Life" organization, the Passaic County Chapter, American Heart Association, and extend special plaudits to

two distinguished citizens of the city of Passaic, N.J.—The Honorable Esther E. Eilen and Edward F. Sadlowski. I know that you and our colleagues here in the Congress will want to join with me in extending our deepest of appreciation to all of the members of the Passaic Heart Fund and our heartiest congratulations to Miss Eilen and Mr. Sadlowski upon their having been chosen as the recipients of this highly coveted award of the Passaic Heart Fund.

Mr. Speaker, with your permission, I would like to insert at this point in our historical journal of Congress a brief profile on the good works and exemplary achievements of Esther and Ed, as follows:

By profession, Esther Eilen, is a social worker and currently serves as the Private Employment Representative of the City of Passaic. She is a long time resident of Passaic, New Jersey and an active participant in government and civic affairs dedicated to community improvements and improved living conditions for the people of our community, State and Nation.

She is affiliated with the following esteemed organizations: She is a Life Member of the Beth Israel Hospital Ladies Auxiliary, Daughters of Miriam, Hadassah, Sisterhood of Tifereth Israel. Miss Eilen is also a member of the National Council of Jewish Women, Pioneer Women, Hillel Academy, American Civil Liberties Union, Aquackanonk Landing Fine Arts Public Exhibit Comm. Inc., Boy Scouts of America, Passaic City Democratic Club, Membership Chairman for the League of Women Voters, YWCA, Historical Commission of City of Passaic. She is a delegate to the Jewish Community Council of Passaic-Clifton and Coordinator of the City of Passaic Heart Fund.

Edward F. Sadlowski is a nationally recognized champion of our veterans and their families and is a long standing community leader in the City of Passaic where he resides with his wife Stasia and five children, Edward Jr., Christine, Kathleen, Anthony and Thomas. He has served three years as Commander of Rosol-Dul Memorial Post 359, American Legion, four years as President of the Rosol-Dul Home Association, four years as Vice Commander of the Passaic County American Legion, two years as Passaic County Membership Chairman, and is presently serving as Commander of the Passaic County American Legion, and Commander of the Passaic Veterans Alliance.

Ed too has made an outstanding contribution in promoting and encouraging community improvement and has actively participated in many charitable and civic endeavors to help improve the social, cultural and educational endeavors of our community, state and Nation. He is a member of the Holy Rosary Honor Guard, served three years as President of the Holy Rosary Elementary School Board, was Past President of Lower Dundee Improvement Association two years, and is a member of the Passaic Criminal Justice Planning Board.

He served four years in the United States Marine Corps, is a graduate of Passaic schools, studied four years at the Newark Academy of Arts and is a graduate of Famous Artists School. He also attended the Passaic County Technical School (Industrial Arts) and is presently employed by the Garden State Parkway Authority.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have this opportunity to call to the attention of you and our colleagues here in the Congress the lifetime of good works of two community leaders and outstanding citi-

zens of the city of Passaic and seek this national recognition of their noteworthy contribution to the quality of life here in America. As they receive the annual distinguished citizens award of the Passaic Heart Fund, we do indeed join in saluting the Honorable Esther E. Eilen and the Honorable Edward F. Sadlowski for their standards of excellence which have truly enriched our community, State, and Nation. ●

#### PASSAGE OF AMATEUR SPORTS ACT SEEN AS CRUCIAL

### HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 1978

● Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, I was privileged to serve on the President's Commission on Olympic Sports with three of my colleagues in this House, Messrs. MICHEL, METCALFE, and MINETA.

In pursuit of the objectives of the Commission's recommendations we have jointly introduced H.R. 12626. An identical measure (S. 2727) passed the Senate on May 8 of this year.

Our bill, the Amateur Sports Act of 1978, is the product of many hours of discussion, negotiation, and compromise among the members of our amateur athletic community. This legislation is designed to promote the best interests of amateur sports in the United States and to help coordinate our Nation's amateur sports programs.

The passage of this bill will clearly mark a new era in the history of amateur sports in America, and I earnestly urge my colleagues to join us in enacting this important piece of legislation at the earliest possible date.

In the Sunday edition of the Washington Post, dated June 25, there appeared an important analysis of the current status of our bill by Nancy Scannell. Because I believe Ms. Scannell's news analysis is worthy of the attention of the House, the text of the article follows:

#### OLYMPIC BILL PASSAGE SEEN AS CRUCIAL (By Nancy Scannell)

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, unable to win the war, settled for a brief truce, never to return. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy threw his hands up in disgust and walked out of the negotiating room. Labor arbitrator Theodore Kheel, who had tackled the toughest of union disputes, said it was one of the most frustrating tasks we had ever taken on.

Despite their ability to forge difficult compromises and devise successful strategies in other arenas, none of these three men, for all their trying, could end the fighting in the amateur sports community that has hindered domestic and international competition.

Dozens of others have tried—mostly U.S. senators and representatives—to find a solution. But the incohesive, uncoordinated and nearly self-destructive nature of the amateur sports system defied repeated attempts to reform it.

Until now.

Since the first jurisdictional dispute in 1928 over the "rights" to athletes in their programs, the Nation's two most powerful

amateur sports groups have carried on that battle to the point that U.S. participation in international competition was sometimes second-best and other times nonexistent as athletes sat out meets rather than risk suspensions.

The turf fights between the Amateur Athletic Union and the National Collegiate Athletic Association hampered the U.S. Olympic movement, particularly because the AAU had effectively controlled the U.S. Olympic Committee for decades.

In 1972, the NCAA withdrew from the USOC in protest. But today the NCAA is back in a newly reorganized USOC as the result of one of the most carefully researched and sensitively orchestrated overhauls of a strifetorn body—the USOC.

As a result, the 1978 Amateur Athletic Act—the product of that work—has received the support of every major amateur sports organization in the country, the athletes most directly involved, Republicans and Democrats in Congress and the White House.

None of these groups is completely satisfied with the bill; the White House, for example, has reservations about part of the one-time, \$30 million appropriation included in the Senate-passed version. The athletes, in a significant gesture to assure the bill's passage and the return of the NCAA to the USOC, agreed to have a bill of athletes' rights deleted from the legislation and incorporated instead in the USOC constitution.

The only objection left to the bill is the AAU's request that the definition of international competition be clarified to reflect the interpretation various sports groups have already agreed upon. This is essentially a matter of getting the definition in black and white.

All sides have made concessions and banded together in an unprecedented spirit of cooperation to get the bill passed, and passed this year. There is apprehension among many sectors of the amateur sports community that if the bill is not passed by Oct. 1 when Congress adjourns, it will not be resurrected in future congressional sessions.

The passage of this bill, many in the amateur sports community believe, represents the most crucial juncture for the success of the U.S. Olympic movement. Several have also expressed concern that the bill may founder in the House for possible lack of interest or understanding of its effect.

The legislation is the result of extensive research here and abroad by the President's Commission on Olympic Sports and is noteworthy for what it does not do as well as what it does.

It does not, for example, encroach upon the school-college community's domestic competitions or allow the federal government to call the shots in amateur sports by decreeing how money may be disbursed. It also does not create an East Germany-type system where elite athletes are trained dawn to dusk in special schools. Nor does it force non-Olympic and Pan American sports, like golf, to join the USOC.

What it does is strengthen the USOC as the central coordinating agency for the Nation's amateur sports groups in Olympic and Pan American Games competition.

Most of the PCOS' recommendations have been adopted voluntarily by the USOC, but their effective implementation is tied very much to the \$30 million request.

The crux of the USOC reorganization is the establishment of criteria for becoming a national governing body (NGB) in a particular sport. The requirements provide, among other things, for athletes to make up 20 percent of the NGB's membership and for the reasonable representation of other U.S. sports groups (and individuals) that operate active programs in the NGB's sport.

But most important, the bill requires that the NGBs be self-incorporated and completely autonomous in the governance of their sport. An NGB cannot be a member of more than one international sports federation which governs a Pan Am or Olympic sport.

It is the latter provisions that spell the end to power-bloc control of the USOC and help assure that decisions affecting the sport will be made by people active in or knowledgeable about it.

The provisions have a direct impact on the AAU because it will have to divest itself—and officials say they began the process years ago—of its eight Olympic franchises. Officials have indicated, however, that the AAU may seek the track and field franchise.

The NGBs are charged with developing interest and participation in their sport, from the grass-roots level of barely athletic to potential Olympians. Expanded participation by women, the military and the handicapped is urged.

Because of these NGB responsibilities, as well as administrative duties, the \$30 million is viewed as essential to help some sports get organized. Some of the minor sports have literally been run out of a volunteer's kitchen. Now, under the autonomy provisions, they will be self-incorporated organizations with a full-time director. They, most of all, will need federal assistance.

The USOC, which would administer any federal aid, has earmarked \$18 million to help finance the development and operation of these sports. As the reorganization of the USOC continues to take effect, those in the amateur sports community firmly believe that the private sector will provide the financial resources for the future.

The White House objects in principle to funds for amateur sports, but has left the door open for federal aid if Congress so wishes. The administration believes the \$18 million for the reorganization would not set a precedent, but has reservations about the \$12 million proposed for ongoing USOC programs, such as permanent training centers and research and sports medicine programs.

It is through the training centers and the programs, however, that the largest number of Americans may eventually be served, USOC officials say.

The training centers at Squaw Valley and Colorado Springs (three or four more are planned) test athletes selected to attend by their NGBs. They represent a diversity of Americans, from teen-agers to senior citizens, talented and untalented athletes.

The sports medicine programs at the centers involve the study of nutrition, exercise physiology, sports psychology, injury treatment, research and the new field of biomechanics. Through biomechanics, which involves tracking an athlete's moves on a computer and comparing that to what is considered the "perfect" motions in the sport, the athlete learns how to improve his performance.

And from the test results of athletes and nonathletes in these programs, the average American, the man recovering from surgery and the woman with a dislocated shoulder may ultimately be the beneficiaries. ●

#### TURKEY'S INSENSITIVITY TO HUMAN RIGHTS IX

**HON. HAROLD S. SAWYER**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 1978

● Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, in recent days, I have been communicating to you,

through various means, my desire to see established a prisoner exchange treaty with the Government of Turkey.

I am particularly concerned for the welfare of two young American girls, Ms. Katherine Zenz and Ms. JoAnn McDaniels, imprisoned in Turkey for possession of hashish. Their original sentences of death were commuted to 24 nonparoleable years, of which they have served 5.

To date, I have had a great deal of correspondence from concerned individuals throughout the country. It is heartening to see so many people taking an interest in this matter, and it is my goal to see these American citizens released into the custody of the U.S. Government.

For your information, I enclose in the RECORD the most recent letter that I have received from Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wermes, of Fond du Lac, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Wermes have worked continually for the release of the two girls ever since they read of JoAnn's and Kathy's arrest and sentencing in a Milwaukee Journal article some years ago.

FOND DU LAC, WIS.,  
June 19, 1978.

Congressman HAROLD S. SAWYER,  
Cannon House Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAREST HONORABLE HAROLD S. SAWYER: We heartily appreciate your informative letter dated June 13, 1978. God bless you for your sincere efforts of caring over Kathy Zenz and JoAnn McDaniels.

We urge you again in this letter to actively pursue your campaign with your colleague in Congress to express the earnestness of a prisoner exchange. Especially through a treaty since the Turkish Law is not valid in the United States.

Since we established our nationwide letter writing campaign two years ago, in behalf of Kathy and JoAnn, we receive weekly letters from people all over our U.S.A. and people who are hearing of our work, to plead with our U.S. officials to bring our Americans home. Especially, our men who served in the U.S. Services who have been stationed in Turkey. Kathy Zenz and JoAnn McDaniels keep in close contact with us.

We can honestly write today that both, young women have health problems. Both are depressed and feel their country has forsaken them. Kathy Zenz served her country beautifully at the Fitzsimmons Veterans' Hospital out in the State of Colorado. Daily working with the battered and shattered minds of returning U.S. Vietnam soldiers. Her heart ached for each one of them.

It is fine to see that Mr. and Mrs. Harold McDaniels have once more rallied to this urgent plight. The aged Zenz don't know what to do to help, we have received lovely letters from them at Lancaster, Wisconsin. We know you keep in touch with them. In Wisconsin my dear friend, Representative Earl McEssy, State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin has joined with Rep. David Clarenbach to introduce and pass legislation to bring Kathy and JoAnn home.

We plead with you at this writing to impress upon your colleagues not to forget our two, young husband and I can do?

Praise the Lord for your diligent efforts. Frank and I will never give up our work until Kathy and JoAnn are home.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

Mr. and Mrs. FRANK WERMES. ●

#### THE HUMAN RIGHTS PROBLEM IN CAMBODIA

**HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 1978

● Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, Cambodian Government policy, involving at a minimum the slaughter of hundreds of thousands of Cambodian citizens, has produced one of the worst nightmares mankind has seen in this century. As Americans and members of the human race, it is our obligation to do all we can to relieve the anguish of the millions of captives of the Khmer Rouge regime.

Unfortunately, while many more people have become aware of the abominable situation in Cambodia, measures leading to its resolution once and for all are dangerously slow in coming. With each passing day, distressing new developments in Cambodia responsible for countless deaths of its citizens affirm the fact that there is no end in sight to the mass killings. The deteriorating conditions for the refugees in Thailand and elsewhere in Southeast Asia further reinforce the necessity for prompt and humanitarian action now more than ever. Surely the Cambodian situation merits the same serious attention that Latin American and African countries are receiving. Indeed, the human rights record created by the autogenocide perpetrated by the Khmer Rouge far surpasses the serious human rights problems evident in most countries with troublesome human rights records.

Although the United States alone cannot significantly improve the situation in Cambodia, I believe that specific courses of action are available through the modes of public expression indicated in House Concurrent Resolution 573, and our additional encouragement of all the countries of the world including our own to open their doors to the Cambodian refugees.

The commemoration ceremony for the victims of the holocaust in Cambodia on June 12 of this year was a successful example of the perservances of concerned human beings attempting to increase awareness and create the pressure leading to the resolution of the Cambodian problem. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights, Mark L. Schneider, expressed the views of the administration condemning the human rights violations in Cambodia and called for unremitting protest by all nations against the inhuman regime. Ed Strinko, co-chairman of the Committee of United People for Human Rights in Cambodia, and his Cambodian wife Vanna spoke out against the indifference of Americans in the face of this real tragedy and urged people to continue in their efforts to put an end to it.

I hereby submit the texts of these moving speeches for the consideration of my colleagues.

STATEMENT BY MARK L. SCHNEIDER

No one can speak at this commemoration ceremony except with sadness and outrage

at the destruction of human life which has taken place in Cambodia. No one can avoid condemning as a pariah, a government whose inhuman policies and practices have destroyed incalculable lives and still threaten an entire population. No one can forget the hundreds of thousands of men, women and children who have been murdered or whose deaths were the intentional result of that regime's oppression.

This administration shares your anguish. I would like to read to you the statement made by President Carter. He said, "America cannot avoid the responsibility to speak out in condemnation of the Cambodian Government, the worst violator of human rights in the world today. Thousands of refugees from Cambodia have accused their government of inflicting death on hundreds of thousands of the Cambodian people through the genocidal policies it has implemented over the past 3 years. Witnesses have recounted abuses that include mass killings, inhuman treatment of the supporters of the previous government, the forced deportation of urban dwellers, and the total suppression of recognized political and religious freedoms, as well as deprivation of food and health care for the general population. Summary executions continue in Cambodia today, and fear of the authorities is pervasive.

We support the growing international protest against the policies of this inhumane regime. On April 17 the Canadian House of Commons, in a unanimous motion, expressed the horror of all its members in the acts of genocide carried out in Cambodia and called on all governments which maintain relations with Canada to protest against the slaughter.

In the private sphere, a Norwegian committee supported by leaders of the major Norwegian political parties will hold hearings in Oslo, beginning today, to illuminate through public testimony the tragic situation existing in Cambodia. Amnesty International has issued an appeal to the Cambodian Government to respond to allegations of continuing summary killings in that country. We welcome and applaud these initiatives.

"We also welcome the recent action taken by the United Nations Human Rights Commission which, this year, in consequence of a British initiative, adopted by consensus a resolution asking the Cambodian Government to respond to allegations of human rights violations.

"The American Government again condemns the abuses of human rights which have occurred in Cambodia. It is an obligation of every member of the international community to protest the policies of this or any nation which cruelly and systematically violates the right of its people to enjoy life and basic human dignities."

We will continue to join other nations in demanding an end to the killing.

We will continue to protest these genocidal policies in the United Nations.

We will continue to be part of an international effort to aid those refugees who still risk mine fields and murderous patrols to find safety in Thailand.

Many of you here today are yourselves refugees of the brutal regime of the Khmer Rouge. I know that there is little that can be said to ease your pain or match your sorrow. Yet I have come here today to express to you this Administration's continuing determination not to be silent before the holocaust deliberately ignited by the Cambodian regime.

I speak for this Administration and I speak for myself in urging all nations to protest against the Cambodian Government's systematic violations of human life and basic human dignity.

Let them know that the international community condemns them.

Let them know that their ruthless disregard for human life cannot be excused, cannot be justified, cannot be countenanced.

Let them know that they stand branded by their own actions before the court of humanity for what they have done. We will not forget and we will not be silent.

#### STATEMENT BY ED STRINKO

Solzhenitsyn stated in his recent speech at Harvard that "it is time, in the west, to defend not so much human rights as human obligation." There is no better issue in the world today than the issue of genocide in Cambodia in which we, as Americans, can fulfill our human obligation. Solzhenitsyn also stated that there was a "decline in courage" in America. There is no better issue than the issue of holocaust in Cambodia to show the world that America has not lost its courage or its sense of moral outrage.

I have talked to many people about Cambodia. Many of these people listened but in the end said "there is nothing we can do about it." These people are wrong. There is a lot that we can do about it. First of all, we can cease to be indifferent about this issue. If we as a people become indifferent about crimes committed against others, we have dug, for ourselves, a gigantic pit. "The true opposite of love," according to Joseph Fletcher, "is not hate but indifference. Hate, bad as it is, at least treats the neighbor as a thou, whereas indifference turns the neighbor into an it, a thing. This is why we may say that there is actually one thing worse than evil itself, and that is indifference to evil. In human relations, the Nadir of morality, the lowest point as far as Christian ethics is concerned, is manifest in the phrase, 'I couldn't care less.'"

I am ashamed and embarrassed to tell you this, especially since many of you have lost your families in Cambodia, but before this ceremony, I wrote to over 350 churches in the area asking them, begging them, to join in this ceremony, to write us a letter or give us a call. Not one, not one church responded!

To end this indifference on this issue we need each State governor and legislature to pass resolutions condemning Cambodia. City councils and groups of all kinds need to do the same. The President, the cabinet and the Congress need to demonstrate real moral outrage. The media needs to pay more attention to this issue. Why haven't they ever asked about Cambodia on "Meet the Press?" Why is this genocide not a subject of discussion? One thing is clear, the group here today cannot do this alone. We, "People United For Human Rights in Cambodia," have no paid staff, no lobbyists to make campaign contributions, and few friends in the media. We have organized this ceremony in three weeks on a budget of under \$500.00!

And what good will our denunciation do? Do we realize that by our silence we give consent? And in the future, what will the students of history say about this issue? Will they say that the great and free nation of America had few words for an hour like this? Will they say that America was heartless, afraid to speak and lacking in courage when they knew that innocent men, women and children were being slaughtered? It will be our children who will have the most at stake in the answer to that question.

We can do other things too. We can bring to America as soon as possible the 15,000 refugees from Cambodia in refugee camps in Thailand. We could increase our Voice of America broadcasts to Cambodia. Currently, VOA broadcasts only one hour a day. Refugees tell us that the information does sometime get out to the people. Better yet, why

not establish a 24-hour broadcasting AM station in Thailand? If we can have a Radio Free Europe, why not something similar for Cambodia? We can condemn, or support a resolution of condemnation, in the United Nations. I cannot help but wonder if there were today a representative of Nazi Germany, one responsible for the deaths of 6,000,000 Jews, if there would not be a great public outcry to expell this person from the UN? Is it the policy of our government to discuss international issues with terrorists and murderers?

Ladies, gentlemen and friends. I cannot recount here all that the Khmer Rouge has done to the Cambodian people. Cambodia is now a cage in which animals keep human beings. These murderers are responsible, not only for the blood of their innocent victims, but for the potential descendants of these victims to the end of time. And let us be clear about one thing. What is happening in Cambodia is not a revolution. This is not some attempt to establish some new society. This is not some new social experiment. These terms applied to this type of terror and barbarism corrupt the English language. This is murder. This is genocide. This is a holocaust and these are the terms we should be using.

My dear friends, if we listen very quietly, we can hear, even now the voices of our murdered brothers and sisters crying for their unmarked graves. We can hear, if we open our ears, the screams of pain and the unanswered cry for help. We can, if we try, smell the stench of death emanating from that once beautiful land. We may never be able to bring these murderers and barbarians to justice before a court of law. We do know however, that violence begets violence and that nothing established by violence and maintained by force can endure forever.

If we must leave the judgment of these barbarians to God, I hope that there is a special place for them reserved in hell. A place where they can rot and burn and where the blood of their victims constantly drops upon them. And even this would be too kind an end for them.

#### STATEMENT OF VANNA STRINKO

Ladies and gentlemen,

When we talk about Cambodia, we are talking about a real situation. This is not a TV story. It is happening to real people, people just like you and me. I have heard many stories from friends of mine who have lived with the Khmer Rouge and have recently escaped.

One of my friends spent nearly a year with the Khmer Rouge. During this time, he saw many people taken away and killed for simple mistakes, like taking a cigarette or being late to work. He told me how his child was born with no medical assistance and how the child was placed on the cold ground after it was born because there was no cloth or material available to cover it. He told me how people were starving on the rations of one cup of rice a day. How the best food he had was the skin of a water buffalo which the Khmer Rouge had thrown away and which was spoiled by maggots. These are the everyday realities of life in Cambodia today.

My brother and other members of my family and friends were left in Cambodia.

I pray that my brother, my family and friends in Cambodia are alive today. I fear, however, that they have all been killed. And if they are alive, what kind of life can they have now? In Cambodia, the good have died first while those Khmer Rouge whose heart are as dry as summer dust, continue to live.

I pray that the American government can bring, as soon as possible, all the Cambodian refugees into this country. The Cambodian refugees and other refugees in the world are

like plants without soil or water. Please give them the chance to live again here in America, just as this great country has given me that chance. Thank you very much. ●

## MASSIVE SYN FUELS SUBSIDIES ARE BACK

### HON. DAVE STOCKMAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 1978

● Mr. STOCKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I plan to offer an amendment to delete the funds for a massive new subsidy program for the construction of commercial synthetic fuels plants contained in the fiscal year 1979 Department of Energy civilian programs authorization (H.R. 11392) as reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The May 27 issue of Congressional Quarterly contains a very interesting and informative article describing the circumstances under which the committee adopted this new multimillion dollar program. Because of the importance of this question, I would like to commend this article to those of my colleagues who have not had the opportunity of seeing it.

The article follows:

**COAL LIQUEFACTION: FEDERAL SUBSIDIES OF PRIVATE SYNTHETIC FUEL PROCESSES TO GET HOUSE TEST VOTE SOON**

(By Ann Peiham)

The House will decide soon whether the government should spend \$75 million for design of a coal liquefaction plant that Gulf Oil Co. would build in West Virginia.

The test vote, expected in early June, will provide an indication of how far Congress wants to go in subsidizing development of synthetic fuels by private corporations.

The vote, on a proposed amendment by Dave Stockman, R-Mich., to strike the \$75 million from the Department of Energy authorization bill (HR 11392), will be a preview of congressional reaction to Energy Department plans to increase spending dramatically for facilities that make liquid fuel and gas from coal, shale and other sources.

In 1975 and 1976, the most recent clear votes on the issue, the House refused to back loan guarantees for private companies wanting to develop synthetic fuels commercially. Fiscal conservatives and liberals favoring other types of energy joined in opposing the guarantees. (Background, 1975 Almanac p. 281; 1976 Almanac p. 174)

#### THE FEDERAL ROLE

The proposed Gulf plant, which would make liquid boiler fuel out of coal, is expected to cost more than \$600 million, of which about 80 percent would be federally funded.

The liquid product would cost twice as much as oil does now, with even higher prices as the plant gears up. In addition to paying most construction costs, the government would subsidize the market price.

Without government aid, Gulf would not build the project because the expensive fuel would not be marketable. "Our stockholders would go bananas and with good reason" if Gulf acted alone, said Dan Denning, a Gulf official based in Washington.

But the government wants to increase energy supplies, and the plant eventually could produce daily an amount of fuel equivalent to 100,000 barrels of oil for use in existing, oil-using facilities. Every day, the process

would turn about 30,000 tons of dirty, high-sulfur Appalachian coal into a less polluting, more usable product.

Energy department officials argue that the Gulf project and others like it are needed because government has a responsibility to prepare for predicted higher oil prices and possible future shortages on the world market. Synthetic fuels have been called an "insurance policy" against the energy crunch expected in the 1980s.

"We believe strongly that we need these options in place in the early to mid-1980s," said Robert R. Hansling, executive assistant to Deputy Energy Secretary John F. O'Leary.

But Stockman and others argue that the federal government should not get into the business of commercializing new technologies. Besides, Stockman said, singling out this particular coal liquefaction technology for such massive funding is premature because a major energy department analysis of energy supplies and a proposal to develop new supplies is due early next year.

"In short," wrote Stockman in minority views published in the committee report (H. Rept. 95-1166, Part 2) "this is a deal in which the taxpayers take all the risk and Gulf gets any benefits." Timothy E. Wirth, D-Colo., W. Henson Moore, R-La., and Robert Krueger, D-Tex., joined Stockman in signing the minority report.

Funding such projects without waiting to review the entire range of possibilities for synthetic fuels means the creation of a "gigantic pork barrel," Stockman said.

Decisions would be based "not on rational economics, but merely on the basis of the tugging and hustling politically for the projects within the authorizing and appropriating committees," Stockman said.

#### POLITICS' ROLE

Politics has already given the Gulf project a boost.

Congressional sources say the multimillion dollar plant would be built near Morgantown, W.Va., in the district represented by Commerce Chairman Harley O. Staggers, D. "Gulf is not stupid," said one source.

One committee member said only the "sheer power of the chairman" has kept the project in the Commerce Committee's energy authorization bill.

A move by Stockman on May 15 to delete the authorization failed 17-23 in committee.

Another Commerce member, describing Staggers' lobbying for the project, said it was a classic example of "reaching in and trying to grab something for your district just because you sit with a gavel in your hand."

Staggers, asked about his role in the panel's decision, said he didn't do any arm twisting" to get votes. He called the proposal "good for the country" and also noted the project did not originate with him.

#### GULF AND THE ENERGY DEPARTMENT

The idea came from Gulf and the Department of Energy.

Using federal grants, Gulf has been working since the 1960s on a technology to derive liquid, solid or gaseous synthetic fuels from coal. Satisfied with its progress on coal liquefaction, Gulf proposed to the Energy Department that a commercialization plant be built near the coal fields in West Virginia. The government owns the domestic patent; Gulf, the foreign rights.

The Commerce panel was considering the commercialization project because it was expected to be part of the Energy Department's pending "Phase II" supplement to the 1977 national energy plan.

The project originally appeared as a \$150 million authorization in the unnumbered bill presented by staff to the Commerce Subcommittee on Energy and Power for markup. The provision was for "alternate fuel com-

mercialization projects," not for a specific project.

But several sources confirmed that only Gulf's process, known as SRC-II (solvent refined coal), was at a development stage that would allow commercialization. Exxon Co. and Ashland Oil Inc. also have synthetic fuel processes. Like Gulf's, they were developed with government aid, but are at an earlier, pilot stage of development.

Government funds have helped build a pilot project for Ashland in Catlettsburg, Ky., and plan for an Exxon facility in Baytown, Texas.

The Office of Management and Budget cut the energy proposal so that the official "Phase II" announced May 16 called for funding that was apparently less than half of what the Energy Department wanted. The new request was for only \$23 million for this stage of coal liquefaction.

#### SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION

The Energy and Power Subcommittee took up the synthetic fuels provision May 10 and voted 12-8 for a Stockman amendment to strike the \$150 million authorization.

But the next day, May 11, the panel, by voice vote, reversed itself, adopting an amendment by Richard L. Ottinger, D-N.Y., to authorize \$75 million for commercialization of synthetic fuels. The vote was not by roll call because Stockman had been out of the room, "going to the bathroom," said an aide, and no one present had requested a record vote.

After the vote, Staggers, who had dropped in to watch the markup, went up to Subcommittee Chairman John D. Dingell, D-Mich., and shook hands, observers said.

The amendment by Ottinger, who had been a leader in the 1975 and 1976 fights against loan guarantees, tightened the original authorizing language so that additional legislation would be needed for acquisition of equipment or construction of the commercialization project.

Ottinger, asked if his move indicated a change from his 1976 position, replied, "We did the best we could."

Without his tightening amendment and the reduction in funding, Ottinger said the final bill, with the authorization put back in by full committee, "would have been worse." His changes provide better congressional control of the project, he said.

Asked about the location of the proposed Gulf plant, Ottinger said that "of course" it was planned for Staggers' district.

"That's why [the committee] couldn't stop it," he said. ●

## GAO REPORT CONFIRMS RENEGOTIATION BOARD ERROR

### HON. MARK W. HANNAFORD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 1978

● Mr. HANNAFORD. Mr. Speaker, I want to call the attention of my colleagues to a June 22 front-page article in the Washington Post titled "GAO Ship Inquiry Finds Lockheed Didn't Overcharge."

As the article explains, the Renegotiation Board had charged Lockheed last June with overcharging the Navy for 117 million pounds of steel in the construction of seven amphibious transport docks (LPD's). The timing of the Board's allegation last year came at a strategic period when authorizing legislation to

expand its powers and extend its life for 5 years was under consideration in the Senate. As a result of that charge, Senator PROXMIRE requested a GAO examination.

After almost 1 year of study, the GAO submitted its report to Senator PROXMIRE. The forwarding letter, signed by Acting Comptroller General R. F. Keller says:

Our review included examinations of appropriate records and discussions with officials at Lockheed Shipbuilding and Construction Company, the Lockheed Corporation, the Department of the Navy, the Renegotiation Board, the Defense Contract Audit Agency, Arthur Young and Company, and the Shipbuilders Council of America.

We conclude that the allegation by the Chairman of the Renegotiation Board is unfounded. . . . We have concluded that the primary reasons for the Board's miscalculation was an erroneous assumption that increased costs of the LPD program were due to increased steel usage.

. . . Since the contracts were competitive, firm fixed priced, the Navy did not require, and Lockheed did not keep, records showing how the steel was used. In addition, the amount of steel actually used did not affect the cost of the Government since the contract was firm fixed priced.

Mr. Speaker, the GAO's findings are significant and uphold the assertion that I made last June in a floor statement and in a "Dear Colleague" letter co-signed by Senator ALAN CRANSTON that the Board had seized upon this charge in order to preserve its own life. That action was particularly repugnant to me and many of my colleagues who recognized it as a bureaucratic misuse of power and of appropriated funds.

At this time, I am glad to remind my colleagues that the passage of appropriation bill H.R. 12934 grants the Renegotiation Board only \$3 million with which to process its backlog by March 31, 1979. I believe that this instruction puts the Board on notice that it is an unnecessary agency and cannot look to Congress for resuscitation.

I include the Washington Post article of June 2 in the RECORD:

**GAO SHIP INQUIRY FINDS LOCKHEED DID NOT OVERCHARGE**  
(By Peter Barnes)

The General Accounting Office has concluded that allegations saying Lockheed Shipbuilding and Construction Co. overcharged the government about \$8 million for steel used to build seven war vessels were "unfounded."

The GAO findings came in a letter to Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), who had asked the GAO to investigate after Goodwin Chase, chairman of the Renegotiation Board, made the allegations a year ago.

Renegotiation Board officials yesterday disputed the GAO findings, insisting that the company, a subsidiary of Lockheed Corp., had failed to account for all the steel it claimed was used in the project.

But Bob Stephens, an auditor for GAO, said the Renegotiation Board had used faulty methodology in making its charges.

He also said the amount of steel used in the projects was not a factor in determining the validity of the claims.

The dispute arose over a contract for seven amphibious transport docks ships Lockheed constructed for the Navy. After completing the ships, Lockheed presented claims for an additional \$62 million in compensation.

The Renegotiation Board disputed the claim, saying in part that Lockheed had charged the Navy for more steel than it could possibly have used.

In its original claim, Lockheed did not cite a figure for the amount of steel used. But the board concluded through its own calculations that the company had charged as much as 208 million pounds of steel to the Navy project, at a cost of \$18.1 million.

Timothy Driscoll, a special assistant for the Renegotiation Board, said the Navy had calculated that the completed ships weighed about 84 million pounds. Allowing for scrap during construction, the project could have required 90 million to 100 million pounds of steel, according to Driscoll. On the basis of those figures, the Renegotiation Board concluded that there was a discrepancy of as much as 117 million pounds.

Lockheed later said it had used roughly 130 million pounds of steel. In its letter to Proxmire, the GAO said it had concluded that the company used approximately 134 million pounds, at a cost of \$10.8 million.

"We took the 117-million-pound discrepancy the Renegotiation Board said was unaccounted for and essentially worked it down to nothing," the GAO's Stephens said.

Renegotiation Board officials, however, said yesterday that GAO had failed to examine their complaint properly.

"Even if we use the GAO figure of 134 million pounds, there are 40 million pounds of steel being wasted," Driscoll said. "We know Lockheed bought the steel, but where it went, well, there's no chicken tracks."

Driscoll said the GAO audited Lockheed's purchases, while the Renegotiation Board examined the Lockheed claims. The board's chairman Chase said in a prepared statement, "The GAO audited one set of figures while the board used another."

But Stephens dismissed the criticism. "We discussed the figures with the Renegotiation Board, but simply found that their methodology was not valid," he said. "We gave them full consideration."

Proxmire said he believes the GAO report is "probably correct."

"The GAO is very careful about things and they are usually right. The board just made a mistake."

Roy Anderson, chairman of the Lockheed Corp., issued a statement saying, "We are extremely pleased that the thorough investigation conducted by the GAO has cleared the air and confirmed the company's positions and the findings of our own internal auditors. We consider the matter closed."

Reluctantly, the Renegotiation Board officials agreed that the matter was closed. "As far as I am concerned, that's it," Chase said. "I don't know what else there is to do. I feel no differently that I did last August, but there is nothing else for us to do."

A similar investigation by the FBI, begun in April 1975, is continuing, however. The GAO told Proxmire that one reason the inquiry took so long was that it had to obtain access to work by the FBI.

FBI information officer Steve Gladis confirmed that the FBI investigation into Lockheed was continuing, but gave no indication when it might be completed.●

**ANTICRIME MEASURE FOR THE ELDERLY**

**HON. JAMES J. HOWARD**

OF NEW JERSEY  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 1978

● Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, in the 13 years that I have served as the Third District of New Jersey's Representative

to Congress, the problems of the elderly have repeatedly come to my attention. Among those problems one of the greatest confronting our senior citizens is the fear of crime.

I have received many, many letters from elderly citizens who express their concern about leaving their homes in the evenings for fear of violent crimes that may be committed against them. A recent report by the House Select Committee on Aging on elderly crime victimization cited the fear of crime as its "most pervasive and consistent finding in the older population." Other studies also rank fear of crime as the most serious problem elderly persons face. That fear has effectively isolated many older citizens.

It is for this reason that I voice my full support for Congressman CLAUDE PEPPER's amendment to H.R. 12433, the 1978 Housing and Community Development Amendments, which would specifically designate money from the bill's housing assistance funds for anticrime measures. By providing for television monitors, security guards, and safer locks, doors and windows, acceptance of this amendment will demonstrate a congressional commitment to the elderly to provide the basic safety and security needs they need so desperately.

The struggle of our elderly public housing residents for security against rising crime rates must not go unheeded.●

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS AT COLSTRIP, MONT.**

**HON. MIKE McCORMACK**

OF WASHINGTON  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 1978

● Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, on June 12, the Environmental Protection Agency refused to issue a construction permit for a coal-burning power complex at Colstrip, Mont. The EPA announced that its reason for refusing to grant the permit was that the two new coal plants would violate the new class I, pure air standards over the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation nearby.

This unfortunate decision by the Federal Government demonstrates the damage that will be done to our country by the over-enthusiasm of the authors of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977 and the unfortunate lack of foresight by the Members of Congress in accepting this legislation. Testimony before the Subcommittee on Advanced Energy Technologies and Energy Conservation of the Science and Technology Committee, which subcommittee I have the honor of chairing, has in recent weeks indicated that the class I standards of the Clean Air Act are frequently exceeded by nature itself with respect to hydrocarbons in the air over certain western vegetation, and with respect to particulate matter over certain desert and arid areas.

Repeatedly, the good intentions of the Members of Congress in attempting to protect the environment are being ex-

ploited by those who would impede energy production and adequate economic growth for full employment. The time has come when we must recognize this fact. There is much mischief that must be undone so that we can provide wholesome environmental protection, provide for the public health and safety, and produce adequate energy and maintain economic stability. The important thing is that we recognize now that much legislation that has been enacted during the last 10 years must be reviewed with the goal of a rational balance between environmental protection and economic stability.

The June 14, 1978 editorial from the Spokesman Review newspaper of Spokane, Wash., speaks eloquently to this point. The editorial, which is reprinted below, merits reading and consideration by all Members of Congress.

#### POWER FROM COLSTRIP NEEDED

The Environmental Protection Agency, by refusing Monday to issue a construction permit for a \$1.4 billion power generating complex at Colstrip, Mont., has deprived the entire Pacific Northwest of needed power unless a way around the denial can be found.

For its reason, the EPA said the coal-fired generating plants, known as Colstrip Units 3 and 4, would violate the pristine air standard, Class I, of the nearby Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation. Class I is known as the most rigid of the federal air quality standards.

The fight, for five Northwest utilities who seek to add Units 3 and 4 to Units 1 and 2 already on line, has been long and hard. It goes back to 1973, when the consortium first proposed the two new plants. They could produce a combined total of 1,400 megawatts. That amount of electricity would meet the needs of a city of one million, according to statistics.

The additional power Units 3 and 4 would produce is needed urgently to prevent a power shortage in Montana and the Pacific Northwest as early as the mid-1980s. Included in the consortium are Spokane's Washington Water Power Co., Montana Power, Puget Sound Power & Light Co., Portland General Electric Co., and Pacific Power and Light Co.

Both Joseph McElwain, president of Montana Power, and William Coldiron, executive vice president, have emphasized the need for the additional power for many years now. McElwain recently said the delay in construction was costing \$165,000 a day, adding that "If the plants are delayed for another year or two, the Pacific Northwest might have to do without the power."

What both the federal government and the public need to recall is that Units 3 and 4 underwent extensive scrutiny at the state level, and were approved by state agencies. Then the Northern Cheyenne and the Northern Plains Resource Council, a coalition of ranchers and environmentalists based in Billings, filed suit in Montana courts to reverse the rulings by the state agencies. An adverse ruling by a state court earlier this year later was overturned. Now comes the EPA refusal.

How quickly we forget! Just one year ago, in June 1977, Montana Gov. Thomas Judge made the first mandatory power cutback in the Pacific Northwest because of the water and hydroelectric power shortage.

Less than a month ago, Washington Gov. Dixy Lee Ray and Sen. Henry M. Jackson emphasized in Spokane the drastic need for power, with firm energy requirements expected to double in the next 20 years. Pacific Northwesterner's also can look back to May 1975, when Canadian gas prices jumped 60

percent and development of coal power became even more imperative.

On one hand, the federal government urges citizens to conserve power and the industry sector is urged to develop more. On the other hand, the EPA refuses to issue construction permits for a coal-fired generating complex, when coal offers the least number of drawbacks.

Perhaps the major error was in granting the Cheyenne Reservation a Class I air quality standard. It would be pleasant if everyone in the U.S. could enjoy the pristine-pure standard granted the Cheyennes—and still eat, produce and keep warm. Unfortunately, energy demands trade-offs. Jobs which enable people to eat and sustain themselves depend on energy. Warm homes also require energy. The time may come when environmental standards on the reservation should yield to the needs of all mankind. Energy and reasonable environmental standards are not incompatible.

In advance of the EPA refusal, Montana Power's McElwain predicted that if the denial came, the consortium would fall back on a ruling by U.S. District Judge James Battin of Billings which held that the permits are not necessary, anyway. The ruling has been on appeal for more than a year to the U.S. 9th Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco. A ruling on the appeal may take another year.

Little doubt exists that the Northwest needs the power. Nor does doubt exist that Class I air quality is the most rigid in the nation. Accommodation to a lesser air quality may very well become essential in the reservation area, as it has in other areas of the United States. Reasonable air and pollution standards can co-exist with power development; indeed, they must.

Summary: Coal-fired Units 3 and 4 at Colstrip are needed vitally in the Pacific Northwest. When various arms of the federal government take directly opposite stances on energy, the citizenry suffers. ●

#### REMARKS BY THE HONORABLE PAUL G. ROGERS ON THE HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATION AMENDMENTS OF 1978

#### HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 1978

● Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, on June 22 I introduced H.R. 13266, the "Health Maintenance Organization Amendments of 1978," which is designed to strengthen and extend Federal assistance for the establishment and operation of health maintenance organizations (HMOs). The goal for the HMO program should be twofold. First, the program should encourage the continued development of health maintenance organizations so that more consumers will have a choice between an organized system for providing care and the fee for service system. Second, it should assure that all HMOs which are qualified by the Federal Government are providing the required services in the manner proscribed by law.

As my colleagues know, one of the most pressing problems facing the Nation today is the rapid rise in the cost of health care. Health maintenance organizations are showing us that because their incentives to provide health services are different from the fee for service system, they can dramatically reduce the cost of care. HMOs are required to pro-

vide a variety of services for a fixed pre-paid amount; so the economic incentives for an HMO are to maintain the health of their members and to avoid costly and unnecessary treatment.

The initial track record of HMOs is encouraging. Recent studies indicate that they can achieve overall cost savings from 10 percent to 40 percent; that HMO inpatient hospital use is only 488 days per thousand per year compared to a national average of over 1,000 days under the traditional fee for service system; and that physician visits under HMOs are 3.8 per member per year compared to 5.1 per member under the fee for service system. Also, many HMOs are achieving cost savings by employing properly trained nonphysicians to carry out tasks which are performed in other settings by overly qualified physicians.

"The Health Maintenance Organization Act of 1973," Public Law 93-222, which added title XIII to the Public Health Service Act, was designed to encourage the development of HMO's. It soon became apparent that the requirements of the 1973 act were excessive and would keep HMO's from becoming financially viable. Public Law 94-460, the "Health Maintenance Organization Amendments of 1976," went a long way toward minimizing these unnecessary Federal requirements. That legislation also dealt with scattered instances of fraud and abuse by requiring Federal qualification of an HMO receiving medicare and medicaid money.

During the last year the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has strengthened the HMO program. Secretary Califano and Undersecretary Champion are to be commended for their initiatives to revitalize this program by improving its organization at the Federal level, by strengthening the qualifications and compliance activities, and by encouraging the business and labor community to consider more seriously the promotion of health maintenance organizations. I believe these actions indicate this administration's intent to address the difficult problems which the HMO program has had in the past. In doing so, however, they must balance their enthusiasm to promote health maintenance organizations against the need to thoroughly evaluate the potential of applicants to become self-sufficient HMO's and the need to assure that qualified HMO's remain in compliance with the requirements of title XIII.

The bill I have introduced also addresses this balance. It amends title XIII to assure that a developing HMO will receive adequate Federal loan support so that it can become self-sufficient; and at the same time, the bill authorizes HEW to monitor and prevent those activities of HMO's in which fraud and abuse might occur.

The bill contains the following major provisions:

First, the authorization of the program is extended for an additional 3 years at levels that will allow for a reasonable growth of HMO's.

Second, the services required to be provided by an HMO are modified. Services

would not have to be provided if the organization was unable to do so because of a disaster or war. An HMO would not have to reimburse a member for services provided by another provider if the member intentionally left the area served by the HMO to receive services. The HMO would not be required to provide services which are unusual or infrequent and not generally recognized by health professionals as appropriate for the prevention, diagnosis, or treatment of illness or injury. Provisions also are made to allow an HMO to seek reimbursement for the cost of services provided to members who are entitled to benefits under a workmen's compensation law.

Third, organizational requirements are modified, an HMO would be given up to 5 years to reduce its reliance on contracts with physicians who are not in medical groups or individual practice associations. In the fifth year the amount paid to such physicians could not exceed 15 percent of the total amount paid for physician services. Also, a public health maintenance organization would be allowed to operate even though its policy-making board did not contain members of the HMO. In such case an advisory board would have to be established.

Fourth, financial support for developing HMO's is expanded. An HMO would continue to receive up to \$1 million to support its initial development; but it could receive up to \$600,000 for each significant expansion of services. Loans to assist with the initial operating costs of an HMO are expanded to cover any cost of operation including the cost of equipment purchases. The maximum amount of loans available is increased to recognize inflation and these additional costs. A new loan authority is established for the acquisition and construction of ambulatory health care facilities.

Fifth, the bill increases HEW's ability to monitor HMO's and to prevent fraudulent or abusive practices. Every HMO would be required to provide financial information and other information regarding all persons with ownership or control interests in the HMO and all transactions between the HMO and any such persons. The Department is also required to establish regulations regarding an HMO's enrollment practices so that practices such as those which arose in door-to-door enrollment of medicaid recipients in California would be prevented.

Sixth, the bill authorizes the establishment of a national health maintenance organization intern program to train individuals to become HMO administrators and managers. It also authorizes the Department to provide technical assistance to HMO's which receive Federal support.

Seventh, employers are required to provide HMO's with equal treatment in payroll deduction. If an employer allows its employees to pay for health benefits through payroll deductions, the employer would be required to allow employees to pay for the cost of membership in the HMO through payroll deductions.

Eighth, the bill allows HEW greater flexibility in the administration of the

HMO program. The requirement that the qualification and compliance functions be located in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health would be deleted.

Mr. Speaker, I believe this legislation strikes a compromise between responsible promotion and aggressive monitoring of HMO's. As we debate these provisions in the next several months, I look forward to receiving constructive comments from my colleagues about these amendments and other provisions which they believe are needed. ●

REV. LEROY KELLEY: OUTSTANDING CHURCHMAN

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 1978

● Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise on this occasion to pay tribute to the Reverend Leroy Kelley, of Cleveland, Ohio, who is the distinguished pastor of the Mount Olive Baptist Church. Reverend Kelley is one of the most highly regarded ministers in our city. His work in both religious and community affairs has won him the respect and admiration of the entire community.

Mr. Speaker, after 35 years of dedicated service at Mount Olive Baptist Church, Reverend Kelley has decided to retire from active duty in the ministry. While his guidance and attention to the daily matters of church and community living will be missed, I am certain that he will continue to work with his colleagues in the ministry on the major social and economic problems affecting Cleveland's black community.

Mr. Speaker, so that you and my colleagues in the ministry on the major yourselves with Reverend Kelley's career, I would like to take this opportunity to cite some of the highlights of his life.

On September 29, 1900, Leroy Kelley was born to the Reverend and Mrs. James Kelley of Gifford County, N.C. He received his primary education there, and went on to matriculate at Bennett College in Greensboro, N.C.

In 1923, he came to Cleveland, Ohio, and eventually joined the Mount Olive Baptist Church. During the decade of the thirties he received the call to the ministry and was ordained as pastor of Mount Olive in 1943. In order to strengthen his spiritual work, Reverend Kelley enrolled in the Cleveland Bible College and in 1949 graduated with honors.

One of Reverend Kelley's favorite statements is:

You can talk about Christianity as much as you want, but if you don't live it, it's no good.

Mr. Speaker, surely Reverend Kelley was an exemplary Christian. Let me cite some of his deeds and activities to show the extent of his dedication.

Reverend Kelley helped organize the Mount Pleasant Community Council. He also organized the Mount Pleasant Ministerial Association and was elected and

served as president for three terms. He served on the executive board of the World National Baptist Congress in 1955; the Ohio General Executive Board for 25 years and vice president of the Baptist Conference of Cleveland. Since the 1940's he has worked hand in hand with the mayors of our city to make it a better place to live for all citizens, regardless of color or economic status. He has seen Cleveland through the dark days of WWII, the Korean war, and the many social upheavals of the 1960's and 1970's. Reverend Kelley has been a tireless advocate of civil and human rights. Many of our local civil rights victories can be attributed to his leadership.

Reverend Kelley is married to the former Victoria Hunter and is the father of one step-son, Myron, and one grandson David.

Mr. Speaker, on Friday, June 30, a testimonial dinner will be held in honor of Reverend Kelley. In recognition of this occasion, I would like to ask that my colleagues in the House join me in paying tribute to this outstanding churchman and wish him well in the years ahead. I speak for all those in Cleveland who revere Reverend Kelley when I say thank you for your dedicated service to your city, your church, and your community. ●

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM D. FORD ADDRESSES SALLIE MAE SYMPOSIUM

HON. JOHN BRADEMAs

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 1978

● Mr. BRADEMAs. Mr. Speaker, Representative WILLIAM D. FORD, the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, recently addressed the second annual symposium on student loan issues of the Student Loan Marketing Association (Sallie Mae).

I am pleased, Mr. Speaker, to insert at this point in the RECORD the remarks given at that time by Representative FORD, entitled "Guaranteed Student Loans and Federal Policy for Postsecondary Education."

GUARANTEED STUDENT LOANS AND FEDERAL POLICY FOR POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

The guaranteed student loan program is an important component of Federal policy for postsecondary education. It, however, must be clearly viewed in the context of general Federal policy for postsecondary education.

Aid to students is the primary Federal mechanism for providing assistance to postsecondary education. Of the almost \$4 billion in fiscal year 1978 appropriations for Office of Education Higher Education programs, 93% of the funds is for student aid programs. This has been the consistent thrust of Federal policy since the National Defense Education Act of 1958, and it was strongly reaffirmed in the landmark Education Amendments of 1972 when Congress rejected a program of general institutional aid in favor of the creation of the basic grant program.

THE PRIMARY FEDERAL OBJECTIVE IN HIGHER EDUCATION

The objective of Federal student aid programs is to provide equality of education opportunity. This objective was asserted in the National Defense Education Act which

stated as one of its purposes that "no student of ability will be denied an opportunity for higher education because of financial need." The Higher Education Act of 1965 created the first broad program of Federal grants to students. The purpose of this program was "to assist in making available the benefits of higher education to qualified high school graduates of exceptional financial need . . ."

Through our student aid programs we have taken some long strides toward removing the financial barriers to higher education. We have made it possible for most students to finance a postsecondary education. We have given most students basic access to an education beyond high school.

But this is clearly not enough. Many students still cannot afford the higher education best suited to their interests and abilities. They can get into an institution of postsecondary education but not necessarily into the one where their talents would best be developed. To just provide access without a measure of choice is a sham as a policy of equal educational opportunity. I believe that we must further improve our student aid programs so that they open to all students a range of options from which they can choose the one that fits their individual needs.

We must also go one step beyond choice. We must also expand and improve those Federal programs, like *trio*, which help students to stay in higher education once they have entered, which help them to complete their education and which help them to maximize their benefits from the educational opportunities available to them. Equal educational opportunity as a goal has to mean getting students in the door, letting them in the right door and making sure it is not a revolving door.

#### GRANT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Equal educational opportunity is our primary Federal objective in higher education, and student aid is the basic mechanism to reach that objective. Among the student aid programs the major emphasis has been on grant assistance, particularly since the creation of the basic grant program in 1972. Of the \$3.6 billion appropriated in FY 1978 for the student aid programs under Title IV of the Higher Education Act, two-thirds of it was for grant programs.

The emphasis on grant aid to students is based on a concept of wise public policy. Spending the taxpayers' dollars on gift aid to students reflects the view that it is just and humane as a matter of public policy to provide opportunity for education, advancement and social and economic mobility to those who come from disadvantaged circumstances. Gift aid is also based on the view that it is society as a whole which primarily benefits from educating an individual who would otherwise not be educated. In part the benefits to society are economic, evidenced in greater productivity, lower reliance on social services and a high return in taxes paid by the educated person. It is of general benefit to our nation to have educated citizens capable of more enlightened and effective self-government. An educated citizenry is also a national asset in charting a prudent and constructive course for the nation in world affairs.

#### WORK STUDY PROGRAMS

The work-study and loan programs also play a very important role in student aid. As a matter of policy, we have decided that education beyond high school should not be made so attractive, compared to employment or other options, that an artificially large number of young people will continue their education. We now have a commitment to universal free and appropriate education for all through high school. We have not yet expanded that commitment to education beyond high school. This may be a direction in which we should move in the future.

However, for now it is our policy that all students should not have a "free ride" for postsecondary education. There is a general belief that postsecondary education should require some sacrifice and commitment from the individual student and his or her family. In our needs analyses systems we calculate and "expected family contribution." Of the student's "need" which remains after taking family contributions into account, the view is that some proportion of it should be met by the student through "self help," that is through work and loans.

One approach to an appropriate balance among different types of aid was recently suggested in the Huff Panel Report which made recommendations to the commissioner of education on the campus-based programs. The Huff Panel suggested that, of the total cost of education at a school, 70% should be met through the family contribution and various forms of gift aid, and the remaining 30% should be met through work and loans. These percentages may not be precisely the right mix. But I believe the general concept that students should meet most of the cost of education through either family support or gift aid and that a lesser proportion should be self help does accurately reflect our Federal policy of student aid.

The College Work Study Program enjoys great popularity on Capitol Hill since it squares with American Horatio Alger notions that "working one's way through school" is the way the poor should get ahead and that indeed this experience is spiritually and morally uplifting. However popular and desirable providing work opportunities to students as a way for them to finance their education may be, it is a simple fact that there are not enough hours in the day nor enough jobs on campus that do not displace adult workers for most students to finance a very large share of their education by working. This is particularly true if we are concerned that students have adequate time for their studies and the other benefits of higher education.

#### THE GUARANTEED STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM

So we come to the loan program, which is, after all, a means for deferring working one's way through school. With a loan the student gets the money now and works for it later rather than working for and getting the money now as in the work-study program.

The philosophy of the role of loans in student aid that I have expressed—that they should be the residual component of a reasonable self-help burden—applies most clearly to the National Direct Student Loan Program. These 3% loans of Federal capital are made to students by the education institutions, based on the financial need of the students. The Guaranteed Student Loan Program also has come to play an important role in supplying the self-help component of a student's financial aid package.

However, it is important to remember that the guaranteed student loan program was not created primarily as a part of the need-based system of grants, work opportunities and loans. In large measure this program was created as a political response to the intense interest in tuition tax credits for postsecondary education in 1965. Guaranteed student loans were primarily intended to assist students from middle-income families which faced a cash flow or liquidity problem in financing their children's higher education. During the floor debate on the Higher Education Act of 1965, Congresswoman Edith Green of Oregon, a former chairman of the subcommittee which I now chair, remarked that this program "is designed especially for those students who come from middle-income families." "This is a separate loan program," she continued, "and is designed for those students who do not qualify for the National Defense Education Act loans

because they come from families that have a higher income and therefore they would be ineligible for National Defense Education Act loans.

Unfortunately, the student demand for higher education has outraced our ability to provide adequate funding for the grant, work and NDSL loan programs. Therefore the guaranteed student loan program has been pressed into becoming a financial aid program for needy students. Rather than closing the doors of educational opportunity, we have provided loans to some students who probably should not have had them.

Having sketched for you what I see as the appropriate role for student loans in federal policy for postsecondary education, let me turn to a discussion of the Guaranteed Student Loan Program and the issues which it poses for us.

The Guaranteed Student Loan Program is unique, indeed perhaps bizarre among federal programs:

First, the success of the program rides in the final analysis on the willingness of commercial lenders to voluntarily make loans to students. We cannot order or mandate that they make loans. If we encumber the program with burdensome requirements or provide an inadequate yield, the lenders are perfectly at liberty to turn off the student loan spigot and not participate in the program. So democratic legislators like myself, whose empathy level for banks generally is not very high, find themselves in the odd position of trying to be sure that the program is sweet enough for banks so they will make student loans.

Second, the student borrowers get their loans with no collateral. You cannot repossess the knowledge and skill they have gained from an education. It is the government guarantee of these loans that obviously replaces the normal collateral. In addition, the student borrowers are inexperienced with credit relations, highly mobile, and do not have to begin repaying until almost a year after they leave school. I can easily appreciate the difficulty of managing such a program and getting lenders to participate in it.

Third, this is a program in which the Federal Government has placed primary reliance on State agencies to carry out a Federal program. I might note that the legislative history of the Higher Education Act is clear in its intent to "strengthen" and "encourage" State guaranteed loan program. The direct program of Federal insured student loans has always been seen as the temporary or residual component of the program to operate until State agencies are established or in the limited areas that could not be adequately served by State agencies. Our acceptance of and, in fact, enthusiasm for State guarantee agencies in this program is in contrast to our usual more jaundiced view of State agencies in other education programs. We more frequently see State agencies as highwaymen lurking to waylay Federal benefits destined for schools and students at the local level.

#### MAJOR ISSUES IN THE GUARANTEED STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM

The major issues in the guaranteed student loan program can be summarized quite briefly:

- Who should get the loans?
- How much indebtedness should students have?
- Who should make the loans?
- How should the default problem be handled?

The issue of access to loans should be viewed, as I indicated earlier, in the context of loans as a residual self-help component of a student's aid package or as assistance to middle income families with liquidity problems. Unhappily, at least for a time, we will probably have to make loans available for those who should most appropriately be aided

in other ways. We must be careful not to restrict loans so that students are not given an opportunity to finance their educations. On the other hand, we must guard against an excess availability of easy student credit which leaves students with an oppressive repayment burden when they leave school. There is a variation on Gresham's law in student financial aid—easy student credit relieves the pressure for adequate appropriations for the grant and work programs. We need to strike a delicate balance of making sure that adequate credit is available to those who should have it but not so easy that we discourage funding the grant and work programs, with the result that those who should not have student loans are forced to use them.

The guaranteed student loan program is primarily intended to rely on banks and other commercial lenders to make loans. In addition to the commercial lenders, there is a role for school and state lenders. At schools which have a student body drawn primarily from outside the area where the school is located, students may find it difficult to obtain loans from commercial lenders. Such schools have a role to play as lenders serving the legitimate needs of their students for low cost credit. In addition, some states have established "lender of last resort" programs to serve students who cannot obtain loans from commercial lenders. These programs would also seem to serve an important need. I would inject a note of caution here, however. There is a second Gresham's law of student financial aid which is that easy access to lenders of last resort drives out lenders of first resort.

I would also express a concern about school and state lenders generally, when the one who sets the tuition for students, either the school or the state, also makes loans to students who pay the tuition, a potentially dangerous situation exists. There may be a temptation to pass a higher proportion of the costs of education on to the students by raising tuition and making loans to students to pay for the increases. This would certainly run counter to my view that society generally and not the student individually primarily benefits from the education a student receives, and therefore that society ought to pay most of the cost.

With respect to defaults, I think we have done a very poor job of educating the public concerning the nature of this program. As I noted earlier, students are by their nature poor credit risks because of their inexperience, mobility and uncertain job prospects. In addition, many students have received and are receiving loans who should not receive them and would not receive them if our grant and work programs were adequately funded. When these facts are added to the atrocious management of the program during the Nixon-Ford years, what is amazing is not that 13% of the student-borrowers default but that 87% pay back their loans.

I am aware that a politically viable student-loan program must have loans available to those who should have them and must effectively control the problem of excessive defaults. Sallie Mae has played a valuable role in both of these areas. Through the steady growth in its loan purchase and loan warehousing activities, Sallie Mae has helped to assure that lenders have adequate capital available for making new student loans. In addition, the standards which Sallie Mae has set for lenders to be able to participate in its loan purchase and warehousing programs have made an important contribution to improving the integrity and sound management of the program.

#### THE EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1976

In the education amendments of 1976 Congress also took steps to curb defaults and improve lender participation. We chose to provide a variety of new incentives and inducements to state guarantee agencies as our

primary strategy to deal with these problems. This approach was based on the proven record of the state guarantee agencies in getting and keeping lenders in the program, serving students well and holding in check defaults and abuses, especially in contrast to the direct Federal insurance program. It is our hope that the existing state agencies will remain in operation, that new guarantee agencies will soon exist in most states, and that a much reduced, residual direct Federal insurance program will remain. Four new states (Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota and Utah) have already joined the 26 state guarantee agencies that existed in 1976 and five more states (Florida, South Carolina, Kentucky, California and Iowa) are in the final stages of establishing state agencies. All the rest of the states are moving toward the creation of state agencies or are at least seriously considering it.

To encourage lender participation, Congress in the 1976 amendments also tied the special allowance to the interest rate on 91-day treasury bills. Lenders now receive a return which fairly reflects the state of the money market, and they have early and certain notice of what their special allowance will be each quarter. In addition, the Office of Education is required to pay interest on late payments to lenders for default claims, interest subsidy and the special allowance.

With respect to cleaning up the program, Congress in the 1976 amendments also purged some of the most egregious bad actors among the lenders. More importantly, we attempted to create an orderly system of information transfer so that the schools, the lenders and the guarantors can keep track of the status of the student borrower. We also tried to put the students on clearer notice of their responsibilities and obligations as borrowers. Finally, we provided some greater flexibility in loan repayments so that defaults will not occur because requirements in the law are too stringent to accommodate the realities of life.

I am very encouraged by the aggressive administrative action to manage the program more effectively that has been taken by HEW Secretary Joe Califano, Commissioner of Education Ernie Boyer and Associate Commissioner for Student Finance Assistance, Leo Kornfeld, some of the steps they have taken were detailed in an oversight hearing on student loan defaults which the subcommittee on postsecondary education held last October. We have been monitoring this situation very closely, and I expect to hear soon from HEW on the additional progress they have made in bringing this program under control.

#### THE MIDDLE INCOME STUDENT ASSISTANCE ACT

The middle income student assistance act, which I introduced and which I expect will come before the House in the near future, also contains some important provisions related to the guaranteed student loan program. Most importantly, it will provide for a major expansion of the basic grant program. With \$1.2 billion in new basic grant funds above the FY 1978 appropriations, the maximum grants will be increased from \$1,600 to \$1,800 and students from typical families with incomes up to \$26,000 will receive assistance. The bill also provides for a \$150 million increase in the funds for supplemental opportunity grants, state student incentive grants and the college work-study program. This major expansion of the grant and work study programs will take much of the pressure to borrow off low income students. This should result in reduced defaults as well as in making more student loan capital available for students from middle-income families.

In addition, the middle income student assistance act removes the family income ceiling for eligibility for subsidized student loans. This will make the program available to all students and, I believe, it emphasizes

the primary mission of this program to assist students from the higher income families. Finally, the middle income student assistance act increases the yield to lenders from student loans by guaranteeing a 1% floor on the special allowance and by providing a new ½% interest premium during the repayment period to defray the additional administrative costs.

#### HIGHER EDUCATION LEGISLATION IN THE 96TH CONGRESS

In the next Congress, most of the higher education act will be expiring and will need to be reauthorized. One of our primary efforts will be to look at the student aid programs as a whole, to consider them as a system rather than as a conglomeration of separate and unrelated programs. Although the guaranteed student loan program will not be among the programs expiring in the next Congress, we will necessarily have to take a look at it as we look at the other programs. However, my inclination is not to uproot the plant we seeded in 1976 in order to shake it by its roots and see how it is doing. Instead, I suspect we will do a little fine tuning of the guaranteed student loan program while devoting most of our attention to the programs that did not receive such a thorough review in 1976.

During the reauthorization effort in the next Congress, I am sure the subcommittee will be besieged with elaborate and expensive student loan panaceas. I hope I can look forward to the wise and constructive counsel of all of you to help us analyze these schemes. My sense is that we need some quite specific improvements in the program to break a few bottlenecks that are hindering our efforts both to curb defaults and to assure that availability of adequate capital. We should be improving the existing program to provide an orderly and controlled channel of student credit rather than abandoning the existing program, starting all over and creating an ocean of student credit.

Thank you.●

#### THE SPECIAL SESSION ON DISARMAMENT

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 1978

● Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, the United Nations General Assembly is currently concluding the largest gathering ever convened on the disarmament of weapons. The Special Session on Disarmament (SSD), being held from May 23 to June 28, represents a major step in focusing local, national, and international attention on the arms race. Although it can produce no treaties on disarmament, the SSD can formulate proposals to insure the elimination of the possibility of war. Many nations have recognized that the destructive capacity of nuclear weapons and the acceleration of the arms race present a serious threat to the people of the world. Since efforts for a World Disarmament Conference have been unsuccessful, many have pushed for the SSD, a SALT II agreement, and a Comprehensive Testing Ban Treaty.

Vast amounts of energy and money are currently being devoted to armaments each year. Approximately \$400 billion is spent annually around the world on military armaments. In addition, about 40 percent of the most qualified scientific and technological experts in the world

are devoted to the perfection of military machinery. Last year, the world arms trade amounted to \$20 billion with the U.S. arms trade accounting for \$11.5 billion of the total.

A worldwide commitment of such vast amounts of money and manpower leads to the continued development of new weapons, and to the subsequent development of counterweapons. Nations are then involved in an arms race, and tremendous risks and apprehensions are created with each technological development. The need for a special session on disarmament becomes strikingly evident.

The SSD is designed to formulate a declaration of disarmament and design a program of action. It was called by 86 nonaligned, nonnuclear, member states of the United Nations, after proposals for a World Disarmament Conference were blocked by the United States and China. The significance of the sessions reflected by the interest and participation of all 149 member states of the United Nations. Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, has stressed the importance of the session by describing it as, "the largest, most representative gathering ever convened to consider the question of disarmament."

Although numerous proposals have been offered, six major proposals which will have the greatest effect on disarmament are: A pledge of no first use of nuclear weapons, a pledge not to use nuclear weapons on nonnuclear states, the creation of a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, the halting of production of fissionable material, a cut in the military budget of 15 percent, and a 25-percent cut in arms sales.

Presently, the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks (SALT II) are a positive step toward disarmament. Representative Fred Kaplan, in a study named "SALT II or NO SALT II," emphasizes the importance of a SALT II agreement by stating:

The U.S. strategic position would be more favorable with a SALT accord than without one, even if an additional \$20 billion were spent to build up U.S. forces.

Another positive step toward disarmament is the progress on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and the Soviet moratorium on peaceful nuclear explosions.

The large amount of interest shown in the special session on disarmament demonstrates that the world is very aware of the imminent danger of military weapons. The special session on disarmament may indeed help protect the people of the world from the effect of weapons over which they have no control. It is my strongest hope that the SSD can bring the world closer to the elusive goal of nuclear disarmament. ●

"BEWARE THE LITTLE NIPPER"

HON. STEVEN D. SYMMS

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 1978

● Mr. SYMMS. Mr. Speaker, I am concerned over the recent Supreme Court

decision favoring the snail darter over completion of the TVA Tellico Dam in Tennessee.

I am particularly concerned over the inflexibility of the Endangered Species Act. The developing pattern indicates that when man and an endangered species are in conflict, man must yield.

I wish to submit an editorial from the Washington Post of June 22, written by Art Buchwald exemplifying the total inflexibility of the Endangered Species Act.

The Buchwald column reads as follows:

[From the Washington Post, June 22, 1978]

BEWARE THE LITTLE NIPPER

(By Art Buchwald)

If "Jaws II" is a success at the box office, Universal Pictures will have no choice but to begin production on "Jaws III." The problem is, how many times can you frighten people with a man-eating shark?

I've been giving it a lot of thought. There is nothing that says "Jaws III" has to be a shark. As Elizabeth Ray once said, "There are a lot of other fish in the sea."

I have my own screen treatment for the third film, "Jaws III," instead of being about a shark, should be about the great snail darter.

The movie would take place at the TVA Tellico Dam in Tennessee. One night, a young workman and Miss Tennessee of 1977 are lying on the banks of the Tellico River telling dam stories, when the girl decides to go swimming. Her boyfriend tells her it's too dangerous, but she goes in anyway.

Out of the murky water appears the cruel head of a monster snail darter measuring three inches from jaws to tail. It swims back and forth, perplexed by the strange body in the water. Suddenly it bares its cruel, razor-sharp teeth and nips the girl on the arm. She screams, but it's too late. The snail darter nips her again on the thigh, then it nips her yet again. The girl frantically swims to shore with nips all over her body.

The workman and the girl go see the chief of police.

The chief of police reports the incident to the head engineer of the TVA project. "It's obviously a snail darter, the most vicious fish known to dam builders," he tells the chief. "If the story gets out that we have snail darters in the Tellico River, they'll keep us from completing the dam. We have to keep this a secret."

"But I'm responsible for the lives and safety of the people along the Tellico," protests the chief of police. "Suppose somebody else gets bitten by the snail darter?"

"Don't worry," the engineer assures him, "having nipped Miss Tennessee of 1977 it could be miles from here by now."

Two days later, the attorney general of the United States is fishing off a pier when the same snail darter sees a toe in the water. Curious, it swims around for a few moments and then suddenly opens its jaws wide and grasps the toe. The attorney general falls over into the water and fights the snail darter for an hour, but the odds are hopeless. The attorney general is finally dragged out and returns to Washington, vowing to get the snail darter if it's the last thing he does.

The secret is out. News of the snail darter spreads like wildfire.

In order to save the dam the town decides to hire a tough sea captain who has hated snail darters ever since one had bitten off his fingernail years ago. From the description by the victims, he suspects this particular one was the same type of fish that had destroyed the use of his left hand. He is determined to get the snail darter, even if it costs him his life.

He goes out in a rowboat with a Swiss-made pocket knife.

Ten yards offshore, the snail darter starts circling under the boat. It nuzzles the side, then it nips one of the oars. The captain glimpses its brown stomach. He is sure now that this is his hated enemy. He takes out the pocket knife and is about to stab it when the chief of police runs down to the shore and shouts, "Stop. The Supreme Court has just ruled 6-3 that the snail darter is an endangered species. If you touch it, I'll have to arrest you."

The captain, his arm raised, pretends not to hear, and the chief takes out his gun and shoots the berserk captain in the chest, explaining later at the inquest, "I had to do it. It was the law of the land." ●

SOLARZ TESTIMONY ON H.R. 12463

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 1978

● Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, on June 27 I will testify on behalf of H.R. 12463 and H.R. 12464, bills I have introduced which would end all new American investment in South Africa and require U.S. corporations there to engage in a fair employment code of conduct. I believe this legislation would mark a significant step in indicating to the South African Government that the United States will no longer support the institution of apartheid.

I ask that my prepared testimony be inserted at this point in the RECORD.

The testimony follows:

TESTIMONY OF HON. STEPHEN SOLARZ ON H.R. 12463

Mr. Chairman, I appear before you today in behalf of H.R. 12463, which I introduced last month. This legislation is designed to prohibit new American investment in South Africa and to regulate existing corporate investments by establishing a fair employment code of conduct. I hope you and your two subcommittees will be able to join me in supporting this modest proposal which will put the United States on record in opposition to the oppressive apartheid system that exists in South Africa today.

The bill before you deals with the vitally important issue of the role that U.S. investment should play in our overall relations with South Africa. Briefly put, I believe that U.S. investment can and should be a key instrument for encouraging constructive change in that society. At the end of 1976, some 350 American companies had invested about \$1.67 billion in South Africa, which comprised about 16 percent of total foreign investment there. In addition, U.S. banks had at least \$2.2 billion in loans and credits outstanding in South Africa, much of it with government entities. These investments and loans are an important feature in South Africa's economy, and our government's behavior with respect to these is an important signal of American intentions towards the existing system in that country.

The bannings by the South African government last fall and the death of Steve Biko in prison have led many Americans in and outside the Government to re-evaluate the United States role in South Africa. For the first time in history, the House—by the overwhelming margin of 347 to 54—adopted a resolution last October 31 offered by the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. Collins) denouncing acts committed by the Government of the Republic of South Africa "which suppress the expression of political thought and violate the rights of the individual," and urged the President "to take effective meas-

ures against the Republic of South Africa in order to register the deep concern of the American people about the continued violation of human rights in that country." The House took one step further earlier this month by adopting the Evans amendment attaching restrictions onto EXIM bank loans to be used in South Africa. An attempt to delete this provision was defeated by the decisive margin of 116-219.

These actions have been backed by a substantial plurality of public opinion. A Harris Poll conducted last December found that by a 51-24 percent margin, the American people gave its support to the step already taken by the Carter Administration to cut off all shipments of military supplies and replacement parts to South Africa. A 68-21 percent majority of Americans asserted that the system of apartheid in South Africa is "unjustified", and by a 46-26 percent margin, Americans endorsed the principle of the U.S. and other Western nations putting pressure on South Africa to give the blacks there more freedom and participation in government. Most importantly for our considerations here today, by a 46-28 percent margin, Americans favored getting U.S. companies now in business in South Africa to put pressure on the South African government and by a 42-33 percent margin, Americans favored preventing "all new U.S. business investment in South Africa."

Mr. Chairman, in suggesting this legislation, let me clearly explain that I believe we have reached the point where we have to go beyond the ritualistic reaffirmation of our rhetorical support for the elimination of apartheid. In my view, time is short, and concrete action is required today. In 1975, we saw the collapse of Portuguese colonialism in southern Africa and the establishment of black governments in Mozambique and Angola. This year we will probably see a transfer to majority rule in Zimbabwe and Namibia. These factors combine to create the logistical preconditions for the emergence of an effective insurgency within South Africa. In the months ahead, as the attention of Africa turns more and more to the last white redoubt on the African continent, one must assume that the countries which border South Africa will provide the same level of support to an emerging South African liberation movement that the countries which border Rhodesia and Namibia have provided to the Patriotic Front and SWAPO.

Some Members of Congress have expressed the hope that South African society as currently constituted could "reform" itself through gradual change into a system amenable to blacks and whites. They point to such hopeful signs as a reduction in "whites-only" reservations for some jobs, increased integration of sports, and proposed improvements in the pass book system. I think these steps are somewhat encouraging, but they are unfortunately a classic example of "too little, too late." Thirty years have passed since the ascendance of the National Party, and thirty years of time for political reform have been wasted. It seems clear that black Africans will not allow South Africa additional decades to gradually move toward a more equitable system. Moreover, the arrests, bannings, and newspaper closings last fall clearly indicate that the Government of South Africa will do all it can to suppress politically meaningful change in that country.

Mr. Chairman, in my view, in the absence of an abolition of apartheid and an eventual shift toward power sharing arrangements that allow the full participation of all of South Africa's people in the social, political, and economic life of the country, South Africa will inevitably be shaken by a cataclysm that will not only rip that nation apart but could be disastrous for our own multiracial society as well. Accordingly, the United States has an enormous stake in fa-

cilitating a peaceful transition to an equitable power sharing arrangement in South Africa. But if we stand aside, waiting for the natural course of events to gradually bring about the necessary changes, we will all be overwhelmed by the on-rushing tide of the emerging South African liberation movement.

Unfortunately, the entire history of South Africa has shown that, in the absence of outside pressure, little constructive change can be expected. I hope this proposed legislation will prompt the Government of South Africa to move promptly toward abolishing the apartheid system. There is no guarantee that if this bill became law, it would produce a willingness on the part of the South African government to undertake the necessary progressive changes. But we can be reasonably certain that without a significant increase in international pressure—coupled with domestic demands for change—the South African Government will never contemplate, let alone implement, the kinds of changes that will make possible the creation of a truly multi-racial society in South Africa.

My bill has two parts. In order to ensure that U.S. economic entanglements in South Africa do not increase, the first part would prohibit all new investments and loans in South Africa by any American corporation, although existing investments could continue as could investments from money earned from on-going investment within South Africa. Violations of this section could bring fines of up to \$1 million for a corporation and a fine of \$10,000 or imprisonment of up to five years for an individual.

The second part of the bill, similar to a joint resolution introduced in previous years by the distinguished chairman of the Africa Subcommittee (Mr. DINGS), would prohibit U.S. corporations doing business in South Africa from engaging in unfair employment practices there. This proposal is modeled after legislation designed to accomplish the same purposes here in the U.S.

The fair employment code would prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, religion, sex, or national origin for hiring, promotion, rates of pay, selection for training and other areas of employment. Corporations would be required to take affirmative action to end discrimination within American-owned enterprises, among other things by applying the new guidelines to present employees and to potential applicants. The bill would also require employers to allow employees to organize and bargain collectively. Penalties for violating the second part could include termination of export licenses, U.S. Government contracts, tax credits, and the services of the Export-Import Bank for transactions involving South Africa.

Under this section, the administrator of the program would review the employment practices of U.S. corporations operating in South Africa every two years to determine whether they meet fair employment standards as defined in the bill. If judged to be practicing equal opportunity policies, the corporation would be listed on a roster and thereby become eligible for export licenses, government contracts, tax credits, and the services of the EXIM bank.

I believe the Congress should establish this fair employment practices code for two reasons. First, the U.S. government should make it clear that American corporations will not be allowed to engage in practices or to support policies which are abhorrent to the United States. Indeed, we already require corporations to follow U.S. practices outside our own borders with respect to bribery, boycotts, and antitrust practices. And earlier this month, the House accepted the Evans amendment which requires the acceptance of U.S.-developed standards as a precondition for EXIM bank assistance in South Africa.

Secondly, this legislation will help insure

that the presence of U.S. corporations in South Africa actually works for the benefit of all races. Some have argued that the United States should completely dissociate itself from our relations with the South African government and withdraw all U.S. investment from that country. Though such action is politically impractical at this time, we should make it clear that to the extent that we do permit U.S. corporations to maintain their investments in South Africa, the only moral justification for that investment is the extent to which it creates opportunities for blacks that they otherwise would not have. U.S. corporations today claim that they actually help improve the lot of blacks in South Africa; this legislation would take the corporations at their word and translate that commitment into action.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out several features of H.R. 12463 which should help alleviate the concerns of some who would oppose action of this sort. First, this bill is a moderate proposal. Though it begins the process of limiting U.S. corporate involvement in South Africa, it does not require divestment nor prevent the orderly transaction of business by existing enterprises. Since 1975, new investment in South Africa has been quite low. For example, in 1976, it is estimated that of the \$82 million increase in the value of the U.S. investment over 1975, only \$9 million was new investment, while \$73 million was reinvested earnings. Moreover, over the past year South Africa has found itself largely excluded from U.S. bank credit. Though cutting off new U.S. investment may have a significant long-term effect on South Africa's economy, in the short-run it can be viewed principally as a strong political signal.

Secondly, it is my understanding that no part of this bill would explicitly violate existing South African law, although I would urge the Committee to study this matter further. If I am correct, no U.S. corporation would be caught in the difficult dilemma of being ordered to do contradictory things by two different governments. As I understand it, there are no measures in South African law which prohibit equality in wages, recruitment, training, promotion, or fringe benefits. In addition, though black employees are prevented from joining registered labor unions, they may join unregistered labor unions—and employers are free to bargain with these associations. As a further safeguard to American corporations, H.R. 12463 includes a provision permitting a waiver of part of the code if an employer could demonstrate to the satisfaction of the administrator that a conflict of laws existed. However, if the South African government chooses to combat equal treatment of employees of American corporations by passing new laws to prohibit such fair treatment, the corporation would not be granted a waiver. In my view, American corporations should be committed to equal employment standards, benefiting all South Africans, or they should leave. The South African government must know that if it restricts American corporations from practicing equal opportunities, it will lose the presence of American business.

Third, H.R. 12463 would have the support of many South Africans—both black and white—who would like to abolish the apartheid system. In recent testimony before the International Relations Committee, Donald Woods hailed this proposal as a "significant" measure that would provide a "valuable psychological boost in morale" to black South Africans. I fully agree with Woods, and urge the Committee to consider what the impact of this legislation would be on South African blacks. While some express the fear that legislation like this will drive white South Africans "into the laager", I believe that South African whites are already in the "laager." Like all groups who enjoy power, South African whites are unlikely to voluntarily relin-

quish the prerequisites and privileges which are afforded them by apartheid. However, we must remember that in the future, blacks will have the predominant role in the destiny of South Africa, and it is clearly in our own interest to let them know that we are actively on their side in supporting their struggle for a meaningful political role in their country.

There is no doubt that the small damage this bill might cause to the minuscule fraction of the black South African work force employed by American corporations would be more than offset by the gratitude with which this bill would be received by the politically active elements of the black and colored community in South Africa. Despite the claims of some who say that this type of measure is not desired by black South Africans, countless black leaders have expressed the hope that Western countries would curtail investment in South Africa. I have a pamphlet here entitled "U.S. Business in South Africa: Voices for Withdrawal" which quotes many of these leaders—like ANC Acting President-General Oliver Tambo, Bishop Manas Buthelezi, Soweto Committee of 10 Chairman Dr. Nthato Motlana, and the late Steve Biko. I ask that two pages of quotations by South Africans in this pamphlet be made part of the record at this point.

Looking at the wider question of U.S. interests in Africa, I urge the Committee to note that almost all black African leaders have urged the U.S. to cut back U.S. investment in South Africa. In the long run, as Nigeria's head of state Lt. General Ousegun Obasanjo put it this winter, U.S. business may be left with the choice "between doing business with us or with the racist regime in Southern Africa."

Finally, I would like to answer those who claim this legislation is too narrow in its exclusive focus on South Africa. In the view of these critics, a bill that "singles out" South Africa is not fair. Mr. Chairman, by focusing on South Africa, H.R. 12463 does not imply a lack of concern about human rights violations elsewhere in the world, no more than the actions the International Relations Committee has taken against Uganda, Cambodia, and the Philippine this year implied a lack of concern about other human rights violations. South Africa is the only state in the world today in which power and privilege are legally based on race, and, in my view, we should not ignore action in this case.

Mr. Chairman, for all of the reasons enumerated here, I urge you and the members of these two subcommittees to join me in supporting this bill which will put the U.S. squarely on record in opposition to apartheid. I would be happy to answer any questions you might have. ●

**BANK BOARD PROGRAM WILL PROVIDE RELIEF FOR INNER-CITY NEIGHBORHOODS**

**HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 1978

● Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, as many as 300,000 housing units in troubled neighborhoods will be renovated, repaired or constructed under a new funding program announced by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. And the most refreshing aspect of the program is that it will not cost taxpayers a penny.

The program is called the Community Investment Fund and it earmarks \$10 billion for revitalization of our Nation's inner-city areas. No tax money will support the fund. The money will come from the sale of securities by the

Bank Board. The Board itself is supported by fees from the 4,200 savings and loan associations it regulates. The fund will work this way:

The Bank Board will raise the funds by selling securities in the private capital market. The funds will then be distributed among the 12 regional banks that make up the Federal Home Loan Bank Board system. The regional banks will then lend the money to savings and loan associations that have concrete plans for helping troubled inner-city areas.

To qualify for the loans, the local associations must show that they have detailed plans for working with Federal, State and local government to improve the attractiveness and availability of housing in older neighborhoods. Each savings and loan seeking assistance must have a qualified urban lending specialist on its staff and the savings and loans will be required to provide financial counseling for low to moderate income home buyers.

If the plans are satisfactory, the regional banks will then charge the association a lower rate of at least one-half of a percentage point below the current interest rate in making the loan. The district banks also will forgo certain service fees so that the participating savings and loans may save even more. This will encourage the savings and loans to compete for the loans, and to compete in proposing the most effective revitalization projects.

Bank board spokesmen have vowed that the program will be vigorously monitored by the board, and that lower interest rate subsidies will be cut off if the savings and loans do not comply with the spirit of the program.

The needs of each individual city will be taken into account for determining where the mortgage money will go. Most of the money will be targeted for inner cities, although some funds will go to troubled areas outside the central city.

The total cost of this program will be around \$200 million and will be financed totally out of the bank board's own funds. Bank board spokesmen say this figure roughly equals the income of the system in 1 year.

Mr. Speaker, this program is an example of what our urban policy needs most desperately, a concerted effort between private industry and Federal and local governments to solve the problems of our cities. The intent of this program is not only to spur growth and revitalization of these areas in the immediate future, but to establish a pattern of inner city lending and aid that will continue long after the original program expires. I fully support and praise the program and the relief it will provide our Nation's cities and their residents. ●

**PERE MARQUETTE RIVER**

**HON. GUY VANDER JAGT**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 1978

● Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, section 701 of H.R. 12536 adds the Pere Marquette River of Michigan to the Na-

tional System of Wild and Scenic Rivers. From personal experience I can testify to the wonderful fishing, outstanding scenery, and memorable history of the Pere Marquette. It is one of the most famous trout streams in a State which has become known as a "water wonderland."

The Pere Marquette is entirely within my district. Because I own property on a different river—the Pine—which may be considered for similar designation in the future, I have remained neutral on this section of the bill to avoid appearance of a conflict of interest. However, I am offering this technical amendment at the request of conservation groups and individual citizens in my district who are concerned that the Congress make its intent very clear to the bureaucrats who will implement this law.

These concerned citizens have observed that during peak periods, the river is used so heavily that the very peace, quiet, and beauty which draws them to the river is being destroyed. The Environmental Impact Statement prepared by the U.S. Forest Service documents this problem as follows (at page 12):

The heavy canoeing use has resulted in some canoeist-fisherman conflict in the upper portion of the main stream. At times fishermen are interrupted and disturbed by numerous canoeists as they move down the river. Uninformed or inconsiderate canoeists trespass on private property to picnic, relieve themselves, or to rest and frolic. The landowner is often faced with the task of cleaning up litter left by this careless minority. As a result, more land is being posted against public use.

Unregulated auto camping is a problem on nearly all public land along the river with road access. Trailers and campers tend to locate as close to the river as possible, which detracts from the esthetic woodland environment of the river and destroys streambank vegetation.

Nevertheless, the environmental impact statement and the Wild and Scenic River Study Report of April 1976 each projected a further increase in the use of the river as a result of National Scenic River designation. This resulted in widespread concern and some opposition to the proposal not just from property owners, but from conservation groups as well. Even those who support Federal designation, such as Sierra Club, West Michigan Environmental Action Council, and the Michigan United Conservation Clubs have expressed a concern about overuse.

The U.S. Forest Service, which will manage the river under H.R. 12536, held a series of meetings with citizens in west Michigan during the past year. In these meetings Kenton Clark, Supervisor, Huron Manistee National Forest, agreed that the river is already being overused to the point that its attractive essential values are being degraded; he contended that national designation as a National Wild and Scenic River was the only way to control the abuse; and he pledged that while national designation may stimulate demand, the Forest Service will regulate that demand so that it does not result in more overuse. The study report prepared in 1976 (Wild and Scenic River Study Report, Pere Marquette River, Mich.: USDA Forest Service, April 1976, p. 79) contains a similar promise that:

Controls will be instituted on the numbers, timing, and/or location of boating use to prevent damage to the resources and preserve the quality of the users recreation experience.

My constituents appreciate these promises from the Forest Service. However, they desire to have these bureaucratic promises reinforced by a congressional mandate. Fortunately, the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee has clarified the purpose of Federal designation in the committee report (at p. 87). It states:

The committee also intends that the managing agencies develop their management plans with full public involvement as rapidly as possible. Significant attention should be paid to the problem of overuse that often occurs on designated rivers to the detriment of the resource such designation attempts to protect. Particular attention and urgency should be paid to the Pere Marquette River, Michigan, to preserve one of the most famous scenic rivers in the midwest region.

However, administrative agencies are not bound to follow the directions contained in committee reports. Therefore, I offer this amendment to clarify our intent in the designation of this river:

On page 297, line 24 thereof, after the phrase "referred to in this paragraph" insert the following:

Any plan prepared pursuant to subsection (b) shall include provisions for information and education to river users, and regulation of recreational use of the river as required to protect its esthetic, scenic, historic, archeologic, and scientific features.●

**MEMBERS OF CONGRESS WHO ARE COSPONSORING THE NATIONAL, BIPARTISAN EFFORT TO REDUCE THE INCOME TAX RATES TO HELP RESTORE INCENTIVE AGAIN FOR WORKING, SAVING, AND INVESTING**

**HON. JACK F. KEMP**

OF NEW YORK  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Monday, June 26, 1978

● Mr. KEMP, Mr. Speaker, a number of National, State, and community taxpayers organizations across the country have requested of my office the names of Members who are cosponsors of the Tax Rate Reduction Act, the Kemp-Roth bill and, of course, the names of those who are not supporting it.

This is the legislation which would answer the demands of the people, the working men and women of America, and taxpayers for lower income tax rates. The bill would lower all taxes rates phased in over 3 years.

First, it would reduce individual income tax rates by approximately 30 percent.

Second, it would reduce the total of the corporate normal tax and corporate surtax from 48 to 45 percent.

Third, it would increase the corporate surtax exemption to \$100,000, a matter of substantial importance for America's smaller businesses.

Because of the almost unmanageable volume of the requests for information on cosponsorship which I have received, I am putting in this RECORD cosponsors' names. I want to make it clear to my

colleagues that this is in no way intended as pressure on any Member to do anything; it is, rather, fulfilling requests for information on a very important bill.

The cosponsors of the Tax Reduction Act in the House, as of this afternoon, are 151 in number. And they are, by State, as follows:

**HOUSE COSPONSORS OF THE TAX REDUCTION ACT**

- ALABAMA  
Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Edwards.
- ALASKA  
Mr. Young.
- ARIZONA  
Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Rudd, Mr. Stump.
- ARKANSAS  
Mr. Hammerschmidt.
- CALIFORNIA  
Mr. Badham, Mr. Burgener, Mr. Clausen, Mr. Clawson, Mr. Dornan, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Ketchum, Mr. Lagomarsino, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Moorhead, Mrs. Pettis, Mr. Rousselot, Mr. Bob Wilson.
- COLORADO  
Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Johnson.
- CONNECTICUT  
Mr. McKinney, Mr. Sarasin.
- DELAWARE  
Mr. Evans.
- FLORIDA  
Mr. Bafalis, Mr. Burke, Mr. Chappell, Mr. Frey, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Sikes, Mr. Young.
- GEORGIA  
Mr. Levitas.
- IDAHO  
Mr. Hansen, Mr. Symms.
- ILLINOIS  
Mr. Anderson, Mr. Corcoran, Mr. Crane, Mr. Derwinski, Mr. Erlenborn, Mr. Hyde, Mr. McClory, Mr. Madigan, Mr. Michel, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Rallsback, Mr. Russo.
- INDIANA  
Mr. Hillis, Mr. Quayle.
- IOWA  
Mr. Grassley, Mr. Leach.
- KANSAS  
Mr. Glickman, Mr. Sebellus, Mr. Skubitz, Mr. Winn.
- KENTUCKY  
Mr. Carter.
- LOUISIANA  
Mr. Livingston, Mr. Moore, Mr. Treen.
- MAINE  
Mr. Cohen, Mr. Emery.
- MARYLAND  
Mr. Bauman, Mrs. Holt, Mr. Steers.
- MASSACHUSETTS  
Mr. Conte, Mrs. Heckler.
- MICHIGAN  
Mr. Brown, Mr. Cederberg, Mr. Pursell, Mr. Stockman, Mr. Walker, Mr. Vander Jagt.
- MINNESOTA  
Mr. Frenzel, Mr. Hagedorn, Mr. Quile, Mr. Stangeland.
- MISSISSIPPI  
Mr. Bowen, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Lott.
- MISSOURI  
Mr. Coleman, Mr. Taylor.
- MONTANA  
Mr. Marlenee.
- NEBRASKA  
Mrs. Smith, Mr. Thone.
- NEW HAMPSHIRE  
Mr. Cleveland.
- NEW JERSEY  
Mrs. Fenwick, Mr. Forsythe, Mr. Hollenbeck, Mr. Rinaldo, Mr. Roe.

- NEW MEXICO  
Mr. Lujan, Mr. Runnels.
- NEW YORK  
Mr. Caputo, Mr. Conable, Mr. Fish, Mr. Gilman, Mr. Horton, Mr. Kemp, Mr. Lent, Mr. McEwen, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Wydler.
- NORTH CAROLINA  
Mr. Broyhill, Mr. Martin.
- NORTH DAKOTA  
Mr. Andrews.
- OHIO  
Mr. Ashbrook, Mr. Brown, Mr. Devine, Mr. Gradison, Mr. Guyer, Mr. Harsha, Mr. Kindness, Mr. Latta, Mr. Miller, Mr. Mottl, Mr. Regula, Mr. Stanton.
- OKLAHOMA  
Mr. Edwards.
- PENNSYLVANIA  
Mr. Coughlin, Mr. Goodling, Mr. McDade, Mr. Marks, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Myers, Mr. Schulze, Mr. Shuster, Mr. Yatron.
- SOUTH CAROLINA  
Mr. Spence.
- SOUTH DAKOTA  
Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Pressler.
- TENNESSEE  
Mr. Beard, Mr. Duncan, Mrs. Lloyd, Mr. Quillen.
- TEXAS  
Mr. Archer, Mr. Collins.
- UTAH  
Mr. Marriott.
- VERMONT  
Mr. Jeffords.
- VIRGINIA  
Mr. Butler, Mr. Dan Daniel, Mr. Robert W. Daniel, Jr., Mr. Robinson, Mr. Tribble, Mr. Wampler, Mr. Whitehurst.
- WASHINGTON  
Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Pritchard.
- WISCONSIN  
Mr. Kasten, Mr. Steiger.●

**FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE STATEMENT**

**HON. ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER**  
OF WISCONSIN  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Monday, June 26, 1978

● Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. Speaker, although Members have filed public financial disclosure statements, as required by the new House Rule XLIV, I am continuing a practice that I first started in 1963 of placing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a report on my financial condition which covers the calendar year 1977. The information contained in this statement is more extensive than that required by House Rule XLIV, which, under the first filing, covered only the last 3 months of 1977. My report also includes the amount of Federal, State, and real estate taxes paid in 1977:

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION, DECEMBER 31, 1977	
Cash, account with the Sergeant at Arms, House of Representatives (including January 1, 1978 salary) .....	\$2,857.32
Cash .....	16.64
Securities .....	None
Residential real estate:	
Arlington house and lot (1977 assessment) .....	112,900.00
Less mortgage .....	26,902.83
Equity .....	85,997.17

House, Sun Prairie, Wis.....	29,000.00
Plus improvements .....	1,766.00
Lot .....	1,200.00
Total.....	31,966.00
Less 1st mortgage.....	17,103.39
Less 2d mortgage.....	4,500.00
Total.....	21,603.29
Equity.....	10,362.61

Household goods and miscellaneous personality .....	7,000.00
Miscellaneous assets, deposits with U.S. civil service retirement fund through December 31, 1977, available only in accordance with applicable laws and regulations .....	50,198.07
Additional retirement fund deposit, 1976.....	1,130.00
Cash surrender, value of life insurance:	
On the life of Robert W. Kastenmeier .....	None
On the life of Dorothy C. Kastenmeier .....	544.00
Donaldson Run Deposit.....	400.00
Automobiles:	
1976 Oldsmobile.....	3,300.00
1973 Ford LTD.....	1,200.00
Total assets.....	163,005.81

Income for calendar year 1977 (in addition to congressional salary allowances, and reimbursements)	
Honorariums (2):	
Brookings Institute.....	200.00
Christian Science Publishing Society .....	100.00
Rent gross (before deductions for expenses, etc. Sun Prairie .....	2,067.67
Income total.....	2,366.67

Taxes paid:	
1977 Federal income tax.....	10,298.71
1977 Wisconsin State tax.....	3,856.40
1977 real estate taxes, Town of Sun Prairie.....	769.36
1977 real estate taxes, City of Sun Prairie.....	35.29
1977 real estate taxes, county of Arlington, Virginia.....	1,682.21
Total 1977 taxes paid.....	16,641.97

I also am reporting on the separate estate of my wife, Dorothy C. Kastenmeier, which is not subject to my control and thus, not necessarily required to be reported under House Rule XLIV. Fair values are estimated and certain interests in property are subject to life estates in others:

Unimproved land, 129 acres, Chireno, Texas*.....	\$10,000.00
Unimproved land, 160.5 acres, Nacogdoches, Texas*.....	10,000.00
Frame house and lot, 413 Myrtle Street, Nacogdoches, Texas**.....	12,000.00
Lot and building, 106 Marilyn St., Nacogdoches, Texas.....	12,000.00
158 shares, Fredonia St. Bank, Nacogdoches, Texas.....	6,320.00
Total .....	50,320.00

\*1. All interest in minerals and timber, subject to life estate of others.

**2. 1977 rental income.....	575.00
lease income.....	80.25
Total .....	655.25

## SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of the Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized scheduled of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of all meetings when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in meetings as they occur.

As an interim procedure until the computerization of this information becomes operational the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committees scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, June 27, 1978, may be found in Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

## MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JUNE 28

9:30 a.m.  
Environment and Public Works  
Nuclear Regulation Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on S. 2775, to improve the siting and licensing process for nuclear power reactors.  
4200 Dirksen Building

Finance  
Taxation and Debt Management Generally  
Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 3065, 2608, and 2428, proposals affecting taxation of capital gains.  
2221 Dirksen Building

Human Resources  
To resume hearings on H.R. 8410, to amend the National Labor Relations Act so as to strengthen the remedies and expedite the procedures under such act.  
4232 Dirksen Building

9:45 a.m.  
\*Rules and Administration  
To receive testimony from Senators on S. Res. 405, making the Select Committee on Indian Affairs a permanent committee of the Senate; and to consider other legislative and administrative business.  
301 Russell Building

10:00 a.m.  
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
Business meeting on pending calendar business.  
322 Russell Building

Appropriations  
Public Works Subcommittee  
To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for FY 79 for public works projects.  
1223 Dirksen Building

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
To continue markup of S. 50, the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act.  
5302 Dirksen Building

Energy and Natural Resources  
To mark up proposed legislation designating certain Alaska lands as national parkland.  
3110 Dirksen Building

Governmental Affairs  
Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee  
To continue hearings on S. 3209, proposed State Community Conservation and Development Act.  
6202 Dirksen Building

Governmental Affairs  
Federal Spending Practices and Open Government Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on efforts to reduce the Federal paperwork burden.  
3302 Dirksen Building

Judiciary  
Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on S. 1927, to promote competition in the energy industry.  
2228 Dirksen Building

Joint Economic  
To hold hearings to review economic conditions, and to discuss the future outlook.  
1202 Dirksen Building

10:30 a.m.  
Foreign Relations  
Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on recent developments in the Middle East.  
4221 Dirksen Building

1:30 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for FY 79 for the Department of Agriculture.  
1223 Dirksen Building

Conferees  
On S. 1678, to amend and extend for two years through FY 1979 the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.  
H-140, Capitol

2:00 p.m.  
Conferees  
On S. 9, to establish a policy for the management of oil and natural gas in the Outer Continental Shelf.  
3110 Dirksen Building

3:00 p.m.  
Judiciary  
Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on oil company ownership of common carrier pipelines.  
2228 Dirksen Building

JUNE 29

9:00 a.m.  
Armed Services  
To consider pending nominations and other committee business.  
235 Russell Building

9:30 a.m.  
Environment and Public Works  
Nuclear Regulations Subcommittee  
To continue hearings on S. 2775, to improve the siting and licensing process for nuclear power reactors.  
4200 Dirksen Building

Finance  
Taxation and Debt Management Generally Subcommittee  
To continue hearings on S. 3065, 2608, and 2428, proposals affecting the taxation of capital gains.  
2221 Dirksen Building

Governmental Affairs  
To hold hearings on S. 517, 518, and H.R. 8410, legislation dealing with flexible work hours and increased part-time employment opportunities in the Federal Government.  
3302 Dirksen Building

- Human Resources  
To continue hearings on H.R. 8410, to amend the National Labor Relations Act so as to strengthen the remedies and expedite the procedures under such act.  
4232 Dirksen Building
- Special on Aging  
To resume hearings on the degree to which older Americans are purchasing more private health insurance than needed to supplement gaps in the Medicare programs.  
457 Russell Building
- 10:00 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Business meeting on pending calendar business.  
224 Russell Building
- Energy and Natural Resources  
To hold hearings on the nomination of Omi Gail Walden, of Georgia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy.  
3110 Dirksen Building
- Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings on S. 2894, to establish an Institute for Human Rights and Freedom to promote respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in foreign countries.
- Governmental Affairs  
To hold hearings on S. 517, authorizing employees and agencies of the Government of the U.S. to experiment with flexible and compressed work schedules, and S. 518, providing increased employment opportunity by executive agencies of the U.S. Government for persons unable to work standard hours.  
3302 Dirksen Building
- Governmental Affairs  
Energy and Nuclear Proliferation Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on postal reorganization legislation.  
357 Russell Building
- Judiciary  
To hold hearings on the nominations of Santiago E. Campos, to be U.S. district judge for the district of New Mexico; Robert H. McFarland, of Mississippi, to be U.S. district judge for the Canal Zone; and Louis H. Pollak, to be U.S. district judge for the eastern district of Pennsylvania.  
2228 Dirksen Building
- Select Indian Affairs  
To consider S. 2460, the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act amendments; S. 2712, the Indian Program Evaluation and Needs Assessment Act; S. 3069, to improve that the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe shall have a preference right to purchase certain North and South Dakota lands held in trust by the U.S. for tribal members; and S. 3153, the Rhode Island Indian Claims Settlement Act.  
5110 Dirksen Building
- Joint Economic  
To receive testimony from Federal Reserve Board Chairman Miller on U.S. monetary policy.  
6226 Dirksen Building
- 10:30 A.M.  
Judiciary  
Penitentiaries and Corrections Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings on the Bureau of Prisons, with emphasis on west coast prison facilities.  
2228 Dirksen Building
- 2:00 p.m.  
Select Ethics  
To hold a business meeting.  
Room to be announced
- 2:30 p.m.  
Conferees  
On S. 9, to establish a policy for the management of oil and natural gas in the Outer Continental Shelf.  
3110 Dirksen Building
- 3:00 p.m.  
Select Intelligence  
To hold a closed business meeting.  
S-407, Capitol
- JUNE 30
- 9:30 a.m.  
Veterans' Affairs  
Compensation and Pensions Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 379 and H.R. 6501, to provide increased awards of service-connected compensation to certain veterans who have suffered the loss or loss of use of paired extremities; S. 2828, the Veterans Disability Compensation and Survivor Benefits Act; and S. 1929, to establish, for purposes of paying dependency and indemnity compensation, a presumption of death from service-connected disability in the case of certain blinded veterans.  
5110 Dirksen Building
- 10:00 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Merchant Marine and Tourism Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on H.R. 6503, to provide for a just and reasonable rate of return or profit for common carriers by water used in intercoastal commerce.  
235 Russell Building
- JULY 10
- 10:00 a.m.  
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
To hold hearings on S. 3209, the State Community Conservation and Development Act; S. 3210, the Livable Cities Act; and S. 3211, the National Self-Help Development Act.  
5302 Dirksen Building
- JULY 11
- 10:00 a.m.  
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
To continue hearings on S. 3209, the State Community Conservation and Development Act; S. 3210, the Livable Cities Act; and S. 3211, the National Self-Help Development Act.  
5302 Dirksen Building
- Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Surface Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings on mid-west railroad bankruptcies and on the operation of the Railroad Revitalization Regulation Reform Act (P.L. 94-210).  
235 Russell Building
- Energy and Natural Resources  
Business meeting on pending calendar business.  
3110 Dirksen Building
- Joint Economic  
To resume hearings to review economic conditions, and to discuss the future outlook.  
6226 Dirksen Building
- JULY 12
- 9:30 a.m.  
Environment and Public Works  
Nuclear Regulation Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on S. 2775, to improve the siting and licensing process for nuclear power reactors.  
6226 Dirksen Building
- 10:00 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Surface Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings on railroad freight car utilization.  
235 Russell Building
- Energy and Natural Resources  
Business meeting on pending calendar business.  
3110 Dirksen Building
- Finance  
International Trade Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed extension of Presidential authority to maintain most-favored-nation trade treatment with Romania under the Trade Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-618).  
2221 Dirksen Building
- Joint Economic  
To continue hearings to review economic conditions, and to discuss the future outlook.  
5110 Dirksen Building
- JULY 13
- 9:30 a.m.  
Environment and Public Works  
Nuclear Regulation Subcommittee  
To continue hearings on S. 2775, to improve the siting and licensing process for nuclear reactors.  
6226 Dirksen Building
- 10:00 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Business meeting on pending calendar business.  
3110 Dirksen Building
- JULY 18
- Joint Economic  
To continue hearings to review economic conditions, and to discuss the future outlook.  
2168 Rayburn Building
- 10:00 a.m.  
Human Resources  
Health and Scientific Research Subcommittee  
To resume mark up of S. 2775, the Drug Regulation Reform Act, and S. 3115, to establish a comprehensive disease prevention and health promotion program in the U.S.  
4232 Dirksen Building
- Joint Economic  
To resume hearings to review economic conditions, and to discuss the future outlook.  
2168 Rayburn Building
- JULY 19
- 10:00 a.m.  
Joint Economic  
To continue hearings to review economic conditions, and to discuss the future outlook.  
5110 Dirksen Building
- JULY 20
- 9:30 a.m.  
Joint Economic  
To continue hearings to review economic conditions, and to discuss the future outlook.  
2168 Rayburn Building
- 10:00 a.m.  
Human Resources  
Health and Scientific Research Subcommittee  
To resume markup of S. 2755, the Drug Regulation Reform Act, and S. 3115, to establish a comprehensive disease prevention and health promotion program in the U.S.  
4232 Dirksen Building
- JULY 21
- 10:00 a.m.  
Human Resources  
Health and Scientific Research Subcommittee  
To continue markup of S. 2755, the Drug Regulation Reform Act, and S. 3115, to establish a comprehensive disease prevention and health promotion program in the U.S.  
4232 Dirksen Building

## JULY 25

10:00 a.m.

## Budget

To hold hearings on the second concurrent resolution on the Congressional Budget for FY 1979.

6202 Dirksen Building

## Joint Economic

To resume hearings to review economic conditions, and to discuss the future outlook.

2220 Rayburn Building

## JULY 26

10:00 a.m.

## Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To mark up H.R. 10899, proposed International Banking Act.

5302 Dirksen Building

## Budget

To continue hearings on the second concurrent resolution on the Congressional Budget for FY 1979.

6202 Dirksen Building

## JULY 27

10:00 a.m.

## Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To continue markup of H.R. 10899, proposed International Banking Act.

5302 Dirksen Building

## Budget

To continue hearings on the second concurrent resolution on the Congressional Budget for FY 1979.

6202 Dirksen Building

## AUGUST 2

10:00 a.m.

## Governmental Affairs

Federal Spending Practices and Open Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the quality of patient care in nursing homes.

3302 Dirksen Building

## AUGUST 3

10:00 a.m.

## Governmental Affairs

Federal Spending Practices and Open Government Subcommittee

To continue hearings on the quality of patient care in nursing homes.

3302 Dirksen Building

## CANCELLATIONS

## JUNE 28

9:30 a.m.

## Energy and Natural Resources

Energy Conservation and Regulation Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the Department of Energy's administration of the crude oil entitlements program and its impact on the domestic refining industry

3110 Dirksen Building