

ment and giving the reasons you believe that the records are not relevant to the legitimate law enforcement inquiry stated in this notice.

"2. File the motion and statement by mailing or delivering them to the clerk of the United States District court for the \_\_\_\_\_.

"3. Serve the Government authority requesting the records by mailing or delivering a copy of your motion and statement to \_\_\_\_\_.

"4. Be prepared to come to court and present your position in further detail.

"5. You do not need to have a lawyer, although you may wish to employ one to represent you and protect your rights."

Page 163, line 10, delete "an affidavit" and insert "a sworn statement".

Pages 163, line 17, delete "or 1108(4)" and insert: "1108(4), or 1112(b)".

Page 163, lines 23-25, delete subsection (2) and insert:

"(2) there is reason to believe that the records being sought are relevant to a legitimate law enforcement inquiry; and"

Page 165, line 10, delete the colon and insert: "which shall state with reasonable specificity the nature of the law enforcement inquiry:".

Page 166, line 25, delete the colon and in-

sert: "which shall state with reasonable specificity the nature of the law enforcement inquiry:".

Page 168, lines 1-5, delete subsection (2) and insert:

"(2) stating the applicant's reasons for believing that the financial records sought are not relevant to the legitimate law enforcement inquiry stated by the Government authority in its notice, or that there has not been substantial compliance with the provisions of this title.

Page 168, lines 13-14, delete "made the requisite showing in" and insert: "compiled with".

Page 169, lines 1-2, delete "there is reason to believe that the records sought contain information", and insert: "the Government authority has shown there is reason to believe that the records sought are".

Page 169, line 3, delete "purpose" insert "inquiry".

Page 169, lines 10-11, delete "there is reason to believe that the financial records do not contain any information" and insert: "the Government authority has not shown there is reason to believe that the financial records are".

Page 169, line 12, delete "purpose" and insert "inquiry".

H.R. 13750

By Mr. MICHAEL O. MYERS:  
(Amendment to Agriculture Committee version.)

—Page 17, line 8, insert "yeast or" before "citric acid production."

(Amendment to Ways and Means Committee version.)

—Amend page 34, line 6, by adding at the beginning thereof, "As used in this subdivision, "molasses" does not include beet sugar molasses entered under item 155.40 for the purposes of yeast or citric acid production."

H.R. 13850

By Mr. GONZALEZ:

—Page 35, line 2: strike all of line 2 through line 11, at line 11, insert "The" in lieu of "Such".

Page 65, line 4: strike all of line 4 through line 8.

Page 44, line 1, strike "\$1,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$600,000"; and at line 2, strike "\$1,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$675,000."

Page 48, line 8, strike all after "\$10,000" and all of line 9; and page 50, line 19, strike the comma after "\$5,000" and insert a period; and strike all of line 20.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### PLIGHT OF THE U.S. FASTENER INDUSTRY

#### HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 25, 1978

● Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, on September 11 and 12, the U.S. International Trade Commission held field hearings in Euclid, Ohio, on the problems facing the domestic fastener industry—the makers of ferrous nuts, bolts, and screws—due to import competition. This hearing is part of the third effort this industry has made to obtain GATT article XIX escape clause-type relief from import competition, so that they may restructure and rebuild their industry.

I would like to include in the RECORD at this point the testimony of Mr. John J. Lohrman, who spoke on behalf of the U.S. Fastener Manufacturing Group, describing the plight of the industry. The fastener case, whatever its outcome, will be a critical one in demonstrating the effectiveness of the Nation's trade laws, now and in the future.

Mr. Lohrman's statement follows:

STATEMENT OF JOHN J. LOHRMAN ON BEHALF OF THE U.S. FASTENER MANUFACTURING GROUP

Mr. Chairman, and other distinguished members of the International Trade Commission.

I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today even though my task is a grim one. I must report to you that the condition of the domestic Nuts and Bolts Industry has grown progressively worse since your injury determination nine months ago.

That determination was largely based on economic data for the period 1969 through the first six months of 1977. Since then, we have had 6 plant closings—the latest one occurring in June of this year. Other closings are under active consideration.

The domestic industry—which this Commission placed on the "seriously injured" list last year—is fast becoming a candidate for the "critically injured" list.

#### IMPORT PENETRATION

Imports have increased from 372 million pounds in 1969 to 717 million pounds in 1977. In the first 6 months of this year, imports registered a 13 percent increase (in pounds) over the corresponding period last year. At that rate of increase, imports will reach 844 million pounds by the end of this year. The rate of increase in imports has averaged 10 percent per year since 1969, while domestic output has declined by an annual average of 2.5 percent. There is no end in sight to this trend, absent Governmental action to provide meaningful import relief.

As this Commission noted in its 1977 Report to the President, imports of bolts, nuts and large screws have increased their share of the domestic market since 1969 regardless of conditions in the economy. In 1939 imports occupied 21 percent of the market. By the end of 1977, the import share had reached 44 percent. Now, the import share of the domestic market stands at 47 percent according to the Commission's figures.

The extent of import penetration is actually worse than these figures show because bolts, nuts and large screws imported under the U.S.-Canadian Auto Agreement are not included in the import figures. An accurate picture of import penetration requires an adjustment in these figures. When that adjustment is made, we find that imports—in pounds—have captured about 50 percent of the U.S. market.

When measured by quantity—that is, pieces—the import share of the U.S. market is overwhelming. On that basis, imports have displaced about 65 percent of U.S. production of bolts and large screws and 82 percent of U.S. nut production.

The composition of these imports has changed over the years in question. At the outset they were concentrated in the smaller, high-volume standard products. Substantial import penetration was first seen in square and hex nuts. As U.S. market dominance in these products was achieved, the attendant economies of scale enabled foreign producers to expand their product lines

for export to the U.S. market. By the middle 1970's, substantial inroads had been made with respect to the high-strength structural bolts, locknuts, and cap screws in progressively larger sizes and higher grades.

As the condition of the domestic industry has faltered, foreign producers have intensified their efforts to capture the few remaining segments of the domestic market that we still supply. Thus, at the 1975 United States Design Engineering Show, the Fastener Institute of Japan announced "the main feature of this year is the introduction of special and irregular shaped products with high added value, which show the future direction and expectation of our industry." Such efforts have apparently been quite successful. In the last two or three years, we have seen increased imports of automotive and other special fasteners. We know, for example, that Umebachi Fastener Co. of Japan has been selling large quantities of high tensile specials to the American market. Nippon Steel Bolten Co. has been exporting increased quantities of its patented TCSFS bolt/nut combination to the United States. Other examples of import expansion into the automotive and specials field are shown in Confidential Exhibits 1 and 3.

Perhaps the clearest demonstration of the ability of foreign producers to capture the so-called specials market is the fact that the Specialty Bolt and Screw Manufacturing Co. of Cleveland has recently been certified as eligible for adjustment assistance. Our information is that about 90 percent of that firm's production consists of special products covered by this investigation. In other words, the Commerce Department has found—as of July 31, 1978—that imports of competing products have "contributed importantly" to that firm's injury.

#### EFFECT ON DOMESTIC INDUSTRY

It must be clear, even to a casual observer, that the impact of the tremendous growth in imports—frequently at prices only marginally higher than our raw material costs—has been destructive to the domestic industry. In order to understand how destructive the impact has been, it is important to recognize that the Nuts and Bolts Industry is highly capital intensive,

that its production workers are highly skilled, and that it is fragmented and highly competitive.

The heavy capital component of our industry has a profound bearing on its ability to adjust to unstable market conditions. It means our fixed costs are higher than in most other industries, and that the impact of a prolonged period of low capacity utilization is particularly devastating. The domestic industry is now into its fourth year of operating at about half its capacity.

Our capital-intensive nature also means that the risks associated with investment are greater, and that without a reasonable expectation of a profit commensurate with the higher level of risk, investment sources will dry up. Profits in this industry have dropped sharply for three straight years. Last year the average operating pre-tax profits on net sales were only 7.6 percent. We expect industry profits to be even less this year. The real significance of this can best be appreciated by comparing it to the performance of the footwear industry when this Commission found it to be seriously injured. In that case the Commission considered an average pre-tax profit of between 5 percent and 6 percent for that labor-intensive industry to be low. Consider how shattering it is for our industry, which is many times more capital intensive than the footwear industry, to have an average profit only slightly above that level. In terms of capital invested per dollar of sales, the industrial fasteners industry is probably the fifth most capital-intensive industry in the country.

Although we are not labor intensive, our labor component is very important. Most of our production workers are highly trained and highly skilled. It takes a minimum of 18 months, for example, to train a bolt-maker operator. This means that a substantial reduction in our skilled labor force represents a substantial loss to the industry. Since 1969 we have lost over 7,300 jobs, or almost 40 percent of our work force. Most of that loss has occurred since 1974.

We are also a very fragmented industry. There are over 100 companies and some 180 plants producing nuts, bolts and large screws in the United States. As you know, such fragmented industries are typically the ones that are most vulnerable to import displacement.

Domestic production remains barely above its 1975 level when the national economy plunged into the deepest recession since the 1930's. In 1977 domestic production was well below any year in the pre-1975 period covered by this investigation. Production in the first 6 months of this year has actually declined from the corresponding period last year.

Since June 1977 there have been at least 6 plant closings, not counting warehouses and other allied facilities, as follows:

(1) July 1977. Federal Steel and Wire Corporation stopped production of track nuts and bolts at its Cleveland, Ohio plant.

(2) August 1977. Bethlehem Steel discontinued corporations at its Lanham Bolt Division plant in East Chicago, Indiana.

(3) September 1977. Stanadyne announced the closing of its bolt and cap screw plant in Elyria, Ohio. Some of the machinery was transferred to another plant; the rest is to be sold or scrapped.

(4) December 1977. Standard Pressed Steel of Jenkintown, Pennsylvania, announced that its Cleveland Cap Screw Division is terminating production of all standard cap screws. This company was the largest American producer of cap screws until two or three years ago.

(5) December 1977. The AVC Corporation shut down its nut-making facility in Cleveland, Ohio.

(6) June 1978. The Fastener Assembly Corporation closed its plant in Troy, Michigan, which had been engaged in the production of  $\frac{1}{4}$ " through  $\frac{3}{16}$ " bolts for the automotive industry. The capacity of that plant, which was built in 1973, was 4 million pieces per week.

You will recall that your 1977 Report to the President noted import underselling by as much as 70%. The total delivered cost of imported bolts, nuts and large screws has generally been only marginally above the cost of steel to domestic producers. Such extraordinarily low import prices have caused disruption in the marketplace. As a result, domestic producers are presented with a terrible dilemma. They must either abandon domestic production altogether, or try to offset unprofitable operations with profits from importing activities. This becomes a vicious cycle, however, because of the fixed costs associated with capital-intensive fastener production. As the volume of domestic production drops, unit costs rise, making domestic production even less attractive. This in turn leads to additional substitution of imported products for domestic production and increasingly destructive competition among domestic producers for the rapidly shrinking market left to them.

#### NEW DEVELOPMENTS

There are a number of recent developments which will further contribute to the continued growth of imports and the continued evaporation of domestic production. One of these is the operation of the Trigger Price Mechanism (TPM). When the adoption of the TPM was announced on February 10th, it was recognized throughout the Executive Branch that its likely effect would be to divert foreign steel into the production of fabricated steel products—such as nuts, bolts and large screws—for shipment to the United States. On the same day the President denied import relief to the Nuts and Bolts Industry.

Experience and common sense tell us that the Triggering Price Mechanism (TPM) created an added incentive for the export of fasteners to the United States. Bolts, nuts and large screws offer an ideal conduit for exporting steel outside the restraining effect of the TPM. This was clearly demonstrated in the 1969-1974 period when the Voluntary Restraint Arrangements on steel were in effect.

Another important development is that Taiwan has recently become a producer of wire rod—the raw material from which nuts, bolts and large screws are made. Previously, Taiwanese fastener producers were heavily dependent on Japanese wire rod, as the Commission's staff memorandum of July 31, 1978 noted. That is no longer the case. We have recently obtained a 1975 report on the Taiwanese fastener industry which states:

"Japan is the normal source for raw material and quality is good. There is a local scrap-based steel industry but quality was described as poor. A major new steel complex is under construction in Koohsiung by a German-American consortium and this should make the island substantially self-sufficient by around 1977."

That facility is now on stream, as evidenced by the fact that imports of wire rod from Taiwan first began to show up in U.S. import trade statistics in the first half of this year. You will recall that in the 1977 hearing the spokesman for the Taiwanese fastener industry testified, in effect, that wire rod from Japan was being purchased at dumping prices, thus giving the Taiwanese fastener industry a considerable cost advantage. Taiwan now has the choice of its own low-priced fastener steel or bargain-priced steel from Japan.

It is important to note that in 1978, United

States trade with Canada in bolts, nuts and large screws is in a substantial deficit position after many years of surplus. On the basis of official statistics for the first six months of this year, the deficit should be about \$9.6 million by the end of 1978—as compared with a \$7 million surplus last year and a \$22 million surplus in 1975.

We have also learned from several sources that Korea has embarked on a major program to expand its fastener production with a view toward entering the U.S. market on a large scale. Confidential Exhibit 2 provides details on this development.

A few comments on the question of yen appreciation are in order. The Commission's staff memorandum of July 31 pointed out—quite correctly—that 25 percent of the yen appreciation effect on fasteners is offset by lower costs for Japanese steel attributable to raw materials purchased in dollars. Past experience also shows that the pricing of Japanese fasteners does not follow exchange rate fluctuations. Thus, the average unit values of Japanese bolts, nuts and large screws for all of 1977 were unchanged from the average unit values in January of that year, despite a 20 percent rise in the yen. This indicates rather strongly that Japanese fastener export pricing tends to be manipulated in a manner unrelated to cost, just as it was in the 1973-1975 period.

There are two other factors that further reduce the significance of the yen appreciation. First, the domestic Nuts and Bolts Industry has experienced cost increases of between 10 percent and 15 percent within the last 12 months. Second, Japanese fastener exporters have received special benefits under the High Yen Rate Measures Law which came into effect in February of this year. That program is designed to help compensate certain exporters for the adverse effects of the yen appreciation. We understand that about 300 fastener producers in Japan have received such benefits. It may be only a coincidence, but according to this Commission, there are 300 Japanese fastener companies that produce exclusively for the U.S. market.

In any case, imports of bolts, nuts and large screws from Japan during the first six months of 1978 were above their level for the same period in 1977. Under a system of floating exchange rates, the values of different national currencies in world money markets can experience sharp fluctuations over short spans of time. Because of recent Administration commitments to strengthen the value of the dollar, one can reasonably expect that the yen will depreciate against the dollar in the future. Finally, any slowing in the growth rate of fasteners imported from Japan has been more than offset by accelerated growth in imports from other countries, such as Taiwan, Canada and India.

On the subject of administrative guidance, we have made inquiries in Japan and learned that as of August 31 of this year, no export cartel had been formed. See Attachment A. Such a cartel would not solve our import crisis, anyway. I must say, in all candor, that we in the domestic industry take this talk of administrative guidance with a large grain of salt. For example, we are advised by the Office of Special Trade Representative early this year that MITI officials, pursuant to exploratory discussions initiated by U.S. trade officials, rejected the idea of an orderly marketing agreement because it was not administratively feasible in light of the large number of Japanese fastener producers. If it is true that an OMA cannot be enforced by Japan, then it is doubtful that "administrative guidance" can be enforced.

#### CONCLUSION

In this Commission's 1977 Report to the President two Commissioners determined that the domestic industry was experiencing

serious injury at that time. One Commissioner determined that the industry was faced with an imminent threat of serious injury because of rising imports. Subsequent events have obviously validated the Commission's determination. Surely, the threat perceived by Commissioner Moore has come to pass. What Commissioners Bedell and Minchew saw as serious injury even then has grown markedly worse. In retrospect, we can say that all the dire predictions of the domestic industry have proved all too accurate.

We respectfully ask this Commission to determine, once again, that imports of bolts, nuts and large screws are increasing and are a substantial cause of serious injury to the domestic industry producing these products. We further urge that the Commission make a strong recommendation for import relief to the President.

#### REMEDY

In our judgment, the formulation of a remedy should be governed by the following principles, given the nature of the injury concerned and the nature of this industry.

1. The remedy should have sufficient restraining effect to give the domestic industry a real prospect of a substantial increase in the volume of production over the next 5 years.

2. Because of the longer planning time needed in this capital-intensive industry, the remedy should remain unchanged for the full period permitted by the statute—5 years.

3. The remedy should provide a high degree of certainty so that import prices could not be manipulated to frustrate the intent of the remedy, which is to permit a substantial increase in domestic production of bolts, nuts and large screws.

We think that the remedy, which Mr. Nehmer will describe in detail, would best conform to those principles.

Note: Attachment B briefly describes Japan's government-industry program to promote the export competitiveness of its fastener industry in the 1960's. Attachment C is the domestic industry's evaluation of the President's statement of reasons for rejecting the Commission's recommendation for import relief. We feel these materials should be part of the Commission's record in this proceeding. ●

REPRESENTATIVE TIM LEE CARTER  
LAUDED

### HON. JACK EDWARDS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 25, 1978

● Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, over the years our own "doctor in the House," TIM LEE CARTER, has often come to the aid of many of his fellow Members in need of medical help or advice.

A story in the Saturday, September 23, Louisville, Ky., Courier-Journal tells of another instance where Representative CARTER has acted as a good samaritan. I offer that story for the RECORD:

REP. CARTER GETS CREDIT FOR SAVING  
WOMAN'S LIFE

WASHINGTON—The maitre d' at the San Souci, one of Washington's fanciest restaurants, says he'll never have any trouble recognizing U.S. Rep. Tim Lee Carter.

The Republican from Kentucky's 5th District has become a memorable figure at the restaurant, Paul Delisie said, because Carter saved the life of a woman guest who was choking on a piece of food last week.

"He did a very, very beautiful job," said Delisie, who has been the maitre d' at the San Souci for 16 years. "I think he saved her life."

Carter is one of two physicians in Congress, and the only one who has been a general practitioner.

The incident happened this way, according to Delisie and Johanna Schrambling, an aide to Carter.

A woman in her mid-30s, seated at a table near Carter and his wife Kathleen, began choking on a piece of food.

A waiter yelled for a doctor, and Carter rushed to the woman's side.

Pulling her from her chair, he grabbed her from behind, locked his arms around her and lifted her in a sharp, quick motion.

That, according to Ms. Schrambling, forced the woman to exhale sharply, dislodging the food stuck in her throat. The method, Ms. Schrambling said, is a standard one called "Heimlich Technique."

Delisie said he gave Carter a half bottle of wine for his efforts—and a standing offer of another if and when he returns.

The woman—whom Ms. Schrambling declined to identify—wrote Carter this week expressing her thanks.

"I was well aware that I needed knowledgeable fast help," the woman wrote. "And as soon as you took charge I felt a surge of hope."

Delisie said he didn't know the woman's name. ●

### IS THE LACK OF ADEQUATE ENFORCEMENT OF EXISTING LAWS THE FACTOR IN TOXIC SUBSTANCE THREATS TO THE ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC HEALTH?

### HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 25, 1978

● Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, last week I brought to the attention of my colleagues the first in a series of articles from the Buffalo Courier-Express on the extent of serious environmental contamination and the threat to public health arising from the improper disposal of toxic and hazardous substances.

That first article dealt with the extent of the problem, in terms of both the hazard and the national geographic distribution of it. It is indeed a national problem.

I wish to bring to the attention of the House this afternoon two additional articles from that series, one researched and written by Michael Desmond. These additional articles have a common denominator: The suspicion that the most serious problem in the control and disposal of these substances is the lack of adequate enforcement of existing laws, particularly Federal ones.

Our country has a Toxic Substances Control Act on the books. We also have a Safe Drinking Water Act, a Federal Water Pollution Control Act and program, and a Federal Air Pollution Control Act and program. Of particular importance here, we have the Resource Re-

covery and Conservation Act. Most of "the action" in the implementation of these statutes rests with the Environmental Protection Agency.

Unfortunately, according to these articles, the implementation has too often been the nonimplementation. Despite increased pollution in our water and air and increased burdens on our sewage treatment plants, the disposal of this kind of waste product has not been a priority with EPA. These articles detail the results of this lack of adequate enforcement of existing laws and point toward that being an area, perhaps the area, where we need to intensify most of the total effort.

The articles speak for themselves:

[Buffalo Courier-Express, Sunday, September 17, 1978]

#### EPA SLOW IN FIGHTING CHEMICAL PERIL: BEHIND SCHEDULE IN WRITING RULES

(By Michael Desmond)

The federal Environmental Protection Agency is so snarled in its own bureaucracy that it apparently has not yet realized it is at war with a deadly enemy: The mountains and rivers of toxic wastes that are threatening the nation's health and safety.

There is no other way to explain why fewer than 200 of EPA's nearly 11,000 employees have been mustered to fight the chemical foe.

The building in which the EPA is located in Washington, D.C., is a perfect match for the agency—almost totally confusing.

The structure, called the Waterside Mall, is a mixture of two towers with a low-slung office and shopping section connecting them. Visitors are issued maps to try to help them around the complex and EPA workers admit they frequently get lost themselves.

EPA is a young agency with burgeoning responsibilities. It is supposed to do everything from checking gas mileage on cars to controlling the dumping of hazardous chemicals into the environment.

#### UNDER ATTACK

Nearly everything the agency does is controversial. Industry attacks EPA because proposals are too expensive. Environmentalists attack EPA because the agency isn't moving fast enough. Citizens attack EPA for not doing something about myriad problems.

And, even in an era of big government, EPA is big government.

Douglas M. Costle has been administrator of EPA since March 5, 1977.

In the federal fiscal year which starts October 1, EPA will spend \$1.2 billion. There are 10,946 budgeted EPA employees. Yet, only \$25.2 million will be for hazardous wastes, and only 161 workers—in headquarters and in the 10 regional offices—are working on the problem. Of the \$25.2 million, \$15 million is going to the states to help them look into the problem.

Environmental groups have sued EPA for administrative sloth. On April 21, the agency was supposed to release regulations to put the Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) into effect. This was 18 months after President Gerald R. Ford signed the legislation into law. But EPA is 21 months behind schedule.

RCRA has three main goals. They are the encouragement of conserving resources rather than disposing of them; improving the disposal of all solid wastes to protect public health and environmental quality; and, regulating hazardous wastes from generation to disposal. The laws encourage states to act on their own. But if they don't EPA will enforce the act.

## TARGET DATE

Gary Dietrich, associate deputy assistant administrator for solid waste for EPA, told The Courier-Express in his Washington office the current target for "promulgation" of the regulations is January 1980. He called that schedule "pretty damn tight" at the present rate of progress.

Neither the State of Illinois nor the dual group of the Environmental Defense Fund (EDF) and Environmental Action (EA) have much sympathy for EPA.

Illinois Attorney General William J. Scott sued EPA on September 7 over its failure to produce the regulation. He said:

"We've got to provide safe means for storage and disposal of toxic wastes in order to both serve our industry and to protect the health of citizens. We can do it, the law is on the books, and now is the time for the federal government and its employees to live up to the law and act." "The threat to health posed by hazardous waste is clear," said EDF Science Associate Leslie Dach.

"Unless properly taken care of, it will come back to haunt us and our children," the EDF official continued.

## MAJOR PROBLEM

A. Blakeman Early, a legislative representative for EA, noted, "One major problem is that those disposal site operators who know they can not meet EPA's regulations are loading toxic, poisonous wastes into their sites as fast as possible before these regulations are issued. The longer EPA waits to issue regulations, the more the toxic disposal problem grows."

Dach of EDF asked, "EPA acts as if the law were a meaningless scrap of paper. They sit around while nearly two billion more pounds of poisons are unsafely disposed of every week. How many more Love Canals do we need to get some action?"

"The 'Love Canal' refers to a former chemical waste dump in Niagara Falls. In 1976, for reasons which are not yet clear, the dump began to leak high concentrations of chemicals, some of which cause cancer in humans and laboratory animals. New York State is committed to moving 237 families away from the area and cleaning it up.

A number of other groups are expected to sue EPA over its failure to issue new tough regulations.

## LAW'S DELAY

Companies in the waste disposal field are reluctant to invest in new facilities to handle hazardous waste because they don't know if the facilities will meet the EPA regulations to be issued in 1980. Earlier proposed regulations have already been drastically changed and there will be more changes.

The money to go into hazardous waste management can be significant. Edward R. Shuster, vice president marketing sales for Newco Chemical Waste Systems Inc., in Niagara Falls, told The Courier-Express it might cost \$20 million to just build one incinerator which could properly handle the widespread pollutant PCB.

Carl Goslin, assistant technical director of the Manufacturing Chemists Association (MCA), in Washington, commented, "It takes \$10 million to build a properly designed plant—at an off hand estimate."

The MCA is the trade group for the great chemical companies.

There is no great rush into a field which remains so uncertain, without the final rules and regulation.

Much of the EPA effort has been fire fighting. Agency officials and workers are constantly being sent into areas where chemical situations have gone haywire.

In the old textile town of Lowell, Mass., a bankrupt chemical storage and treatment company site is leaking toxic chemicals into a nearby river which provides water for Lawrence, Mass. downstream. There are esti-

mated to be 15,000 drums of a wide variety of chemicals on the site and hundreds of thousands of gallons of chemicals in storage tanks.

## BIDS ASKED

Various chemical waste treatment companies have been asked for bids on cost of removal of the materials and cleanup of the site.

Even without the long-delayed regulations, EPA is stumbling into action. In the fiscal year which ends Sept. 30, the agency has given \$3.8 million to states to survey chemical wastes and their ultimate disposal. In the fiscal year which starts Oct. 1, that will rise to \$15 million.

According to Dietrich, EPA has to do this. "The statute is silent on inactive sites. It seems to deal with prospective problems," he noted. So, EPA is doing nothing itself about closed sites.

The view draws fire. Early, of Environmental Action, scoffs. "It's a reaction to realization that there are more wastes out there than EPA can handle," he said. This group is part of the coalition which sued EPA on Wednesday.

Some of the same groups sued EPA earlier over its failure to issue regulations under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974. Under a consent decree, the agency is still working to study list of 129 pollutants.

## CONTROL METHODS

EPA has been required to establish methods for control and analysis of toxic substances in waste water. When the agency failed to do it, it was sued. On June 7, 1976, EPA signed the consent decree agreeing to do what it was supposed to do.

Of the 129 chemicals, it has finally reached a decision on how it will analyze all of them. Now, it plans to start measuring them at various places around the country. Then, based on the results, rules and regulations will be written.

Since EPA can't meet various deadlines in the consent decree, Early commented to The Courier-Express, "It raises the question of what can be done with a lawsuit." He noted the agency is 18 months late on the consent decree.

Much of the problem is that many of these chemicals have been used for years, without anybody knowing very much about them. Now sophisticated procedures have to be used to set limits on them in water.

EPA is also facing some internal problems. Environmentalists claim some of its regions are not very active in dealing with the problems of hazardous chemicals.

One region often cited is that headquartered in Dallas which covers Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Louisiana and Arkansas. This is the heartland of America's petrochemical industry.

Dietrich noted a recent telephone conference among all regional directors to discuss the hazardous waste situation and a planned meeting this month in Washington. He wants all regions active on the problem.

But the regional structural weaknesses of EPA were clear when he commented, "We at EPA headquarters don't know how many hazardous waste sites there are out there." He said it was up to the states and the regional offices to know, but most of them don't know either.

In an admission that cuts to the heart of the entire problem, Dietrich said, "We don't know very much about where people are tossing hazardous wastes."

[Buffalo Courier-Express, Sept. 19, 1978]

## PUBLIC FRETTS OVER EPA "LAXITY" ON DUMP SITES

(By Michael Desmond)

The federal Environmental Protection Agency is delaying more and better treatment

of chemical wastes because of its tardiness in setting ground rules for the industry.

The federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 was designed to manage hazardous and chemical waste. But EPA, headed by administrator Douglas M. Costle, has not yet told potential investors what rules and regulations will be on waste handling. The act required the regulations to be written by April 1978. But EPA said it will not complete the work until 1980.

Sophisticated waste treatment is a small but growing field, facing growing opposition by neighbors of treatment plant sites.

Citizens are worried that the waste treatment plant set up in their neighborhood will go broke and leave behind lakes of chemicals and drums of unknown materials to pose a health threat.

There is reason for that kind of worrying: Michigan recently spent \$700,000 in Pontiac cleaning up 20,000 drums of toxic wastes after Ankerson Resource Recovery Systems went broke.

The Coast Guard has just spent \$1.9 million in Oswego, cleaning up liquid wastes after Pollution Abatement Services (PAS) went out of business.

New York State's proposed supplemental budget includes \$750,000 to be used to find out what is in the PAS drums and how much it will cost to process the wastes. The drums are split between Oswego and a warehouse in nearby Mexico, N.Y.

## MAKE CLAIM

Companies in the waste treatment field claim that wastes can be "properly" disposed of. But, none says it's easy. And no one can say "permanently."

There is considerable skepticism in the industry about buried wastes. No matter how well designed and how well built the waste burial vaults are, no one is really certain how long they will last.

What burying the waste really does is leave today's problems for future generations.

## TRADE GROUP

"When you get in that business, you have to be in the business of running a chemical plant," according to Carl Goslin, assistant technical director of the Manufacturing Chemists Association (MCA). The MCA is a trade group for chemical producers in Washington, D.C.

Goslin once ran a waste treatment site in Delaware. Since chemicals are going in and chemicals are going out, a treatment plant must be operated as if it were an initial maker of chemicals.

Proper disposal of chemicals and waste which cannot be turned to another use will cost a lot of money.

"We are going to have the costs of disposal built into the cost of the item," remarked Dr. Charles A. Johnson, technical director of the National Solid Waste Management Association. But one thing is for sure: the consumer will foot the bill.

No one can tell what the extra cost will be.

## LOBBYING GROUP

Johnson's association is a lobbying group in Washington for the entire solid waste industry. A small segment of the group handles hazardous and chemical wastes.

Johnson admits the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act could be a real boon to his group's members in the chemical field. That is, if the EPA ever gets the regulations out to implement the law. EPA announced on Friday that it will issue its regulations in Jan. 1980—21 months late.

The regulations were due in April, 18 months after the RCRA became law.

On Sept. 7, Illinois Attorney General William J. Scott filed suit against the EPA for its failure to put the regulations into effect.

Last Wednesday, also in Federal District Court in Washington, two activist groups, Environmental Action and the Environmental Defense Fund, also sued EPA for the lack of regulations.

#### RELUCTANT TO INVEST

Without the rules, companies are reluctant to invest in the treatment field because the investments might wind up in violation of the final rules.

At the same time, the rules will guarantee the existence of the waste treatment industry. Basic to RCRA is the idea that the company which generates waste is responsible for whatever happens to it. Under the law, the company must prove its waste was properly disposed of in an approved site.

There will be much less opportunity for "midnight haulers," the clandestine operators who spill wastes into sewers, roadside ditches, drinking water sources or whatever.

#### CAN COP OUT

Now, chemical waste producers can simply cop out by saying to federal or state investigators they had hired a reputable hauler. The producers can claim to have no responsibility for later illegal disposal.

Jim Hunt, who oversees licensing of waste haulers for the Indiana Board of Health, noted:

"We don't have the controls or manpower to get totally on top of the problem. While this state has a liquid industrial wastes control program, there is still much illicit traffic. It is widespread, with a lot of interstate movement, and difficult to trace."

Basic to the whole problem is that no one really knows how much hazardous waste is generated, exactly where it goes or even exactly how to define hazardous waste.

#### ONLY 6 PERCENT

EPA throws around estimates of 98 billion pounds a year, with 80 percent going into on-premises factory sites and the other 20 percent going into the 20,000 private dump sites. Only 5.6 billion pounds are properly disposed of, EPA admits. That's only 6 percent.

Hazardous waste obviously include waste which can cause cancer, can cause birth defects, and cause genetic defects or even cause immediate death. But, there is also waste which can explode or waste which is dangerous only in very high concentrations.

Reputable waste treatment operators offer a variety of services.

#### PICK IT UP

Initially, they test to see exactly what it is a waste generator wants handled. If it is something the treatment firm can handle, the plant can even pick it up. When the material arrives, it is checked again to make certain it is what it is supposed to be.

Proper analysis should clear any obscurities caused by the use of chemical trade names which do not indicate the actual chemical.

Waste treatment firms maintain elaborate facilities for electronic, mechanical and chemical tests of waste to make certain the firm knows what the stuff is.

Some waste must simply be burned. The federal government requires that liquids of the highly toxic PCB family be burned in incinerators which can maintain a temperature of 2,100 degrees Fahrenheit for long periods.

#### PILING UP

Since not a single public incinerator in the country is licensed to do that, PCB is piling up all over the country, or, it is being illegally dumped.

EPA estimates that one million gallons a year of liquid PCB waste will be produced for the next 25 years. Disposal firms are un-

willing to invest in building incinerators until the EPA issues its long-delayed regulations.

Some materials must be buried in "secure landfills." These aren't just dumps any more, as the Love Canal in Niagara Falls really was. Electrical materials made with PCB in solid form can be buried in secure landfills.

#### CAN BURN WASTE

Liquid wastes are handled differently. Treatment depends on exactly what they are. C. Edward Ashby, vice president/eastern region for Rollins Environmental Services Inc., Bridgeport, N.J., said his disposal firm can burn waste which is 99 percent water. Because of the possibility of a patent application, Ashby won't say how. But apparently it involves using heat from the incinerator process to boil off most of the water in the incoming waste.

Right now, however, Rollins can't use the Bridgeport incinerator: Last December, an on site explosion of disputed cause killed six persons and knocked it out of service.

Some liquid wastes are mostly solvents, chemicals used to dissolve other chemicals. Through chemical treatment, some of these solvents can actually be cleaned and put back into use. Some solvents are cleaned and then simply used as fuel because it is not economically attractive to reuse them as solvents.

#### DIRTY WATER

Many wastes have a lot of water in them. Sometimes a "flocculant" can be added which turns the contaminant into residue, leaving dirty water. The residue is left to dry and then buried in a landfill. Sometimes various forms of bacteria can be put into the water which will literally eat the waste material.

Whatever liquid waste treatment process is involved, large amounts of water are produced which also must be cleaned. The water is pumped through giant tanks of activated carbon to remove organic wastes. Then, it is aerated to provide oxygen for bacteria and cleaning. Finally, the clean water is released.

#### FEARS ABOUND

But, people are afraid of places where solid hazardous waste is actually buried. Their fears are not without reason. The Courier-Express has found.

The little town of Wilsonville, Ill., fought and won a battle to get rid of a chemical waste dump in an abandoned coal mine there. Mrs. Gwen Molinar, a village trustee, explained to The Courier-Express:

"We've got a good water supply out there. There's no contamination yet. You know how you get the it's-all-right . . . now . . . feeling."

#### CHEMICAL GLOSSARY

PCB—The term used to describe about 200 chemicals known as polychlorinated biphenyls. They are used in the electrical industry and in plastics. Manufacture is now banned. They cause liver damage to humans and have a variety of bad effects on fish and wildlife.

Calcium Chloride—A salt familiar to the average person in small white pellets used during the winter to melt snow instead of rock salt. It is also used on dusty roads to keep down the dust.

Flocculant—One of various materials used to form a small solid particle out of contaminated water. For example, flocculants thrown into sewage will precipitate out solids in the waste, leaving much less contaminated water.

Acetylene—A gas originally produced by mixing water and calcium carbide. It is used in cutting torches and some safety lamps. After the gas is given off, a wet lime sludge is left for disposal.

Lime—A usually white solid material. It is usually produced by burning limestone. It can be produced in making acetylene. Lime is frequently used for soil conditioning.

Gypsum—Usually found in almost a rock form. When waste gases from burning coal which contains sulphur is mixed with lime, gypsum is produced. Gypsum is usually used for making wallboard.

#### LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT ON NICARAGUA

HON. LARRY McDONALD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 25, 1978

● Mr. McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, from the behavior of our State Department and indeed the executive branch, it is safe to conclude that its immediate objective in Nicaragua appears to be the removal of President Somoza. While the Department of State claims it just wants the shooting to stop, the kind of neutrality it is exercising dignifies the Sandanista guerrillas and their Marxian goals. A cursory perusal of pronouncements and news coverage from Washington would, therefore, lead to the conclusion that everyone is agreed that Somoza should go and turn the country over to these Cuban-inspired and directed terrorists. In order to let the President know that we do not all agree with this policy, the following letter was sent to the White House, Friday, September 22, signed by 78 Members of Congress, stating that we should not abandon our friend and ally. Members wishing detailed information on the reasoning behind this letter should consult the special order of last Friday, conducted by the gentleman from New York, Mr. MURPHY. It is found on pages 30750 through 30785 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of September 21, 1978.

Below is the text of the letter, together with a list of the signers.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, D.C., September 22, 1978.

HON. JIMMY CARTER,  
President, The White House,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Irrefutable evidence amply documents the fact that the campaign of violence, urban terrorism and near civil war in Nicaragua is being carried out by a revolutionary group whose leaders have been trained in Havana and Moscow and whose goal is to make Nicaragua the new Cuba of the Western Hemisphere.

We urge you to do your utmost to demonstrate the support of the United States Government for the Government of Nicaragua and President Anastasio Somoza, a long and consistent ally of the United States.

In the absence of expression of United States support for the Government of Nicaragua, and indeed with some expression of hostility toward Nicaragua, some sectors of Nicaraguan citizens have begun to collaborate with the Marxist revolutionaries. Should the lawful Government of Nicaragua fall, the Marxist terrorist forces would be the chief beneficiaries. Our country would certainly lose a long-standing and loyal ally.

We ask you to take immediate steps to correct the misguided application of your policies by the Department of State, particularly regarding unsubstantiated and erroneous allegations against the government of Nicaragua.

We further urge you to come publicly to the support of the Government of Nicaragua during this period of crisis.

Sincerely,

John M. Murphy, Charles Wilson, John M. Ashbrook, John J. Flynt, Jr., Larry P. McDonald, Eldon Rudd, Phillip M. Crane, J. Kenneth Robinson.

Bob Stump, Doug Barnard, Billy Lee Evans, Dawson Mathis, Del Clawson, Edward J. Derwinski, Tom Hagedorn, David C. Treen, Dan Marriott, Gene Taylor, Robert W. Daniel, Jr.

Steven D. Symms, John H. Rousselot, Robert E. Bauman, Marjorie S. Holt, Richard Kelly, James M. Collins, Robert K. Dornan, Carlos J. Moorhead, John E. Cunningham, Clair W. Burgener, Dan Daniel.

Richard T. Schulze, Carroll Hubbard, Jr., Charles E. Grassley, Thomas N. Kindness, Robert L. F. Sikes, Larry Winn, Jr., Bill Nichols, G. V. (Sonny) Montgomery, Floyd Spence, Ronald M. Mottl, Gene Snyder.

Robert J. Lagomarsino, George Hansen, Joe D. Waggoner, Jr., Bill Chappell, Jr., John T. Myers, Trent Lott, Harold Runnels, Marilyn Lloyd, William C. Wampler, Mendel J. Davis, Don Young.

Ralph H. Metcalfe, Leo C. Zeferetti, Michael O. Myers, Robert L. Leggett, David E. Satterfield, Samuel S. Stratton, Fred B. Rooney, Joseph G. Minish, Edward J. Patten, John Paul Hammer-schmidt, David R. Bowen, Henry J. Hyde, Robert S. Walker.

Mario Blaggi, Morgan F. Murphy, Frank Annunzio, Melvin Price, Jim Wright, Bill Alexander, John Breau, Elwood Hillis, Benjamin A. Gilman, Robert E. Badham, W. G. (Bill) Hefner, Tim Lee Carter, Delbert Latta.

#### LOOK AT WHAT'S HAPPENING IN PUERTO RICO: TAX RATE REDUCTIONS TO RESTORE THE ECONOMY

### HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 25, 1978

● Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, Gov. Carlos Romero Barcelo of Puerto Rico has shown decisive leadership in restoring that island's economy.

Governor Romero has announced that a 5-percent surtax enacted in 1954, known among the people as La Vampirita or the little vampire, will be abolished and that there will be a 10-percent cut in all income tax rates next year.

The Governor has embraced the tax rate reduction views reflected in the Laffer curve and the legislative approach embodied in the Kemp-Roth Tax Rates Reduction Act.

The role of taxes in producing economic growth or stagnation is not new to Puerto Rico. It has had its experiences firsthand with the incentive and disincentive effects of tax rates. When the

strong growth of the Puerto Rican economy of the 1950's and 1960's collapsed in the early 1970's, a committee of American economists, bankers, and financiers convinced Puerto Rico to raise its taxes. It did and things did not improve. In 1976 the voters threw out the incumbent Governor and his political party. Governor Romero came into office on the campaign pledge of eliminating La Vampirita and reducing other rates. After experiencing no growth from 1974 through 1976, the economy under Governor Romero has expanded, last year by 5 percent.

The Puerto Rican economy is headed toward a full recovery. If the Governor is successful in getting his tax program fully enacted, there is no doubt of it. That will prove the Laffer curve to be right, as well as the Kemp-Roth approach to Federal tax rates.

An interesting and informative commentary on the Puerto Rican experiment in tax rate reduction appeared in the current issue of Forbes magazine, and I commend it to everyon's attention:

[From Forbes, Oct. 2, 1978]

#### LOOK AT WHAT'S HAPPENING IN PUERTO RICO

Economists and financial observers have ridiculed the Kemp-Roth bill (which would cut income tax rates 30% over three years at a projected cost of more than \$100 billion), as well as the work of the economic guru behind it, University of Southern California Professor Arthur B. Laffer. Laffer says the lower taxes will stimulate the economy and would soon lead to even higher government revenues. Critics respond that Kemp-Roth would only exacerbate inflation.

But while Laffer is disdained in the U.S., his type of thinking is being embraced by Puerto Rico.

Since taking power 20 months ago, Governor Carlos Romero has been vigorously chopping away at the island's taxes. Two weeks ago he announced that a 5% surtax enacted back in 1954 would be abolished, and that next year there would be a 10% cut in all income tax rates.

If Romero's cuts work as expected, there will certainly be more of them. Puerto Rico has, in effect, become Laffer's laboratory, and this writer is betting that the results will confound the critics, that Professor Laffer will get the last laugh.

#### BAD ADVICE

In the 1950s and 1960s Puerto Rico experienced a German-like economic miracle. But in the early 1970s the economy sputtered and then, with the quadrupling of oil prices, economic growth disappeared.

The initial response of the Commonwealth's government compounded the island's problems. At the behest of a blue-ribbon committee of American economists, bankers and financiers, Puerto Rico raised taxes in 1974. The theory was that the increased exactions would reduce inflation and dampen consumer spending, which was considered "bad." Business investment was regarded as "good," and there were no new levies there.

The program was a flop. The economy continued to "sit down," as Puerto Ricans put it. In 1976 voters threw out the incumbent governor and his long-dominant party.

Thanks in large part to Romero's tax-cutting moves, Puerto Rico's economy is perking again. After experiencing no growth in 1974-

76, it expanded almost 5% last year and should do even better this year.

What makes the new governor's Laffer-like actions the more noteworthy is that under the Commonwealth's constitution the budget must be balanced. Carlos Romero has little margin for error.

The governor has also raised eyebrows by slightly raising corporate taxes. He isn't, however, antibusiness. Says Laffer: "For a healthy economy, you should have a better balance of taxes on labor and business."

One need only look at the U.K. to see the truth of that. Britain, like Puerto Rico, has draconian taxes on personal income. Britain also has just about the most liberal corporate investment incentives in the West. Result: stagnation.

Puerto Rico bears close watching now, especially by the more conventional economists whose thinking still dominates U.S. economic policymaking. It is they who may deserve searching criticism, not the backers of Kemp-Roth.

#### AND BACK HOME . . .

The Kemp-Roth critics are overlooking inflation, Social Security and politics.

Thanks to inflation, personal income taxes will rise over \$30 billion in the next three years. Social Security taxes are also slated to go up more than \$30 billion. Corporations, because of inflation's impact on inventories and depreciation, will be overpaying Uncle Sam by about \$30 billion during the same period. That adds up to more than \$90 billion.

The Kemp-Roth reductions hardly seem unreasonable in the face of that.

As for the idea of reducing spending before lowering taxes, history shows how difficult it is for politicians to resist interest-group pressures to increase budgetary outlays. Given political realities, the best way to curb spending is to cut taxes.

Would Kemp-Roth lead to more inflation by reducing federal revenues? Unlikely. There have been 11 tax cuts since World War II. Within two years of every one, revenues were higher than before the reductions.●

#### CAPT. DALE G. ACKERSON—NATIONAL COMMANDER, DISABLED OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

### HON. GARRY BROWN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 26, 1978

● Mr. BROWN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I bring to the attention of my colleagues the selection of one of my constituents; namely, Capt. Dale G. Ackerson, USAAF (Retired), as the national commander of the Disabled Officers Association.

Captain Ackerson was selected the association's new national commander at its biannual convention, which was held in Kalamazoo, Mich., earlier this year. As you know, the Disabled Officers Association is the second oldest national veteran's organization, having been preceded by the American Legion by only a few weeks—both having been established in 1919.

Captain Ackerson not only was elected at the convention held in Kalamazoo, but is also a resident of Kalamazoo and

is the assistant director of placement at Western Michigan University in that city.

Captain Ackerson served as a member of the 670th Squadron, 416 Bomb Group, in the European Theater of Operations, his service having extended from January 27, 1943, to October 18, 1946. He is the recipient of the Silver Star, Purple Heart, and Air Medal with two clusters, having suffered severe injuries when the aircraft for which he served in the dual capacity of bombardier/navigator was hit badly over Germany during World War II, in which incident the pilot of the aircraft was also seriously wounded. Nevertheless, Captain Ackerson successfully landed the aircraft in a field near Bastogne, Belgium, where he and the pilot lay for some 18 hours during the Battle of the Bulge before being rescued.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues join me in extending my sincere congratulations to Captain Ackerson upon his election as the national commander of the Disabled Officers Association and in expressing my thanks and appreciation for the extreme contribution he has made in his service to this country. I am sure we all wish him much success as the national commander of this respected organization.●

#### VIETNAM VETERANS READJUSTMENT ACT

### HON. CHRISTOPHER J. DODD

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 26, 1978

● Mr. DODD. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the Vietnam era veterans in Congress introduced the Vietnam Veterans Readjustment Act, which is the first comprehensive bill ever introduced to address the problems of our Nation's Vietnam veterans.

As a member of the Vietnam era veterans caucus I am hopeful that this legislation will help put these veterans who served in an unpopular war on equal footing with our veterans from other wars. The Vietnam Veterans Readjustment Act addresses the unresolved health care, educational, employment, and housing needs of our Nation's 8.8 million Vietnam veterans.

H.R. 14164 seeks to improve the educational opportunities for Vietnam era veterans by extending the delimiting date for GI bill benefits, and providing for a tuition equalizer that compensates for high tuition areas of the country. This legislation also provides for a repeal of the State matching requirement for loan forgiveness.

This legislation provides encouragement to employers to employ Vietnam veterans by providing a tax credit for employers hiring these veterans, and providing for the use of GI bill education benefits for job vouchers.

In the area of health care, this bill provides for the greatly needed estab-

lishment of a psychological readjustment program and drug and alcohol abuse treatment. Vietnam veterans will be permitted to obtain counselling services at non-VA facilities. The bill provides for the creation of a patient representative for all VA hospitals under the jurisdiction of the General Accounting Office.

H.R. 14164 authorizes startup costs to States to establish low-interest housing loans.

Finally, the bill commissions a study that renews the mandate of the Bradley Commission, directing the commission to make a comprehensive study of the structure, scope, and administration of the laws providing benefits to Vietnam veterans and their dependents.

The Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Act will provide the greatly needed opportunities for these veterans to readjust to civilian life. I hope that you will join the members of the caucus in supporting this comprehensive legislation.●

#### OPENING THE U.S. CAPITOL TO DISABLED PERSONS

### HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 26, 1978

● Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, there are millions of people in our country with physical disabilities for many of whom much of our society remains closed. One of the major obstacles to their participation in society is that they cannot easily have access to buildings. It is, indeed, for this reason that Congress has on several occasions acted to discourage in public programs, buildings, and transportation systems, the barriers that keep out the disabled.

For example, in passing the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, Congress required that all federally leased or financed public buildings be designed for accessibility to physically handicapped persons. This law authorized the General Services Administration to set standards for such accessibility.

Congress took two other important steps in this regard with passage of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

This law established an Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board with authority to insure compliance with the accessibility standards required by the Architectural Barriers Act.

The legislation also provided that no otherwise qualified handicapped individual should, solely by reason of his disability, be excluded from participation in any federally financed program or activity. This provision is contained in section 504 of the act.

Federal regulations to implement this section require recipients of Federal funds to identify in their facilities architectural features that pose barriers to disabled persons. Recipients are further required either to remove these barriers or otherwise insure that the barriers do

not prevent disabled persons from participating in the programs.

Mr. Speaker, I should like to call attention to efforts which Congress itself is taking to make its buildings more accessible to disabled persons. I insert in the RECORD an article which appeared in the Washington Post of August 31, 1978. The article also points out the efforts being taken by the Public Citizen Visitors Center in conducting tours of the Capitol for disabled persons.

#### WHEELCHAIR TOUR LOOKS INTO WASHINGTON (By Frances Sauve)

Sitting in a wheelchair, gazing at the Capitol's vast white steps, a handicapped person might think it simpler to hike to the moon.

"The Capitol is hardly a monument to barrier-free design," said Public Citizens Visitor Center director Mike Horrocks, "but we have designed a tour which takes in all the essential areas and permits handicapped individuals to see how their government works—and to see it with dignity."

The Public Citizen Visitors Center, established by Ralph Nader in 1974, provides visitors with a diversity of ways to learn about the federal government. Its motto: "Don't just look at Washington . . . look into it."

The center's tour of the Capitol, geared to the interests of participants, was designed to help people "avoid the usual plastic, packaged tours with the memorized guides," Nader said. In the last four years about 3,000 people have taken the 3½-hour tour.

The center's wheelchair tour is essentially the same as its regular guided tour. Small groups of visitors see their senator's office, attend congressional hearings, if they like, see the House and Senate in session and hear an historical description of the building and its contents. The center hopes to offer tours for the deaf and blind soon.

Before the accessible tour opened recently, it was given a trial run by Susan LoTempio, of Falls Church, director of public affairs at Mainstream, Inc., a nonprofit affirmative action program for the handicapped. LoTempio, paralyzed by polio when she was 8 months old, has spent her life in a wheelchair.

LoTempio gave a wry laugh as she told of her first attempt to tour the Capitol seven years ago. "The disabled weren't really included in Washington . . . (many people) just weren't aware that disabled people were there," she said. After a long search for a wheelchair ramp, she finally found one on the southeast side of the building. But when she reached the top, she recalls, "there was a revolving door"—with no attendant.

That was before Congress passed the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, which requires recipients of federal funds to make all new buildings accessible to handicapped people and to ensure that all programs in existing buildings also are accessible.

LoTempio declared the center's accessible tour a success, explaining, "Disabled people get used to going in the back doors of places . . . up the freight elevators." But on the center's new tour, she said, "You go in like people. You don't feel like you're hiding."

Since the Rehabilitation Act was enacted, studies have been made on hazards to accessibility all over Capitol Hill, and a \$2.7 million grant to remove barriers was awarded in 1976 for work on the buildings and grounds of the Capitol, the House and Senate office buildings, the Library of Congress and the U.S. Botanical Gardens.

The project "is about 50 percent completed," said Elliott Carroll, executive assistant to the Architect of the Capitol. "Historic buildings are particularly difficult to adapt for use by the handicapped," he said, if one is to "preserve their historic fabric." Projects

that have been completed or are under way include lower telephones, lower drinking fountains, lower elevator buttons, wheelchair ramps, accessible bathrooms, elevator numbers in braille, an audio designation for floors on the elevator and curb cuts in the vicinity.

Visitor's Center Intern Beth Grove, a student at Michigan State University, recently led the first public tour. A wheelchair was waiting at the starting point, the United Methodist Building, at First Street and Maryland Avenue NE, when Mena Dulstermars, an elderly woman from Glendale, Calif., arrived. She was in town for three weeks visiting her daughter, Beverly Trim, of Alexandria.

"I have a very bad knee, and I can't depend on it," Dulstermars said, so a long walking tour of the Capitol wouldn't have been possible.

The first stop on their tour was the Dirksen Office Building. Except for one curb at First Street and Constitution Avenue, which had no curb cut for wheelchairs, it was not difficult to reach. The group took an elevator to the offices of Sen. S. I. Hayakawa (R-Calif.), and learned where constituent offices were located in their home state.

Then the group took an elevator down to the Capitol subway level. The subway is not accessible to those in wheelchairs, but a ramp runs alongside, taking visitors to the underground entrance to the Capitol where another elevator is available. Wheelchair ramps throughout the building made it effortless to get from one place to another.

In the Capitol rotunda, where leaders from Abraham Lincoln to Hubert Humphrey have lain in state, larger tour groups strained to hear their guides, while the small center tour heard a description of the drawings by Constantino Brumidi, who spent 25 years painting at the Capitol.

Armed with information on the process by which a proposal becomes a law, they listened to debates in the House and Senate from special viewing areas for people in wheelchairs. "I could sit there all day and not be bored," said Dulstermars. "I guess I just like to hear people argue."

Later, Dulstermars asked to see her representative, Carlos J. Moorhead (R-Calif.), so the group left the Capitol through a revolving door which was quickly folded back by a Capitol policeman. They took a ramp to the sidewalk. Another ramp led them to a side door of the Longworth House Office Building, where another revolving door was folded back.

Dulstermars said that viewing the Capitol was "very exciting after reading about it for all these years. . . . Having an excellent guide did it."

The accessible tour begins at 10 a.m. Monday through Friday when Congress is in session. It costs \$2.50 per person, and arrangements must be made one day in advance by calling (202) 659-9053, or writing to the Public Citizen Visitor's Center, 1200 15th St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20005. ●

**SECRETARY CALIFANO APPLAUDS  
ROLE OF EDUCATION IN EXPAND-  
ING MINORITY OPPORTUNITIES  
AT 111TH ANNIVERSARY CONVO-  
CATION OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY  
IN WASHINGTON**

**HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY**

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 26, 1978

● Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, on September 22, 1978, Secretary of Health,

Education, and Welfare, Joseph S. Califano, Jr., delivered the commencement address at the 111th Anniversary Convocation of Howard University in Washington, D.C.

In his address, Secretary Califano discussed the forces which have helped expand opportunities for minorities and how we can strengthen those forces in the future.

The tradition of higher education for black Americans has been an important force in expanding and strengthening minority opportunity in this country. Howard University has—and continues to be—a major power for the advancement of equal rights and human dignity.

Secretary Califano, in his commencement address to Howard University graduates, makes an important statement about new challenges facing traditionally black institutions, and for the benefit of my colleagues, I would like to share his remarks which follow:

**REMARKS OF SECRETARY JOSEPH A. CALIFANO, JR.**

I'm grateful for your hospitality—and humbled by the memory of so many great Americans who have received the distinction of a Howard degree.

Thirteen years ago President Lyndon Johnson came to this campus to speak to the graduates of 1965. He spoke less than a year after pressing through the Congress the most sweeping civil rights act since Reconstruction. He spoke only a few weeks before signing another, perhaps more far-reaching measure: the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

These laws and others were, we know now, to unleash an unparalleled surge of opportunity and achievement for black Americans.

Yet even in the afterglow of passing these historic laws, Lyndon Johnson's eyes were on the distant future.

"It is not enough," he said on that day, "just to open the gates of opportunity. All our citizens must have the ability to walk through those gates. This is the next \* \* \* stage of the battle for civil rights."

Today as I speak, we are in the midst of that new phase. We have made progress, but the struggle continues.

In the sixties, black Americans fought for the right to be served at lunch counters in department stores.

In the sixties, black Americans fought for equal job opportunities in those stores.

Your challenge is to own the stores.

This is what it will mean in the eighties and nineties, to "walk through the gates of opportunity."

So today, at the beginning of this academic year in this institution that has meant so much to the struggle for human dignity, I think it is fitting to pause and reflect: to ask what forces, in the past, have helped expand opportunity for minorities—and how we can strengthen those forces in the future.

I want to talk about three of those forces:

First, the tradition of higher education for black Americans;

Second, the efforts of the Federal government to broaden opportunity for minority citizens;

And, finally, the energy and high expectations that have led black citizens not only to walk through the gates of opportunity, but to push them open even wider.

For more than a century, education has been at the center of that drive for equal rights and human dignity—particularly higher education

For more than a century, Howard and other institutions like it trained the black

professionals; leaders who helped raise their fellow citizens up from slavery, then up from segregation; out of the shackles these malignant systems placed upon the human mind. The names of only a few distinguished leaders—faculty members and graduates of this one institution—sound forth like a clarion: John Hope Franklin; Kenneth Clark; Thurgood Marshall; Ralph Bunche; Patricia Roberts Harris; Andrew Young; Vernon Jordan.

For more than a century, institutions like Howard have had a special mission: to educate black scholars and leaders.

But what of the present and the future? It is one of the ironies of our progress in civil rights that today, many traditionally black institutions face new and serious challenges.

Opportunities at other institutions have now expanded; a wide range of choices has been opened; many traditionally white institutions are competing to recruit minority students.

Howard University, by virtue of its academic eminence and its unique relationship to the Federal Government, enjoys an enviable security. But many of its sister institutions across the Nation face formidable challenges—at a moment when the economic difficulties of private colleges, both black and white, are severe. For many private colleges, expenses are rising; sources of financial support are dwindling; enrollments are decreasing.

These colleges have been coping with change with admirable resilience and ingenuity. It is a striking fact that, of the 120 private two and four year colleges nationwide that have been forced to close their doors since 1970, not one has been an accredited black college.

This Administration is firmly committed, not only to helping these traditionally black institutions survive; we are committed to helping them succeed and gain new strength as they face a new era.

What does this mean in operational terms? Let me illustrate with two examples.

First, the President is directing each Department and Agency head throughout the Federal government personally to insure that predominantly black institutions get a fair opportunity to participate in Federal grant and contract programs. He is asking them to eliminate unintended barriers to full participation in Federal programs, and to consider the role that these institutions can play in new programs—programs of social and technical assistance to less-developed countries, urban programs, energy and environmental programs. He is asking that each Department establish a forum for continuing consultations with representatives from the traditionally black colleges and universities.

Second, in the past 20 months, in response to a lawsuit brought in 1970 by the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, HEW has successfully negotiated plans in six southern states that will further desegregate their systems of higher education; eight other states are under active investigation, or soon will be, to determine whether their systems are sufficiently integrated.

These actions, inevitably, will affect traditionally black institutions as well as white ones. Yet we are aware that black citizens have special needs to which the black institutions have been sensitive and responsive.

So we have made a firm and fundamental resolution as we work to achieve desegregation in higher education: that the traditionally black colleges must not bear the heaviest burdens of desegregation; they must be strengthened, not weakened, in the desegregation process.

That principle can be seen at work in a desegregation settlement which we are an-



nouncing today concerning Oklahoma's system of higher education.

Last February HEW granted provisional acceptance to a desegregation plan from Oklahoma. Our final acceptance hinged on the State's commitment to strengthen the only traditionally black institution in the Oklahoma system: Langston University.

Recently the Oklahoma regents submitted a comprehensive proposal whose acceptance I am announcing today. The plan will desegregate Langston University; it includes one hundred special scholarships to attract white students. But the plan also includes a variety of proposals to enhance Langston's educational potential: The State regents are proposing a unique new urban mission for Langston with new degree programs in such areas as urban studies, physical therapy, and personnel management. The Regents also propose to establish a clinical center which will offer special internships and extension courses.

At many of the nation's traditionally black public colleges, in response to our efforts, new and enlarged initiatives are underway to equalize faculty salaries, expand libraries, build new facilities, increase student scholarships and improve the curriculum.

This suggests what we mean by strengthening traditionally black institutions.

Howard's President Emeritus James Mabrit used these words in describing Howard's mission in this new era:

"... while we have a special regard for Negro youth, as was true of our Founders, we draw no lines of racial, religious or national distinction among the men and women who are moved to seek us out. Nevertheless we have an historic commitment to the education of the Negro and we shall not forsake that role."

Those words spell out a worthy goal not just for Howard, but for all the nation's traditionally black colleges in an era of swift change.

In recent years, a second major force has been at work in our society to secure the rights and opportunities of minority citizens. I am speaking, of course, of the Federal government, with its array of civil rights laws and programs.

In 1954, the Supreme Court demolished the legal basis for school segregation. Today, though the vestiges of segregation still haunt us, dual systems have been largely dismantled.

In 1964, the Civil Rights Act declared that segregated public accommodations were illegal; equal access became the law of the land.

A year later, in 1965, Congress enacted the Voting Rights Act—the law Lyndon Johnson considered his greatest domestic achievement.

In 1965, Alabama had 11 black elected officials; last year there were 201.

In 1965, Georgia had 3 black elected officials; last year there were 225.

In 1965, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia did not have a single black elected official. Last year Louisiana had 276; Mississippi, 295; North Carolina, 221; South Carolina, 182; Virginia, 82—a total exceeding 1,000.

Between 1969 and 1977, the total number of black elected officials in the nation nearly quadrupled—from fewer than 1,200 to more than 4,300.

In addition to these efforts to secure equal opportunity, the federal government has launched programs to remedy past discrimination—particularly in education and employment.

Consider these facts, taken from the field of education alone:

In 1966, less than five percent of all college students were black. Ten years later,

in 1976, this figure had more than doubled—to nearly 11 percent. Today, a black high school graduate is almost as likely to go to college as his white classmate.

In just seven years, the percentage of minority students in the nation's medical schools has more than tripled—from 2.4 percent in 1968–1969 to 8.1 percent last year.

In 1968, two of every three black medical graduates from medical school were educated at traditionally black medical schools—at Howard or Meharry. The enrollments at Howard and Meharry have continued to grow. But I believe it is a sign of progress that the enrollment of black students at other medical schools has climbed even more quickly, so that Howard and Meharry today account for only 28 percent of all black medical-school graduates.

All this progress holds an important, hopeful lesson for the future: the efforts of this nation's government to secure equal rights can bear—and have borne—rich fruit.

But what of the future? What is the outlook for affirmative action programs, particularly in higher education?

A central question for the future concerns the Supreme Court decision in the Bakke case. What effect will that decision have? The narrow result of that case, of course, was to admit Allan Bakke to medical school. But far more important than the effect on one individual and one institution are the broader implications the decision is likely to have across the nation. Those implications, I am convinced, are likely to be two:

First, the decision leaves intact the power of the courts and of government agencies like HEW to order appropriate remedies when there is an official finding of illegal discrimination.

Our efforts at HEW to remedy such discrimination, therefore, will remain vigorous:

Within HEW, we have made a major effort to upgrade our enforcement efforts. We have dramatically increased productivity in the Office for Civil Rights, the office charged with enforcing major civil rights laws. In the past 20 months, the average number of cases completed by each investigator has risen from 4 per year to 12.5—a threefold increase.

We have also proposed a 100 percent increase in the budget of the Office for Civil Rights, and 900 new positions in that Office—an increase of more than 80 percent.

The second major lesson of the Bakke decision is this: Race may be taken into account by colleges and universities as part of their effort to promote diversity in their student bodies.

In the three months since Bakke, my staff and I have talked to many university presidents and admissions officers. These officials realize that Bakke establishes clearly their authority to continue their affirmative action efforts. Their commitment has not slackened, and I am confident these programs will grow in number and strength.

Shortly after Bakke was decided, I ordered a review of all HEW programs and regulations to determine their legality in light of the Supreme Court's decision. Although the final report is not quite complete, I can announce today the major conclusion we have reached: In general, the Bakke decision will not interfere with or restrict HEW programs of special value and concern to minority groups.

And today I can specifically name several important programs for which our review is complete; programs we will continue to support and strengthen:

The TRIO programs, which help qualified students from poor backgrounds finish high school, develop the skills and motivation they need to succeed in college. These programs will continue.

The CLEO program, which helps needy and minority students attend law school and

enter the legal profession. This program will continue.

The Minority Grant programs in Biomedical sciences, which strengthen the ability of institutions with large minority populations, institutions like Howard, to train skilled minority scientists in biomedical research. These programs will continue.

The Graduate and Professional Opportunities Program, a new effort I initiated, which awards fellowships to minority students to pursue graduate careers in academic and professional fields. This program will continue.

I can think of no forum more appropriate than this to give you the results of our study of the last three months: The Bakke decision will not restrict our vital efforts to help minority and low-income students go to college and train for the professions. Affirmative action is alive and well.

A third force, finally, has been at work in America to guarantee opportunity and achievement for black Americans—and it is, in the end, the most powerful and relentless force of all: the force of human will and determination to achieve.

The word elite is not a popular one in America today. But I think it is fair to say that Howard, for 111 years, has proudly educated an elite: not an arrogant elite, but an elite devoted to service; to achievement on behalf of humankind: In Thomas Jefferson's words, "an aristocracy of merit."

The members of that aristocracy who have gone into the world from this University went forth armed not only with trained intellects; they were armed also with steely determination, great courage, and a formidable capacity for hard work. For all their many differences, the Howard Alumni I know—from Thurgood Marshall to Andy Young—are alike in those qualities. They have achieved great things despite great obstacles—because they have had the courage to storm the heights of achievement.

And today, even though wider opportunities are opening in education and employment; even though the Federal Government stands beside black citizens in their quest for opportunity, those personal qualities are still more necessary than ever.

We must remember that progress is not the same as success. And we must consider unblinkingly some unhappy facts along with the happy ones:

In 1977, fewer than one of every 50 faculty members at medical schools was black.

If American colleges and universities hired every black Ph. D. in industry, government, or else where—whether active or retired, living or dead—the result would still be fewer than three black faculty members per institution.

Preliminary figures in a new report of the American Association of Medical Colleges reveal that for the second straight year, the number of black applicants to medical school has stopped growing and in fact has begun to decline. The pattern at law schools is similar—last year, the number of black students enrolled in law schools declined by nearly 4 percent, from 5,500 to 5,300.

Between 1974 and 1977, the number of Ph. D.'s earned by black scholars in several important disciplines has declined: from 29 to 20 chemistry; from 16 to 10 in mathematics, and from 15 to 11 in engineering.

Changing these melancholy figures will require not only great efforts by institutions like Howard and the federal government; it will require that you aim for the far heights of excellence and achievement in America—not the middle reaches.

So I would urge, as this university strives to widen your intellectual horizons; as the government acts to enlarge the horizons of

opportunity for you and your fellow citizens—that you strive to widen the horizons of your own imaginations.

I would charge you to aim, not only for a bachelors' degree, but for advanced graduate and professional training;

Aim not only for careers in business, but for control of banks and businesses and financial institutions in America.

Aim not only for careers in medicine, but for chairs on the nation's medical faculties and hospital boards.

Aim not only for status as members of a black elite, but for a seat in all the centers of national decision-making.

Aim, not only for participation in politics, but for the Presidency of the United States.

Visionary advice? Perhaps. I can only quote a line of Browning: "A man's reach should exceed his grasp, or what's a Heaven for?"

And I would remind you of so many other graduates and faculty of this University, who would accept no limits on their dreams: no limits imposed by law, no limits imposed by custom—and no limits imposed by self-doubt.

One of them was a man named Charles Drew. Dr. Drew was a distinguished member of Howard's faculty. He was also a pioneer in blood plasma research. One of his contributions to his nation was the concept of the blood bank. Ironically, at the time he set up the first blood bank, his own blood would have been rejected if he had offered it—because he was black.

But Charles Drew, like so many black Americans, gave to his nation more than it was willing to give to him. He dreamed dreams far more ambitious than the system in his day thought it proper for him to dream. And today we are, each one of us, the richer for it.

I think he would expect us, at the beginning of this 111th year for Howard, to strive at least as mightily as he strived, to hone the talents God has given us to their sharpest edge, and then to use those talents to build a more just and generous America. ●

#### IPU CONFERENCE A SUCCESS FOR UNITED STATES

### HON. ANTONIO BORJA WON PAT

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 26, 1978

● Mr. WON PAT. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month, I had the great pleasure of attending the 65th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Bonn, Germany, with a number of our colleagues from both the Senate and the House.

The experience left me with a greatly improved understanding of the problems facing any convention that attempts to tackle serious world problems. I also came home with a sincere appreciation of the highly professional attitude and skills expressed by every member of the official U.S. delegation.

During our visit to Bonn, hundreds of legislators representing elected bodies in more than 75 countries, and ourselves, sought to convey to the world our concern over the growing use of terrorism and colonialism in the world today.

As a member of the U.S. delegation, I was doubly honored to be chosen by my colleagues as their spokesman on the im-

portant Committee on Non Self-Governing Territories and Ethnic Questions. There I repeatedly sought to gain support for the American position which urged that emerging nations should not resort to force in their drive toward independence. This goal was sought in the drafting session where I asked that language which sanctioned official violence, be struck from a resolution we were working on. Later in the plenary and again in the general session I urged, on behalf of the United States and Britain, New Zealand, Australia, and West Germany, that we not in any way condone violence. Unfortunately, these efforts were blocked by a number of Third World countries who appear to believe that violence is a solution to the ills surrounding colonialism. In the long run, however, I remain firmly convinced that our work in Bonn, Germany, will be effective in maintaining peace in such areas as South Africa and the Middle East.

The fact that so many elected representatives from so many countries could gather together and agree on a number of resolutions that seek an end to a number of crucial problems gives me hope for the future. They, like myself, have returned to their homes with a more thorough knowledge of current thinking among our fellow nations and it is through such contacts that the important ties of mutual interest and lasting friendships are made.

I can say with complete confidence that my own views on the complexities of international problems has been changed by my attendance at the Bonn conference. The experience of meeting with officials from so many countries was a most broadening one that I shall never forget.

Nor shall I quickly forget the pleasure and pride I felt as a result of being part of the U.S. delegation. Much credit should be given Senator ROBERT STAFFORD, who chaired our group, for a job well done. I also note the worthwhile contributions of my fellow delegates, including BILL LEHMAN, vice chairman of the delegation, DEL CLAWSON, and GUY VANDER JAGT, CHARLES WIGGINS, and BOB DUNCAN.

Thank you. ●

#### LIBERALISM AND PREJUDICE

### HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 26, 1978

● Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, occasionally, we spy an item that grabs our attention, and it brings back unpleasant memories or unhappy historical associations. We may indulge a flash of anger or indignation, but then lay the matter to rest, perhaps with the thought that it is best to leave one's outrage unspoken. We may even indulge the hope that the unpleasantness brought to our attention will, like so many unsavory things, pass away, drifting into the far recesses of

our minds forgotten and, the slight, forgiven. But forbearance is not always a virtue. We feel our anger is just.

I experienced that feeling this morning when Mr. George Will's column in the Washington Post was brought to my attention. The subject of Mr. Will's remarks is a recurrent one: Anti-Catholicism in America. He commented on the forceful remarks of the distinguished Senator from New York, DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN, who expressed his disappointment with the position taken by congressional colleagues during the tuition tax credit debate. The fact that the Senator's remarks were embodied in a circular letter to the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the United States indicate that his observations are his sincere and genuine reflections on the state of a respectable, often subtle, form of bigotry in the United States.

Anti-Catholicism has undergone many mutations. No longer are Roman Catholics burdened with crude and silly tales of papal conspiracies directed at American democratic institutions. Charges of Catholic disloyalty to American institutions are simply laughable. Far too much Catholic blood has been spilled in defense of this Republic for anyone, except possibly a genuine lunatic, to honestly believe such superstitions. No. The new anti-Catholicism is in the form of a cultural revolution in morality, especially sexual morality, and the Catholic church, among others, is viewed as a corporate bastion of resistance against the corrosive trends of modern secular society.

Liberals in the 1930's and the 1940's eagerly sought and won Catholic ethnic votes. The Catholic vote was crucial to the success of the New Deal political program. While Catholic ethnics, at least until very recently, have tended to view the expansion of Federal power benignly, their attachment to American liberalism was an attachment to a redistributionist ethic, vaguely understood to be in accordance with lofty charitable goals, the bettering of the condition of the working classes, and a higher standard of living for the less fortunate. The liberal-Catholic alliance was thus an alliance grounded in social and economic conditions, an alliance dictated by time and circumstance, not by any deeply rooted congruence of Catholic theological premises and modern liberal assumptions about the nature of man and society.

That is why the alliance is, and, has been, steadily disintegrating. Modern liberalism has not been content to sit in judgment over the means of production and distribution in our society; it has cast its net over numerous other issues, including problems of the human spirit. Modern liberalism, now more than ever, suggests a litmus test on a variety of social issues: abortion, permissive drug use, pornography, the limits of cultural change, and the nature of morality. Modern liberalism is secularistic, materialistic, and relativistic. From such premises, naturally, one derives a set of secularistic, materialistic, and relativ-

istic conclusions about man and his life in society. The conclusions of modern liberalism are, when all is said and done, suicidal. We cannot contest the sovereignty of God without declaring for the absolute authority of man, with nothing or no one to whom he is or can be held accountable. I have never been able to fathom how we can maintain a free and open society when human authority, uninformed by a higher moral law restraining human actions or passions, is left unrestrained. As a student of history, I have never found a successful civilization, one that was strong, enthusiastic, and alive, that drowned itself in materialistic excesses or lost enduring standards of right and wrong. We have no excuses. We know enough from the study of states ancient and modern that the path of self-indulgence and the denial of the transcendent standards of morality is the way of death. That is what Alexandr Solzhenitsyn was trying to convey to us in his Harvard speech.

Mr. Speaker, the triumph of modern liberal premises will only serve to weaken a society, rendering it ever more vulnerable to its enemies, whether they attack from the extreme left or the extreme right.

The religious premises of Roman Catholicism, along with those of all devout Christians and Jews, are quite the reverse. Roman Catholicism is militantly theistic, assuming the sovereignty of God, possessed of a spiritual austerity, and committed to divinely ordained moral absolutes. Catholic schools transmit Catholic values. And indeed the moral and intellectual discipline that such institutions impart have won the admiration of virtually all Americans, including those who would otherwise be hostile or unfavorable to the Catholic faith.

Religious schools in this country, of whatever denomination, provide a bulwark of cultural and moral resistance. And that is what the debate over tuition tax credits, ultimately, comes down to: the preservation of intermediary social and educational institutions which can strengthen and maintain the moral and intellectual fabric of this country, independently of the power of the state. Secular humanists know it. So do Roman Catholics, Protestant Christians of virtually all denominations, and Jews.

Mr. Speaker, the issue of church and state is, and has been, a bogus issue. A direct tuition tax credit, dispensed equally to parents of any denomination, in no way does violence to the letter or the spirit of the Federal Constitution. We are not talking here of religious educational institutions receiving funds, mind you, but private citizens, individual parents.

I know there has been a body of constitutional scholarship and some eloquent spokesmen on the judicial benches who take issue with my interpretation. But I honestly believe that they do so only by engaging in a rewriting of the Constitution, ignoring the constitutional tradition of the country. They argue, improperly in my view, for a "wall of separation" between religion and the state, quoting Thomas Jefferson.

Thomas Jefferson was a great man. But Jefferson did not author the Constitution. He was not a participant in the debates of the Philadelphia Convention. He was only a commentator on the events surrounding the drafting of our fundamental law. If we are to be consistent in going back to our constitutional roots, then we should quote widely on the subject. There, among the great body of the Founding Fathers, there was no "wall of separation" between religion and the state. Not at all. The original intention of the framers of the first amendment, adopted shortly after the ratification of the Constitution, was to prohibit the establishment of denominational privilege. The framers feared, and rightly so, the establishment of a "state church," as had existed in Europe in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries: the Catholic Church in Spain, the Anglican Church in England, and the Protestant establishments in Sweden, Denmark, and Prussia. The first amendment did not erect a "wall of separation," per se, but only provided a prohibition against a denominational establishment or unequal treatment of Christians and Jews. Moreover, the restrictions applied to the "congressional establishment" of religion; there were still "state churches" in the various States of the Union, long after the ratification of the Philadelphia Constitution.

As I said, Mr. Speaker, the constitutional issue is a bogus issue. We are being asked to accept the secularistic ground of debate. That, for many, if not most of us, is simply impossible. Mr. MOYNIHAN knows that.

Mr. Will is to be congratulated for pointing out the lingering prejudices of the past.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that Mr. Will's excellent column be inserted in the RECORD.

LIBERALS' VERY OWN BIAS

(By George F. Will)

Sen. Daniel Moynihan's combativeness may be as much characteristic as systematic. He was, after all, Irish before he acquired the convictions on behalf of which he employs his gift for disputation. In any case, his combativeness is displayed in a letter he circulated among the American Catholic hierarchy after the Senate voted against tuition tax credits for parents with children in non-public schools.

"The institutions associated with social progress in American culture at this time," wrote Moynihan (D-N.Y.), are overwhelmingly against us on this issue." In opposing aid for parochial schools, Moynihan said, they were "vindictive," and the Carter administration was almost "vicious." "Our opposition . . . was led by Southern Senators," because as the South became "acculturated to Northern liberalism, anti-Catholicism was the one antebellum trait . . . which they were permitted to retain." Why? Because "anti-Catholicism is one form of bigotry which liberalism curiously seems still to tolerate."

My reading of the long, occasionally testy, often elegant debate in the Senate does not reveal bigotry on the part of Moynihan's worthy adversary, Ernest Hollings (D-S.C.), or other senators. And Moynihan knows that the public-education lobby, and its bureaucratic allies were moved primarily by avarice in their defense of the state's virtual monopoly on education.

But Moynihan, a Catholic gifted at looking with subtlety below the surface of things, expresses an anxiety shared by many Catholic

laymen when he speaks of anti-Catholicism among what he is pleased to call "the institutions associated with social progress."

One of the affecting dramas of the day is Moynihan's struggle to think well of liberals. This is a duty for New York senators, but Moynihan would find it easier were it not the case, that, as Peter Viereck says, anti-Catholicism is "the anti-Semitism of the intellectuals."

In an opinion against aid to parochial schools, Justice William Douglas cited, as a source of reliable evidence about Catholic attitudes, a vituperative anti-Catholic book comparable in spirit to the Protocols of the Elders of Zion. Planned Parenthood, a pro-abortion lobby, recently distributed to some college newspapers anti-Catholic cartoons that belong to the Julius Streicher school of argument.

In the 19th century, anti-Catholicism became an American political movement, and the spirit of the Know-Nothing Party was alive in a recent letter sponsored by various "civil rights," education and other "public interest" lobbies. The letter warned that aid to non-public schools might foster "viewpoints" contrary to "American principles."

There, in that wispy accusation of "un-Americanism," is the old theme. Nineteenth century nativism expressed itself in the fear that unwashed immigrants, infected with Old World clericalism, could never become "real" or "integral" Americans and eventually would produce a demographic revolution, swamping "American principles." Today anti-Catholicism involves less lurid, even less conscious, assumptions, and rather obvious political motives. It is in part a manifestation of aggressive secularism; in part a vague contempt for old things; in part an expression of a timeless dilemma.

Half a century ago, in 1929, Walter Lippmann stated the anomalous position of churches, and especially of the church that considers itself the truth in corporate form, in a pluralist society: "Inwardly, to their communicants, they continue to assert that they possess the only complete version of the truth. But outwardly in their civic relation with other churches and with the civil power, they preach and practice toleration."

For Catholics, that logical and psychological difficulty has been eased by the dilution of "triumphalist" assertions, and by the related development, in the 1940s and 1950s, of a theory legitimizing an accommodation of Catholicism to pluralism. The principal theorist was John Courtney Murray, S.J., who was washed in the surf of Southampton, elevated to an almost unearthly glory (a cover of Time magazine) and accorded remarkable deference as arbitrator of good citizenship for Catholics: Ted Sorensen read him an advanced text of John Kennedy's campaign speech to the Houston Baptists.

The anti-Catholicism that Moynihan detects among liberals lacks the weight of older theories about the inherent instability of Catholicism toward "American principles." That is, to say no more, notable: Many of those who deprecate the role of Catholicism in the formation of attitudes about abortion and education have applauded church groups that advocate the liberal agenda. ●

ALLEGED 121 FAILURE

HON. BOB ECKHARDT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 26, 1978

● Mr. ECKHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to tell my colleagues of a report that I believe is highly relevant to

some misstatements being made that certain truck brake safety equipment, installed in satisfaction of DOT's air brake standard No. 121, has caused accidents and death. The claim is made that anti-lock systems, which keep wheels from locking up during heavy braking, are not reliable and that they cause complete loss of brakes on a vehicle when they malfunction. I heard many such statements in hearings my subcommittee held this last spring on the question.

A primary misstatement in this regard involves a tragic accident that occurred in Magna, Utah, last summer, when a truck equipped with 121 brakes struck a car at an intersection, killing four teenagers and critically injuring another. The driver blamed the brake system, saying that he applied the brakes but that they failed.

My facts concerning that accident forcefully contradict the driver. They are from a recently completed and comprehensive accident report and analysis conducted by Dynamic Sciences, Inc., of Phoenix, Ariz. The investigators are independent accident researchers who regularly investigate motor vehicle accidents of all descriptions as experts in their field, and who prepared this report under Department of Transportation contract. That report is available in the office of my Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Finance in the Commerce Committee.

The Utah accident occurred at an intersection, where the teenagers' vehicle was making a left turn and was struck by the oncoming tractor-trailer. The basic assertion is that the tractor-trailer driver attempted to stop, and could have stopped, but that antilock failure deprived him of all brakes and caused the fatal accident. The report, which is in the subcommittee, however, indicates that the 121 system could not have been at fault. The accident, plain and simple, was due to driver error. He ran the light.

The report shows that, by the account of several witnesses, the traffic light which the driver ran changed to red when he was some 250 to 300 feet away from it and going 50 miles per hour. Several seconds later, he went through the intersection. According to witness' observations, as confirmed by mathematical calculations, the tractor-trailer hit the teenagers' vehicle at about the same speed he was doing at 300 feet from the light. If the driver had so much as taken his foot off the accelerator coming into the intersection, his speed would have been considerably less because of engine drag and a special auxiliary braking system relying on engine speed. Thus, he could not have even attempted to apply his brakes (and indeed his brake lights only went on momentarily as the light changed), but instead chose to run the light.

This is a choice many drivers have to make every day, particularly when they face a slick road and carry a swinging load such as this driver did. And this driver's judgment may have been clouded by the fact that he only had 3½ hours

sleep in the previous 26½. In this case, running the light turned out to be a fatally wrong choice, and the driver apparently tried to blame the braking system.

It seems to me that this accident is another indication of what I heard very much of during our hearings this last spring. Witnesses came in and stated in essence that their equipment had 121 brakes, that there had been an accident or a failure of brakes, and that, therefore, the fault lay with the 121 equipment. When I questioned them, it became clear over and over that the accident or failure in question could not have been due to 121, but rather to the fact that a driver made a mistake, or someone let the wires come loose or failed to maintain other elements of the brakes. Blithely blaming every brake failure on the safety equipment, without proof, is not only nonsense but does harm to the cause of highway safety.

I commend this accident report to my colleagues. ●

#### TRIBUTE TO WALTER HILL

### HON. TOM RAILSBACK

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 26, 1978

● Mr. RAILSBACK. Mr. Speaker, recently Illinois lost one of its better citizens, Walter Hill. Walter served in the Illinois General Assembly from 1959 to 1962, and he also served locally in his hometown of Canton as a precinct committeeman. I valued his friendship greatly, and I would like to share the following article about this good man with my colleagues.

#### WALTER HILL DIES AT AGE 74

Long-time Canton resident and businessman and former Illinois State Representative Walter E. Hill died this morning at Graham Hospital following a lengthy illness.

He was 74.

Hill served as 46th District Representative in the Illinois General Assembly from 1959 to 1962. He was defeated for re-election in 1962 and later sought the position in 1964, but was defeated in the nominating convention called to name at-large candidates when the state's districts were reapportioned. He was also a member of the Canton Area Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors, completing his first three-year term.

He operated an insurance agency and a finance company in Canton for many years, but most recently was owner-operator of Atlas Camera Center.

Known in the Illinois House as a hard-working conservative Republican, Hill served locally as a precinct committeeman, representative committeeman and was involved with numerous civic projects. He was most especially acclaimed for his dedicated work with youth.

Hill moved to Canton with his parents from Havana when he was 12 years old.

A Canton attorney, longtime friend and associate in Republican party politics, Walter Sebo, said this morning that Hill was "a very, very intelligent human being with a great capacity in business and in a true level of politics."

"I have known Walter Hill since I came to town more than 25 years ago," Sebo said. "He devoted much of his time (politically) not seeking anything except a better way of life through government." Sebo said Hill had many close friends in Canton.

Hill served on the Banks and Savings and Loan Associations, the Military and Veteran Affairs, the Public Aid, Health, Welfare and Safety, and the Roads and Bridges committees while in the Illinois General Assembly.

Suzanne Thompson, Executive director of the Canton Area Chamber of Commerce, said Hill had been active in local and state government affairs and had "done a great service for the community through many years."

"He is certainly going to be missed, I can assure you that," she said, upon hearing the news of his death.

"He was a wonderful fellow. There was just one like him," said Floyd "Skip" Emerick, a friend for nearly half a century.

"We both liked singing and photography and were in Kiwanis together for a good many years," Emerick said. "He was a good opera-type singer and performed in a weekly radio program in Peoria back before television."

Hill also performed on the Canton radio station and sang with the Metropolitan Opera in New York City.

"We sang in quartets in the '30s and again in 1966, Walter sang solos for some performance of a quartet. We sang once for Sen. Charles Percy when he came to Canton campaigning in the '60s.

"He was always willing to do anything to help anyone. That's just the kind of guy he was," Emerick said. "He was certainly a wonderful fellow."

Robert Welch, a former Democratic state senator from the area, recalled this morning when both he and Walter Hill served in the Illinois Legislature.

Welch said Hill had been elected as a Republican member of the House at the same time Welch was elected to the Senate.

"I knew him best from the Legislature," Welch said. "And as far as the Legislature is concerned, I feel Walter Hill was one of the hardest working representatives we had."

Welch said Hill would many times "take all the bills home to read them, and I've often remarked about this."

Welch, the current chairman of the Fulton County Board of Review, said he knew Hill "very well, and I thought an awful lot of him. I sure, sure regret this news."

U.S. Congressman Tom Railsback said from his Washington office that the news of Hill's death came as a shock.

"Walter Hill was my campaign manager and good friend. His death comes as a shock to me. I will sorely miss his friendship and wise counsel.

"His son, Tom, worked as an intern in my Washington office and, through the years, I have enjoyed the friendship of the entire Hill family. I want to send my deepest sympathy to all of them.

"Walter Hill will be missed by his entire community," Railsback concluded.

He died at 6:50 a.m. today in Graham Hospital.

He was born Sept. 30, 1903, in Oakford, a son of Joseph and Liletta (Lancaster) Hill. He was first married July 7, 1929 to Evelyn Hicks, who died June 28, 1969. On Sept. 12, 1970, he married Victoria Ritchey at Canton.

Surviving are his wife; a son, Thomas W. of Columbus, Ohio; two stepchildren, Mrs.

Russell (Betty) Manock of Canton and Chester K. Phillips of Irvine, Calif.; two grandchildren, five step-grandchildren and two step-great-grandchildren.

Three brothers and one sister died earlier. Mr. Hill was a member of the First Baptist Church at Canton where he taught a Sunday school class for 15 years and sang in the choir. He was a member of the Morning Star Lodge No. 734, Peoria Consistory; Kiwanis Club, Toastmasters Club and the American Legion at Canton; Canton County Club, AARP, and Canton Glee Club.

He was also a member of the Civil War Sentinal Committee and was a World War II veteran.

He owned and operated the Atlas Shoe Store and Camera Shop and the Atlas Loan Co., which was later changed to the Mid America Credit and now is the Heights Finance Co.

Services will be at 1:30 p.m. Saturday in the First Baptist Church, with the Rev. William Salsbery officiating. Burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Friends may call from 6 to 8 p.m. Friday at the funeral home and one hour prior to services at the church. Masonic rites will be exemplified at 8 p.m. Friday at the funeral home.

Memorials may be made to the Fulton County Cancer Fund or to the First Baptist Church. ●

#### GEORGIA-PACIFIC ON THE NATURAL GAS COMPROMISE

### HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 26, 1978

● Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention a telegram sent to my office by the Georgia-Pacific Corp. regarding the natural gas compromise. The text follows:

Subject: Natural gas compromise.

FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK,  
U.S. Representative

I strongly urge you vote against the natural gas compromise. Georgia-Pacific has operations in your District which will be adversely impacted.

It will retard development of both natural gas and oil—often found together. It will needlessly complicate and distort the marketing of gas that is developed. It will move the nation further from a sensible, market-oriented national energy policy. The inevitable result of passage of this bill will be reduced employment, lower standard of living and further jeopardy to our national security.

Georgia-Pacific has consistently advocated deregulation of wellhead prices on new natural gas. The compromise does not do that. It extends regulation to intrastate gas, and so postpones deregulation (to 1985—and probably 1989), it is likely never to occur.

Aside from the "deregulation" issue, this bill is so complex, unworkable and ill conceived, it is also opposed by those who favor continued controls on natural gas pricing.

I hope you will not be misled by the argument the bill is needed to strengthen the dollar. Bad energy policy will hurt not help the dollar no matter what label is put on a bill.

Existing law on natural gas, with all its faults, is far preferable to the unworkable, counter-productive compromise.

ROBERT E. FLOWERREE,  
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. ●

#### LABOR'S RIGHT-WING PARANOIA

### HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 26, 1978

● Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, Mike LaVelle, columnist of the Chicago Tribune, recently demolished one of the favorite myths of the labor union bosses. LeVelle, whose column, "Blue Collar Views," gives a workingman's view of events and ideas, writes about the charge made by labor bosses that "the new right" is to blame for current union problems. LaVelle effectively refutes such a claim and points out that labor bosses would be better off examining their ties with the big spenders in Government rather than setting up a strawman to take the blame for dwindling union membership.

This column should be read by everyone with an interest in the rights of working men and women, but particularly by anyone who belongs to a union. LaVelle has performed a public service by saying what has to be said about the "paranoia" of the unions and the need for all of us to reexamine the political labels we so easily—and inaccurately—apply.

At this point I would like to insert in the RECORD "Labor's Right-Wing Paranoia" by Mike LaVelle, Chicago Tribune, Tuesday, September 26, 1978.

BLUE-COLLAR VIEWS: LABOR'S RIGHT-WING PARANOIA

(By Mike LaVelle)

The theme of the 'New Right' has been featured in various publications of organized labor and in speeches delivered at recent AFL-CIO state conventions.

In a recent conversation with an official of a public employees' union, I put forth the suggestion that organized labor seemed to be having a fit of paranoia.

I said that if such a thing as Proposition 13 in California was to be viewed as an indication of the New Rights by the leaders of organized labor [43 per cent of union members in California voted for it], then they were out of touch with many of their dues-paying members.

Rather than attack the tax revolt that is sweeping the nation as a right-wing movement, I told him, organized labor ought to be taking a closer look at government spending.

He partially agreed, but we never did get around to discussing a definition of the New Right bogeyman that has organized labor in such a frenzy.

It is not the fault of the New Right that organized labor represents only one fourth of our work force. It is not a right-wing plot that forces a 52-year-old factory worker with arthritis to tell me that she has no faith in her union's ability to get her an available job which would allow her to sit down, as recommended by her doctor. And the Teamster member who does not attend union meetings is not spreading right-wing propaganda when he tells me, "What's the use? The Teamsters have too much power. The average member is helpless."

For the last 40 years, the traditional ties of much of organized labor have been with liberals advocating bigger government participation in our lives and the increased cost of that participation.

The past few decades have produced a breed of politicians who get themselves elected by promising the most government goodies to the most people.

The next decade could be the era of politicians who get elected by promising the most government goodies to fewer people.

And we should not kid ourselves that a striking worker is not concerned with inflation simply because he wants a raise in wages. After he gets that raise he might well resist giving a raise to a teacher, policeman, or fireman because, as one factory worker told me, "We can't afford more taxes." This, by the way, was the same person who told me before his union's contract was signed, "We all have to make a living."

Is that factory worker a right-winger because he holds views toward public workers' salaries that he would have condemned as reactionary bossism if they had been voiced by his management during contract talks?

We even have the irony of a woman who is labeled a right-winger when she goes on a public demonstration to oppose integrating schools by busing suddenly becoming a left-winger when she marches holding a sign that reads, "On strike for fairer wages."

The fact is that with the complexities of today's society and its interest groups, "right wing" is difficult—if not impossible—to define. ●

#### A STEP TOWARD A BALANCED BUDGET

### HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 26, 1978

● Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, the adoption of the second budget resolution for fiscal year 1979 is a major step toward the achievement of a balanced budget by fiscal year 1981.

This second budget resolution establishes a binding ceiling on Federal spending and a floor on revenues for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1978. As a member of the House Budget Committee, I am encouraged by the fact that our projected deficit is \$22 billion less than that originally proposed by the President in January and will be the lowest deficit since fiscal year 1974.

Although Congress has begun to do its share in the fight against inflation, there is still a long way to go. Our estimated deficit will be \$38.8 billion. However, if we continue the good progress we have made this year and the economy remains healthy, I anticipate that we can balance our budget by 1981.

The House and the Senate have adopted a budget which must meet a wide variety of needs. It must provide sufficient stimulus to our economy without promoting additional inflation. It must allow for the continuation and improvement of vital Federal programs and at the same time demonstrate the fiscal discipline that Americans demand. I believe the second budget resolution fulfills these tough requirements.

The next 2 years will be full of hard decisions as we move closer to our goal of zero deficit. I look forward to my next term as a member of the House Budget Committee and to working on that balanced fiscal year 1981 budget. ●

U.S. COOPERATIVES AID INDIA'S  
POOR

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 26, 1978

● Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, when foreign economic assistance is the topic, people want to know: "Does it really better the lives of poor people?"

The answer is not simple, but upon occasion there is a development effort which is so successful that one can answer an unqualified, "yes." Such an effort is the Anand Milk Union Ltd. (AMUL) of Gujarat, India. Recently the Washington Star featured an article about AMUL and its 840 village milk cooperatives. It stresses the economic and social benefits which the cooperatives bring to 250,000 farmer-members, many of them women.

The article, however, fails to mention the important role which our own farmer co-ops have played in AMUL, working through the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. (CLUSA). CLUSA's efforts, in turn, have been facilitated by U.S. foreign assistance funding.

This relationship between United States and Indian farmer cooperatives recently has moved into a new stage as the result of a new 3-year grant of \$475,000 to CLUSA from AID to help the Indian Government improve the management of oilseed cooperatives and to increase by 25 percent the capacity to process oilseeds.

This project is modeled after the highly successful AMUL dairy cooperatives, and will embody the same principles which has helped transform the milk cooperatives into viable mechanisms for social, as well as economic, progress.

The American cooperative movement and CLUSA are to be commended for their farsighted activities in milk and oilseed production in India. With their help hundreds of thousands of low-income farm families have been, and will be, benefited.

This foreign assistance "success story" deserves wide attention. For that reason I am including in the RECORD at this point the Washington Star article and AID's description of the new oilseeds project.

(The items follow:)

ALL CASTES WAIT IN LINE TOGETHER—CO-OPS  
HELP BUOY INDIA'S DEMOCRACY

(By Lawrence Malkin)

NEW DELHI, INDIA.—Sunset. Women in brilliantly colored peasant dress, each peacefully bearing a brass jug of milk on her head, undulate down a dusty road to the Dovol village milk cooperative in the state of Gujarat. High-caste brahman and untouchable alike wait in line to pour a liter or two of milk into a common vat, once an unthinkable violation of caste taboo.

Each member is paid on the spot. Some promptly buy the co-op's processed cattle feed at cost from the truck that has also carried semen from high-yield breeding stock for artificial insemination of village animals.

In turn the truck will speed the milk to a modern dairy in the nearby town of Anand. Morning and evening the driver makes his milk run, taking calls for the co-op's veterinary service and, not least, es-

tablishing the idea of a time schedule, an idea to be welcomed anywhere in India.

Dovol is just one of 840 village co-ops making up the Anand Milk Union Ltd. (AMUL), with 250,000 farmer-members. Neither a charity nor a demonstration project, the milk union does a profitable business in dairy products and baby food bearing the AMUL brand, which means "priceless" in Sanskrit.

With sales now edging past \$100 million a year, Anand and five other unions patterned on it supply almost all the milk in Gujarat, dominate the supply in affluent Bombay and serve as the model for co-ops being organized in 11 other Indian states.

After years of struggle, these farmers have at last begun to escape gouging by middlemen and moneylenders by regulating the supply and hence the price of milk through their own refrigeration plant. Each animal yields a net profit of about \$100 a year, in a nation whose annual per capita income averages only \$50 above that.

Co-op profits also underwrite road, school and agricultural improvements. Inefficient or dishonest large landowners, often initially elected chairmen out of deference, have been speedily voted out at annual meetings in favor of canner low-caste peasants. Says Bagh Singh, a four-acre farmer heading a new co-op in the Punjab: "When we get more money, everybody's brain will start working, and things will happen."

And, on a human scale, they do. Says one ebullient dairy manager: "We are talking here about men, not milk." And women too. Indian farm wives traditionally tend the cattle and collect the milk money. In the Anand area it averages almost half the family's cash income and is plowed back into land, more milk animals, house improvements and education.

Some women have even formed their own co-ops. A brand-new one in Jasibaghwal is headed by Mrs. Bhagwant Kaur, a 39-year-old mother with four children. Who keeps the milk money? "Me," she replies forcefully. "For educating the children. I no longer have to ask my husband."

Mehr Singh, obviously the village wit, remarks philosophically: "If Indira Gandhi can run the country, why not have a ladies' society? Anyway, my wife is prime minister of the house, and if I object, she will not prepare my meals." With the movement's growing strength, knocking out the middleman has been relatively easy. But not the tenacious bureaucrat.

Except for Anand, co-ops in general and milk in particular have long been under a paternalistic and patronage-wise government. The new dairy in Patna, for example, is directed by a civil servant recently transferred from the state prison system.

He promises that control will be shifted to the farmers only "in stages." But meanwhile, his functionaries are giving the white revolution a bad name by delaying milk payments and veterinary calls. But Verghese Kurien, the dynamic manager who developed Anand over 30 years, feels that their days are numbered.

"The local milk commissioners and directors of animal husbandry have their own empires. But the farmers are not dumb, and when they come into their own, they will not put up with incompetence, meddling and corruption," he says.

The potential is enormous: India has one-fifth of the world's 1.3 billion cows and buffaloes, yet produces only 5 percent of its milk. The goal is to create a nationwide co-op milk grid of 10 million farmers by the mid-1980s, double annual production, to more than 50 million tons, and establish farmer-owned dairies in every city of 100,000 people. It is no exaggeration to view the movement as a democratic alternative to China's authoritarian rural communes.

To encourage the co-op movement, the World Bank in June granted a \$150 million

loan to National Milk Product in India. The money will be spent over the next 10 years.

Kurien's accomplishments have impressed many foreign visitors, though one Asian agricultural official privately confesses that in his country, government meddling and the graft required would kill the idea.

Country: India.

PVO: CLUSA.

Project: Cooperative Oilseed Management Development Operational Program Grant (OPG).

Appropriation category: Section 103, Food and Nutrition.

Amount: \$475,200.

This Operational Program Grant (OPG) is one of a number which are being provided to PVOs as indicated in the Presentation to the Congress (Asia Book FY 1978, page 183) but which are not described in detail.

PURPOSE

The development of an effective cooperative infrastructure within the oilseed sector.

BACKGROUND AND PROGRESS TO DATE

This project is a key component of a long range (10 year) strategy of the Government of India (GOI) to upgrade oilseed cooperative management capability and to increase by 25 percent oilseed processing capacity. It is the first of two grants proposed by the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. (CLUSA) to support the GOI program in this sector.

COOPERATIVE MODEL

This project is modeled after the highly successful Kaira District Cooperative Milk Producers Union at Anand in Gujarat State which often is called the "Amul Dairy Cooperative," after its products' brand name. The Cooperative has gained international recognition and praise for its achievements. Since its inception in 1946, the cooperative has increased its membership to 250,000 participants. The income of many of its members is double that of nearby villages without cooperatives. Thirty percent of its members are landless, while an additional 10 percent own one hectare of land or less. The dairy processing plant, animal husbandry services and livestock feed plants employ thousands.

The Amul Dairy Cooperative is responsible for almost the entire amount of the 50-percent increase in milk production over the last eight years in India and has increased dramatically per capita milk and milk products consumption by cooperative villages. Through a highly successful marketing development scheme, Amul has been able to utilize all of its members' milk. Surplus milk collected during the winter months is converted to powdered milk. Amul Dairy products are not only noted for their reasonable prices but also for their quality. For example, Amul has marketed the first Indian baby food product which costs 17 percent less than its competitors and has captured 74 percent of the market.

Moreover, the underlying principle of the Amul Dairy Cooperative is that each member is an equal partner regardless of caste or sex. This principle transforms the cooperative into a viable mechanism for social progress.

OILSEEDS

Next to foodgrains, vegetable oil is the major caloric element in the Indian diet. Some 16 million hectares, i.e. 10 percent of the total cultivated land holdings in India, are devoted to producing oilseeds. The majority of the oilseeds producers are poor farmers with 10-20 hectares of land, often joint family holdings. More than 95 percent of their crop is grown in rainfed areas where no irrigation facilities exist. This results in widely fluctuating yields. In years when the monsoon is late or poor, widespread crop failures occur. Moreover an initial investment of up to Rs. 2,000 per hectare is required to obtain seed, fertilizer, and other agricultural inputs. The traditional sources of credit are money lenders and traders who frequently

engage in monopolistic and speculative practices. Additionally, the oilseed mills which often are operated by money lenders and traders usually are small and inefficient.

**NATIONAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (NCDC) AND CLUSA**

Based on the success of the milk cooperative movement, the GOI established the NCDC in 1963 to promote the development of cooperatives in other sectors. Because CLUSA had collaborated with the Indian dairy cooperatives since 1956, NCDC sought its technical advice and support in its efforts to expand cooperatives. CLUSA has provided advice in organizational management and in the methods of establishing fertilizer and oilseeds cooperatives.

**HOST COUNTRY AND OTHER DONORS**

The GOI will contribute \$164,300 to the above stated three-year project. Over the long term (10 years), the GOI plans to contribute \$148.7 million to this effort. During the life of this project, CLUSA will contribute \$233,000. Indian cooperative will contribute \$118,000.

**FISCAL YEAR 1978 PROGRAM**

CLUSA will assist NCDC (1) in developing a methodology for upgrading the management capability in the oilseeds cooperative units, and (2) in developing the capability within an Indian institution for training personnel serving in cooperative units.

**BENEFICIARIES**

The project will benefit (a) the poor farmers who are the producers in this sector, by providing a viable alternative to the traditional money lenders and traders; (b) the consumer, by providing price stability and a quality product; and (c) the rural non-farm worker, by creating employment thus increasing his buying power. None of these oilseed products for export.

**MAJOR OUTPUTS**

At the completion of this OPG, policy guidance and training materials will have been developed; a minimum of six professionals will be trained in the use of and rationale for this system, as well as possessing the capability for training and advising others; and a minimum of 35 general managers in place and knowledgeable of the system and the policy guidance materials.

**AID inputs**

Long term advisors (2) .....	\$334,000
Short term consultants .....	53,800
Advisory committee .....	40,700
Other U.S. and local expenses .....	46,700

Total AID contribution.... 475,200 ●

**COMMENTS ON NITRITE PROJECT**

**HON. CHARLES E. GRASSLEY**

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 26, 1978

● Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. Speaker, as we all know, there has been a lot of confusion and uncertainty regarding the use of nitrites as a preservative since the release of a study by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Food and Drug Administration carried out under contract with Dr. Paul Newberne at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Many scientists familiar with this type of research have provided valuable comment about this project. One such individual is Dr. Steven Tannenbaum who is professor of food chemistry at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. On August 16 Mr. John Megown of WMT-stations in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, interviewed Dr. Tannen-

baum. Following is the text of Mr. Megown's interview with Dr. Tannenbaum:

**INTERVIEW WITH DR. STEVEN TANNENBAUM**

This is John Megown reporting from WMT-Stations. We are interviewing a gentleman by the name of Dr. Steven Tannenbaum, Professor of Food Chemistry at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. We were put into contact with Dr. Tannenbaum by the Consumer Alert Council of Stamford, Connecticut.

What's involved here is the research report that received headlines and news coverage through the networks this past weekend involving nitrites in food—nitrites in tests with rats, actually. We have Dr. Tannenbaum on now and I would like to ask him a question about what he thought when he picked up the Saturday paper and first read the headline about the MIT test that the government was reporting.

TANNENBAUM. Well, I guess I was a little bit in a state of shock, because I had been somewhat familiar with the work that was going on. It was not going on in my laboratory. It was going on in one of my colleague's laboratory, but, I felt that there was a distinct air of overreaction on the part of the government, given the nature of the conclusions in the report.

MEGOWN. They talked about that this might suggest that the Delaney Clause should be invoked. What is your answer to that? Do you think that we have enough evidence at this point that the Delaney Amendment could be invoked, and try to do the same thing they tried to do with saccharin, or do you think more data is needed?

TANNENBAUM. Well, you have a very complex situation here. We're—nitrite has been tested many times in several different countries under a variety of conditions. And, up until now no one had ever demonstrated that nitrite itself caused tumors under any circumstances in the rat or other test animals. One which already has a very high incidence of lymphomas and probably caused by a virus. And, as I understand it, it's traditional in testing of this type to not use an animal that has a natural high rate of tumors because it's difficult to interpret what a small increase means above what you would find in a control group. So, when you come down to the question of whether or not the Delaney Clause should be invoked, I think that now you're talking about a definition of terms which would be in the hands of lawyers, because I don't know whether the words in the Delaney Clause "induce cancer" apply in this particular case.

MEGOWN. The Delaney Clause, I think, is very specific that if it causes cancer at any level in humans or animals it has to be invoked, so there is probably very little choice. The question now becomes as to whether the data are sufficient in scope and statistically significant, and that type of thing. One thing that I noticed was that they used the Sprague-Dawley rats, where the Canadians in their studies used the Wistar rats. You were mentioning that there is a difference in their susceptibility to contracting cancer, of the different ones. Is that maybe why there is a difference between the Canadian test with cooked bacon with nitrite in it and this one which was done with feeding nitrite to rats?

TANNENBAUM. There are several tests aside from the Canadian tests. There is one that was done in Germany with BG rats and there was one done in Holland with a different strain of rats, and the thing that's unique about this strain is that it apparently carries this virus which causes lymphomas, whereas, the other rats did not carry anything like that. And, the conclusion of Dr. Newberne, who was the investigator who conducted the study, is that this is not an initiator of cancer, but in fact is something which may modify the carcinogenic process—the kind of substance called the promoter, which is a

substance which can not in itself cause cancer, but which can modify something else which causes cancer. So, one has to ask, then, whether given the fact that so many other negative studies have been done in similar species of rats, what the significance of the study is in the strain of rats that already has induced in it the kind of cancer that one finds from the test substance, namely nitrite.

MEGOWN. I want to ask you something related to this. I noticed that it was 8.4 percent of the two control groups that contracted lymphomas, whereas, it was 12.5 percent of the nitrite-receiving groups that did. Isn't that 8.4 percent an extremely high level for any control group?

TANNENBAUM. Extremely high, is the word for it. I mean, it's almost unheard of, except in a rat that's specifically susceptible to this sort of tumor. That's my point. I think that this tends to color the nature of the results with regard to their interpretation. I mean, it's an experiment which bears, I think, repeating under the conditions where the animals don't naturally have this high rate of lymphomas.

MEGOWN. I agree with you that the test probably needs to be repeated. One of the things that worried us the most is the way the news media handled it—because it received national attention with headlines, like "Nitrite Causes Cancer"—"Nitrite May Cause Cancer"—and there wasn't a newspaper in the United States, I guess, that didn't carry it either Saturday or Sunday, and there wasn't a network show that didn't have it on at least a couple of nights. This worries us as to why this happens. If you can show a negative, the news media seems to hop right in on it. If the MIT study had shown that nitrite didn't cause cancer do you think it would have gotten as much attention from the national news media?

TANNENBAUM. I'm sure it wouldn't. I think that an additional factor in this case is that it is the way the people in government associated with the release of the data, particularly Carol Foreman, handled the release. It's my understanding that it was released only to the news media and that no one else had a copy of it until several days later, and I think a lot of the way the headline writing came out had to do with the way the document was worded, particularly in the first paragraph. I think that if you would have read the articles and read past the headlines down to the second and third paragraphs, it came out reading quite a bit differently. Even though, with respect to where the nitrite comes from, I think that the government statement shows a clear bias against nitrite from the very start.

MEGOWN. I agree with you I've read the test, the report of the test in the news release and the stories in the newspapers. I think that with each step it grew in magnitude. The test points out some things. They carefully say things, like "The data are only suggestive" and "the biological significance of nitrite associate lesions of the lymphoreticular system is unclear," and things like this—carefully wording it, like a scientist would. Then, the news release, which I have read, seemed to go further, and the newspaper stories seemed to even go further than that. I think that this is one of the great problems we encounter with this type of thing. Don't you agree?

TANNENBAUM. I think that's equally true for foreign affairs as it is for food additives. That's a problem of newspaper headline writing. I think it's something I don't have much to comment on.

MEGOWN. I noticed in the wire stories that came in today that USDA and FDA have turned this over to the Justice Department, and asked if the Food Laws will allow the agencies to begin a phase in of a ban on nitrite. So, now we've moved from the scientific circles, to the bureaucratic circles, to the legal circles.

**TANNENBAUM.** Well, I think that that's where the final battle always takes place. I mean, there is a set of laws which governs the legislation of food additives, and the interpretation of those laws usually falls into the hands of the lawyers. And, I think it's how they ultimately will interpret the meaning of some of those words, like "induce," that I think will influence the outcome. But, I think, also, that a big problem is that the law itself doesn't allow the agencies to make value judgements on the use of an additive, for example, in comparison to the risk that would be entailed if one did not use the additive.

**McGOWN.** This is the same thing that occurs, I think with the antibiotic situation that's going on with the FDA and Dr. Kennedy. We have to relate risk to benefit, but the law does not allow the government to relate these two things. This is probably why there is going to have to be some action from Congress to change the Delaney Clause to bring this around to where it should be.

**TANNENBAUM.** Well, that's right. And, in this particular case, I mean, the risk is botulism, which I think carries with it a very serious risk of death, so that one is dealing with a very specific benefit that would result in the shortening of life, so that I think this is a case that is quite different than many of the others and I think the government has to take into consideration the risks in this particular case.

**McGOWN.** I noticed in *Food Chemical News* toward the end of last year, that you had reported on some work with nitrites, and you pointed out if nitrite in bacon were to be banned there could be up to 1,000 more cases of botulism a year. Now we're talking about taking nitrite out of hot dogs, bacon, luncheon meats, country cured hams and many other things. Obviously this risk of botulism will grow in magnitude beyond the estimated 1,000 cases—right?

**TANNENBAUM.** I think that the amount of risk is going to be gigantic, and I think that the cost to society is going to be gigantic because there isn't going to be any way for the commercial channels to handle this meat. You have a tremendous volume of meat that's been handled in a certain fashion and now all of a sudden the government is going to turn around and say that you can't handle it that way. You have thousands of meat processing plants. I mean, I just don't understand. What are they talking about? They'll be putting people out of work. It just doesn't make any sense, at all, except in the context that there's a political goal in mind here. And, I mean, certainly I don't see a rational health or economic goal in the kind of decision-making process that's being carried out here.

**McGOWN.** Dr. Tannenbaum, I appreciate you giving us so much of your time. I realize you're on vacation and we appreciate the Consumer Alert Council putting us in contact with you.

We've been talking to Dr. Steven Tannenbaum, Professor of Food Chemistry at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and this is John Megown reporting from WMT-Station.●

#### TRIBUTE TO SET MOMJIAN OF HUNTINGTON VALLEY, PA.

**HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER**  
OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 26, 1978

● Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute today to a good friend and a distinguished American, Set Momjian of Huntington Valley, Pa., who has just been appointed by the President as

a Special Ambassador to the 33d session of the United Nations General Assembly.

I am delighted to report to my colleagues in the House that Set Momjian will be representing the United States at the United Nations this coming year. He joins a delegation headed by Ambassador Andrew Young, James B. Leonard, Senator JAMES B. PEARSON of Kansas and Senator ABRAHAM RIBICOFF of Connecticut. Among those who have in the past held Ambassador Momjian's post are, Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr., Marian Anderson, Shirley Temple Black, Irene Dunn, and Pearl Bailey.

Set Momjian follows these distinguished ambassadors in taking on the task of being the "people's representative" to the General Assembly. I do not think there is a more appropriate man to be America's special representative in New York. For Set Momjian represents the American experience and it is his kind of love and devotion for our country which has helped to make it great.

Set is the son of Armenian immigrants. His parents, Julia and Charles Momjian, came to the United States from Armenia in the early part of this century. They came—as did so many of the immigrants who make up our Nation—through New York's Ellis Island. Julia and Charles Momjian never forgot what Ellis Island meant to them and the impact of their experience as Armenian immigrants was not lost on their son, Set.

Set Momjian, as he will proudly tell you, is 100 percent American, but he is nevertheless intensely proud of his Armenian heritage. During the Bicentennial, Set Momjian raised over \$600,000 throughout the United States so that a \$1 million tapestry by Albert Herter could be presented to the New York Metropolitan Museum as a Bicentennial gift from Armenian-Americans. In conjunction with this gift, Set Momjian organized a "Thank you America" banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria attended by 1,500 Armenian-Americans who gathered to proclaim their gratitude to America in its Bicentennial year and present their beautiful tapestry to the Metropolitan Museum. I was happy to be with Set and his family that evening in New York.

But this is not all he has done on behalf of Armenian-Americans. For the past 6 months, Set Momjian has traveled all over America raising funds for a special celebration to be held on Ellis Island on September 27. This celebration—called Ellis Island Remembered—will be attended by over 1,000 Armenian-Americans who are coming back to reflect upon the historic role Ellis Island played in their lives and to pay tribute to the place that first welcomed Armenian immigrants to America. The funds raised by Set Momjian will be donated to the U.S. Department of the Interior during the ceremonies that day as a special gift to pay for the upkeep and landscaping of Ellis Island. These proud Armenian-Americans, according to Set, are the first ethnic group in America to return to Ellis Island to make their mark on it as it once did on them and their families.

Set Momjian is a man of drive and spirit. I know, Mr. Speaker, that he will make a special mark on the General As-

sembly of the United Nations. Part of his great energy and spirit undoubtedly comes from his lovely and supportive family. I know that his wife, Joan Reed Momjian, his two sons, Bruce, age 16, and Christopher 13, and his brother Albert Momjian, a distinguished attorney in Philadelphia, are all justly proud of him.

At the United Nations, Set Momjian's major interest and concern will be human rights. I can assure my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, that having a man like Set at the United Nations will strengthen our delegation and will help maintain America's strong and unequivocal commitment to human rights here at home and around the world. I have no doubt that Set Momjian will serve America well and that his remarkable spirit of determination and love will be felt at the 33d session of the United Nations General Assembly.●

#### REMARKS EXPRESSING CONCERN OVER SOME BILLS PASSED UNDER SUSPENSION MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, AND TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26

**HON. ALLEN E. ERTEL**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 26, 1978

● Mr. ERTEL. Mr. Speaker, in the last 2 days we have passed 31 bills or resolutions under the suspension of the rules of the House. Suspending the rules has allowed us to handle these bills in a more rapid manner than under the normal procedure. This has helped deal with our heavy backlog. I am concerned, however, that several of these bills were inappropriate under the suspension process.

Mr. Speaker, I would point out that one of these bills will cost more than \$100 million in a single fiscal year. This is an expensive bill which I believe should have been open to amendment. In addition, another of the bills we passed under suspension did not have printed copies of the committee report available a sufficient amount of time prior to House consideration. It was reported out of committee last Friday and taken up and passed on Monday.

Mr. Speaker, I understand that in this case there was no violation of the rules of the House. Under these rules, printed copies of committee reports need not be available more than 2 hours prior to floor consideration—except in the case of appropriation bills. I would submit, however, that printed copies should be available to Members at least 3 legislative days prior to floor action.

Mr. Speaker, when we handle expensive bills under suspension, and bills which are just reported out of committee, Members of this body are placed in an uncomfortable position. Are we to vote for a bill which we have not had sufficient time to study? Are we to vote for a bill which has a large cost, but not subject to amendment?

Mr. Speaker, I am not singling out any particular legislation, however, I would hope that we take care in our handling of bills under suspension. I do not believe



we should take up a bill under suspension that has a cost of over \$100 million in a single fiscal year. Nor do I believe that we should take up a bill for which printed copies of committee reports are not available at least 3 legislative days prior to consideration. Suspending the rules is an important tool in the conduct of our business, but this tool must be used with great care.●

#### A TRIBUTE TO GRAEME DALZELL

### HON. RICHARD L. OTTINGER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 26, 1978

● Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, on June 16, the Cerebral Palsy Association of Westchester County paid tribute to an outstanding human being and community leader, Graeme Dalzell.

I have had the pleasure of knowing and working with Graeme for a number of years and am honored to be his friend. I would like to share with my colleagues at this time the tribute which appeared in the dinner program at his testimonial dinner.

#### UNITED CEREBRAL PALSY SALUTES GRAEME DALZELL

Devoted family man, successful union leader, dedicated sports enthusiast, developer of young bodies and minds, humanitarian. All of these picture portraits aptly describe our guest of honor, Graeme Dalzell.

We could in good conscience honor Graeme solely for his outstanding contributions to the Cerebral Palsy Association in the course of the past nine years. To focus on only one facet of Graeme's life, however, would be a disservice since his is a full and multidimensional existence.

His athletic prowess as a star athlete at Yonkers High School excelling in basketball, baseball, track and cross country found expression in later life. Raised by Phyllis and Graeme Dalzell to respect education, sons George and Richard and daughter Margaret epitomized the college scholar-athlete. Son Jon, a high school honor student, is keeping the tradition alive and is being actively pursued by numerous colleges offering athletic scholarships.

As a founding father of the Colts Boys Club in 1949, Graeme has watched the organization grow from a group serving fourteen boys to an organization serving 750 boys and girls as of May '76. The two story building purchased in 1950 from the Nepera Park residents became the focal point of the entire community and was subsequently emulated by other youth oriented organizations. Baseball, basketball, track and field became the vehicle for molding character. Graeme repeated his success in Clarkstown (Rockland) when as youth director hired on a part time basis (1962-1967) he instituted recreational programs still in existence today.

Graeme has been a devoted member of Local 501, IBEW, for the past 29 years and currently serves as the union's business manager. He is a Vice President of the Westchester Building Trades Council, member of the Legislative Committee of the NYS Building Trades Council, Executive Committee member of the state wide Jobs & Energy Independence Group and a member of the Westchester County Labor Council.

Graeme's awards include the following: Yonkers Sportsman of the Year, Americanism Award, Westchester Coaches & Officials Award, Parents Magazine Award, Town of Clarkstown Chamber of Commerce Award,

Knights of Columbus Award and United Cerebral Palsy's Humanitarian Award.

In his tenure as Telethon Chairman for Local 501, IBEW, more than \$100,000 was raised for the cerebral palsied and developmentally disabled in our community. Graeme's influence and leadership in the last four years as overall Telethon Labor Chairman has transcended his own local and resulted in unprecedented giving by organized labor throughout Westchester County.

The Cerebral Palsy Association of Westchester County is pleased to number among its friends and outstanding citizens, Mr. Graeme Dalzell.●

#### PEACE IN OUR TIME

### HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 26, 1978

● Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, I am certain that each of us is thankful this week for the agreements reached at Camp David, which clearly mark the most dramatic step forward toward peace in the Middle East in the past 30 years. In fact, I believe that the Camp David summit may eventually prove to be the most significant diplomatic achievement in the history of the Republic.

As we all know, the Camp David accords have been greeted with a warm welcome by the Jewish community in this country. In this regard, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to a comprehensive and thoughtful editorial that appeared in the September 22 issue of the Jewish Press. Published in Brooklyn, the Jewish Press is the largest circulation Anglo-Jewish newspaper in the world. Its views carry great weight, and its editorial opinion reflects the thinking of an important segment of the Jewish community.

One of the important features of this editorial is its demonstration of the continuing passionate hope of the Jewish community for an honorable peace providing for Israel's security. As the Jewish Press notes, it required great courage on the part of Menachem Begin to enter the talks, knowing he would have to return land drenched with the blood of innocent Israeli soldiers. Like the Jewish Press, we can only hope that the responsible leaders of the Middle East's other Arab families will see the light of a peaceful existence and join President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin in the search for a just and lasting peace insuring Israel's survival and security—and paving the way for peace and prosperity for all the countries of the region.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to ask that the Jewish Press editorial be included at this point in the RECORD:

#### PEACE IN OUR TIME

This week was one of the most historic in the 30 year history of Israel. It is the first time that a realistic peace is on the horizon.

President Carter's name will be recorded in history as the man who was able to bring together two of the important leaders in the Middle East.

Indeed, it took great courage on the part of Mr. Sadat to go through with the Camp David meeting, with pressure that was put on him by the other Arab states.

By the same token, it was equally coura-

geous of Menachem Begin to enter the talks, knowing he would have to return land drenched with the blood of innocent Israeli soldiers.

The agreements that have been signed offer hope for the future. Indeed there are still a number of points still to be discussed.

Now that Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin have joined hands and have shown their intention to develop a meaningful peace agreement, we hope the responsible leaders of the Middle East's other Arab families will see the light of a peaceful existence.

With peace in the Middle East, Israel and Egypt will prosper in the years to come as border guards become tourist guides. Prosperity, in the tourist trade alone will spark the Egyptian economy. The military economic strangulation forced on Israel can be reduced and used for the betterment of all Israelis. And their atomic research can now be used for medical and industrial endeavors.

The families of young men and women, knowing the threat of war no longer exists between these two nations, can set their minds at rest to concentrate on bigger and better hope for the future.

The scientific advances that Israel has made may be made available to Egypt, so that her industry can prosper and the financial despair that has faced the Egyptian people in the past ten years, may begin to rise.

In Israel, life can be returned to normal to increase foreign investment for industry.

The only fear that lurks behind the joy that fills our heart is whether Mr. Sadat can control the Palestinian Liberation Organization. If only they would turn to reason, instead of violence, they too would stand to gain much in the years to come.

On the question of the new settlements in the Sinai, we know this was a bone in Mr. Begin's throat, because he had pledged his support to the new settlers. At this point in time, we do not know what the Knesset will do, or how Mr. Begin will resolve the problem. But, we do feel, if the price of peace depends on this point, we must pray to G-d for the proper solution.

Aside from Egypt and Israel gaining, we feel the United States and the President has gained much in the reestablishment of respect and prestige throughout the world.

We add our prayers to the millions of peace loving people throughout the world that we can and shall see peace in our Holy Land in our life-time.●

#### ILLEGAL DUMPING OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES PERILS THE UNITED STATES

### HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 26, 1978

● Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, over the past several days I have brought to the attention of our colleagues the extent of the threat to our environment and to public health arising from the improper disposal of toxic substances.

This has been a matter of heightened national public attention in recent weeks as the media have focused on two specific incidents: the contamination of a housing area along Love Canal in Niagara Falls, N.Y., from the leeching through the soil of chemicals covered 25 years ago, and the illegal dumping of PCB waste along 210 miles of North Carolina highways this summer.

As disturbing as those two events are, one resulting from a disposal according to the best technology which existed at

the time but which we now know not to have been good enough and the other resulting from an outrightly illegal dumping, they are only two examples from among thousands which have occurred.

The fact is that illegal waste dumps and dumping are common.

A recent article in the Michael Desmond series on the disposal of hazardous chemicals, appearing in the Buffalo Courier-Express, focused on exactly this. What that article showed is that there are both illegal dump sites where chemicals are routinely disposed of improperly: illegal dumps and dumping, and that there is extensive illegal dumping in areas where no sites exist. Dumping is a matter controlled by Federal and State laws and local ordinances, but it is apparent that there is inadequate enforcement on all three levels. This must be corrected at the earliest possible date.

This article and two related ones from that same day's edition follow:

[From the Buffalo Courier-Express, Sept. 18, 1978]

**"MIDNIGHT HAULERS" PERIL U.S.—ILLEGAL WASTE DUMPS COMMON**  
(By Michael Desmond)

There are two ways to dispose of hazardous chemical wastes—legally and illegally. And the illegal way is by far the most common. "Midnight haulers," as illegal waste-dumpers are known, are familiar figures in the chemical industry. They are especially familiar among smaller chemically-oriented companies which cannot afford the high costs of legal waste treatment or disposal.

How expensive is legal waste treatment? One operator of a well-known chemical waste treatment plant cited this example to The Courier-Express: To turn one type of chemical into harmless material costs \$5 a gallon. The chemical comes in 55-gallon drums. The cost, then, is \$275 per drum. Multiplied by the thousands of drums which must be disposed of, and the costs would be astronomical.

**DUPONT COSTS**

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. Inc., for example will spend \$35 million this year to operate its disposal system for chemical wastes from its own vast complex of plants across the nation. The firm said it expects to spend even more next year.

C. Edward Ashby, Jr., is well aware of the "midnight hauler" problem. He is vice president-eastern region for Rollins Environmental Services Inc. in Bridgeport, N.J., a disposal firm located not far from the state's rustic Pine Barrens. He grimaces when "midnight hauling" is mentioned as an alternative to proper disposal, but admits it is common.

New Jersey is a chemist's dream. From the industrial complex across the Delaware River from Philadelphia to the miles of industry across the Hudson River from New York City, the state is a giant test tube.

**BIG WASTE PRODUCER**

Currently, the state produces 350,000 tons of chemical waste a year and 1.2 billion gallons more which is dumped into the ocean, according to Dr. Ronald Buchanan, chief of the Bureau of Hazardous and Chemical Wastes in the state's Department of Environmental Protection in Trenton.

But, he is well aware of the Pine Barrens and its counterpart in North Jersey the Meadowlands, where illegal dumping is common.

Many states have equivalent illegal dumping areas. Kenneth Weiss, a research engineer for the Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control in Dover, noted, "From what we have learned from our waste investigation, most of it is going out of state."

However, the department makes no attempt to verify records showing an out of state destination, he admitted.

Many states have laws or rules on the books to take care of hazardous wastes. But, there is little or no staff to enforce the laws, so they are largely just for show.

**TIP OF ICEBERG**

"We don't have the ability with our current staffing to do more than break the tip of the iceberg," was the comment of James Snyder, chief of the operations and compliance section of the Solid Waste Management Division of the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources.

This isn't a problem confined to the large industrial states. "We're certain there are things that are going on we don't know about," commented Dennis Dalley, associate deputy director of health in the Environmental Health Services Branch in the Division of Health in the Utah Department of Social Services. He is one of three state employees in the hazardous waste field.

Louisville, Ky. found out about illegal dumping in the spring of 1977. A series of toxic chemicals used to make pesticides were dumped down a sewer. The chemicals contaminated the sewer system and sent 35 sewer plant workers for medical treatment.

**SEWAGE DUMPED**

For nearly three months, 100 million gallons of raw sewage a day was put into the Ohio River because the Morris Foreman Treatment Plant could not be used.

Final cleanup of sewer lines took more than a year, while much raw sewage continued to flow into a major river. A group of employees and officials of an Indiana chemical firm were indicted in federal court for violating the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

Recently, midnight dumpers poured toxic PCB along 210 miles of road outside Raleigh, N.C.

"There are states, Minnesota is one, unlike New York who have put their head in the sands," commented Dr. Charles A. Johnson, technical director of the National Solid Wastes Management Association in Washington, D.C. He added:

"As long as we continue to be an industrial society we are going to have industrial wastes."

His group lobbied hard for the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). At the same time, the association doesn't think the law provides enough protection into the distant future.

And, the future is the problem.

**LOVE CANAL**

When the Hooker Chemicals & Plastics Corp. buried its waste in the industrial dream that was the Love Canal area of Niagara Falls, it was using the standard approach of the time. The chemicals turned into a nightmare which haunts the quiet neighborhood and may haunt its residents for a generation or more.

So, as the horrible example of the Love Canal indicates, there are even problems with legal dumps.

The Love Canal was a chemical waste dump which went wrong. The bad dumps around the country—and there are probably many thousands of them—are ticking time bombs. In the the Love Canal, the bomb has gone off. Chemicals from the leaking site are thought to have caused birth defects and miscarriages, and have forced evacuation of a section of Niagara Falls.

What former dump site will go off next? There is no way to tell. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the government unit responsible for protecting the nation's health from such calamities, admits it does not even know where the sites are.

Some waste is supposed to be burned. Federal regulations require that PCBs be burned in special incinerators at 2,100 degrees. But, there is no public incinerator in the country licensed to burn liquid PCBs. So, they have

to be stored until EPA can license incinerators.

**WASTE FUEL**

Some chemicals are cleaned and mixed and used as fuels in industrial processes. Since the oil embargo of five years ago, industry is much more aware of this source of heat, one large treatment plant uses about 10 percent of the wastes it handles as a fuel supplement.

Some chemicals can be treated and cleaned and reused. This is especially true of industrial solvents. One plant recycles 10 percent on the average.

Some liquid waste can be treated to precipitate out the contaminant in the form of a sludge. The water is then cleaned and discharged. Usually the sludge is buried. But, some metals can be reclaimed if concentrated enough.

Sometimes waste itself can be exchanged with other companies and used as a source material by the second company. Currently, little of this is being done.

There are three last resorts. Dumping in a secure land fill is one. Pumping material several miles into the ground in a deep well is a second. And, hauling the material out into the ocean or Gulf of Mexico is the third.

**REDUCE WASTES**

Of course, there is an alternative companies have been reluctant to use as long as disposal, at present, is cheaper: Reducing the amount of waste to be disposed of. This can be done by making production more efficient or by changing the basic processes.

James Reilly, corporate director of environmental affairs for DuPont in Wilmington, Del., commented on efficiency: "That gets to be the topic of any manufacturing discussion."

Bruce Davis, executive vice president for Hooker's Industrial Chemicals Group, noted his firm has spent \$5 million in Niagara Falls on one of its industrial processes. It resulted in "a hell of a lot more efficiency and one of the savings is less disposal of residue."

In another process in Niagara Falls, he said, "We've essentially eliminated any material going to landfill or sewer system."

Davis said the technology involved in this change will be sold to other companies in the field by Hooker. "We are one of the leading purveyors of chloralkali technology in the world," he noted. This involves turning salt and water into commercial chemicals.

Simply trying to throw away the wastes isn't the answer because it doesn't work.

Ocean dumping will be stopped, by law after Dec. 31, 1981. It has been the subject of fierce attack.

**TEXAS PROTEST**

On Aug 23, shrimp fishermen from Freeport, Texas attacked an EPA proposal to permit the federal energy department to dump salt brine into a fish spawning ground. The brine is being pumped out of an underground salt formation to make room for oil storage through the government's Strategic Petroleum Reserve Program.

The oil is being stored to be used in the event of another oil embargo. The brine is so much saltier than the ocean that it could pollute the spawning grounds.

Lonnie Vandergriff is president of the Freeport Shrimp Association and a director of the Gulf Coast Fishermen's Defense Fund. Both groups are considering a federal court suit against the proposal. Vandergriff said: "The EPA is supposed to be against ocean dumping. But, this will be just like a sewer line into the Gulf."

**DUMPING SUPERVISED**

Currently, the EPA is supervising the annual dumping of 1.5 million tons of waste off the New Jersey shore. Dr. Peter Anderson, chief of the Marine Protection Branch for EPA's Region 2 in New York City, told the Courier Express.

Most of the waste is either chemically basic, as is the ocean, or acidic which is neutralized into a salt by the ocean. Some

toxic pesticide wastes and pesticides are also dumped. Anderson claimed they deteriorate in the ocean. Garbage and sewage are also dumped and have washed back to shore.

Rep. Bob Eckhardt, D-Texas, was influential in pushing for the now required end to most dumping. He pointed out to The Courier-Express that one steel company used to dump 1,000 pounds of cyanide into the Houston Ship Channel each day. Eventually, former Texas Governor John Connally was called in by the company to get EPA off its back about the waste.

"Connally went up to Washington and had some conversations with the Department of Justice. It was out of EPA's hands," Eckhardt told The Courier-Express.

#### CASE REOPENED

Eckhardt said a letter turned up which showed EPA was ordered to reopen the case. Connally, who was also formerly treasury secretary, was later publicly praised by the president of the steel company.

Finally, tighter controls were put on by congress.

Eckhardt has been pushing on the dumping situation, even though he admits, "I really do have more of the chemical industry in my district than any other congressman."

#### TOUCHY ISSUE

The issue remains touchy:

On Aug. 23, the Ethyl Corp. withdrew a new application for ocean dumping in the Gulf of Mexico when EPA ruled that both Houston newspapers could use the Freedom of Information Act to find out what the company was dumping. Ethyl was the last company to have a federal permit to dump in the Gulf.

When EPA began to regulate Gulf dumping in 1973, there were seven companies dumping. Before that, the practice was loosely regulated by the Army Corps of Engineers.

It isn't known exactly what Ethyl wanted to dump, although in the past the firm has dumped calcium and sodium sludge in an area 50 miles off the Mississippi Delta. Instead, the company said it will incinerate its waste.

#### WASTE BURIED

Some other companies no longer dumping in the Gulf are now burying their waste.

At one time, the Gulf was close to being a main dumping ground for Middle America, Rep. Eckhardt noted:

"I started complaining a long time ago. People were shipping drums down the Ohio River to dump in the Gulf of Mexico."

#### OCEAN OFF N.Y. IS DUMPING SITE

The New York Bight is a giant blot in the Atlantic Ocean off Long Island and the shore of New Jersey.

The bight is formed by Montauk Point, Cape May, N.J., and the edge of the Outer Continental Shelf. Into this area, under EPA supervision, 1.5 million tons of municipal sludge, acid waste, construction debris and chemical wastes were dumped last year.

There are four specific areas for dumping inside the bight.

A number of scientific investigations have documented several adverse environmental impacts from the dumping.

Eighty-six percent of all ocean dumping allowed by EPA is in the New York Bight. Other dumping places are off the coast of Puerto Rico and the Pacific Coast.

#### N.C. PLANS TEST OF PCB CLEANUP ALONG ROADWAYS

RALEIGH, N.C.—A volunteer North Carolina Highway Department crew wearing respirators and special clothing Thursday will make a test pickup of PCB-contaminated roadside soil here.

Meanwhile, a political storm is brewing here over where to store the highly toxic material, sprayed along 210 miles of North Carolina highways, allegedly in late July and early August.

The men accused of causing the contamination remained in Chautauqua County Jail in Mayville, N.Y., awaiting the arrival of a governor's warrant to extradite them here for trial of felony and misdemeanor charges filed by the state.

Robert J. Burns, 49, of Lakewood, N.Y., who is president of the Transformer Sales Co. of Allegany, N.Y., and his sons Randall, 20, and Timothy, 23, also face action on federal charges filed in U.S. District Court here late last month.

#### BAIL NOT POSTED

Bail has been set at \$5,000 for each of the men, but they have not posted it, apparently because they would be picked up by federal authorities immediately upon their release.

In North Carolina, highway departmental crews have already taken some preliminary samples at spot locations.

According to North Carolina State Highway officials, plans for next Thursday call for workmen to be screened for possible liver disease because PCB is believed to cause liver cancer.

They then will scrape up between 25 and 50 truck loads of dirt from the polluted roadside along North Carolina Route 58 in Warren County and haul it 16 miles to a highway maintenance yard near Warrenton for temporary storage.

The soil will be wrapped in four layers of plastic until a permanent burial site can be found.

#### RESIDENTS UNHAPPY

Warrenton residents were far from overjoyed to learn that the contaminated soil would be stored near them.

Warren County Manager Charles A. Hayes said, "It's kind of like being the victim of a crime. You're the one that's hurt, and you can't help it."

Warren County, northeast of this city, is almost on the Virginia border.

The state has canvassed 35 sites within a 75-mile radius of Raleigh, state officials said, but no permanent site has been selected.

Gov. James B. Hunt Jr. has been taking political flack from every county that has been mentioned as a possible site. But late last week he commented that, "a proper storage site will be found for the PCBs even if that angers nearby residents."

The alternative, highway officials said, is to truck the contaminated oil to an approved disposal system in Alabama. However, they said, they felt the cost, estimated at more than \$2 million, would be prohibitive.

Federal officials, meanwhile, have ordered crops within 500 feet of any of the contaminated highways plowed under because they fear migration of the PCB chemical from the roadside.

#### EPA MONITORING

Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) scientists will monitor Thursday's removal, state officials said, to make sure that no PCB-contaminated dust is spread by the operation.

PCB's, or polychlorinated biphenyls, are used in large electrical transformers where they are mixed with the insulating oil to retard heat buildup.

Burns has admitted he contracted with Ward Transformer Co. of Raleigh to dispose of approximately 33,000 gallons of the oil. Instead, the state claims, he and his sons sprayed it along the 210 miles of highways between here and the Virginia state line during the summer.

#### MANUFACTURE BANNED

Manufacture of PCB-impregnated oil has been banned by the EPA, but it can be recycled for use in transformers until 1984.

Burn's stock of PCB oil stored at Allegany was removed by orders from New York State. Another 27,000 gallons is stored in Youngsville, Pa., where no effort has been made to move it.

If Thursday's PCB pickup near Warrenton is successful, highway officials said, a final decision will be made about getting the rest

of the material off the roadsides and finding a place to store the polluted soil.

The problem, one spokesman pointed out, will be to see how deep it will be necessary to dig to get all the contaminated dirt. Indications are that the oil used as a medium for the chemical may have seeped as much as a foot into the ground. ●

#### CONSUMERS SUPPORT WAYS AND MEANS SUGAR BILL

#### HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 26, 1978

● Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, the House will soon have the opportunity to vote on sugar legislation. There are two versions of this legislation: a Ways and Means bill which will support domestic producers without contributing to inflation and the Agriculture Committee version which will provide windfalls to producers and cost consumers \$3.5 billion over the next 5 years.

Enclosed is a letter from the Consumer Federation of America opposing the Agriculture Committee version of the sugar bill and supporting the Ways and Means version:

CONSUMER FEDERATION OF AMERICA,

Washington, D.C., September 26, 1978.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: Within the next several days you will have a unique opportunity to prove your sincerity in fighting food price inflation by voting against Title II of H.R. 13750, as reported by the House Agriculture Committee.

At a time when 220 million consumers are faced with double-digit inflation, this overly generous legislation would benefit 14,000 domestic sugar producers—less than 1 percent of our nation's farms—many of which are huge multinational conglomerates. It has been estimated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture that passage of the Agriculture Committee bill, which sets the initial support price for raw sugar at 16 cents per pound, with 7-8 percent annual increases, would cost consumers \$3.9 billion over the next 5 years and add another half point to next year's Consumer Price Index for food. Moreover, as you will recall from the 1974 increase, a boost in sugar prices will surely be followed by higher prices for soft drinks, ice cream, bakery goods and virtually all other products made with sugar.

While CFA recognizes the importance of ensuring the continued viability of domestic sugar production, we firmly believe that the Ways and Means Committee bill can accomplish that goal without imposing an overwhelming financial burden on consumers. The Ways and Means bill, which establishes a market price objective of 15 cents per pound would cost consumers \$485 million over the next five years. If replaced by a market price objective of 14.5 cents per pound—a price still above the current average cost of production—there would be no increase in consumer costs. Therefore, if a 14.5 cents a pound amendment is introduced to the Ways and Means bill, we sincerely hope that you will support it.

In addition to the dramatic cost savings which would be realized by passage of the Ways and Means bill, consideration should also be given to the following arguments for opposing the Agriculture bill:

#### 1. THE COST OF CORN SWEETENERS WOULD ALSO INCREASE

Any measure designed to raise the price of sugar above reasonable levels, such as the Agriculture bill, will result in a further increase in the use of sugar substitutes, such

as corn syrup. The projected cost increase under the Agriculture bill does not even take into account the consequentially higher cost of these sugar substitutes which historically jumps as a direct result of increased sugar prices. This situation could well result in hundreds of millions of dollars of additional costs to consumers. Corn sweeteners, which now account for about 27 percent of all sweeteners used in U.S. industrial food processing, pose a serious threat to the cane and beet sugar industries. In opening the door to increased competition by the corn sweetener industry, the Agriculture bill could actually push out the domestic sugar producers it is intending to help.

#### 2. COSTS WOULD BE DISPROPORTIONATELY BORNE BY LOW INCOME CONSUMERS

According to recent studies of family budgets conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, urban families of four living on lower budgets (\$10,000/yr.) spend 61 percent as much on all goods and services as those on intermediate budgets (\$17,000/yr.), but consume 82 percent as much sugar and sweets. When compared to those on higher budgets (\$25,000/yr.), those on the lower budgets spend 42 percent as much on goods and services but consume 66 percent as much sugar and sweets.

Therefore, since sugar accounts for a larger percentage of the budgets of low-income consumers than other segments of our population, those who can least afford it will be hardest hit by rising sugar prices.

#### 3. QUOTAS UNNECESSARILY TAX CONSUMERS

The Agriculture bill mandates quotas and guarantees 7 to 8 percent annual increases over the market price objective, regardless of world market conditions. This approach will disrupt supplies and drive up consumer prices artificially and unnecessarily high. Imposing these restrictive quotas is without a doubt the most expensive way to protect farmers.

Under the Ways and Means bill, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make annual adjustments to the market price objective, based on world prices and other factors. Payments to producers, to be drawn from the U.S. Treasury, will be more than four times offset by duty and fee receipts.

#### 4. THE FUTURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SUGAR AGREEMENT MAY BE SERIOUSLY JEOPARDIZED

A stated purpose of the Agriculture bill is to implement the International Sugar Agreement, the objective of which is to stabilize world prices and guarantee a minimum price which will cover the costs of efficient producers. Passage of the Agriculture bill would clearly reduce the quantity of imported sugar. Annual U.S. sugar imports, approximately 4½-5 million tons, now account for about 25-30 percent of the total amount of sugar in free world trade. According to the USDA, passage of the Agriculture bill could result in a reduction of U.S. imports of 11½ million tons over the next four years. Assuming that the production capacity of corn sweeteners also increased, passage of this bill could eliminate all but a small portion of imports.

It is doubtful that a fledgling ISA could hold up under a drastic decrease in demand for world sugar. The much needed, long-term ISA approach might well be sacrificed to the short-term relief afforded by the Agriculture bill.

For all of these reasons CFA strongly urges you to oppose the Agriculture Committee's bill and support the Ways and Means version. Your vote will be tangible evidence to all American consumers that their economic interests cannot be dominated by those of a small special interest group.

Sincerely,

KATHLEEN F. O'REILLY,  
Executive Director.  
KATHLEEN D. SHEEKY,  
Legislative Director. ●

#### TRIBUTE TO MRS. CHIPPI RUSSELL

### HON. RICHARD L. OTTINGER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 26, 1978

● Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, recently, the Mamaroneck Village senior citizens program honored Mrs. Chippi Russell for over 20 years of volunteer service in the village's senior citizen program.

I would like to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues the article which appeared in the Daily Times describing the event:

#### 150 TURN OUT TO HAIL SENIOR VOLUNTEER

Chippi Russell of Mamaroneck was honored recently at a surprise party for more than two decades of volunteer service in the Mamaroneck Village senior citizens program.

The party, held at the Mamaroneck Senior Nutrition Site, United Methodist Church, Mamaroneck, was attended by more than 150 seniors and guests, who paid tribute to the guest of honor.

Dubbed "Chippi Russell Day," the celebration included songs, speeches and presentation of gifts. Mrs. Russell has been working with the Mamaroneck seniors since they first became organized in the late '50s. They held their first meetings at the Mamaroneck Free Library, which they later outgrew. After a few years at the Knights of Columbus Hall, meetings were moved to the Methodist church, where the senior nutrition program was started. Mrs. Russell moved with the group.

Al Buncher, former Mamaroneck Village recreation director in the department of recreation and parks, acted as master of ceremonies. Festivities began with the "Star Spangled Banner," led by John Eller and Steve Johnston, and an invocation by George Brower.

The introduction and welcome was given by Shirley Romney of the Mamaroneck Village Human Resources Administration (HRA). Speakers were Armand J. Gianunzio, village manager, and Mary Soriano, a charter member of the senior group.

Alice Harkness led the party in serenading Mrs. Russell with "For She's a Jolly Good Person." The song leader also performed "At the Senior Citizens Ball," composed by Ted Koepfer of Larchmont.

Mrs. Russell received three honors—a plaque from Gianunzio on behalf of the Village of Mamaroneck, a certificate from Al Croce, recreation leader, on behalf of the village's recreation department, and a cash gift from the senior citizens, presented by Mary Dellaporta.

Emeline Powell celebrated Chippi Russell Day by singing "God is Still on the Throne" and Linda Lett, an outreach worker for the seniors, read a poem, dedicating it to Mrs. Russell.

Guests at the party included Mamaroneck Village Justices Louis Zingesser and Richard E. Lanza; Mamaroneck Village trustees Arthur C. O'Neill and Gary Bastian; Joseph Fraioli village clerk-treasurer; Barbara Gasparini, representing her husband, Trustee Andreas (Hank) Gasparini; and Julie Sibley of the Human Resources Administration. Mrs. Russell's family filled three tables.

Elizabeth Covington, nutrition site manager, thanked the committee which arranged the party. Members were Shirley Romney, Ron Feldman, Eva Soares, Gay Rooney, Louise Haggerty, Christine Robinson, Vatina (Toots) Brower, Ida Jacobus, Lucy Tomasetti, and Marcia Cioffari.

Mrs. Russell was publicly thanked for her volunteer service at the most recent meet-

ing of the Mamaroneck Village Board of Trustees. ●

#### "NEW CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE STUDY FORESEES MORE DECLINE OF FARMS, RURAL COMMUNITIES, UNLESS FEDERAL POLICIES CHANGED"

### HON. RICHARD NOLAN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 26, 1978

● Mr. NOLAN. Mr. Speaker, the Congressional Budget Office has just completed a major study of how Federal laws and policies affect the well-being of America's small and medium sized farms and rural communities. The results confirm that unless Congress and the administration initiate significant policy changes, the present disastrous trend of rural decline will continue. My office has prepared a news release which summarizes the report well. I would like to share this information with my colleagues.

The press release follows:

PRESS RELEASE BY REPRESENTATIVE RICHARD NOLAN

Washington.—Rep. Richard Nolan (D-Mn.) has announced release of a new report by the Congressional Budget Office which asserts that unless U.S. farm policy is substantially redirected, small and medium sized farms and rural communities will continue to disappear from the national scene . . . perhaps at a faster rate than we are presently experiencing.

Nolan, Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Family Farms, Rural Development and Special Studies, had requested the study, titled "Public Policy and the Changing Structure of American Agriculture." The Minnesota lawmaker said the 70 page report "confirms much of what economists, sociologists, environmentalists, farmers, and local officials and businessmen throughout the country have been telling the subcommittee for two years: that federal policy is encouraging the trend toward fewer farms, larger farms, and more corporate and monopoly control of our entire system of food production and distribution."

As a base for a number of its conclusions, the study points out that U.S. farms are generally growing fewer and larger, replacing farm families and farm workers with expensive, energy intensive technology. Since 1945, for example, the actual number of farms in the U.S. has dropped from 5.9 million to 2.7 million, and the number of workers in the farm labor force has dropped from 11 million to 4 million.

Nolan cited the following as among the report's most significant conclusions, if the trend to fewer and larger farms is permitted to continue:

Individual farmers will find it more and more difficult to independently manage their operations as food processors, distributors, and farm supply firms increase their market power, and as creditors and processors get more involved in management supervision of farms. "This conclusion," Nolan observed, "is the most ironic of all. Those who have argued against government intervention in agriculture do so by denouncing production and marketing controls as a threat to their independence. But the report clearly states that without government action, the trend toward fewer and larger farms will continue, and the result will increasingly cost farmers their managerial independence."

The U.S. will be moved closer to monopoly

control of the food industry, from seed to supermarket. The report asserts that the trend toward fewer and larger farms could well lead to "anti-competitive behavior" because "food processors, distributors, and production input suppliers would be in a stronger position" than individual farmers to gain and keep control of food production and marketing in the U.S. The report goes on to warn that "a few large agri-business firms may use (their monopoly position in the marketplace) "to dominate agricultural production and secure unnecessarily high food and fiber product prices from the American public."

Stable food supplies will be threatened in the future, and tough economic conditions will have a greater impact over the entire market.

"With greater concentration of production," the study explains, "and with farm workers unionized, consumers would be more likely to experience major interruptions in farm work, input supplies, or processing at critical times." On the other hand, the report goes on to say that "dispersed ownership, small farms, and heavy reliance on owner-operator labor rather than borrowed capital and hired labor provides a cushion of fixed costs that can be absorbed, or postponed, during times of adversity. This guarantees continuity in food supply, even if the economy is in the midst of a severe depression."

Rural areas and small communities will continue in economic decline.

"Large scale operators," asserts the report, "often find it feasible and advantageous to go outside their rural community to deal directly with machinery manufacturers, feed and seed companies, and major city banks." "Substantial increases in federal spending," it continues, "might ultimately be needed to assist displaced farm people and economically depressed rural communities."

The role of the family farmer (the husband function) will be undermined.

"With its relatively low variable costs, a high commitment of family labor and family-owned capital, and a capacity to defer fixed costs, the family farm has a strong incentive to maintain output even if farm product prices are very low. Stories of the resilience and staying power of the small family farm has a strong incentive to maintain output even if farm product prices are very low. . . . personal experience endows a farmer with special farming knowledge and skills, which may significantly increase production efficiency." The study warns that without this special kind of knowledge as applied to food production, the system will suffer.

When all other effects of declining farm-rural way of life are taken into account, the issue of consumer food prices becomes secondary.

"Available research suggests . . . that the differences in retail food and fiber costs under alternative farm structures would be quite modest, relative to those between total cash receipts to farming, average net farm income, farm employment, and the viability of rural communities. Thus, the report concludes in its summary, "the highly publicized conflict between farmers and consumers—higher commodity prices versus lower retail food prices—may not be a primary consideration in decisions concerning the future structure of agriculture."

The study states that public policies could be used to reverse current trends and actually increase the number of farms by 300,000-400,000 by the year 2000. Among the possible tools cited are:

Targeting commodity benefits to small, diversified farms;

Eliminating commodity programs in favor of direct income subsidies to low income farmers;

Redirecting research and extension policies toward small and medium sized farms;

Liberalizing government credit to reduce cost of debt capital to small farms;

Eliminating "tax loss farming" and other tax advantages of non-farm land holders;

Prohibiting agri-business corporations from engaging in farming or assuming farm management functions; requiring a large portion of products to move through open markets;

Promoting rural industrialization through government contracts;

Nolan termed the solutions "deficient because the most obvious policy tool has been overlooked: namely, raising farm commodity prices in the marketplace in order to generate earned income and stimulate economic activity in rural and urban areas."

Nolan said he intends to distribute the report to members of the House Agriculture Committee, and added that he will press for "serious consideration" of "every responsible alternative with the potential of reversing the present disastrous trend toward fewer and larger farming operations in the United States."●

CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO THE CLERGY AND PARISHIONERS OF ST. MICHAEL'S R.C. CHURCH HISTORIC LANDMARK, PATERSON, N.J., DURING ITS 75TH DIAMOND JUBILEE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 26, 1978

● Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, September 30, residents of my congressional district, State of New Jersey will join with the revered pastoral ministry team and the congregation of St. Michael's R.C. Church, an historic landmark, located in the city of Paterson, N.J., at a gala anniversary dinner commemorating the 75th diamond jubilee anniversary of the founding of this historical landmark national parish church incorporated in 1903 by the Italian American community of the city of Paterson.

In recognition of the fact that our Nation was founded on the cornerstone of our people's faith in God, which is truly the spirit, conscience, and very being of our society, I am pleased to call this historic event to your attention. I know that you and our colleagues here in the Congress will want to join with me in extending our heartiest congratulations and best wishes to the pastoral ministry team, Rev. Richard A. Rusconi, Rev. Frank A. Matarazzo and Deacon David Richardson, and to all of the parishioners of St. Michael's on this historic occasion. I particularly commend to you our citizens of Italian heritage who over these past three-quarters of a century have by their example engendered the esteem and respect to our people in their steadfast faith, hope, and charity in promulgating the richness of their religious culture through the establishment of St. Michael's R.C. Church.

Mr. Speaker, the quality of the leadership of members of the most reverend clergy and our citizens of Italian heritage who settled in the city of Paterson and founded St. Michael's R.C. Church is most eloquently intertwined in the history of the church. With your permission I would like to insert at this point in our historic journal of Congress an excerpt

of several passages from a chronology that has been written on the events that have taken place in building St. Michael's R.C. Church. This excerpt which will convey the warmth, compassion and sincerity of purposes of its esteemed pastors and the priceless historic treasures that are embodied in this beautiful Romanesque church located in the heart of the Paterson-Great Falls Historic District which has earned its designation as an historic landmark by our State of New Jersey is, as follows:

HISTORY OF ST. MICHAEL R.C. CHURCH

Saint Michael's Roman Catholic Church was incorporated as a National Parish for the Italians of Paterson under the patronage of St. Michael the Archangel. This was June 12, 1903, with Bishop O'Connor as President, the Right Reverend Monsignor Sheppard, Vicar General, as Vice-President, and the Reverend Felice Di Persia as Secretary and Treasurer. Lay-trustees were Mr. Frank Puglia and Mr. Joseph Frank.

The first Mass was said on July 26 in the basement and the building was blessed and dedicated by Bishop O'Connor on October 25, 1903.

Rightly enough, the story of a parish becomes chiefly the story of the pastors who served it. They are the men who give direction and guidance; the planners, the captains who steer the ship through unknown waters. Their voice is heard clearly and authoritatively. Thus, the parish takes on the character of its shepherd, the pastor. But as a pastor will admit, his efforts would amount to little, his successes few were it not for his devoted parishioners. By their whole-hearted cooperation, good will, concern, sacrifices, both material and spiritual in all parish undertakings, was St. Michael's so abundantly blessed from its infant days to present.

Father Felice Cianci became the Pastor of St. Michael's Church in 1905.

In 1919, on account of his age and illness, Father Felice Cianci retired from the position of Pastor of Saint Michael's Parish and the Bishop granted him a pension with the right to stay on as Pastor Emeritus. At this time, Monsignor Carlo Cianci, Pastor of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament was transferred to Saint Michael's Parish as Pastor.

In 1967, because of Msgr. Carlo Cianci's poor health, Bishop Lawrence B. Casey accepted his resignation, and named him Pastor emeritus of St. Michael's Church, where he had served as pastor for 48 years. He resided in the parish rectory on Cianci St. (named after him) until his death March 21, 1968.

Reverend Joseph Ferrito, Administrator of the parish at the time of Msgr. Cianci's death, was made pastor of St. Michael's church. In 1967, Father Michael Castrilli had been assistant to Msgr. Cianci and now assisted Reverend Ferrito.

In 1971, Rev. Ferrito was assigned a new parish and Father Alphonse Tuozzo replaced him as pastor of St. Michael's Church.

When Father Alphonse Tuozzo was assigned another parish during the school year of 1974-75, Father Michael Castrilli was made pastor of St. Michael's Church.

Father Michael struggled endlessly to keep this parish financially above water and to maintain the spirit and love that has always been a part of St. Michael's. His appeal went to you, the present parishioners, parishioners of days long gone, friends, patrons of St. Michael. \* \* \*

And so, the "Loyalty Fund" took shape, reaching out to all corners, to the thousands of people whose lives were somehow touched by St. Michael's. And the response was good. The loyalty, affection and generosity displayed is a living tribute to the two great Italian Priests, Fr. Felice Cianci and his nephew Msgr. Carlo Cianci, who founded and

built this church; to the pastors and assistants that followed, and to you the people, the very core, the heart of the church, without whom the church would not exist.

Having accomplished all his goals, Fr. Michael passed his office on to the Pastoral Team of Father Frank A. Matarazzo, Father Richard A. Rusconi, and Deacon David Richardson.

September 23rd 1929 is a most memorable day in the history of Saint Michael's because on that day the Most Reverend Thomas Joseph Walsh, Bishop of Newark, assisted by many priests, laid the corner-stone. In 1929 the new Church of St. Michael the Archangel was dedicated by the Most Reverend Thomas Joseph Walsh.

Just 19 years later, in 1948, St. Michael's Church was consecrated by the most Rev. Thomas Aloysius Boland.

The church designed by Architect Joseph Bellomo, built by Antonio Giordano of Passaic, N.J., is constructed of light mottled faced brick, trimmed with solid granite steps and the lower sections are of cast granite; the trim in the campaniles are of terra cotta. It has a frontage of 63 feet and a depth of 95 feet. Spacious double doors in the center constitute the main entrance, flanked on either side by doors at the base of the towering campaniles which measure 96 feet to the top of the dome, upon each of which there is superimposed a large cross. Above the main entrance there is an alto-relief of Saint Michael the Archangel, Patron of the Church, executed and donated by the sculptor Gaetano Federici.

In the year 1935 the interior of the church was first decorated by D'Ambrosio Ecclesiastical Studios, made possible through the generosity of Mr. Antonio Scola. In the year 1953 to commemorate the Golden Jubilee Year of the founding of the Parish, the church was restored by the same artists of the D'Ambrosio Ecclesiastical Art Studios of N.Y. In 1975, the main altar was turned to face the people, conforming with the Vatican Ruling. However, the original marble altar is still in use. The beautiful and most valued stained glass windows were completely restored in 1978.

The bells were solemnly consecrated by His Excellency Archbishop Thomas J. Walsh of Newark and placed in the Campanile of the church in 1932. The largest bell is dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel in memory of the deceased Monsignor Felice Cianci. The second is dedicated to Our Lady of Mount Carmel and the third is dedicated to St. Gerard Malella.

Things have changed since 1903. We are still in an age of transition. But we can not be less hopeful. The efforts must never end. 1978 will recall the naming and declaring of St. Michael's Church a "Historic Site" and Religious Center, long the efforts and vision of Fr. Michael Castrilli and his parishioners. Preserved in all its beauty and splendor, St. Michael's Church never again to be marred by the rumor of closing its doors.

In September 1978 together with the 75th Anniversary of the founding of this parish, we will gather together in joyful celebration and thank God for all that has been given to us through St. Michael's Church.

Mr. Speaker, St. Michael's has been a thriving church, foundress of many other parishes and schools as well as nursing homes and child care centers. The beauty of its edifice serves as a memorial to three-quarters of a century of community service which would not have been possible without the spiritual leadership of its pastorate dedicated to the noble cause of service to God and brotherhood, goodwill and understanding among all mankind.

In national tribute to the elegance of their faith and outstanding good works on behalf of our fellowman which have

truly enriched our community, State, and Nation, we do indeed salute the pastoral team, Father Rusconi, Father Matarazzo, and Deacon Richardson, and all of the associate priests, sisters, and parishioners as they celebrate the 75th diamond jubilee anniversary of St. Michael's R. C. Church. ●

#### CAMP DAVID SUMMIT USED FOR PR MOTIVE

### HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 26, 1978

● Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, Harry Kelly, the Chicago Tribune's White House correspondent, is a knowledgeable, experienced, and necessarily pertinent observer of the Washington scene. He can also spot a good PR effort when he sees one.

His article, appearing in the Perspective section of the Monday, September 25 Tribune, is, in my judgment, a penetrating and objective commentary on the use of the Camp David summit for a PR motive. The article follows:

#### SUMMIT TARNISHED BY IMAGE-MAKERS

(By Harry Kelly)

WASHINGTON.—There was more going on than met the eye at the Camp David summit.

There was the perfect, astonishing ending of the story—almost as if Rogers and Hammerstein had been called in to fix up the third act of an O'Neill drama.

There has been two weeks of terrible suspense. Would the summit collapse? Would Sadat walk out? Would Begin be uncompromising? Would it become just another good Carter try that failed?

Then there they were, as if by magic, in the brightly illuminated East Room of the White House. Menachem Begin was embracing Anwar Sadat, calling him "my friend," as Jimmy Carter applauded and millions watched on television.

To prepare for that glowing moment, the image-makers had moved in to wring every ounce of favorable public relations they could for Carter from the Camp David summit.

And why shouldn't they? The President is a politician—which in a democracy shouldn't be a bad word—who has to worry about reelection. Also, he worked very hard at the summit. It was, as Begin said, "the Jimmy Carter conference." Very few people doubt that this deeply religious "born-again" Baptist has a profound desire to be peacemaker in the Holy Land. And that motive certainly came first.

Yet, stay a moment. This is a devious world. The important answers seldom are mathematical in their clarity. The answers usually lie in the gray uncharted land where motives are unclear—even sometimes to those with the motives.

So traveler, be cynical for a moment. Consider this cynical scenario:

In July, the White House hired Gerald Robinson, the "media whiz" who had handled the advertising for all of Carter's previous campaigns since 1966, to try to improve Carter's image as a take-charge, competent, tough President.

Mrs. Carter, who has talked about it in interviews, said she and the President didn't think the public was getting the true story about Carter's accomplishments.

The problem, according to some of the Carter's aides, was that the press corps was getting in the way between the President and the public, interpreting positions.

Rafshoon explained, "We have to have our own TV events, to use TV more directly to get our image across."

For a politician, the advantage of controlled television events and still photographs is that there is no reporter around to say, "On the other hand . . ."

In any event, since Rafshoon got on the job, the country has been treated to a flood of television pictures and still photographs of Carter pitching softball at Plains; walking through downtown Plains, as he did so successfully in the campaign; holding up peanut plants; rafting down the Salmon River; fishing and horseback riding in Jackson Hole, Wyo.; flanked by Sadat and Begin reviewing marines at Camp David; and, finally, ecstatic in the East Room.

At most of these pictorial events reporters were not allowed within half a mile. The press advance people, who have been put under Rafshoon along with speech writers, seemed honestly apprehensive that the press raft might accidentally come in sight of Carter on the Salmon when it wasn't supposed to or get close enough to ask questions when they weren't supposed to.

Carter had an honest reason for the news blackout at Camp David. Although he insisted during his campaign that he would conduct an open administration and denounced the secret diplomacy of past administrations, he has found it difficult to achieve anything with the prime ministers and foreign secretaries criticizing each other in the press.

But a side effect was that all the still photographs taken at the Camp David summit [except for those taken during the marine drill one evening] were the work of official photographers. All were screened by "media adviser" Robert Squier, who was hired by Rafshoon for the occasion to present Carter at his best.

Practically every photograph showed the summit politicians the way they like to be seen—smiling, as if they were part of one big, happy family.

But, we learn now, there were great tensions. That at the outset Sadat and Begin showed such hostility to one another Carter decided to keep them apart at negotiations. That members of both the Israel and Egyptian delegations threatened to pack up and go home. That key members of the American delegations were frustrated and deeply pessimistic about the outcome.

Then, at almost the moment of deadline, an agreement was reached. An administration official acknowledged the agreement on a key issue, the West Bank settlements, was fragile. "If we hadn't found a way to deal with it, we wouldn't have had those two men standing together . . . we wouldn't have had a deal."

For the East Room ceremony, where the two men stood together on each side of Carter, Rafshoon was busy making the arrangements. One of his PR associates escorted Barbara Walters, of ABC-TV, into the East Room. With Rafshoon, TV consultant Squier inspected the set, the podium the antique desk, the lights, the camera angles. Rafshoon coached Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, whose role was to pass around the documents for signing by Carter, Sadat, and Begin.

Sadat, Begin, and Carter were on prime-time television—with a particularly good audience because it was the first night of the networks' new shows—within 5½ hours of their agreement at Camp David, although they had not agreed to the wording on some of the most important issues.

Carter couldn't have got better publicity with both Sadat and Begin praising his efforts for peace.

But a woman who works at the White House, who was moved by the event, still found she was "personally affronted by it. I kept thinking Jerry Rafshoon had prompted Sadat and Begin to say nice things about the President."

And that is the trouble with imagemaking. It leaves dirty fingerprints on even the best of things. ●