

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RURAL BIAS FOUND IN U.S. SCHOOL AID

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 4, 1971

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the following article from the New York Times of January 31, 1971, should be of interest to all Members of Congress:

RURAL BIAS FOUND IN U.S. SCHOOL AID
(By Leonard Buder)

A Ford Foundation-supported study of Federal aid to education has found that rural areas get "far more" aid per pupil than do urban areas, where the financial, educational and social problems are generally regarded as greater.

The 18-month study, made by the Policy Institute of the Syracuse University Research Corporation under a \$338,625 Ford grant, also held that "funds flows so uneven, both within fiscal years and from year to year, that harried school planners often end up shunting Federal aid funds to the least pressing, least important of their priorities."

A report of the study, which is being submitted today to foundation officials, said that there was a severe crisis in educational finances in the nation's most urbanized areas, caused by a general fiscal deterioration combined with higher demands and costs for all services than in neighboring smaller communities.

INEQUITY CHARGED

It declared that the amount of Federal aid now provided was "patently insufficient to overcome the fiscal crisis of urban education" and that such aid was often distributed inequitably.

"Many individual aid programs give more help to rich districts than they do to poorer ones," the report said.

"The real impact of inadequate and discriminatory funding levels," the report asserted, "is evidenced in high dropout rates, student performance below grade level, difficulties in attracting and holding qualified teachers and overcrowded classes held in aged and dilapidated school buildings.

"The costs of these conditions are varied and immense. They are reflected in higher welfare, law enforcement and job training expenses of the cities, in the flight of the middle class to the suburbs, and in the human tragedy and properly destruction of urban unrest."

The research project, said to be the first comprehensive study of where and how Federal funds were being allocated, was suggested two years ago by John W. Gardner, who was then chairman of the National Urban Coalition and is a former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

DISTRIBUTION TRACED

The first phase of the study, which led to the present report on "Federal Aid to Education: Who Benefits?", examined the fiscal situation of large urban school systems and traced the distribution of Federal aid.

A second phase, nearing completion, is examining the decision-making processes that account for the pattern of allocations. The third and final phase, scheduled to be completed in June, will develop recommendations for improving legislative formulas and administrative regulations relating to Federal aid for urban schools.

The research findings are based on an examination of 573 school districts in five states—New York, Massachusetts, Michigan, Texas and California—and on an analysis of eight major Federal aid programs that represented the bulk of Federal appropriations going to local districts for elementary and secondary education during the 1965, 1966, 1967, and 1968 fiscal years.

The authors of the report and the senior researchers for the study were Joel S. Berke, director of educational finance studies at the Policy Institute; Stephen K. Bailey, chairman of the Policy Institute and member of the State Board of Regents; Alan K. Campbell, dean of the Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs at Syracuse University, and Seymour Sacks, professor of economics at the Maxwell School.

"One of the most consistent patterns of impact that emerges from our data," the report said, "is that school districts in non-metropolitan areas—largely rural and small town in character—get more Federal aid per pupil than do metropolitan areas."

"In California, Texas and Michigan," it noted, "nonmetropolitan areas received an average of 50 per cent more aid per pupil than did the metropolitan areas."

New York State proved an exception to this finding "because of the immense impact of New York City with its high concentration of families receiving welfare payments and thus qualifying for large amounts of ESEA Title I funds."

Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 specifically earmarks funds for disadvantaged children.

Dr. Berke, who directed the study, said in a telephone interview that the states had a great deal of discretion in the allocation of Federal funds, with the exception of Title I and certain smaller programs, and that this often accounted for the favored treatment of rural areas.

He noted that state aid formulas were generally developed many decades ago when the cities were relatively wealthy and the outlying districts were poor.

Within metropolitan areas, the study found that "while core cities receive more aid than their suburbs, the amounts of Federal aid are insufficient to overcome the suburban advantage in locally raised revenues and state aid."

FEDERAL AID AND TOTAL REVENUE RECEIVED PER PUPIL, 1967

State	Federal aid	Total revenue	Percent Federal aid
California:			
Central city.....	\$39	\$684	5.8
Outside central city.....	40	817	4.8
Nonmetropolitan.....	54	641	8.4
New York:			
Central city.....	68	876	7.7
Outside central city.....	31	1,037	3.0
Nonmetropolitan.....	31	923	3.4
Texas:			
Central city.....	38	479	7.9
Outside central city.....	36	485	7.4
Nonmetropolitan.....	63	535	11.8
Michigan:			
Central city.....	29	683	4.2
Outside central city.....	17	666	2.5
Nonmetropolitan.....	30	629	4.8
Massachusetts:			
Central city.....	69	675	10.2
Outside central city.....	38	779	4.8
Nonmetropolitan.....	(1)	(1)	(1)

1 Not available.

Source: Policy Institute, Syracuse University Research Corp.

TOTAL REVENUE RECEIVED FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

School year	Total	Federal sources (percent)	State sources (percent)	Local sources (percent)
1957-58.....	\$12,181,513,000	4.0	39.4	56.6
1959-60.....	14,746,618,000	4.4	39.1	56.5
1961-62.....	17,527,707,000	4.3	38.7	56.9
1963-64.....	20,544,182,000	4.4	39.3	56.4
1965-66.....	25,356,858,000	7.9	39.1	53.0
1966-67.....	27,256,043,000	7.9	39.1	53.0
1967-68.....	31,092,400,000	8.0	39.3	52.7
1968-69.....	33,743,748,000	7.3	40.7	52.0
1969-70.....	38,192,011,000	7.2	40.9	51.8
1970-71.....	41,936,556,000	6.9	41.1	52.0

Source: National Education Association.

MONTANA'S NEED FOR ADEQUATE RAIL PASSENGER SERVICE

HON. LEE METCALF

OF MONTANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, February 5, 1971

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, a resolution has been forwarded to me from the Montana State House of Representatives, concerning Montana's overwhelming need for the continuance of adequate rail passenger service.

Try to conceive of an area of nearly 150,000 square miles of mountains and prairies, inhabited by about 700,000 people. Such a vast area obviously must have a complete, reliable system of transportation. Yet, Mr. President, the recent preliminary report on the national rail passenger service contemplates the possibility of greatly reduced rail passenger service within the entire State of Montana.

As the resolution states so well, about 200 communities, now completely dependent on rail service because no air service to them exists, will be left with very serious transportation problems. Surely this situation cannot be allowed to arise.

I hope Secretary Volpe, who has been forwarded a copy of this resolution, will note it carefully. Hundreds of thousands of Montanans will be left with totally inadequate passenger transportation service unless these east-west and north-south passenger lines are maintained in the Railpax proposals.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be printed in the Extensions of Remarks of the Record.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA URGING THAT EXISTING PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE THROUGH THE STATE OF MONTANA IN AN EAST-WEST DIRECTION AND DAILY PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE TO THE STATE OF MONTANA IN A NORTH-SOUTH DIRECTION BE INCLUDED IN THE BASIC NATIONAL RAIL PASSENGER SYSTEM

Whereas, the Congress of the United States by Public Law 91-518 has proposed a complete revamping of the National Rail Pas-

senger System and by such law has instructed the Secretary of Transportation to issue a preliminary report outlining future rail passenger routes and such preliminary report having been published outlining, among other things, as "End Points" the municipalities of Chicago, Illinois and Seattle, Washington, and proposing that all rail passenger service within the state of Montana be discontinued in its entirety and further proposing that such traffic between the respective points proceed via Omaha, Nebraska and Green River, Wyoming; and

Whereas, at the present time, the state of Montana enjoys the service of eight (8) east-west passenger trains passing through the state daily; four (4) in an easterly direction and four (4) in a westerly direction, and north-south passenger train service three (3) times a week; and

Whereas, the state of Montana is six hundred (600) miles in length in an east-west direction and approximately four hundred (400) miles in length in a north-south direction; and

Whereas, at the present time, the state of Montana has passenger train service to thirty (30) counties with a population of over four hundred forty-two thousand (442,000), with nearly two hundred (200) smaller communities completely dependent upon rail transportation because no air service, bus service or other public transportation exists; and the present routing provides through rail connections with entrances to Glacier National Park and constitutes the fastest, most direct route between Chicago and Seattle; and

Whereas, at the present time, both the northern portion and the southern portion of the state have passenger train service.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Montana:

That the house of representatives of the state of Montana recognizes that the public interest and convenience of the citizens of this state requires that existing passenger train service be maintained through the state of Montana in an east-west direction and daily passenger train service be provided to the state of Montana in a north-south direction.

Be it further resolved, that the house of representatives of the state of Montana urges the Department of Transportation to continue existing passenger train service through the state of Montana in an east-west direction and to provide daily passenger train service to the state of Montana in a north-south direction in the Basic National Rail Passenger System.

Be it further resolved, that the chief clerk of the House of Representatives be instructed to send copies of this resolution to the Department of Transportation, John Volpe, Secretary of Transportation, The Honorable Warren G. Magnuson, Chairman of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Affairs Committee, The Honorable Harley O. Staggers, Chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, The Honorable Mike Mansfield and The Honorable Lee Metcalf, Senators from the state of Montana, The Honorable John Melcher and The Honorable Richard Shoup, Congressmen from the state of Montana, and to each officer of the corporation formed to administer the Basic National Rail Passenger System after such corporation is formed.

CORNHUSKERS—"NO. 1"

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 4, 1971

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, at the close of every collegiate football season the Nation's sportswriters gaze through

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crystal balls and select from the crop of outstanding teams the "No. 1" in the Nation. This past year the title was bestowed upon the Cornhuskers from the University of Nebraska.

I know my colleagues from that great State are elated at the choice. I am glad for them, notwithstanding the fact I am an alumnus of Notre Dame. I bear no malice toward the writers. Admittedly, I am disappointed they could not see the Fighting Irish because of the Jolly Green Giants, but I am not bitter. Sportswriters are human, I think, and subject, therefore, to human errors, including oversight. There is not a kernel of truth in reports I feel they gave the Cornhuskers the pick and the Irish the can.

Actually, I am glad for the University of Nebraska because a fellow Pennsylvanian and a constituent played a major role in their achievements. In fact, Pennsylvanians have a reputation of helping college athletic teams achieve prominence. The young man who helped Nebraska is Dave Morock, 21, a son of Mrs. Rose Morock, of 703 Waddell Avenue of Clairton, Pa., in my 20th Congressional District. He is typical of the type of football player Pennsylvania produces. As a fullback for Clairton High School, he racked up more than 100 yards per game; as a defensive linebacker for Nebraska, a "Monster Man," he racked up opposing fullbacks.

Recently, Dave was the principal speaker and recipient of a special award at a banquet honoring the 1970 Clairton High School football team and its coach. The Bears are cochampions of the Western Pennsylvania Interscholastic Athletic League's Big 10 Conference; their coach, Mr. William "Bub" Chontos, who led them to the title and a 7-2 record in his first year, is the WPIAL Coach of the Year.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the members of the 1970 Bear squad on their achievement. They include Ken Barna, Vernal Booker, Willie Gainey, Thomas Cochenour, Charles Braswell, Rodney Osborne, Charles Minford, Aaron Ellis, Ray Marshall, Stewart Schley, Greg Williams, Dean Julian, Dom Piscione, Dom Curinga, Jeru Reddick, Greg Gumbbar, Larry Sporio, Dan Julian, Larry Kushner, Joe Mitchko, Dave Tollivar, Leonard Jones, Tim Hudson, Larry Combs, Ed Ogletree, Harry Minford, Lee Nanni, Jerry Campolongo, Mark Corbin, Pete Williams, Cleophus Hudson, Terry Julian, William Porter, John Perticone, Raymond Lee, Van Wiggins, Leonard Lee, Keith Warfield, Barrett Schley, Gregg Stewart, Kenny Hamlin, Gary Helman, Conrad Pholar, Archie Nichols, Dennis Viscusi, and Joel Hodinko.

Mr. Chontos and his staff also merit commendation for the time and effort spent in teaching these young men to work as a team for a common goal. The coaching staff included Phil Clifford, George Guba, Dom Pastore, Jim Julian, Del Peterson, Michael Berchok, Donald Morris, Dom Paluti, Mike Warcola, and Dr. G. Demedio, the team physician.

The awards banquet was sponsored by the Daniel Keffer Post 75 American Legion, a Clairton organization which takes great pride in recognizing the accomplishments of their community and its citizens. The presentation of awards on

behalf of the post were made by Michael W. Mihalov, post commander, and Gerard D. Pasquerell, post adjutant.

Mr. Speaker, I insert these names in the RECORD for the benefit of my colleagues. Nebraska and other colleges and universities have long reaped the harvest of Pennsylvania football talent. I thought my colleagues, particularly those from Nebraska, might be interested in knowing about the upcoming collegiate crop. Who knows? There might be another Joe Theisman or Dave Morock among them.

PLEASE—BRING HIM HOME

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 4, 1971

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, frequently overlooked in the headline stories of the suffering endured and the bravery displayed by our fighting men in Southeast Asia is the anguish stoically borne by their families at home. Perhaps the greatest burden of sorrow falls to those whose husbands, fathers, sons, and brothers have been captured by the enemy. The uncertainty and anxiety about the fate of their loved ones stretches over the years to an agonizing purgatory.

The poet Milton once reminded us that "they also serve who only stand and wait." A more contemporary and deeply personal restatement of the same message comes from a young girl in Utah whose father has been "missing in action" for almost 5 years. In the lines following, 16-year-old Debi Wood's own experience of the war is unforgettably etched. I enter her plea for her father's return in the RECORD, Mr. Speaker, lest any of us forget:

PLEASE—BRING HIM HOME

(By Debi Wood)

I don't know what he suffers there,
I cannot feel his grief, despair—
His agony is only known
To men who have been caged—alone

I only feel a selfish pain,
A fear that I might pray in vain
And never see again his face
or feel again his strong embrace.

I need his love while I am young
With many fears to walk among.
I need his help to guide me through—
To him, the dangers are not new.

For how long must I wonder when
My father will be mine again?
How many years can he survive?
Is he, even now, alive?

Before it is too late to try,
Before my life must pass him by,
Please, bring him home, and I'll be then
My father's little girl again.

PROVO, UTAH.

PROVO, UTAH,

December 24, 1970.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN SCHERLE: Not long ago I read a UPI story of your efforts in behalf of the POW's in SEA. May I thank you for your efforts. As a military man I have become quite disenchanted by those who do not aid "their own" but prefer to be vocal, especially those in the hallowed halls of Congress. It is refreshing to see a man such as yourself who will stand up for what is good and correct. The above poem was written by

a young girl whose family is quite close to me. Her father has been MIA for five years next month. If you see fit, I personally believe that this poem may have a place in the Congressional Record next to your daily reminder. My most sincere thanks.

Capt. JIM MOSS,

Assistant Professor of Aerospace Studies,
Brigham Young University.

GREAT NECK, N.Y., VIGILANT ENGINE AND HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 4, 1971

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, at a time when the cost of local public services is rising sharply, it is reassuring to know that there are volunteer fire departments throughout this country that perform a most valuable public service. These volunteers are part of a great American tradition and their worth to their neighbors can never be fully measured.

There are many fine volunteer fire companies in my congressional district and one such company, the Vigilant Engine and Hook and Ladder Company of my home community of Great Neck, N.Y., recently held its 66th annual dinner and dance. Yes, Mr. Speaker, this company has such a great history of service that this was their 66th annual function.

It was my privilege to be a guest at this dinner and to join with other community leaders in extending a sincere "Thank You" to the men of the Vigilant company for their high standard of community service. In order to bring due recognition to these men I include listings of the officials and members of this fine organization in the RECORD:

VIGILANT ENGINE AND HOOK AND LADDER CO.
GREAT NECK, N.Y.

FIRE OFFICERS FOR 1971

Chief, Michael Okon.
First Assistant Chief, James Dunn.
Second Assistant Chief, Frank Gilliar, Jr.
Captain, Robert Lincoln, Jr.
Captain, Edward Canfield.
First Lieutenant, Leo Flook.
Second Lieutenant, Thomas Kelly.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS FOR 1971

President, Ralph Fliedner, Jr.
Vice President, Marc Gillman.
Treasurer, Robert Lincoln, Sr.
Financial Secretary, Peter Hyman.
Recording Secretary, Thomas Mansfield.
Sergeant at Arms, Edward Jackson.

CHAPLAINS

Rev. Michael Heenan.
Rev. John Fischbach.

COMPANY SURGEONS

Dr. Warren H. Hecht.
Dr. Donald Margouloff.
Dr. Alfred E. Ruesch.
Dr. Martin Schulman.
Dr. Malcolm G. Smlay.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

William Sloat, Chairman.
Leo Miscio.
Eugene Tesoriero.
John Kelly.
Jules Santagata.
Angelo Di Molfetta.

MEMBERS

Atwell, William, M.D.; Barnes, George;
Bartlett, Jesse; Bieber, Harvey; Blane, Mi-

chael; Bloomgarten, David; Boorstein, Richard; Boyden, Arthur; Brooks, John, Sr.; Brooks, John, Jr.; Brooks, Tom, Jr.; Callister, Robert; Canfield, Edward, and Canfield, Richard.

Carlson, Edward A.; Carlson, Michael; Clark, Russell; Currihan, Edward; Currihan, Roger; Denny, John H.; DiMolfetta, Angelo; Dunn, James; Edwards, Paul; Eriksen, Kjeld; Erskine, William; Etter, William; Finberg, Gerald, and Fischer, Clarence.

Fliedner, Ralph, Sr.; Fliedner, Ralph, Jr.; Flook, Leo; Freiberger, Edward; Gilliar, Frank, Jr.; Gilman, Marc; Gordon, Sam; Guskowski, Richard G.; Haber, Edward; Hadjuk, John; Hansen, William; Heaphy, John, Sr.; Hecht, Warren H., M.D., and Heeg, Roger.

Heenan, Michael (Rev.); Holic, Edwin; Hunt, John; Hunt, Michael; Hyman, Peter; Ielpi, Lee; Jackson, Edwin; Johnson, Herbert; Jorgensen, Peter; Kane, Leon; Keevan, Thomas; Kelly, John; Kelly, Mike, and Kelly Tom.

Kushner, Lester; Lincoln, Robert, Jr.; Lincoln, Robert, Sr.; LoPresti, Charles; LoPresti, Sam; LoPresti, William; Mansfield, Thomas; Manzino, Louis; Margouloff, D., M.D.; McGirr, Charles; Miscio, Leo, and Newman, Hugh.

Nikkels, Albert; Nikkels, Peter; Ninesling, William; O'Halpin, Kevin; Okon, Michael; O'Neil, James H.; O'Rourke, John; Power, David; Pritchett, Fred, and Pritchett, William.

Rangs, Andrew; Reed, Bert; Riordan, David; Roth, Barry; Ruesch, Alfred, M.D.; Sahn, Clifford; Salute, Paul; Santagata, Jules; Schulman, Martin, M.D.; Seh, Robert; Shanahan, Edward, and Sloat, Jack.

Sloat, William; Sloat, William, Jr.; Smlay, Malcolm, M.D.; Stanchio, Chester; Sturgis, Robert; Tesoriero, Eugene; Turrill, James; Vasseur, Alfred; Williams, Fred, and Wright, Joseph.

ENGINEERS

Hadjuk, John, Foreman; Aikman, Robert; Boyden, Arthur; Hansen, William; Idol, John, and Otis, Bradley.

RICKETTS MEMORIAL MUSEUM

HON. LEE METCALF

OF MONTANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, February 5, 1971

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, the work of the Rocky Mountain Laboratory at Hamilton, Mont., has long been recognized as outstanding in the field of health. Originally established as a research laboratory for Rocky Mountain spotted fever, the Hamilton facility has long ago come up with a vaccine for spotted fever and has gone into other areas of research. Scientists of national renown are laboring over other killing diseases.

A museum telling the story of the achievements of the laboratory in combating the ticks has been established. This is the Ricketts Memorial Museum honoring the conquerors of spotted fever.

Recently the fifth and sixth grade Sunday School classes of the Methodist-Baptist Federated Church of Hamilton visited the museum and after returning to the church composed this touching psalm.

I ask unanimous consent that the lyrics of the "Ricketts Psalm" be inserted in the Extensions of Remarks of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the lyrics were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RICKETTS PSALM

Thanks be to God for our Scientists
For making vaccines, and taking care of
Spotted Fever so no one else gets it,
Thanks be to God for our Scientists
For studying fungus, and working on other
diseases,

Thanks be to God for our Scientists.

For making the valley safer and for giving
their lives to make the world we live in
safer,

Thanks be to God for our Scientists.

For fixing up the Ricketts Museum,
so we can visit and learn from it.

Thanks be to God for our Scientists.

CASSIUS CLAY FIGHT: CRISIS IN NATIONAL INDIGNATION

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 4, 1971

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, veterans who have fought our Nation's wars feel that any man unwilling to fight for his country is unworthy of making profit or receiving public acclaim in it. Cassius Clay is a convicted draft dodger sentenced to a 5-year prison term which he is not serving. What right has he to claim the privilege of appearing in a boxing match to be nationally televised? Until and unless Clay satisfies the penalty inflicted for his disloyalty, his every action but aggravates his show of contempt for his country.

The action and inaction of the public officials responsible for allowing this mockery of our courts and system of justice warrant removing them from their office of public trust.

The Clay affair approaches a crisis in national indignation.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars of Zachary Taylor Post No. 3784 in Baton Rouge, La., have adopted a written resolution urging all veterans' organizations and other military groups to take action to prevent this fight. The resolution follows:

To Whom it May Concern:

Be it resolved that We, the Veterans of Foreign Wars of Zachary Taylor Post No. 3784, do agree to protest and boycott the boxing match between Cassius Clay and an opponent in Madison Square Garden on March 8, 1971.

We further believe that when Cassius Clay refused military service, he disobeyed a lawful order of a Judicial Body, thereby denying himself the right and privilege to box for a monetary gain in the United States of America, and its territories. Especially in this country that has been so good to him while he is under sentence from this court.

Furthermore, Cassius Clay was tried, convicted, and sentenced by a Federal Tribunal to five (5) years in prison of the United States for refusing to enter the military service, thereby losing all rights that are granted to a citizen. He has appealed time after time, and has utilized all judicial processes that are available to him. He is still not serving his sentence. We all believe that Clay should pay his just debt to society before he is allowed to box in this nation.

We want to be perfectly clear who this man is, Cassius Clay, or as he wants to be known today, Priest Mohammed Ali of the Black Muslim Religion, whose members have constantly advocated the violent overthrow of their great nation. Clay was the champion of the world in boxing from 1964 to 1967. The World Boxing Association stripped him

of all titles in 1967 after he refused military service and defied the order of a duly constituted Judicial Body, and furthermore, several States have refused to issue him a license to box.

A report from the United States Attorney General was made recently that more men are evading the military since 1967. They will have to be apprehended and punished. This cost is our tax dollars. Cassius Clay is getting away with it; consequently, many more will take the same avenue to escape the military service; that is, a direct defiance of a court order.

At present date, this boxing match will be televised on closed circuit to all parts of this country and other countries. This is to be televised to theatres, auditoriums, convention halls and any buildings that are suitable for a large audience.

We are now asking and pleading all Veterans of Foreign Wars, and all organizations that are derived from the military to help in preventing, protesting, or boycotting this boxing match. Also, we are asking all other organizations and individuals to join us in this endeavor. We all agree this is just and fair, for the love of our country.

We are not forgetting those who have fought and died, nor those that are fighting now to protect us and this great nation.

BATON ROUGE, LA.

THE RETIREMENT OF JUSTICE ERNEST W. MCFARLAND

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 4, 1971

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, the recent retirement of Ernest W. McFarland was a bittersweet occasion. As a friend of "Mac," I was delighted that after 35 years of selfless public service, this great public servant was returning to private law practice, something he often expressed a longing for.

But as a citizen of Arizona, I join my constituents in lamenting the retirement of a great public servant.

"Mac" can return to private life with a sense of fulfillment: He has held the three most important positions that his constituents could bestow upon him.

And yet to say that Ernest McFarland—former U.S. Senator, Arizona Governor, and justice of the Arizona Supreme Court—has received the highest honors the people of Arizona can bestow upon a man is to say not nearly enough.

For "Mac" has also earned the greatest professional tributes from his colleagues. In 1951, for instance, his fellow Democrats in the U.S. Senate elected him majority leader. And in 1968 his colleagues on the bench of the Arizona Supreme Court elected him chief justice.

He has also received a Presidential appointment, having been a member of President Johnson's National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence.

"Mac" stepped down from the bench of the Arizona Supreme Court last month. In Florence, Ariz., where he built his law practice—and where he first took elected office in 1935 as Pinal County attorney—the Florence Reminder had this to say when "Mac" announced he would not seek reelection:

JUSTICE MCFARLAND RETIRING

We know of six good reasons why Justice Ernest W. McFarland and Mrs. McFarland should forsake Phoenix and return to their former home in Florence—a daughter, son-in-law and four grandchildren.

But such is not likely to be the case when the Justice steps down from the Arizona Supreme Court at the end of his present term to retire from political life. Both he and Mrs. McFarland have deep roots in Phoenix and it is understandable that a couple involved for years in a city's political, professional and social life simply cannot readily depart from familiar surroundings and friends.

No matter where Justice McFarland and Mrs. McFarland spend their retirement years, we like to think of them as "our Mac and Edna" and a part of our community and "one of us."

In a political career that stretched all the way from the Pinal County Attorney's office, to a Superior Court judgeship, the governor's office, the United States Senate and to the office of the Democratic Majority Leader in Washington, Mr. McFarland never failed to serve the interest of the people of Arizona.

The retiring Justice has let it be known that he will continue to practice law in Phoenix which could mean he will be in our midst more frequently than he has in recent years. His interests in cotton and vineyards in partnership with his son-in-law undoubtedly will give him an opportunity to spend more time in Florence.

Florence has a soft spot in its heart for the McFarlands, of that we are certain. We know that many of their acquaintances are anxious to renew friendships and we hope they find opportunities to come "home" and "sit a spell" for old times sake.

And the Arizona Daily Star editorialized:

MCFARLAND STEPS DOWN

Arizona Supreme Court Justice Ernest W. McFarland, a powerful figure in the state's judicial and political life, set a good example when he stated that he will not seek reelection this year.

At 74, Justice McFarland is by no means washed up. He does recognize though, that there comes a time when a man should give some consideration to his personal affairs and have a little more freedom. He certainly has earned it.

It is unfortunate that more of the country's public officials do not thus step aside. Such action would be fair both to themselves and the public.

Ernest McFarland holds an enviable record in Arizona's history. He entered public life as county attorney and later became judge of the Pinal County Superior Court. In 1940 he won the first of two terms in the U.S. Senate, becoming majority leader, with Lyndon B. Johnson as his assistant. He served two terms as governor, and in 1964 was elected to the supreme court.

He also is a successful businessman and farmer.

Incidentally, few people know that when governor he personally checked all important legislative bills, to see that they were constitutional and in proper form, before signing them. Most governors rely entirely on the attorney general for this service.

A power in the Democratic Party before going on the supreme court, Justice McFarland attended Democratic National Conventions over several decades. Who knows, he may go to the next one!

This warm and friendly citizen deserves the best on his return to private life.

The Phoenix Gazette also praised "Mac":

LEAVING OFFICE, NOT RETIRING

After an adult lifetime of devoted service to Arizona, Ernest W. McFarland, one of the state's most remarkable sons, is retiring from public office—but not, fortunately for the people, from public affairs.

In announcing that he will not seek another term on the Arizona Supreme Court, Justice McFarland said that he will practice law and "retain my interest in our courts." That statement is typical of Justice McFarland's charming modesty and flair for understatement.

With his vast experience in government, ranging from the old Pinal County courthouse to the highest circles in Washington, McFarland will continue to exert a beneficial influence not only on the courts but in the whole spectrum of public affairs for years to come.

Even if he would have it some other way—and he wouldn't—Justice McFarland couldn't leave public life. Men may retire, but institutions cannot and he is in every sense an institution in Arizona politics.

Few men in Arizona or elsewhere have served so well in so many offices as McFarland has. Starting as Pinal County attorney and later serving as a superior court judge, McFarland in 1940 challenged the eloquent Sen. Henry Fountain Ashurst, considered unbeatable at the time, and won election to the Senate.

In 1951 he became the Democratic majority leader, at the time just about the toughest job in the United States Capitol. In his gentle manner, he managed to forget a remarkable measure of cohesiveness into a majority sharply divided over President Harry Truman's "Fair Deal." Even during the roughest times, however, he never forgot that he was in Washington primarily to serve Arizona's interests. Later he served as governor, guiding the state through the early, difficult days of the postwar boom, and finally as justice and chief justice of the Arizona Supreme Court.

Justice McFarland says he appreciates all Arizona has done for him. So, too, do Arizonians appreciate what he has done for them.

UAW CHIEF SUGGESTS WAGE-PRICE REVIEW BOARD TO HELP SOLVE PROBLEM OF INFLATION

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 4, 1971

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, despite congressional action that gave the administration power to act to bring the wage-price spiral under control, there has been a distinct lack of action downtown with the resultant continuation of serious inflation.

Recently, Leonard Woodcock, United Auto Workers president, made an interesting suggestion worthy of serious consideration as we ponder solutions to the problem of inflation. Mr. Woodcock suggested the creation of a wage-price review board to focus public attention on the problem and to require explanation from companies and unions on inflationary pricing or wage settlements.

Mr. Woodcock's suggestion was reported last week in the New York Times and I request permission to include that relevant article in the RECORD at this point so that all the Members may consider this important idea:

A WAGE-PRICE REVIEW BOARD IS RECOMMENDED BY WOODCOCK

(By Phillip Shabecoff)

WASHINGTON.—Leonard Woodcock, the president of the United Automobile Workers, suggested today the creation of a wage-price review board to cope with inflation.

Mr. Woodcock said that companies and

unions with "dominant" positions in their industry should be required to appear before such a board to justify inflationary increases in wages.

However, this board would not have legal power to enforce wage and price rollbacks but would bring the "weight of public opinion to bear," Mr. Woodcock said.

At a breakfast meeting with reporters, the union leader said he was opposed to regulated wages and prices, "whether by jawboning or by guidelines."

He said that wage regulations would be easy to impose but that it would be hard to administer price controls.

He said he was "unimpressed by the little tableau of Bethlehem Steel and United States Steel" and implied that the recent large steel increase announced by Bethlehem Steel that was cut in half to match United States Steel's lower increase was not spontaneous.

Mr. Woodcock also asserted that "there is no question that the wage increases in the construction industry are excessive."

He said that outside electricians called in to work on construction projects in U.A.W. plants sometimes made \$2 to \$3 an hour more than electricians who were members of the U.A.W. "and sometimes our workers are more skilled than the others."

In testimony before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress later in the day, he said that earnings of unionized blue collar workers had grown less than any other segments of the working force during the Nixon Administration.

The Nixon Administration, he said, is "aiming at the wrong targets" when it points to contract settlements by big unions as the cause of inflation.

As part of a thick report on problems caused by what he described as the Administration's erratic economic policy, Mr. Woodcock detailed the U.A.W. plan for a price-wage review board.

A consumer council would be empowered to initiate hearings before the board aimed at reducing excessive price increases in industries that administer prices, such as the automobile industry. Unions would be required to participate in the hearings if wage increases were a factor, but the focus of the plan would be on price increases.

NIXON'S NEW AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY WELFARE PROGRAM

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 4, 1971

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, by continuing his drive to have Congress enact the controversial family assistance plan, President Nixon is forgetting another of his campaign promises to the American people.

As a candidate for the Presidency in 1968, Mr. Nixon promised to reduce the number of persons receiving welfare handouts. His present pushing for the family assistance plan is at odds with his statement when as a candidate he said on April 25, 1968:

We must make welfare payments a temporary expedient, not a permanent way of life.

By renouncing his campaign promise and placing the family assistance plan as his foremost domestic goal, the President has divorced many voters who supported him in 1968 thinking he would make changes for the better—not for the worse.

Many knowledgeable persons are of the opinion that the family assistance plan would expand the welfare state by assuring additional millions of Americans a permanent status on the welfare rolls.

In his column "Public Affairs," Gen. Thomas A. Lane contends that straightening out Nixon's welfare "mess" requires no new laws nor additional funds—only Executive leadership in the efficient administration of present welfare laws. General Lane's article follows my remarks:

IT'S NIXON'S WELFARE MESS

(By Gen. Thomas A. Lane)

WASHINGTON.—As the 92nd Congress faces the formidable legacy of unfinished business bequeathed to it by its predecessor, it will have no problem more pressing than welfare. The costs of welfare are rising so rapidly in both federal and state governments that Congress must give priority attention to the subject. But before they act, Members of Congress should understand what they are doing.

President Nixon has condemned the present welfare mess and has asked Congress for new legislation to establish a minimum income for all families. His proposal would add 12 million persons to the 10 million now receiving welfare. His standards have been roundly condemned as inadequate, so the real prospect is that his program cannot be contained within the numbers or the funds of his plan. The President asserts that the work incentive features of his plan would in time reduce welfare rolls. We have substantial reason to reject that judgment.

The pregnant fact about welfare is that the "mess" is caused not by law but by federal regulation. That regulation is conducted by the federal bureaucracy which President Nixon heads. Straightening out the welfare mess does not require a new program, nor more money, nor new federal legislation. It just requires the exercise by the President of the executive leadership which he was elected to give to the country.

The law provides for assistance to the fam-

ilies of dependent children. That is a reasonable law which reflects the desire of the American people that children should not suffer, whatever the shortcomings of their parents may be.

It is not the law which encourages the break-up of families so that fraudulent AFDC claims may be made. It is the administration of the law by the federal bureaucracy which does this. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has so encumbered the law with paralyzing regulations that the states are effectively prevented from achieving the law's purpose. Federal regulations encourage fraud and the diversion of welfare funds to crooks and chiselers.

For example, federal regulations require that applicants be placed on welfare rolls on their own unsupported statements of eligibility. One indignant Californian proving the inadequacy of the system to her county supervisors signed up for welfare payments four times in one day—and at the same office!

Although federal regulations prohibit challenge to an applicant's statement of eligibility, the State of Nevada frequently completed a check of all persons on its welfare rolls. It found that 22% of the state welfare recipients, 889 families representing about 3000 persons and drawing about \$1,000,000 per year in welfare payments, were actually ineligible under the law. About 70% of these chiseling families had been added to the rolls after the federal declaration system was promulgated by Secretary Finch of the Nixon cabinet in June, 1969.

The evidence indicates that federal maladministration of the law has mushroomed under President Nixon. He has tried to run welfare with politicians who are incompetent administrators. These men become dupes of the bureaucracy. If the President really wants to clean up the welfare mess, he should withdraw his family assistance plan and put a capable administrator like Winton Blount into the office of Secretary for Health, Education, and Welfare.

Those hard decisions about which Vice President Agnew spoke must begin right in President Nixon's office. Congress should tell him so.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN— HOW LONG?

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 4, 1971

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, a child asks: "Where is daddy?" A mother asks: "How is my son?" A wife asks: "Is my husband alive or dead?"

Communist North Vietnam is sadistically practicing spiritual and mental genocide on over 1,500 American prisoners of war and their families.

How long?

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, February 8, 1971

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Jesus said, I am the Way, the Truth, and the Life.—John 14: 6.

Almighty God, in whose hands are all our days and all our ways, we thank Thee that in Thy mercy we have come to the beginning of another week. Help us to show our gratitude by serving Thee more faithfully and by being more fruitful in our endeavors on behalf of our beloved country.

Give to each of us a concern for the

rights and the needs of others. Stimulate our minds until our thoughts are Thy thoughts. Strengthen our wills until our purposes become Thy purposes—steady our hearts until our love is quickened by Thy love. Thus may we reflect in some little way the spirit of Him who is the Way, the Truth, and the Life. In His name we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's

proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Without objection, the Journal stands approved.

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Geisler, one of his secretaries.