

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT, AND THE ECONOMY ARE STRESSED IN ADDRESS BY SENATOR RANDOLPH TO U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FORUM

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, April 26, 1971

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States is holding its 59th annual meeting at the Washington Hilton Hotel. Consistent with the high priority status of fuels and energy problems and environmental conditions in our country, the national chamber's program today included an action forum on energy and environment, with Herbert S. Richey, president of Valley Camp Coal Co., and chairman of the chamber's committee on natural resources, presiding.

The president of the national chamber, F. Ritter Shumway, appropriately said that the action forum on energy and environment was placed in a pivotal position on the annual meeting program as part of the chamber's efforts to alert and inform businessmen on the vital issue of the interrelationship of energy/environment.

It was my privilege to have been the speaker for the action forum session and to have participated with an exceptionally well qualified group of panelists, including Carl Bagge of the National Coal Association, Frank Ikard of the American Petroleum Institute, Don Hart of the American Gas Association, Don Crawford of the Edison Electric Institute, and Carl Madden, the national chamber's chief economist.

Mr. President, I request unanimous consent to have the text of my speech printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the speech was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT, AND THE ECONOMY

You will hear me express the belief that the fuels and energy crisis is so acute, and the environmental problems so tense, that we must endeavor to give them almost equal priority and act on them together, rather than treat them separately.

It is a rewarding experience to participate in this Action Forum on Environment and Energy.

In the Congress it becomes inescapable that Members specialize by reason of the economics of the states or districts they represent. Fuels and energy are the backbone of the West Virginia economy and our State has more than its share of the Nation's environmental problems. Hence, it is a natural consequence that I have a close tie to these subjects in terms of legislative interest and jurisdiction and in terms of their consideration in this Forum.

A recent article in The Christian Science Monitor began with the observation that the United States, in 1970, produced 1½ trillion kilowatt-hours of electricity, which is more than one-third of the total world production—as much as the next five industrial

countries combined—and six times what it was 25 years ago.

It was acknowledged that even this is just the beginning because we have the forecast of the Federal Power Commission that power consumption in this country will continue to double every decade for the remainder of the century. So, by the year 2000, according to estimates by reliable sources, our country will be consuming more than 10 trillion kilowatt-hours every year.

The Monitor article pointed out that few people belittle the need for electrical power nor underestimate its present uses. It noted, however, that power projections such as these are arousing a torrent of public protest.

But, when occurring anywhere in America, so do brown-outs and black-outs cause "torrents of protest."

Perhaps this is an era of paradoxism in the extreme.

In spite of the known need for vastly more fuel for rapid expansion of electrical power generation, much construction of new power plants is being checked and delayed in the courts by conservation organizations. And despite the fact that it is obvious that much more nuclear power must be produced, the specter of potential radiation dangers and thermal pollution through the expansion of nuclear power plants brings more and more action on the part of those persons and organizations whom we call environmentalists.

I do not imply that all of these developments are to be deplored. There must be environmental vigilance, as well as action, on the fuels and energy fronts. But with the controversy deepening between energy and ecology, what are the prospects for power in the remaining years before 2000? And it is pertinent to ask: "Does more 'power for the people' mean the abandonment of what is left of a deteriorating environment?"

The quality of life and the use of energy are inextricably tied together. For one to improve, the other must increase.

At the same time, the powering of America has necessitated the damming of rivers; it has contributed to increasing levels of air pollution in the cities, raised water temperatures in streams, and crisscrossed the land with a web of transmission lines.

Yes, these are problems of conservation and environmental concern, but I agree with Federal Power Commission Chairman John N. Nassikas' observation that "Every major industrial and economic decision that results in a change in our land, water, and air resources cannot be condemned out of hand without sacrificing decades of important advances in our standard of living in this country."

Yes, within 29 years, the United States will need to achieve an electrical power production rate of 10 trillion kilowatt-hours per year. That would be a sixfold increase over present production and present needs. Because of these conditions, there is looming over the economic landscape a high-tension controversy centering on future priorities, power-producing methods, and environmental control.

All of these beliefs, projections, and impending developments combine to create a challenge of massive magnitude. The challenge becomes that of balancing sound environmental planning with effective and adequate planning to meet high priority national needs in order to maintain and enhance economic progress.

I believe that there really is no margin for freedom of choice as to priority between working, on the one hand, for preservation

of a high quality environment and, on the other hand, working to preserve and expand the energy base on which our complex economy rests.

Our review of some of the basic facts disclosed:

First, as relates to fuels and energy, I am sure that I am not over-stating the case when I say that we are facing today—and will face tomorrow and many more tomorrows—a shortage of fuel and power to serve the industries and the homes of America.

Population growth and the increasing standard of living of the American people have created this incredible increase in the energy demand rate.

Our ability to meet the demand to date has clearly resided in the use of fossil fuels for their energy value. In recent years nuclear power has emerged, but it has lagged far below the potential expected of it.

This nation and the world community of nations are embarked on a gigantic gamble that we can maintain energy supply reliability compatible with demand. The gamble is gigantic. Maintenance of this reliability is dependent on adequate sources of crude oil, natural gas, and coal. But these alone will not be enough. There must be other immense sources of energy—(possibly the breeder reactor, fusion instead of fission, or the fuel cell) to augment the fossil fuels. And there must be broader uses of the fossil fuels, such as gasification of coal for on-site power production and gasification through other methods for production of pipeline gas to augment the dwindling supply of natural gas. And production of oil from shale should be given greater emphasis. There must, of course, be more exploration for and discovery of domestic petroleum and natural gas—and exploration should be encouraged, not impeded. We are too reliant on foreign sources of oil.

As stated last week by Wilson M. Laird, director of the Interior Department's office of oil and gas, the nation is increasing its dependence on "geographic sources of energy over which we have no control". And the director was correct when he declared that it "is not a comfortable fact to live with on the East Coast of the United States where these oil imports comprise over 90 percent of the region's principal industrial fuel and half of its refinery inputs."

Until recently, the ratio between overseas imports and domestic crude oil supply for East Coast U.S.A. refineries was held in rough balance by a provision that imports could not exceed 12.2 percent of domestic production east of the Rockies.

But, as Mr. Laird said, "as we run out the string on our spare productive capacity, as we shall do before 1975, the proportion of imported oil must inevitably rise to accommodate the increased demand for refinery feedstocks."

At about the time the Interior Department was emphasizing our country's greater-and-greater dependence on oil from foreign sources, Time Magazine was giving us an excellent capsule summary of the nation's fuels and energy situation. It asked: "What ever became of the great energy shortage?" And it answered this way:

In fact, the shortage was not so much averted as postponed. Fuel supplies were adequate only because the General Motors strike and the economic recession limited industrial demand for power, while relatively moderate weather over much of the nation held down home heating needs. In some future winter of business boom and bitter cold—or some future summer of blistering heat—that balloons air-conditioning demand—the U.S. is almost sure to face the same threat again.

To escape a real crisis next time around, the Administration and the Congress must begin now to draft a coherent national energy policy. They must measure the nation's real energy needs for the foreseeable future and determine what combination of Government price-regulating programs, import controls and conservation measures will be required to fill those needs.

At present, U.S. energy policy is a mix of uncoordinated, sometimes conflicting and occasionally inept programs carried out by half a dozen highly independent agencies. By administering oil import quotas, the Interior Department for example, helps to keep domestic oil prices high; the Federal Power Commission tries to protect consumers by keeping natural gas prices low. The unintended result has been to discourage exploration for gas, a relatively nonpolluting fuel, because it is only one-third as profitable as oil when it is pumped out of the ground.

In a different way, the Atomic Energy Commission has retarded the development of coal supplies. A few years ago, the AEC was so carried away by the appealing prospects for atomic power that it predicted a vast expansion. Those hopes were thwarted by soaring construction costs, a nationwide squeeze on capital funds, shortages of trained personnel, delays in delivery of equipment, and environmentalists' objections to the thermal pollution of waterways, which can be caused by nuclear plants. The main result of the general euphoria, to which the AEC contributed, was that mining companies held back on developing coal reserves for fear of competition from nuclear plants that turned out to be phantoms.

One reason for the confusion in policy is that Americans have been accustomed to act as if cheap and abundant energy were assured through eternity. Power—to heat and light buildings, propel cars and planes, keep computers and other machines purring—is the backbone of an industrial society. The U.S. has been consuming it far more greedily than any other nation. Americans make up 6% of the earth's population but use approximately 40% of its energy-producing fuels.

Concurrently, and partly as a response to the side effects of expansion of energy requirements and the accompanying growth in our economy, a broadening public concern has developed for environmental quality.

This concern for the environment is very real; and it is a concern not only of older persons but, also, of youth. In the Committee on Public Works, which I chair, and through our Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution, on which I serve, we have been attempting to keep moving forward legislatively to meet the environmental problems.

This concern to which we have been responding has been expressed in the emergence of what might be termed an "environmental ethic." This ethic is a response to the realization that the United States is faced with a crisis of our own making. No one else made it. It was made by us. It is an acknowledgement that we can no longer allow the continued degradation of our physical environment.

In reaching this awareness, however, we have become uptight environmentally. As a nation we appear to be entering a new era of nature worship. There is talk of returning to a "balance of nature." Those who propose this, however, imply that the natural balance is the only one and if man would just effect a hands-off-policy, nature would adjust itself by natural processes to everyone's benefit.

This attitude fails to recognize that man is a part of the ecological system and by our presence we affect the balance of nature. Public policies must be tempered to a rational outlook toward environmental problems while, at the same time, retaining the

necessary sense of urgency concerning technological, energy needs, and economic growth.

We are the custodians of nature. The environmental confrontations we are experiencing result from our failures to properly exercise this custodianship. We have failed to consider the effects of our modern technology on the environment, not only detrimentally, but in terms of what can be done through technology to improve our environment. I am concerned that neither the Congress nor the Executive branch is placing enough emphasis on improving the pollution abatement technology.

I share with Senator Henry Jackson of Washington, chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the belief that there are environmental extremists who would sacrifice technological advancement and economic growth on the altar of ecology.

And I express the belief, as has Senator Jackson, that balanced federal policy can promote energy growth and economic growth and better protection of the environment at the same time.

It is absolutely incumbent on us as a viable society to devise a better blending of ecological considerations with economic factors. When our economic health is severely depressed, our public health is not good. Likewise, deficient fuels and energy supplies and escalating energy costs adversely affect living habits and deprive citizens of necessities. Then the public health further suffers.

I believe in the urgency of controlling the contamination of our environment and I am sure we are all against the desecration of the ecology. Public health requirements do, indeed, argue eloquently against such contamination.

Yes, the public interest demands that there be a balanced federal policy that not only can promote but, in fact, will promote economic growth and better protection of the environment and the public health at the same time.

A Senate fuels and energy study would be authorized by a resolution I introduced. It offers a unique opportunity to evaluate and coordinate fuels and energy policies so as to achieve better environmental quality standards. The task of providing cost effective solutions for the total system represents a major challenge to the Congress and the country.

But not only must we meet the challenges and requirements of environmental law, there must also be met the challenges and requisites of society for ever-increasing supplies of fuels and energy.

There must be an updating of evaluations—a crash program for the strengthening and the acceleration of research and development and a reordering of priorities on the fuels and energy front, as well as in environmental endeavors.

Positive steps now can lead to both short-term and long-term solutions to this Nation's energy problems. The efforts of the President's Domestic Council represent a short-term first step. The next step is formation of a "National Fuels and Energy Policy," a long-term policy which should have been established a decade ago.

Secure sources of energy surely will involve increased costs and bring higher prices for consumer products. Vast new capital investments will be required. These are costs we must be prepared to meet for the fulfillment of the double objective to secure more reliable energy sources and a cleaner environment.

Total national reserves of coal are estimated at 1.56 trillion tons, of which one-half is considered economically recoverable. Undiscovered reserves are estimated at 1.65 trillion tons. These reserves can be classified by geographic location and sulfur content. The amounts and qualities are sufficient to insure long-term supplies of bituminous

coal, even with projected increases in domestic consumption and production. The difficulty is in placing these reserves in production.

The oil and natural gas picture is not optimistic, both for the short-term and long-term. The alternative to domestic oil and natural gas supplies worthy of consideration are—

- Coal gasification.
- Synthetic petroleum from coal.
- Synthetic petroleum from shale deposits.
- Synthetic petroleum from tar sands.
- Crude oil from Alaskan sources.
- Natural gas liquids.

More imports from foreign sources, which, in my view, should be last-resort action.

The short-term alternatives are obvious; the challenge will be in developing the long-term sources, and in developing the technology for "scrubbing" pollutants from power plant and other industrial stacks.

Obviously, reliable long-term sources of energy must depend on more exploration and discovery of reserves of fossil fuels, followed by increased domestic production, and the developing of unconventional replacement supplies. Therefore, any viable National Fuels and Energy Policy must include consideration of incentives. But it must be in tune also with environmental requirements. Such sensitive policy balances will not be easy to accomplish.

The immediate need is to overcome a fossil fuel supply shortage and to develop more effective, more efficient, and cleaner methods of power generation and transmission without doing excessive ecological violence.

There is another short-term problem that I emphasize. The immediate need is to tie proven reserves into distribution systems. Over many years, tax policies encouraged oil companies to develop sources of crude oil and natural gas and place them in reserve for future consumption. In effect, these national reserves are held in trust. Therefore, in a fuels or energy crisis the public policy should dictate when these reserves are made available.

I am concerned with the apparent proliferation of Federal efforts in this time of crisis. Recent reports indicate energy studies are being undertaken by the President's Domestic Council, the Office of Science and Technology, the National Science Foundation, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Department of Commerce, the Federal Power Commission, and two studies by the Department of the Interior, to name a few. There is a pressing need for overall coordination. Government agencies must be directed to lay aside jurisdictional disputes and short-term self-interests. They must recognize and devote their attentions to the long-term national interests involved.

Our off and on national fuels and energy policy, or lack of it, is the result of numerous specific national fuels policies without consideration of the whole. There is no basis for assuming that because national security and economics are considered in establishing policies for individual fuels that these policies are consistent with the objectives of a National Fuels and Energy Policy or with those of our National Policy on the Environment.

I reemphasize:

Only through the development and application of a coordinated and integrated fuels-energy-environmental policy can we succeed in meeting future National energy requirements and, at the same time, assuring a better quality environment and the optimal utilization of our indigenous natural resources.

I mentioned that considerable frustration is developing in many sectors of the economy because of the proliferation of fuels and energy studies within the Executive Branch of the Federal government. In the Congress, we have been long on discussion and short on

performance on this subject. But all of this is going to change.

Under the resolution I sponsored with Senator Henry Jackson of Washington in this session of the Congress—after the White House spurned our legislative-executive-public partnership proposals last year—I expect the Senate to make a positive commitment soon. Numbered Senate Resolution 45, our measure has the approval of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, which will have primary jurisdiction for the study, while secondary jurisdiction will reside in the Commerce and Public Works committees. There is a possibility that the resolution will clear the Rules Committee this week and come before the Senate for final approval early next week. Our target has been to have the study underway in early May under the direction of the Interior Committee. The authorizing legislation calls for a report in September of next year. We hope the Interior Committee Study will pull the many fragmented parts of the fuels and energy picture together into a meaningful whole that will lead to a long-overdue National Fuels and Energy Policy that will meld with the National Policy on the Environment, rather than clash with it.

Ideally, the goals of a national fuels and energy policy would be to ensure that power needs could be met from reliable sources—including reliable fuel sources—at a reasonable price and with a minimum of ecological damage. Because many of the goals of a national policy are in conflict with each other, the ideals will be difficult to achieve. Those of us sponsoring the study resolution and calling for the development of a national fuels and energy study are fully aware of the vicissitudes of the task. But we are likewise cognizant of the fact that it is time to face the difficult questions and advance every effort to provide the Nation with workable answers.

Thomas Jefferson stated the challenge in 1824: "As new discoveries are made, new truths discovered, and manners and opinions change with the change of circumstances, institutions must advance also and keep pace with the times."

Foremost among the efforts we must make is a change of attitude, a willingness to question old concepts and reorder personal and national priorities.

Is "biggest" always best?

Must industrial progress be equated with the destruction of nature?

Should the production of "things" take priority over meeting human needs?

Can science solve every problem?

Those are a few of the questions, and they relate not only to energy and ecology problems but to all facets of life—again demonstrating the inseparability of all we do in the world we occupy.

I refuse to accept any suggestion that the task before us cannot be accomplished. It is difficult, yes—but not impossible. The energy and creativity of people working in the context of established governmental structures can be mobilized to produce and maintain a clean, healthful environment and a strong economy.

It is encouraging when a noted scientist expresses this same confidence in our people and our system. Dr. Rene Dubos is well remembered for having said:

"I think we will find the way, because we always find political solutions when goals are sufficiently well-defined to permit creative and intelligent use of science and technology."

The success we achieve will be determined by our will to break away from old habits, to reject what Abraham Lincoln called "the dogmas of the past," and to come realistically to grips with the fact that the energy and environmental crisis is here. It is real. But it can and will be solved with your constructive action an important element of the solution.

HEALTH CARE IN ALASKA

HON. NICK BEGICH

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1971

Mr. BEGICH. Mr. Speaker, health care in Alaska is a very unique and difficult situation to understand and improve.

Presently there are many small health care centers that are understaffed and underfinanced. Other areas operate on a regional health delivery system that neither projects long range plans for upgrading health care or provides adequate and swift assistance in rural Alaska.

The people who operate these hospitals are dedicated, knowledgeable, and able people, but the magnitude of the problem far surpasses even these able people.

The Maynard McDougall Memorial Hospital in Nome is an important health center to the residents of the Norton Sound area. This hospital is voluntarily staffed and it serves a huge geographical region in Alaska.

The present contract between Maynard McDougall Memorial Hospital and the Alaska Native Health Service does not facilitate long-range planning for financing personnel and maintenance needs.

A prepayment contract would enable other potential contractors to supplement Alaska Native Health Service's reimbursement.

This would help stabilize the fiscal condition of Maynard McDougall Memorial Hospital and allow it to plan effectively for the future.

The Alaska Legislature has perceived this problem and has requested the U.S. Public Health Service to investigate the feasibility of establishing and supporting a prepayment program to provide comprehensive health service to the residents of the Norton Sound area. I commend that resolution to your attention:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 39: RELATING TO COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE NORTON SOUND AREA

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Alaska:

Whereas the continued availability of the present services at Maynard McDougall Memorial Hospital in Nome, Alaska are vital to the elevation of the health status of the residents of the Norton Sound area; and

Whereas Maynard McDougall Memorial Hospital constitutes the only voluntary, community-controlled base for a regional health delivery system in rural Alaska; and

Whereas the present contract between Maynard McDougall Memorial Hospital and the Alaska Native Health Service does not facilitate long-range planning for or financing of personnel and maintenance needs; and

Whereas a prepayment contract would enable other potential contractors for care to supplement Alaska Native Health Service reimbursement; and

Whereas prepayment provides incentives to emphasize preventive care and economize on expensive health resources; and

Whereas prepayment would eliminate the economic factor from the physician's decision or a treatment plan for each patient; and

Whereas prepayment would stabilize the fiscal condition of Maynard McDougall Memorial Hospital and allow it to plan effectively for the future; and

Whereas a prepaid program would serve as valuable experience for development of a state health insurance program or participation in a national program;

Be it resolved by the Alaska Legislature that the United States Public Health Service is requested to investigate the feasibility of establishing and supporting a prepayment program to provide comprehensive health services to the residents of the Norton Sound area.

Copies of this Resolution shall be sent to Doctor Emery Johnson, Director, Bureau of Indian Health, U.S. Public Health Service; Doctor John Lee, Area Director, Indian Health Service, U.S. Public Health Service; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Mike Gravel, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Nick Begich, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

CONSUMER PROTECTION IN MORTGAGE FORMS URGED

HON. JOHN V. TUNNEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, April 26, 1971

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. President, I have long been concerned by the many burdens placed upon homeowners in buying or selling a home. I am particularly concerned, however, when Federal actions or policies contribute to increasing the cost of homeownership. It was for this reason that I recently testified at a public hearing on the proposed mortgage forms being considered by the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation. There has been considerable interest in these forms, particularly in the provisions for prepayment penalties and mandatory deposits for taxes and insurance. In my testimony, I urged these two organizations to omit mandatory provisions for such penalties and deposits. In light of the intense interest of many of my constituents in these proposed forms, I ask unanimous consent that my testimony be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY JOHN V. TUNNEY

I appreciate this opportunity to appear and deliver my views on exposure draft number 2 of the FNMA/FHLMC mortgage and note forms. My interest stems from two viewpoints—that of a Senator and that of a home owner.

As a United States Senator, I believe there is an overriding public interest in assuring that these forms serve as a model of fairness to both lender and borrower. There is no doubt in my mind that the forms adopted by these two agencies will be substantially adopted by public and private lenders throughout the country. Thus the burden is incumbent upon these agencies to make a maximum effort to balance the wishes of the lender against the needs of the borrowers.

As a private homeowner, I am particularly disturbed at the trend mirrored in these forms to place additional and unnecessary burdens on homeowners. At a time when we are placing a high priority upon increasing homeownership and revitalizing the sagging housing industry, we find federally chartered agencies proposing to sanction lending practices which contribute to the present stagnation in housing.

Let me begin with the proposed clause dealing with prepayment penalties.

In an era when many if not most Americans spend less than five years in any one house, we can no longer condone the practice of penalizing such citizens for moving. Prepayment penalty clauses in home mortgage forms are nothing less than economic discrimination of the most obnoxious kind. Such clauses place an unjustified burden on persons whose decision to move their residence is beyond their control, particularly those in the military or in the ranks of the unemployed. Those who are fortunate enough to work for a large corporation get such moving costs absorbed. But to whom can the soldier or the unemployed look to for reimbursement.

I say this with full realization of the economic arguments raised in favor of such clauses. Banks tell us that the clause preserves them the benefit of their bargain. Once they make a loan, they take the risk that interest rates will go higher, and can't look to the borrower to increase their return. Therefore, they tell us that the borrower should not be allowed to refinance a loan from a high interest rate to a lower one when rates go down without paying something for the privilege.

In theory this argument may have some merit. In practice, it has allowed the home mortgage industry to stand as a giant toll collector for every citizen in this country who changes his job or his neighborhood. How else can we explain the outrageous abuse of these clauses by banks who demand the prepayment penalty from sellers even when they proceed to reloan such funds in a new loan at a higher interest rate. In the past year I have seen far too many cases of sellers with five percent money prepaying their loans which the banks then reloan at eight and even nine percent and yet the sellers were forced to cough up the prepayment penalty.

Frankly, given the relative bargaining position of borrower and lender, I think the inclusion of the proposed pre-payment penalty clause is unconscionable, and I urge FNMA and FHLMC to eliminate it.

Turning to the provision dealing with so called "impound" or "escrow" accounts for taxes and insurance, I strongly urge that the multi-million dollar bonanza which such clauses have given lenders be drastically revised. Such accounts theoretically require the homeowner to budget his money monthly for real estate taxes and insurance by depositing an installment with the lender each month. The argument of the lender is that he must protect the security of his loan against the risk of a tax lien.

That argument does not, however, mean that such lenders should be allowed to use such deposits for the entire year interest free. And let there be no mistake about the amounts we are talking about. Typically such deposits range from \$500 to \$1000 per borrower per year. On a national basis it is estimated that such deposits provide lenders with a bonanza of millions of dollars that should be paid to homeowners as interest on such deposits.

I urge at a minimum that the payment of interest on such deposits be required by this form. Furthermore, I see no justification for any mandatory provision. Such deposits should be a matter of negotiation depending upon the credit standing of the borrower.

Finally, I believe there should be a time limit on the length of time such deposits are required. For example, after a homeowner has made his payments on time for five years, his credit worthiness is established and he has a substantial equity in his house which the lender can look to for security against a tax lien. I see no reason why the "impound" or "escrow" account could not be terminated automatically at that point and I urge the adoption of such a provision.

I know you have a great many people who are waiting to testify and I have therefore limited my comments to what I see as some of the major deficiencies in the proposed forms. I have, however, had an opportunity to review the proposed alternate form suggested by Mr. Nader and Mr. Spanogle yesterday, and I commend it to you. Frankly, I feel that many of the provisions contained in it are substantial improvements over the present draft.

There is no reason why the final mortgage form cannot be satisfactory to the lender and yet fair to the borrower. Adoption of the suggestions contained in the Nader draft would do nothing to decrease the commercial desirability of these mortgages and would go a long way toward restoring some elementary fairness to the homeowner.

Let me say also that FNMA and FHLMC should turn a deaf ear to arguments that adoption of the changes I am proposing will make the mortgage unmarketable. What proponents of this view are really saying is that if a form is fair to both the lender and the borrower, the lender won't buy it. That's what they are telling you indirectly and they should be challenged to say it publicly. All I am advocating is that the borrower be treated as fairly as the lender.

THE EMIL KOVARS

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1971

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, a delightful couple in La Grange, Tex., has through 50 years of married life won a place in the hearts of their fellow townsmen and fellow Texans—so much so that the Texas State House of Representatives was moved to extend to them their good wishes and respect.

I have been privileged to know and visit with this pleasant and kindly couple many times, and I know of the high esteem in which they are held by their fellow citizens. There is a ready smile that comes to our faces when we see and talk to the Kovars, who have done much good for their fellow citizens.

I would like to further extend those good thoughts at this time by inserting in the RECORD a copy of the resolution passed in the Texas House regarding this fine couple:

RESOLUTION

Whereas, On January 12, 1921, Miss Marie Sula and Emil S. Kovar were married in St. John's Catholic Church in Fayetteville by the late Reverend John Vanicek, and the strong bonds of that marriage have endured for more than 50 years; and

Whereas, The Kovars celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary on January 10, 1971, with a special Mass at Sacred Heart Catholic Church and a champagne reception for 300 guests and members of their family who had gathered in La Grange to honor this prominent couple; and

Whereas, For the first years of their married life, the Kovars lived in Fayetteville, where Mr. Kovar was employed by the Farmers National Bank; and

Whereas, The Kovars have resided in La Grange for the past 30 years; Mr. Kovar served as cashier at the First National Bank until becoming state treasurer for the KJT, a position he has held for 20 years; Mrs. Kovar owned and operated the Kovar Gift Shop in La Grange for 22 years, having sold the business only two years ago; and

Whereas, Among the many friends and relatives who share in the happiness of Mr. and Mrs. Kovar are their daughter, Mrs. J. B. Moore II of Lovington, New Mexico; their granddaughter, Mrs. Erwin Telschik of Big Spring; and their grandson, J. B. Moore III, who recently returned from Berlin, Germany; and

Whereas, It is indeed a happy occasion when a husband and wife are blessed with 50 years together; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the 62nd Legislature congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Emil S. Kovar on the celebration of their 50th wedding anniversary, and that an official copy of this Resolution be prepared for the Kovars in token of the sincere good wishes of the members of the Texas House of Representatives for many more years of happiness and prosperity.

PHARMACY'S ROLE IN HEALTH REFORM

HON. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, April 26, 1971

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I recently addressed the 87th annual convention of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association in Minneapolis on the need for national health care reform and a system of prepaid health insurance for all Americans.

I ask unanimous consent that those remarks be printed in the RECORD along with the report of the president of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association, Roger Vadheim. President Vadheim's report is remarkable for its candor and perception.

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

REMARKS OF SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

I am here today as a fellow pharmacist—the only one in the entire 92d Congress—and as a person deeply concerned with the healing arts, with the whole structure of health care in the United States, and the role of the pharmacist in that health care system.

I have fought within the profession and in the Congress to improve pharmacy, specifically, and health care in general. You cannot have good medicine without a good pharmacist.

I want to talk to you about the health care needs of this nation, and what must be done to better meet them.

There are going to be tremendous changes over the next few years in the delivery of health care and the methods of financing it. This change is inevitable and desirable. Take my advice and don't make the mistake of King Canute, who tried to command the tide to stop.

I would urge the pharmacy profession to get involved in the restructuring of health care for the American people.

I want pharmacists, with their practical wisdom and professional background, to share their thoughts and to participate in the formulation of this new policy so that whatever legislation evolves, it reflects some of your own thinking.

I recommend pharmacists sit down and talk with people from the Administration, the Congress, the Agencies, the medical profession, social work, consumer groups—people of widely differing points of view. Find out what they're thinking and doing. And let them know what's on your mind.

I'm telling you. Something is going to happen. Health care is the paramount issue of the 1970s. It is certainly going to be a significant topic in the 1972 Presidential campaign. It already is destined to be one of the major pieces of legislation that will go before the 92d Congress.

Any realistic comprehensive national health care program must cover the cost of prescription drugs. This should not be limited merely to those being treated by hospitals as in-patients or out-patients.

Prescription costs definitely should be covered for the treatment of chronic or long-term illness for non-hospital patients, and I feel there should be some coverage on drugs for out-patient cases or non-hospital patients.

These are some things you should be thinking about. And here's another: Last year Americans spent \$70 billion on health care—that's 16% more than in 1969. Despite this immense expenditure, we rank 13th among industrialized nations in infant mortality, 11th in life expectancy for women and 18th in life expectancy for men.

All this indicates that Americans are less healthy now than they were 20 years ago when the national annual health expenditure was less than one-fifth what it is today.

Based on minimum standards set by Medicare, one-third of all the hospitals are not accredited and 10% of all hospital patients are admitted to non-accredited hospital beds.

Two-thirds of all personal health costs remain uninsured. Forty million Americans have no health insurance of any kind. No one really has health insurance, it's really sickness insurance.

With the accelerated pace of inflation, the increase of health costs has more than doubled that of the overall rise in the cost of living and they are fast moving out of the reach of middle as well as low income citizens.

It is rather ironic to note that a preponderant number of states in this wealthy nation of ours require automobile insurance, but not one state requires or even advocates the most minimal health coverage for all its citizens.

There is no revelation in any of these statistics; but they show serious deficiencies in basic planning, design and operation of our health care system.

They reveal a failure of our society to establish national priorities. The time has come, I think, to get both our priorities and our systems straightened out and functioning properly.

Therefore, I say it is time for the healing arts, the medical, pharmaceutical statesmen to invade this jumble of unplanned, uncoordinated, unsophisticated, unresponsive health care systems and come up with significant changes that will enable us to utilize our health resources efficiently and economically.

There is no longer any question about the need for reform in the American health care system. There is almost unanimous agreement that something must be done.

We are the only industrialized western nation that does not provide some form of national health insurance for its citizens.

The question, then, is not *whether* something must be done, but *what* and *how*.

It seems that just about everybody *thinks* he has the answer to that question, judging from all the legislation we've seen in the weeks since the 92d Congress convened.

All of these have some merit. I happened to support the Health Security Act, because it comes the closest to accomplishing what I feel must be done if we are to achieve the goal of making this the healthiest nation in the world.

And the President agrees something must be done. He recently sent to Congress what may be the most far reaching health program

ever proposed by any President, although I should remind you that more than 20 years ago President Truman called for national health insurance.

And in 1949, I proposed a national health insurance system myself. It wasn't terribly sophisticated, but it was an idea. I was called a dreamer, a socialist and a political neophyte . . . and a few other things I wouldn't care to repeat.

Today, however, this concept is accepted and even applauded by leaders of both major parties.

The more we do today to prevent illness and keep the population healthy, the less we will have to spend tomorrow on cures and treatment.

This means reforming our health care system to make it more responsive to the needs of the people. There is sincere and honest disagreement about the best way to do this.

The President wants to retain the present system but rearrange the elements a little better and add some new features. It is built around the private insurance industry and it perpetuates the existing double standard of medical purchasing power by failing to provide an equal level of care for all the American people.

On the other hand, one of its strongest points is the President's advocacy of the principle of group practice. As a long-time advocate of group practices as an efficient, effective, economical method of providing comprehensive health services, I welcome Mr. Nixon's support for efforts to break down the barriers erected by 22 states to prohibit or limit group practices.

We Americans are blessed with excellent medical technology, the world's best trained doctors and nurses, the finest scientific research and treatment facilities.

The problem, in part, is one of an imbalance between supply and demand. We are suffering from a shortage of personnel and facilities, and that which we do have is poorly distributed geographically.

We must urgently expand the supply of medical manpower and facilities and make the same high quality of care available to all Americans at prices people can afford to pay.

How best to accomplish this is the primary difference among the various proposals put forth in the Congress.

There are those, like the President, who feel it can best be done by basically retaining the present system with a few adjustments. Other proposals in this category include the American Medical Association's medicredit and the American Hospital Association's Ameriplan.

And on the other side—and this group includes me—are those who believe we need a comprehensive reform in both the delivery and the financing of health care.

Government cannot permit itself to be stingy when it comes to the health of its citizens. Good health is good economics and good government.

Under the Administration proposal, the poor, the near poor and the elderly would get far less protection than the rest of the population.

For the elderly Medicare patient, the Administration would eliminate the monthly \$5.30 payment for out-of-hospital doctor's services but they would have the individual start paying a share of his hospital costs on the 13th day instead of the 61st, as at present.

Many of these people are on fixed incomes, and it will be an added burden on them when the deductible that they pay out of their own pockets for doctor visits goes up every time the cost-of-living rises.

All these additional costs to the elderly more than outweigh the monthly savings of \$5.30 that the administration boasts about under its plan.

Medicare today is furnishing benefits to 20 million of our older citizens. It is a God-

send to them . . . and to their children, who are receiving help in meeting the burden of growing medical expenses of their parents as well as their own.

But that doesn't mean it can't be improved. Medicare should cover not only nursing home and hospital care but also out-patient, or what I prefer to call *all-patient*, care.

I plan to introduce legislation this week to fill a major gap in this program by providing coverage or prescription drugs for Medicare home patients. We have seen the studies and recommendations of professional and governmental groups. And we have seen the urgent medical needs of the patients.

This proposal is financially feasible, administratively workable and humanely desirable.

My bill will cover all categories of prescription drugs deemed necessary by the individual's physician.

Coverage will be under Part A of Medicare to permit the individual to pay for his drug insurance during his working years, rather than later when his income is sharply reduced due to retirement. It will assure that nearly everyone over 65 will benefit, without having to pay monthly premiums, keep records or file claims.

The patient will pay \$1 for each prescription, and the government will meet the remaining expense based on the most of the drug and the pharmacy's cost of filling that prescription.

If this feature had been written into the law originally, you probably wouldn't have hospital costs going so high or Medicare premiums increased so much.

But because of this gap in coverage, we have witnessed elderly people put in the hospital simply because that is the only way they can get the expensive medication they need.

And you load on the taxpayer the extra cost of going to the hospital instead of going to the neighborhood drug store.

The negative after-effects are many. Costs to the government go up—and are reflected in Medicare premium increases—because of this over-utilization of hospital facilities.

A person in the hospital, simply to get a prescription filled, is taking up a bed that may be sorely needed for someone who really is sick.

The costs are more than financial. They are very human.

A hospital stay—for most of us, but especially the elderly—is a depressing experience, for too many elderly persons hospitals are not temples of healing but places to go and die.

This psychological burden is totally unnecessary, and could be easily avoided by amending Part B of Medicare to include drugs among the Home Health Care Benefits.

There is no need for an elderly person on Medicare to spend several days in a hospital simply because he doesn't have the money to go to his neighborhood druggist and have a prescription filled.

The druggist, by the way, should be more than someone who fills prescriptions. This nation faces a wide range of serious problems—drug abuse, crime, inflation, racism, youthful unrest. Pharmacists, as citizens, businessmen and community leaders, can and should play an important role in alleviating these problems.

The retail pharmacist is an important and integral part of his community. He is probably the one health professional the public sees most often, and thus he can have great influence. The safe use of drugs by the public should be one of his major responsibilities—he can no longer be content to merely compound and dispense prescription drugs.

The registered pharmacist as a citizen carries great moral weight and should put this to work along with his practical wisdom and professional background in fighting the

problems facing society today. He cannot afford to limit himself to his narrow professional interests because, more than ever before, "No man is an island."

It is not enough to talk about the problems of crime, inflation, racism, youthful unrest and the others—the time has come to get actively involved in seeking solutions. This means developing broad-based community concern; seeking direct contact with local, state and Federal legislators; developing, advocating and becoming involved in programs to put forth your ideas.

This is especially true in those areas where the pharmacist has professional competence, such as drug-related problems.

Pharmacy can well take the lead, especially in smaller communities, in organizing effective drug abuse programs. The pharmacist could be the central figure around which school, medical and police authorities could work toward finding solutions to this problem.

The public needs to be educated for intelligent and restrained drug use: advertising and promotion that encourages the unrestrained use of over-the-counter compounds and pills must be measured and judged as to its harmful effect on drug users. Greater emphasis should be placed on prescription drugs—carefully monitored as to their therapeutic and side effects by both physician and pharmacist.

I told you that of all the present proposals for prepaid national health insurance, I prefer the Health Security Act of 1971. This is not because I believe it is perfect, but I endorse the concept it expresses, and I feel it comes closer than any other to what must be done.

It is a health program for all Americans. It does not discriminate against a person because he is poor or ill or old or unemployed.

It treats everyone equally—providing far superior and more comprehensive service to people than any other plan yet offered, and at a lower cost to the individual.

The time has come for genuine reform in health care. I don't know just what form it will take, but I intend to be deeply involved.

I have dedicated myself to making improved health services for all 206 million Americans a matter of top priority. I want to see this 92d Congress go down in history as the "Health Congress."

I sincerely hope the President and his Administration will work with the Congress to develop a bipartisan national health program that will meet the needs of all Americans.

But we cannot do it alone. We will need your help. That is why I am calling on you—and all the American people—to join in a great national debate over how we shall construct the nation's health care system.

Any effective restructuring of our health care system will require the concerted efforts of all citizens—of members of the health professions and their associations, of public health officials, of the insurance industry, of labor and management, of the Senate, of Congress, and—perhaps most important—of the health consumer.

Such a health coalition—such a working force of dedicated, creative individuals and organizations—can do for the health of the Nation what the Urban Coalition hopes to do for the cities.

Such a coalition—manning medical think-tanks and staffing medical task forces—can design a health care system in keeping with our unique American traditions, yet fully responsive to the needs of all citizens; a health care system appropriate to our advanced and affluent nation's needs and desires.

I am preparing a national health care proposal of my own, and I want to tell you some of the features that I feel are essential to any meaningful reform:

1. The same high quality of health care must be made available to everyone at prices all can afford.

2. There must be an expansion of preventive medical techniques and emphasis.

3. There must be a significant increase in funds for expanding the supply of medical manpower, particularly general practitioners, including increased numbers from minority groups.

4. We must train new types of medical aides and para-professionals such as assistant physicians, medical technicians, family planning aides and community health workers.

5. Financial aid must be made available for starting hundreds of additional group practice plans.

6. We must increase the number of neighborhood health centers, ambulatory clinics, maternity and well-baby clinics with special emphasis on child health care.

7. We should offer financial incentives for innovative, more economical and efficient arrangements and coordinated medical service plans, including improved and more efficient hospital administration.

8. Various groups in society—such as consumers, employers, labor unions—must play a significant role in policy formulation and administration of the health system.

9. Encourage effective professional participation in the formulation of guidelines, standards, rules, regulations, form procedures and organization.

10. Assure health personnel reasonable and adequate compensation, opportunity for professional practice, advancement and the exercise of humanitarian and social responsibility.

11. Financing should be based on the proven principles of Social Security plus general revenues.

Such a health care system is possible only in a society which has its priorities straight—a society that puts the health and well-being of its citizens at the top of its agenda.

That is the kind of health care system I want this Congress and our Nation to provide.

I am not talking about a national health service in which the Government owns and operates the facilities and everybody works for the Government. No. What I have in mind is a true partnership between the private and public sectors. There will be public financing and administrative management, accompanied by private provision of personal health services through private practitioners, institutions, and other providers of medical care.

The recipients themselves will play an important role in policy setting and administration. This is the only way it can be truly responsive.

We already are the wealthiest, most scientifically advanced nation in the history of the world—now let us join together to make the United States the healthiest nation on earth.

Report of the President: Roger Vadheim, President, Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association, 87th Annual Convention, Minneapolis, Minnesota, April 18, 1971.

Your convention program lists this time period as the "Report of the President". I am not going to give a report as such. This professional association, like most associations, accomplishes its work through committee activities. These committee reports have been printed and are available at the registration desk. If you have not picked up your copies, I urge you to do so. Read the committee reports and then if you have any question, discuss it with the committee members or chairman. Most of these people are here at the convention.

1971 is a legislative year. Much staff time the past four months has been devoted to

legislation. There is no final report available inasmuch as the legislature is still in session. Don or Bob will be happy to discuss legislation with you, and a detailed report will be given later on in the meeting.

I would like to quote from a report of a committee studying health care: "The problem of providing satisfactory medical service to all people of the United States at costs they can meet is a pressing one. At the present time, many persons do not receive service which is adequate either in quantity or quality, and the costs of the service are inequitably distributed. The result is a tremendous amount of preventable physical pain and mental anguish, needless deaths, economic inefficiency and social waste. Furthermore, these conditions are largely unnecessary. The United States has the economic resources, the organizing ability and the technical experience to solve the problem".

That quote is from a report signed by Ray Lyman Wilbur, former Secretary of the Interior and the report was addressed to Herbert Hoover, President, United States, dated 1932.

Apparently, the health care crisis is at least 39 years old. During the past 39 years, the insurance industry has tried and failed. The Federal Government has tried via Medicare/Medicaid and failed.

However these two score years have not been completely lost. Through legislation and practice, the principle that all Americans are entitled to health care has come to be accepted by all. Thus, the argument of the '70's is not government intervention in health care, but rather how fast this intervention is to occur, by what means Government is to intervene, and at the sacrifice of what traditional relationships.

Those who object to Government intervention should have been manning the picket lines when State Health Departments first began to distribute immunological materials for use on infants, and when public schools began screening for TB and mass inoculations for diphtheria, small pox, and, more recently, polio. This is when Government intervention was decided as the course America was to follow.

Many thought that the insurance approach would prevent Government domination of the health care field. At the present time, insurance in force is at an all time high. The health care field has become the third largest industry in the Nation—\$63 billion in fiscal year 1971.

The Federal share of this is \$21 billion; therefore, one-third of the health care industry already involves Federal monies. Insurance failed because of the nature of the insurance industry. Insurance is based on reparation—not prevention. People do not want to be sick. They want health care that will prevent illness.

This lack of preventive orientation leads to a feeling that the health industry has failed.

When you damage an auto, the insurance company can pay for repair of the auto. When you are sick, the insurance company can pay the cost of the illness. But in each case, the victim was only returned to previous status, the damage was not prevented.

Another reason insurance fails is that insurance is oriented to a proof of loss. An adjuster must approve the claim in auto damage. In illness, you must usually be hospitalized to claim a loss. Thus, in an attempt to control costs, the insurance industry forces over-utilization of the most expensive facet of health care—hospitalization.

Another example of insurance mentality failure is exemplified by Blue Shield in this State. We now have the third prescription claim form revision in six months. This one at least fits a typewriter. The average Rx costs approximately \$4.00. The new claim

form requires 31 separate pieces of information. For a claim of \$4.00, no one can process 31 items of information. A philosopher once said, "The trouble with experts is that they can always see the difficulties in new ideas without the imagination to overcome them. Ignorant optimists often are closer to the truth for the long run."

This refusal on the part of the insurance industry to attempt new solutions is what has doomed them to failure, and all the while the annual premium goes up.

Federal/State attempts in health care have also been a failure. Under Medicaid the Federal share is up to 83% share, local, and State costs rose in four years from \$760 million to \$2.3 billion. All this, while reaching less than half of the people eligible for Medicaid coverage.

Unfortunately, many proposals now before Congress merely extend the same tired old systems that have proven unable to cope with the needs of the people.

So what will happen in the 70's?

I do not know. Consumerism, which is neither a panacea nor a plague, will make itself felt in the health care system. It will not be a junior partner as we now find in the typical lay hospital board rubber-stamping the proposals of the medical staff. Nor will it be only advisory, as is now found in many welfare programs. It will be felt as a full, or even superior, partner.

When this comprehensive health care is a fact of life, prescription drug coverage must be part of the package. The "experts" are already "too expensive" or "too many claims to be processed". To them I reply that the alternative to prescription drug coverage is what is too expensive. Data now available shows that a higher incidence of prescription drug usage actually results in a decrease of hospitalization and an attendant overall cost reduction. This comes from a study of adjacent counties in California where "Paid Prescriptions, Inc., is the administrator of a comprehensive health care plan. Furthermore, we are only talking about 10¢ on the dollar of total health care costs. Hospitals consume 50%. Medical-surgical consumes 25%.

This 10% drug cost is not a lot, but for millions of Americans, and I refer to our senior citizens, \$5 to \$10 per month for life-maintaining drugs can be a real burden. After paying rent or real estate taxes, utilities, food and clothing, these few dollars can really put the pensioner in a financial bind. I see these people in my pharmacy every day, as all of you do. Somehow we must translate our concern for the people into action on the part of Congress and the Administration.

Sure, there are plans for 1974 or 1976 or some other future date. Even if they don't get around to prescription coverage until 1985, it will still be in time for me. But, will these plans help Mrs. Jensen? She is 87, a diabetic. She helped her husband break sod on the Dakota prairie in 1912, and now she is struggling to maintain her home. I am afraid that 1976 may be too late for her.

Implementing this Rx coverage will not be simple, but it can be done and done quickly. Those "experts" that cannot find solutions might consider accepting the help the pharmaceutical profession has offered. It is not necessary to ask for help. All of our national organizations, and this State organization, have already offered to help.

Many of our old concepts may need to be re-examined. In the light of new knowledge about drug interactions, is the concept of free choice of pharmacy still valid? Patient medication profiles are a must today for both hospitalized and ambulatory persons. These medication profiles are of value only if complete and in one place.

Surveys indicate that a pediatrician earns \$40,000 per year. But he spends 25% of his time examining well babies. This is

not a \$40,000 per year job. In pharmacy, can we really justify using highly skilled pharmacists to count and pour and to type labels? I do not know the answers to these and many more rhetorical questions, but I do know that the average U.S. citizen feels he has a right to good health. Do we, as health professionals, assist in a new system of health care or are we all going home in 48 hours to count and pour and say "who am I to challenge the doctor?", or in a hospital to say "the nurse said it was okay." Shall we do the patient, our community, our State, and our Nation some good, or shall we stand behind the counter "two-fingering" the typewriter until death do us part?

LESSONS WE CAN LEARN

HON. ELFORD A. CEDERBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1971

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Speaker, lately we here in the Congress have been receiving a great deal of mail and listening to quite a number of people advocating substantial, and indiscriminate, increases in the services and levels of welfare assistance in the United States. I have been publicly supporting revisions of our existing welfare system and I believe that there is a very real place for assistance to those in our country who cannot, for one reason or another, provide for themselves and their family.

I do believe, however, that we must take care to avoid creating a State in which welfare becomes an end itself rather than a means to one's self-improvement. Prof. Gunnar Myrdal, an authority on social problems in his home country of Sweden and in other nations of the world, speaks of some of the problems of Sweden and of welfarism in a recent article in *Nation's Business*. In light of some of the solutions which have been put forth for our situation I believe that we can learn some lessons from Professor Myrdal's comments, and I recommend his remarks to my colleagues for their consideration:

GUNNAR MYRDAL TALKS ABOUT TROUBLES IN "UTOPIA"

STOCKHOLM.—The impossible happened in the welfare state of Sweden not long ago.

Tens of thousands of Swedes—professionals, including judges, doctors and teachers; various white collar workers, including municipal employees; and railwaymen—went on strike.

It was class strife in an egalitarian society and it came at a time when taxes were incredibly high and when inflation in a nation so often called "Utopia" roared up and up and up.

As springtime arrived, it was obvious that changes could be expected in Swedish welfarism, and in the public's attitude toward unions.

One man who saw a need for changes was an architect of this welfare state: Gunnar Myrdal, the internationally renowned thinker and economist. In his small office near the top of a Stockholm skyscraper, he talked to a *Nation's Business* editor about his views.

Much of what Prof. Myrdal said applies to the United States, for the two countries are alike in numerous ways. Many Americans feel their nation is moving down the road Sweden has already traveled.

Prof. Myrdal, author of "An American Di-

lemma," "Asian Drama," "The Challenge of World Poverty," "Beyond the Welfare State" and other books, emphatically made it clear he does not want to disassemble the welfare state in his homeland.

But he also made it clear he feels there can be excesses in welfarism, as he discussed:

HANDOUTS

He's against the welfare check for those who can work, he said. "Instead, every person should have a job, for without a job there is no dignity." The welfare situation in the United States "is scandalous, just horrible. It must be changed." When welfare recipients are given cash, in many cases all they do is get "bigger automobiles and fancy dresses. These problems are too deep, brother, to solve with cash."

He has deep "reservations about the American guaranteed income plan."

Instead of cash welfare handouts, Prof. Myrdal said, "aid in kind should be provided—better schools, hospitals, parks. Housing must be improved. Day nurseries should be built so mothers can go off to jobs." And, he said, family planning aid must be provided.

HAPPINESS

Welfare state aid, Prof. Myrdal said, often fails to create the happiness and contentment it is supposed to. No country, certainly not Sweden, "is a picture of paradise. Here the lion is not beside the sheep."

Greediness exists in the welfare state. There is always agitation for lowering the retirement age and "everyone wants the road in front of his home paved. People want more nurseries, more hospitals . . . more and more."

When people have to line up to receive payments, "they are angry."

At the same time that people are demanding more benefits, they are complaining about high taxes. "The people must realize they can't get something for nothing."

Bureaucrats think they know more about what a citizen wants than the citizen himself does, Prof. Myrdal added. He recalled how bureaucrats tried to tell his uncle in Dalecarlia (a central Swedish province) "where to put the doors in his house" after the uncle got a state loan for reconstruction.

CLASHES BETWEEN CLASSES

Since the Swedish welfare state reduced the range in income between the highest and lowest paid workers, between upper, middle and lower classes, sharp frictions have developed in a society where everyone supposedly is to be made equal. Extensive strikes among middle-class white-collar union members grew from these frictions.

"The middle- and upper-class union members must come to their senses," Prof. Myrdal said. "They create trouble for everyone. It's become a class struggle with the academics [university graduates] and civil servants seeing the lower classes creeping up on them and not liking it."

Miscalculations have been made in Sweden on attitudes of union members. "We thought the upper- and middle-class unions would show as much respect for society as lower-class unions have, but this was a mistake." When white-collar and professional people struck, Prof. Myrdal said, it was a case of a few men being in a position to stop everything. "This was their freedom, but non-freedom for everyone else."

He called for disbanding Swedish unions of professionals and university graduates and for denying Swedish Army officers and a wide range of government employees—including judges, teachers, municipal workers and railwaymen—the right to strike.

INFLATION

Ballooning costs throughout the economy are among Prof. Myrdal's greatest worries. "Inflation is upsetting for everyone. It's hell for every society."

The situations here and in the United States are alike in that all political parties compete in offering more and bigger welfare benefits, Prof. Myrdal said. This, he added, is as true of Democrats and Republicans as it is of leaders of Sweden's Social Democratic, Liberal, Conservative, Centre and Communist parties.

Too many people in a welfare state look upon the state as an employer, Prof. Myrdal said. "They forget the state is all of us."

To put Prof. Myrdal's thoughts in context, an examination of the Swedish welfare state should be made.

FREE—AT A PRICE

Children under 16 receive nontaxable allowances. Nearly every kind of health care (some dental care is excepted) is provided free for youngsters. Nurseries, nursery schools, leisuretime centers and camps are free or provided at vastly reduced costs. Child welfare officers stand by with copious advice.

Free education is available at universities as well as at lower-level schools. Most school meals and supplies are free. School travel allowances are paid out. There is a tremendous range of educational grants, the size depending on family income.

Though there is practically no unemployment, the government has special employment services that provide job opportunity news, training, and transfer grants.

Young people who aren't well off can get loans for furniture. The man and woman don't have to be married; just living together will qualify them.

Every mother receives a maternity allowance, with extra money paid for twins. Medical needs including services of midwives and stays at maternity hospitals are provided free. Family guidance centers offer young mothers plenty of advice. Some dental services are provided. If a prospective mother wants an abortion, it's hers.

Tenants with children get help in paying their rents.

Old age pensions of one kind or another cover just about everyone. Supplements are available to boost income of the elderly. Social and home help of many kinds are given the aged and handicapped.

A woman who feels the need of a holiday can get government aid if her income does not go above a quite-liberal figure.

Illness and accident benefits are nearly all-covering. Disabled citizens, including those disabled by too much whiskey, can get considerable help, depending in many cases on their abilities to pay part of their bills. Several programs help the family whose breadwinner has passed away.

Paying for all of this, and more, has made Swedish taxes mountain-high.

A person earning \$10,000 a year pays up to 46 per cent in direct national and local income taxes, plus another 15 to 20 per cent in sales taxes and other levies. A Swede making \$20,000 a year pays up to 54 per cent in income taxes, with numerous other taxes heaped on top of that. A value added tax on appliances and large items such as cars or boats amounts to 15 per cent of the cost of the item.

As welfare benefits have expanded and taxes have gone steadily higher, the Swedes have been beset by fearful inflation. Customarily, it has raged at an annual rate of 7 per cent.

After years of constantly cheapening money, Sweden has become a very expensive country to live in, or visit.

THE SPICE OUT OF LIFE

Welfarism has, in the opinion of many people, taken much of the spice out of life in Sweden, as the citizenry has leaned so heavily on the state.

Swedish culture increasingly has become a matter of imports from more imaginative populations.

Until the divisive issue of the strikes last winter, Swedes found few domestic matters to get excited about. So they have spent large amounts of time worrying about other people's problems, including the Viet Nam War.

They have made big productions of shipping aid to the Viet Cong, and to Castro's Cuba. They also have delighted in listening to speeches by U.S. servicemen who have deserted.

Virulent anti-Americanism, which grew partly from the fact that life was so placid, even took the form of trying to degrade the American ambassador, the distinguished Negro, Dr. Jerome H. Holland. (Sweden's brand of neutralism has found little favor among her neighbors, Denmark and Norway. Unlike the Swedes, both are members of NATO and seek Common Market membership.)

Prof. Myrdal took note of the blandness of Sweden's society:

"Society does not need rebels and ardent reformers any longer, and neither does it have any place for the diehard philosophers of reaction. It has, instead, use for large cadres of practical tacticians, organizers and bureaucrats. Most potential intellectuals are now being drawn into these cadres early in life.

"Their adventurousness is calmed down, and they seem to be happy to be engaged in practical matters. But, of course, not all react in this way.

"I will honestly confess that to me, personally, Sweden has become somewhat boring, while I feel excited about America, the underdeveloped regions and most other countries where there are staggering problems and spectacular struggles to wage."

Prof. Myrdal, who owns stocks in U.S. companies and whose son-in-law, Derek C. Bok, has been named the next president of Harvard, is anything but anti-American. He visits America six or eight times a year, lectures regularly at universities and admits he often works more with America than with Sweden in mind.

He warmly greets American visitors at his Institute for International Economic Studies—part of the University of Stockholm.

With his tremendous imagination and his wide-roving mind he is as free with his conversation as he is frugal with his cigars (he takes a few puffs, stubs out the cigaret carefully and later fires it up again).

He's candid about his country, which he obviously loves dearly, and there is one particular thing which irks him deeply. It is to repeat the canard that Sweden has the world's highest suicide rate. It doesn't. Several other nations have a much higher rate.

Prof. Myrdal comes on strong when a visitor casually asks just what the Swedish government has nationalized recently.

"Nothing," the professor fires back. In fact the tobacco industry is being denationalized.

Most of Sweden's economy has always been in the private sector, though there is far more government ownership than in the United States. There is nationalization, for example, in transportation, in the liquor industry, and in several smaller industries in Lapland, where it is so cold and sparsely populated that private capital is hard to come by.

GENERALS ON THE PICKET LINE?

With Army officers and even clergymen in the ranks of unionists, Sweden presents a spectacle of vastness not only in taxation and welfare benefits, but also in unionism.

However, except for an occasional rather minor flareup, there was labor peace until just after Christmas, when big trouble broke out.

Middle- and upper-class unionists wanted large pay increases which would put them once again well ahead of lower-class workers—a position they were losing as the wel-

fare state constricted wage differences. The government offered raises one third the size of those demanded.

One of the most agitated unions was the Confederation of Professional Associations. Other highly irritated unions included those representing white collar salaried employees, teachers and highly paid civil servants.

Strikes broke out across the country. Schools were closed. Courts shut down. Trains did not run; dispatchers sent themselves home.

In the midst of it all the government toyed with the idea of barring 3,000 unionized Army officers from military bases. This would have forced the officers' union to pay them weekly sums equal to the strike benefits paid other members of the same union who had walked off civilian jobs. This, the government said, would break the union financially.

At the last moment the government backed off, though some military maneuvers were canceled in anticipation of an official lockout.

Besides saving government face, the change of plans saved innocent officers from being stranded outside bases which they would not have been able to enter. They could not have caught trains home either, of course, because the railways were struck.

THOUGHTS OF THE FUTURE

Clashes between the classes set Swedes to thinking about problems and alternatives.

Staffan Burenstam-Linder, member of the Riksdag (Parliament) and deputy head of the Conservative Party, said that if a non-Socialist government gets into power, there will be few major, immediate changes in the direction of government.

"But," he said, "small changes in direction amount to large changes. Like a ship, a small change in course, if maintained, means you are many degrees off the original course."

"We would encourage private savings, more private home building and ownership, more holding of stock in companies. This would leave more money in the hands of people who earn it."

Mr. Burenstam-Linder said the Conservatives are pressing for adoption of a scheme to encourage private saving. The plan would operate generally like this: A Swede who puts away as much as 2 per cent of his salary annually for as long as five years would be given a sizable deduction off the amount of income he declares on his tax return.

The Social Democrats, in power for nearly four decades, have in recent years lost their majority in Parliament and now hold onto the government only because Prime Minister Olof Palme gets the Communists to vote with them. The Palme government could well topple within a year. Mr. Palme, who got part of his education in the United States, is so unpopular in Washington he was not invited to the White House during a visit last year.

A government official from Mr. Palme's side of the political spectrum also looked ahead for Sweden.

Bror Rexed, chief of several welfare services, said he feels that taxation is near the ceiling, that the government probably can't collect much more than it now does. At the same time, he said, refinements can improve good programs and new programs can replace poorer ones. More women can be brought into the working corps and a larger percentage of the almost automatic 4 per cent annual expansion of the Swedish economy can go toward paying added costs, he said.

One government official who wished to remain anonymous said some of the present discontent was caused by local programs which promised more to the people than could be delivered.

Another problem, he said, is that "we are educating many youths just so they can be educated." He added:

"Sweden possibly cannot afford some of the social programs it has. We know full well there are many poor people who cannot afford the new, low-cost housing we're building for them. Too much of their income already goes to the state for welfare.

"Something is wrong and we must reconcile the money we pay to house these low-income people with the money we must pay workers to put up the houses.

"There are many people in Sweden who feel we have gone too far and this is a cause of some of the strikes we're having."

Does all this indicate anything for America? Probably.

As Prof. Myrdal put it: "You're already more of a welfare state than some Americans think." He noted that "President Nixon has done some things along these lines recently," and recalled President Johnson's Great Society as being recognition of the welfare state as a national goal.

Prof. Myrdal, however, made it clear once again that he doesn't favor leaving the welfare road—only changing some of the travel methods.

America, he said, should clear out poverty pockets, and bring people up from "slum-mindedness," by spending an extra trillion dollars in the next decade.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR MINORITY GROUP STUDENTS

HON. ROBERT P. GRIFFIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, April 26, 1971

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. President, each year many qualified black Americans as well as Spanish-speaking and other minority group young Americans fail to attend college because of the high cost of higher education.

Recognizing this situation, many colleges and universities have established special programs to assist eligible minority group students.

Recently, Mr. Jose Andres Chacon, an Equal Employment Opportunity adviser for the Atomic Energy Commission, compiled a directory of those in charge of special programs available for minority group students.

I believe this information is important and can be very valuable.

I ask unanimous consent that the directory be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the directory was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DIRECTORY OF SPECIAL PROGRAMS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR MINORITY GROUP STUDENTS

(By Jose Andres Chacon)

Harold R. Doughty, Director, University Admission, Adelphi University, Garden City, Long Island 11530.

Office of Admission, Albion College, Albion, Michigan 49224.

Mr. Alexander Campbell, Jr., Director of Admissions, Albright College, 13th and Exeter Streets, Reading, Pennsylvania 19604.

Director of Admissions, Alderson-Broadbent College, Philippi, West Virginia Director, Operation Opportunity, Alfred University, Box 765, Alfred, New York 14802.

Mr. Victor R. Zack, Jr., Director of Admissions, Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania 16335.

Mr. Frank J. Greve, Assistant to the Dean of Admission, Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts 01002.

Director of Admissions, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio 45387.

Anthony T. Podesta, Director of Admissions, Barat College, Lake Forest, Illinois 60045.

Muriel L. Roeth, Assistant Director of Admissions, Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson, New York 12504.

Miss Helen M. McCann, Director of Admissions, Barnard College, Columbia University, New York, New York 10027.

Mr. Milton Lindholm, Dean of Admissions, Bates College, Lewiston, Maine 04240.

Marjorie Darling, Director of Admissions, Beaver College, Glenside, Pennsylvania 19038.

Mrs. David B. Aldrich, Acting Director of Admissions, Bennington College, Bennington, Vermont 05201.

Mr. Allan T. Morreim, Director of Admissions, Berea College, Berea, Kentucky 40403.

Mary Cosner, Director of Admissions, Blackburn College, Carlinville, Illinois 62626.

Edmond D. Walsh, S.J., Dean of Admissions, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts 02167.

Boston University Afro-American Program, Office of Admissions, 121 Bay State Road, Boston, Massachusetts 02215.

Admissions Office, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine 04011.

Mr. Robert Beard, Upward Bound, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio 43402.

Mr. Orvill Northdurft, Dean of Admission, Bradley University, Peoria, Illinois 61606.

Mr. Donald Potts, Director of Special Recruitment, Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts 02154.

Mrs. Barbara L. Bergeson, Admissions Assistant, Briarcliff College, Briarcliff Manor, New York 10510.

Mr. Richard A. Nurse, Admission Officer, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island 02912.

Elizabeth G. Verney, Director of Admissions, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania 19010.

Mr. Richard V. Wagner, Project Director, Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania 17837.

Mr. Fred Easter, Assistant Director, Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota 55057.

Mr. Timothy B. Evers, Assistant Director of Admissions, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio 44106.

Mr. Robert P. Nemu, Dean of Admissions, Cazenovia College, Cazenovia, New York 13035.

Frances R. Hall, Director of Admissions, Cedar Crest College, Allentown, Pennsylvania 18104.

Mr. Walter G. Sellers, Director of Admissions & Records, Central State University, Wilberforce, Ohio 45384.

Admissions Office, Chatham College, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15232.

Mr. John W. Work, 2090 7th Avenue, New York, New York 10027 (The City University of New York, 535 East 80th Street, New York, New York 10021).

Financial Aids Officer, Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia 30314.

Mr. Gary S. Poor, Associate Director of Admissions, Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts 01610.

Mr. Dale R. Morgan, Assistant Director, Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52402.

Mr. Harry R. Carroll, Dean of Admissions, Colby College, Waterville, Maine 04901.

Mr. Rupert Jemmont, Director, University Scholars Program, or Mr. Thomas S. Anthony, Assistant Dean of Admissions, Colgate University, Hamilton, New York 13346.

Mr. Robert P. Hunt, Dean of Admissions, College of William & Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185.

Office of Admissions, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80903.

John Wellington, Admissions Office, Columbia University, Columbia College, New York, New York 10027.

Cooperative College Center, 103 West Second Street, Mount Vernon, New York 10650.

Mr. Carson Carr, Jr., Assistant Director of Admissions, or Cornell University, COSEP Program, 113 Day Hall, Ithaca, New York 14850 (Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850).

Rev. Paul W. Rehmeier, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire 03755.

Rev. David D. Cuttino, Assistant Director of Admissions, Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania 17013.

Office of Admissions, Dillard University, New Orleans, Louisiana 70122.

Office of Admission, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina 27706.

Joseph A. Merante, Assistant Director of Admissions, Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219.

Director of Admission, Eisenhower College, Seneca Falls, New York 13148.

Office of Admissions, Elmhurst College, Elmhurst, Illinois 60126.

Mr. George A. Hearne, Director of Admissions, Eureka College, Eureka, Illinois 61530.

Mr. Thomas Heaton, Admission Officer, Fairleigh Dickinson University, Rutherford, New Jersey.

Mr. Keith V. Whittingham, Admissions Counselor, Fashion Institute of Technology, 227 West 27th Street, New York, New York 10001.

Office of Admission, Flisk University, Nashville, Tennessee 37203.

Rev. Daniel J. Mallette, Assistant Dean, Liberal Arts College, Lincoln Square, 140 West 62nd Street, New York, New York 10023 (Fordham University, 2 Fordham Road, Bronx, New York 10458).

Mr. Calvin Crawford, Administrative Secretary, 225 Broadway, New York, New York 10007 (Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17604).

Dr. Edmund A. Napieralski, Assistant Director, College Orientation Program, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. 20007.

Mr. Joseph Y. Ruth, Director of Admissions, George Washington University, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Mr. Ray S. Preston, Director of Admissions, George Williams College, 555 31st Street, Downers Grove, Illinois 60515.

King Scholar Program, Admission Office, Glassboro State College, Glassboro, New Jersey 08028.

Miss Mary Ross Flowers, Director of Admissions, Goucher College, Towson, Baltimore, Maryland 21204.

Mr. Rodney Mulder, Director, Project Make-It, Grand Valley State College, College Landing, Allendale, Michigan 49401.

Dale B. Terry, Director of Admissions, Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa 50112.

Mr. Christopher W. Covert, Associate Secretary of Admission, Hamilton College-Kirkland College, Clinton, New York 13323.

The Registrar, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia 23368.

Mr. L. Fred Jewett, Director of Freshman Scholarships, 916 Holyoke Center, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138 (Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138).

Mr. William W. Ambler, Director of Admissions, Harverford College, Harverford, Pennsylvania 19041.

Mr. Ronald Reed, Assistant to the Dean, Hobart & Williams Smith College, Geneva, New York 14456.

Mr. F. W. Dana, II, Director of Admissions, Hofstra University, Hempstead, New York 11550.

Office of Admissions, Hope College, Holland, Michigan 49423.

Mr. Bland T. Brockenborough, Assistant Director of Admissions, Howard University, Washington, D.C. 20001.

Director of Admissions, Indiana Central College, Indianapolis, Indiana 46227.

Mr. Robert J. Iannuzzo, Assistant Director of Admissions, Iona College, 715 North Avenue, New Rochelle, New York 10801.

Dr. Joseph E. Thompson, CEAP Coordinator, Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, North Carolina 28208.

Mr. James Mandrell, Director of Admissions, Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Michigan 49001.

Mr. James J. Lewis, Director of Admissions, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas 66502.

Mr. Jerry Hendrick, Director of Admissions, Kansas Wesleyan University, Salina, Kansas 67401.

Mr. R. Russell Shunk, Assistant Director of Admissions, Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania 18042.

Mr. Michael Connaughton, Urban Center Summer Studies Coordinator, LaSalle College, Olney Avenue at 20th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19141.

Director of Admission, Lawrence University, Appleton, Wisconsin 54911.

Mr. J. W. McGeady, Associate Director, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania 18015.

Mrs. Martha B. Ackerson, Director of Admissions, Lesley College, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

Mr. Robert E. Koffer, Assistant Dean, Lewis College, Lockport, Illinois 60441.

Mrs. Virginia Fisher, Assistant Director of Admissions, Long Island University, The Brooklyn Center, Zeckendorf Campus, Brooklyn, New York 11201.

Mr. S. Preston Cole, Faculty Admissions Committee, Lycoming College, Williamsport, Pennsylvania 17701.

Ms. Jean M. Hunter, R.S.C.J., Director of Admissions, Manhattanville College, Purchase, New York 10577.

Mr. Edward Waters, Director, King Scholar Program, Marist College, Poughkeepsie, New York 12601.

Mr. Thomas K. Plofchan, Director of Admissions, Marygrove College, Detroit, Michigan 48221.

Sister Maureen Kelleher, Assistant to the Dean, Marymount College, Tarrytown, New York 10591.

Sister M. Jogues I.H.M., Director of Admissions, Marywood College, Scranton, Pennsylvania 18509.

Mr. Jack C. Allen, Director, Millikin University, Decatur, Illinois 62522.

Mrs. Donald R. Spigel, Assistant Director of Admissions, Mills College, Oakland, California 94613.

Office of the Director of Admissions, Mills College of Education, 86 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10011.

Mrs. Mary Ann W. Franklin, Assistant Dean, Morgan State College, Baltimore, Maryland 21212.

Office of Admissions, Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Georgia.

Mr. Jack Solomon, Director Upward Bound Program, Mount Mercy College, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Director of Admissions, Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio.

Mr. Herbert B. Livesey, Director of Admissions, 13 University Place, New York, New York 10003; (New York University).

Mr. William Ihanfeldt, Director of Admissions, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois 60201.

Mr. William S. McIhath, Associate Director of Admissions, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio 44074.

Dr. William H. Halverson, Associate Dean, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210.

Mr. Bill Sutton, Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, 45701.

Mr. Ralph L. Hoffhines, Director of Admissions, Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio 43015.

Mr. George Mims, Pace College, 41 Park Row, New York 10038.

Mr. William D. Sutterfield, Director of Institutional Planning, Park College, Kansas City, Missouri 64152.

Mrs. Luella H. Casson, Director, Career Counseling & Placement, Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Arkansas 72203.

Mr. Gene P. Dean, Director of Admissions, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York 11205.

Mr. John T. Osander, Director of Admission, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey 08540.

Mr. Russell J. Ryan, Assistant Director of Admissions, Quinnipiac College, Hamden, Connecticut 06518.

Mr. David K. Smith, Dean of Admissions, Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

Mr. Benjamin W. McKendall, Jr., Reed College, Portland, Oregon 97202.

Mr. Robert MaGee, Admissions Office, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York 12181.

Mr. James B. Giles, Director of Admission, Rice University, Houston, Texas 77001.

Mr. Kent C. Davies, Dean of Admissions, Ripon College, Ripon, Wisconsin 54971.

Mr. James C. Taylor, Dean of Admissions, Rocky Mountain College, Billings, Montana 59102.

Mr. Willie J. Hamm, Assistant Director of Admissions Services, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903.

Office of Admission, Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, New York 10708.

Dr. George White, Director of EOF Program, Seton Hall University, South Orange Avenue, South Orange, New Jersey 07079.

Mrs. Brenda S. Franklin, Assistant to the Director of Admissions, Simmons College, 300 The Fenway, Boston, Massachusetts 02115.

Mr. Wade Mack, Registrar and Assistant Dean of Faculty, Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, New York 12866.

Ave M. McGarry, Director of Admissions, Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts 01060.

Mr. Ray M. Allen, Dean of Admissions, Southwestern at Memphis, Memphis, Tennessee 38112.

Office of Admissions, Spelman College, Atlanta, Georgia.

Dr. Harry L. Hamilton, Director, Educational Opportunities Program, State University of New York at Albany, 1400 Washington Avenue, Albany, New York 12203.

Mr. Bob Seavy, Admission Officer, Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey.

Dr. John L. Johnson, Assistant Provost for Minority Group Affairs—or—Mr. Lester H. Dye, Dean of Admissions, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York 13210.

Dean of Admission and Records, Tennessee A & I State University, Nashville, Tennessee 37203.

Mr. M. C. Smith, Director of Admissions, Tennessee Wesleyan College, Athens, Tennessee 37303.

Sister Patricia Longer, Director of Admissions, Trinity College, Washington, D.C. 20017.

Mr. Robert D. Reid, Dean of the Graduate Programs, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama 36088.

Mr. Jonathan Pearson, III, Director of Admissions, Union College, Schenectady, New York 12308.

Gordon McIntock, Rear Admiral USMS, Superintendent, United States Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, New York 11024.

Mr. Alfred E. Hockwalt, Assistant Director of Admissions, University of Akron, Akron, Ohio 44304.

Mr. Douglas J. Ward, Associate Director of Admissions, The University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721.

Mr. Adine Simmons, Assistant to the Director, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60637.

Professor David Jury, Director, CONNPEP, U-146, The University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut 06268.

Brother Ralph A. Mrauntz, Director of Admissions, University of Dayton, Dayton, Ohio 45409.

Mr. Robert W. Mayer, Education Department, Director of Admissions, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware 19711.

Dean of Admissions, University of Detroit, 4001 West McNichols Road, Detroit, Michigan 48221.

Dean Clarence Shelley, Student Services Building, 610 East John Street, Champaign, Illinois 61820 (University of Illinois).

Mr. Phillip E. Jones, Coordinator, Educational Opportunities Program, The University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52240.

Mr. Cephas D. Hughes, Admissions Counselor, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742.

Mr. William D. Tunis, Dean of Admissions, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts 01002.

Mr. George D. Goodman, Assistant Director of Admissions, 1220 Student Activities Building, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104.

Mr. Robert B. Ellis, Registrar, The University of Mississippi, University, Mississippi 38677.

Mr. John E. Aronson, Director of Admissions, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508.

Mr. James T. Johnson, Assistant Director of Admissions, The University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire 03824.

Mr. Richard Cashwell, Director, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514.

Mr. Bernard J. Kabosky, Director of Admissions, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213.

Mr. Leo DiMalo, Assistant Director, Special Programs for Talent Development, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, Rhode Island 02881.

Mrs. Claire Hurst, Associate Director of Admissions, The University of Rochester, River Campus Colleges, Rochester, New York 14627.

A. S. West, Assistant Director of Admissions, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208.

Mr. Conrad Wedberg, Jr., Dean of Admissions, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California 90007.

Mr. John B. Ranson, Director of Admissions, The University of the South, Seawane, Tennessee 37375.

Mr. James E. Baugh, Director, Special Programs, University of Wisconsin, 432 North Murray, Room 310, Madison, Wisconsin 53706.

Mr. Jefferson Wiggins, Community Programs Chairman, Upsala College, East Orange, New Jersey.

Mr. Frederick Rechlin, Director of Admissions, Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Indiana 46388.

Mr. David E. Wood, Director of Undergraduate Admissions, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee 37203.

Mr. Glen Johnson, Dean of Freshmen, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York 12601.

E. L. Collymore—OR—Father Ryan, Office of Social Action Programs, Room 121, Tolerative Hall, Villanova University, Villanova, Pennsylvania 19085.

Mr. Russell S. Coles, Assistant Dean of the College, Wagner College, Staten Island, New York.

Mr. William M. Mackie, Jr., Associate Director of Admissions and Financial Aid, Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27109.

Mr. Harold Gray, Director of Admission, Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland 21620.

Office of Admissions, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri 63130.

Mr. William S. Pool, Director of Admissions, Waynesburg College, 51 West College Street, Waynesburg, Pennsylvania 15370.

Mrs. Barbara M. Clough, Director of Admissions, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts 02181.

Mr. Joseph B. Carver, Director of Admissions, Wells College, Aurora, New York 13026.

Mr. Harold M. David, Assistant Dean of Admissions, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut 06457.

Mr. Floydell Anderson, Assistant Dean of Instruction, West Virginia State College, Institute, West Virginia 25112.

Mr. Gregg Getty, Admissions Counselor, Western Maryland College, Westminster, Maryland 21157.

Miss Mary Ellen Samma, Assistant Director of Admission, Wheaton College, Norton, Massachusetts 02766.

Mrs. Thomas C. Peebles, Director of Admissions and Financial Aid, Wheelock College, 200 The Riverway, Boston, Massachusetts 02215.

Mr. Philip G. Weck, Assistant Director of Admissions, Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts 02167.

Mr. Richard Lolatte, Director of Admissions, Windham College, Putney, Vermont. Director of Admission, Xavier University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Mr. Jonathan F. Fanton, Coordinator of Special Education Studies, 30 Whitney Avenue, Room 2, New Haven, Connecticut 06520 (Yale University).

McCULLOCH CORP.

HON. CHARLES H. WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1971

Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, this year McCulloch Corp., one of the country's largest privately held industrial enterprises and a leading producer of chain saws, celebrates its 25th anniversary.

These years span an unparalleled record of achievement in the chain saw industry. In its time, the company has led the way in designing and producing lower priced, lightweight saws for professional loggers, tremendously expanded industry potential by opening the door to the occasional user market, and pioneered the mass marketing concept in the industry.

The company owes its success, in part, to its adherence to an old-fashioned practice of giving the American consumer a better product at a lower price.

The first chain saw manufactured by the company pioneered the use of die cast magnesium. This innovative technology produced a chain saw that weighed 25 pounds less and was priced \$50 below its nearest rival. Only 2 years later, McCulloch Corp. came out with the first lightweight, one-man saw for professional loggers.

These lighter saws helped loggers increase production and influenced the entire forest industry.

This year marks a double celebration for Robert P. McCulloch, founder of the company and still president and chairman of the board. In addition to the 25th anniversary of his company, Mr. McCulloch will on May 9 observe his 60th birthday.

Guided by Mr. McCulloch, the company heads into its second quarter century with the same vigor and vision that marked its first 25 years. During a period of uncertain economic conditions, the company has maintained its opti-

mism and aggressively expanded its operations and will, over the long run, create more jobs.

The company is currently testing a line of prototype snowmobile engines and will become the first American manufacturer of engines for this industry. Until now, this business has gone almost entirely to Japanese and German firms.

Analysts predict that by 1973 the snowmobile industry will use \$200 million worth of engines each year. Formerly, most of the money spent for these engines would have gone to foreign suppliers and weakened this country's balance-of-payments position. Now, a large part of the funds can be expected to remain in this country and benefit American working men and women.

In addition, McCulloch Electronics Corp., a newly formed subsidiary, has begun manufacturing and marketing complete power systems utilizing the patented McCulloch Rapid Charger, which operates on an entirely new principle and fully recharges nickel-cadmium batteries up to 90 times faster than current methods. McCulloch Electronics will also develop, produce, and market a wide range of highly specialized lead-acid batteries for electrically powered vehicles used in industry and recreation.

The rapid-charge technique promises to have far-reaching impact for both military and civilian purposes. It can be used in communications devices, photographic equipment, portable appliances, medical instrumentation, and home and industrial power tools.

It may also eventually help reduce pollution since it can perhaps be applied to electric automobiles. One of the biggest obstacles to developing a practical electric car has been the need to spend several hours recharging its batteries for each hour of driving.

The company, located in my 31st Congressional District, has always been a good neighbor. It is an equal opportunity employer, offers on-the-job training, and has, from the start, been community minded and devoted both time and money to civic betterment groups, private welfare and charitable agencies, and youth organizations.

Robert P. McCulloch believes strongly in the free enterprise system and the benefits it brings. He began his own industrial career in 1931 during one of the least hopeful economic periods in our Nation's history.

Fresh from Stanford University, where he had just earned an engineering degree, young McCulloch founded McCulloch Engineering Co. to manufacture engines and superchargers. The act took guts and determination. The country was 2 years into the depression and bread lines were growing longer by the day. Prospects for a new company seemed dim.

McCulloch successfully steered the fledgling company past these economic shoals and saw it slowly grow. Twelve years later, when he sold the company to Borg Warner Corp., it was second only to General Motors in the production of superchargers.

Six months later, Mr. McCulloch was back in business for himself with McCulloch Aviation. During the war, the company built engines for the armed forces.

In 1946, he moved from Milwaukee to Los Angeles and began what was to become the present McCulloch Corp.

The company opened for business in two war-surplus barracks and during the first year had fewer than 100 employees. Today it has 800,000 square-feet of manufacturing and warehousing space, more than 1,200 employees, and operations in five foreign countries.

The accomplishments of Robert P. McCulloch are in the American tradition. In saluting Mr. McCulloch on his 60th birthday and his company on its 25th anniversary, I am paying tribute as well to the American way of life.

PRISONERS OF WAR

HON. J. CALEB BOGGS

OF DELAWARE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, April 26, 1971

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. President, the 126th General Assembly of the State of Delaware recently adopted a most important resolution relative to the prisoner of war situation.

The resolution urges the signatories of the Geneva Conventions to "take all possible steps to bring the weight of world opinion and the prestige of their world position to bear upon the Government of North Vietnam to require them to observe the terms of the Convention."

I am in complete agreement with our general assembly in this matter. It is fitting, I believe, that we repeatedly call attention to the fact that the North Vietnamese have not honored the provisions of this Convention to which they are signatories.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

MEMORIALIZING THE HEAD OF STATE AND THE LEGISLATIVE BODY OF EACH OF THE SIGNATORY NATIONS OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION RELATIVE TO THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND TO THE DELEGATES OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE IN THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THEIR INFORMATION

We, your Memorialists, the members of the House of Representatives and Senate of the 126th General Assembly of the State of Delaware do hereby respectfully request that:

Whereas, the government of the United States is a party to the Geneva Convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war done at Geneva August 12, 1949, ratified by the Senate of the United States, July 6, 1955, and entered into force with respect to the United States February 2, 1956; and

Whereas, the government of North Vietnam is a party to the Geneva Convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war, having acceded to the terms of the Convention on June 28, 1957; and

Whereas, there are in total, one hundred and thirty-five signatory nations to the Geneva Convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war; and

Whereas, the Convention was negotiated in the interest of world order, and has vitality only so long as every nation observes its terms; and

Whereas, every signatory nation has an obligation to every other signatory nation to work actively toward obtaining the observance by every other nation of the terms of the Geneva Convention; and

Whereas, the government of North Vietnam has not conformed its actions to the terms of the Convention which require provisions for proper and humanitarian treatment of prisoners, needed medical services and supplies to sick and wounded prisoners, release of the names of prisoners held, release of the names of combatants known to have been killed, delivery of mail to prisoners, and impartial inspections of prisoner of war camps and facilities.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the 126th General Assembly of the State of Delaware, now in session, the House of Representatives and Senate concurring, speaking for and on behalf of the people of the State of Delaware that the people and the governments of the signatory nations of the Geneva Convention relative to prisoners of war are urged and requested to take all possible steps to bring the weight of world opinion and the prestige of their world position to bear upon the government of North Vietnam to require them to observe the terms of the Convention.

Be it further resolved that the citizens of the State of Delaware are urged to take all possible steps to encourage and initiate actions expressing to the people of the world and particularly to the people and governments of the signatory nations of the Geneva Convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war the continuing concern of the citizens of the United States for the welfare of all prisoners of every nation including our fellow Americans held by the North Vietnam government.

Be it further resolved that the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and she is hereby authorized and directed to forward copies of this memorial to the head of state and the legislative bodies of each of the signatory nations of the Geneva Convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war which are: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian S.S.R., Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, China (People's Rep.), Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Kinshasa), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Germany, Germany (Dem. Rep.), Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Korea, Korea (Dem. Rep.), Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolian People's Republic, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somal Republic, South Africa, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tanzania, Tanganyika, Zanzibar; Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian S.S.R., U.S.S.R., United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam (Vietnam, Dem. Rep.), Yugoslavia, Zambia, and to the delegates of the State of Delaware in the Congress of the United States, namely, Senators J. Caleb Boggs and William V. Roth, Jr. and Representative Pierre S. du Pont IV, for their information.

ALL ARE NOT BORN WITH GOOD HEALTH

HON. NICK BEGICH

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1971

Mr. BEGICH. Mr. Speaker, too often those of us who are born with good health and live a life free from serious health deficiencies forget how fortunate we are.

Many young people are born with good health, but due to many reasons suffer irreparable damage to their health in early life. One such common occurrence is the chronic ear infection that destroys the hearing of hundreds of Alaska children each year before they have acquired proficiency in speech and language.

Because these communicative skills are so vital to a young child's development, it is essential that the State do all that is in its power to insure adequate health standards so our young people might benefit from our educational programs.

Recently the Alaska Division of Vocational Rehabilitation's study indicated that loss of hearing is the most handicapping condition affecting the health, educational, and social growth of our citizens.

Because the medical needs of the state far surpass the capabilities of our professional offices, the Alaska State Legislature fully endorses the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's grant application to the Office of Corresponding Health Planning of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. This grant application, if approved, will greatly enhance the ability of the professional and medical staff to combat this unnecessary health problem:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 56, RELATING TO THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF HEARING LOSS

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Alaska:

Whereas widespread chronic ear infection destroys the hearing in hundreds of Alaskan children each year before they have acquired proficiency in speech and language; and

Whereas the loss of communicative skills, notably speech and hearing, may render a person handicapped; and

Whereas the loss of hearing has been shown by the Alaska Division of Vocational Rehabilitation's "Survey of Handicapping Conditions" to be Alaska's most handicapping condition, adversely affecting the health, education, social growth and economic independence of our citizens, and therefore, the complete development of Alaska's manpower; and

Whereas the number of people affected and the size of the state require additional professional persons in the allied fields of nursing, audiology, medicine and education of the hearing handicapped; and

Whereas it is essential that comprehensive programs be developed to utilize optimally the professional services available in the state for the prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of hearing loss;

Be it resolved that the Alaska Legislature fully endorses the Department of Health and Welfare's grant application to the Office of Comprehensive Health Planning, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, as an initial step to supplement the present professional nursing, audiology, health edu-

cation and medicinal services through additional staff and funds, and respectfully requests the application be granted at the earliest possible time.

Copies of this Resolution shall be sent to Dr. Jaffe L. Steinfeld, Surgeon General, U.S. Public Health Service; Dr. David W. Johnson, Regional Health Director, Region 10, U.S. Public Health Service; the Honorable Robert Kolor, Project Assistant, Public Health Service; and the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Mike Gravel, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Nick Begich, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

ARMENIAN MARTYRS' DAY

HON. ROBERT H. STEELE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1971

Mr. STEELE. Mr. Speaker, the Armenians are among the oldest peoples in human history, and today they are one of the few surviving nations of the ancient world. Their national history precedes our Christian era by many centuries. In their mountainous homeland in eastern Asia Minor they had constituted their own state and were content with their relatively primitive but independent existence. However, Armenia, lying across the path of conquerors, was invaded and overrun by numerous Asiatic hordes, including the Mongols, Tartars, Seljuk Turks, and finally Ottoman Turks, and the Armenian people lived for centuries under the oppressive alien rulers in their homeland.

Overwhelmed by these powerful hordes, and held down by brute force for centuries, the Armenians managed to maintain their distinct national entity, their own language, and above all their Christian religion. They did this even under most adverse circumstances while under the Ottoman Turks. Towards the end of the 19th century, however, they were repressed with special severity by the government of Turkey and also by the unruly and wild Kurds. The Armenian leaders complained to the authorities about the almost unbearable conditions under which they were suffering, but when the government failed to do anything for the improvement of conditions in the Armenian provinces of Turkey, then the Armenians appealed to European governments for some aid. These governments, which had been acting as trustees of oppressed Christian subjects of Turkey, manifested serious concern with the fate of the Armenians, and they tried to have the Turks protect the Armenians against the Kurds. The Turks reluctantly promised to do this, but they remembered it as Europe's interference in their internal affairs. They then thought of eliminating the Armenian element in Turkey, through wholesale massacres if necessary.

Their evil and inhuman intentions were revealed in 1915, when in the course of less than 1 year, nearly all of the 2 million Armenians in Turkey, who had for centuries constituted the most industrious, energetic, peaceful, loyal, and productive element in the Ottoman Empire,

were uprooted from their homes and deported to desolate deserts in Mesopotamia and northern Syria. Meanwhile more than 1 million Armenians were massacred and lost their lives through famine. Only a fraction of the total number succeeded to save their lives by escaping to neighboring countries, while hundreds of thousands others were sold into slavery to Arabs, Kurds, and Turks.

That is the sad and tragic story of the Armenian people in Turkey. It is indeed tragic that these people, who were among the earliest Christians and became the first to adopt Christianity as their state religion, who had successfully held their own against all their conquerors and preserved their national entity, had to be decimated and exterminated under circumstances of inhuman cruelty during the First World War. Fortunately for them, and also for us here, the many survivors of that holocaust have come to our own hospitable Republic, and in a relatively short time, they have already made considerable contribution to our democratic way of life. They have made their marks in industry, in commerce and trade, in the arts and sciences, and in the fine arts and literature. Over all and above all, they have become faithful, law-abiding, loyal, and patriotic citizens of their adopted country. On the observance of the anniversary of their national tragedy, we join them to pay tribute to the memory of Armenian victims of Turkish massacres in 1915.

COLLEGIATE PRESS DAY

HON. CHARLES THONE

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1971

Mr. THONE. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow is Collegiate Press Day. Deservedly so. We should never underestimate the role of media on campus as a voice for our young people, a leader in forming opinions or a catalyst in stirring action.

Collegiate Press Day offers me an appropriate date to laud Nebraska's college newspapers and to add special praise for the University of Nebraska's Daily Nebraskan.

My high regard for the Daily Nebraskan is also based on a more personal level. When I met my wife, Ruthie, she was editor of the university paper.

Today, the Daily Nebraskan boasts a modern, stimulating layout and divergent, well-written articles and columns. These young people take advantage of their location in Nebraska's capital. They do an excellent job relating the workings of the State government to the university and its priorities.

I have noted their editorial page sporting a column by Mankiewicz and Braden, and complimented by the thoughts of William F. Buckley, Jr. The newspaper does not seem overly concerned with Nebraska's No. 1 position in football. It offers ample space to sports coverage, but

does not dominate the paper with it. The Daily Nebraskan also has excellent reviews of current movies and plays, and on-campus theater and entertainment.

Tomorrow, April 24, belongs to the young. Not only is it Collegiate Press Day, but it has also been designated for a massive march on Washington, D.C., for peace. I do not believe we can really separate the two. Both days represent the outgrowth of youthful ideas and our young people's desire to be heard.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, I insert in the RECORD the names of the people most responsible for the Daily Nebraskan and whose work is an excellent investment in Nebraska's young people:

Mick Moriarty, editor.
Connie Winkler, managing editor.
John Dvorak, news editor.
Gene Hillman, advertising manager.
James Horner, chairman, publications committee.

CONCERN OVER TV PROGRAM SLANTED AGAINST THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY

HON. RICHARDSON PREYER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1971

Mr. PREYER of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, recently a constituent of mine, Mrs. Harry B. Caldwell, who is also one of the most distinguished and effective spokesman for rural progress in my State wrote to the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission expressing her concern about a recent television program on tobacco. I have great respect for Mrs. Caldwell and for the North Carolina State Grange which she heads and I believe that my colleagues would want to know what she had to say to Mr. Burch so I am placing her letter in the RECORD:

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE GRANGE,
Greensboro, N. C., April 1, 1971.

HON. DEAN BURCH,
Chairman, Federal Communications Commission,
New Post Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BURCH: I have received a number of protests concerning the March 30 Mike Wallace program which was shown over CBS-TV stations. I attended a meeting of top agricultural leadership last night and this was a topic of real concern.

Farm leaders feel that the program was slanted against the tobacco program.

I have been identified with agriculture for many years and it is my belief that the tobacco program is one of the most successful of the supply-management programs. The price supports and production controls have kept prices well above prices expected in the free market. The monies received from tobacco by the Federal Government greatly exceeds the costs of the tobacco program. Tobacco is a major export crop that contributes to the favorable balance of trade so essential to the economic welfare of the nation.

Many tobacco growers and farm leaders join me in requesting that equal time be given to clearing up some of the misunderstanding created by Mike Wallace on his March 30 program.

Most cordially,

Mrs. HARRY B. CALDWELL.

REBIRTH OF A HARBOR

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1971

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, it is amazing what can be done in the fight against pollution. Los Angeles Harbor, the busiest port in the West, had become an area with little, if any, marine life. Today, through hard work, strict pollution laws, and Government-industry cooperation, the harbor is making a comeback and sea life is returning.

Federal legislation and increased public awareness have played a large part in this rebirth.

Last year the Congress passed the Water Quality Improvement Act. This act prohibits the discharge of oil and sewage in our navigable waters. Its effects will continue to be felt in future years.

Last year the Congress authorized \$1 billion under the Clean Water Restoration Act to construct waste treatment facilities.

But, we can do more.

The dumping of sludge and waste into our oceans must stop. We must prohibit the use of phosphates in detergents; we must control the use of mercury in manufacturing and in agricultural areas. We must prohibit the use of DDT and other nonbiodegradable agents.

Mr. Speaker, at this point I would like to insert in the RECORD an article from Newsweek—April 26, 1971—concerning the rebirth of Los Angeles Harbor:

REBIRTH OF A HARBOR

Back in 1940 sailor-author Richard H. Dana Jr. called it "the hell of California," and the description seemed apt enough for the squalid expanse of marshland infested with rattlesnakes, scorpions and monster mosquitoes that made up most of what was to become Los Angeles Harbor. And until just a few years ago, the harbor still resembled a hell of sorts—but by then the blame fell solely on the citizenry. Some 16 million gallons of industrial waste cascaded daily into the long, narrow waterways, accompanied by 8 million gallons of highly contaminated sewage. As the dissolved-oxygen count sank to zero in some areas, the harbor literally choked to death. Indeed, the only living thing that survived was a form of insect larvae that feeds off man's own filth.

A similar fate befell most U.S. harbors before the age of ecology, but while other port areas continue to decay, Los Angeles has now undergone a near-miraculous rebirth. Last week a veteran diver emerging from the harbor sounded as if he had a case of rapture of the deep. At times I could see laterally for almost 30 feet," marveled Al Hansen. "That's almost skin-diving water. And there's been a phenomenal growth of scallops, protozoa and some really exotic sea life. I even saw a whole school of beautiful gulf crabs shooting through the water." Donald Reish, a biology professor at California State University, echoed Hansen's enthusiasm. "It's fantastic," said Reish. "This used to be one of the foulest areas in the state. Now living things I haven't seen here for twenty years are suddenly reappearing."

The harbor's new lease on life was made possible only after a fierce tug of war between the Federal Water Quality Administration's state office—which in 1967 set down

new standards requiring the harbor to support fish life—and local industrial and shipping interests, which until then had always viewed the harbor as a commercial zone rather than a marine sanctuary. But the industrialists lost the war when Stewart Udall, then Secretary of the Interior, affirmed the FWQA's standards.

LAW

Then, fourteen months ago, eighteen major polluters—oil refineries, soap manufacturers and fish-processing plants—were told to cease discharging all wastes into the harbor by Jan. 1, 1973. There was some resistance at first, but, after two mass meetings at which FWQA officials laid down the law in no uncertain terms, the companies started to comply. The Union Oil Co., for example, has invested \$3 million in waste-treatment facilities to remove all visible oil and 95 per cent of oxygen-gobbling chemicals from its present refinery discharges. Officials have also stopped cannery trawlers from dumping trash fish into the harbor, and the canneries themselves have begun a cleanup of the harbor bottom in their own neighborhoods.

Nevertheless, some serious problems remain. Pleasure craft still empty toilets and dump garbage into the waterways, while the city's own sewage-treatment plant continues to contribute tons of filth. But if Los Angeles Harbor is still not quite tap-water pure, antipollution officials remain confident that the public wants to press the fight. In a demonstration of such determination, the city's voters have just passed a \$60-million bond issue to build new and improved sewage-treatment facilities. "Since we don't get much rain," explains Roy Hampson of the Los Angeles regional water board, "Californians are the most concerned people in the nation over the quality of their water. Our destiny depends on conserving it."

NEW AID AND TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA DESERVE ATTENTION

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1971

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, in October 1969, when President Nixon promised to do what he could to reduce trade barriers and to seek generalized trade preferences for the underdeveloped world which includes Latin America, I supported him.

Now, the administration has again promised Latin America expanded trade opportunities on the American market and undiminished foreign assistance, and I have reservations.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers outlined this new commitment to Latin America for what was called, "a new kind of U.S. relationship with its hemisphere neighbors."

Mr. Speaker, I applaud the desire for better trade arrangements. However, as each Member of the House is aware, I am very concerned about the expropriation of American property by some Latin American countries as well as over their seizure of U.S. fishing vessels in international waters.

When this plan comes to Congress, I intend to seek an amendment, either in committee or on the floor, to deny any such lowering of tariff for a period of 1 year from the date of an illegal seizure or the expropriation of property.

Mr. Speaker, this is merely a method of starting mediation on this longstanding problem, and I hope punitive action under this plan will never be necessary.

CONSUMER PROTECTION—JUSTICE IN THE MARKETPLACE

HON. ROBERT H. STEELE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1971

Mr. STEELE. Mr. Speaker, no matter what you buy—a home, a car, insurance or other goods and services—you have a right to expect that the product or service is honestly advertised, and backed by an effective warranty. You have a right to receive fair quality at a fair price, and the product must not endanger your health or safety, or that of your family.

The dependability of goods purchased in the marketplace is the key to our free enterprise system. Consumers and honest businessmen alike are victimized by shoddy and unsafe merchandise, and dishonest selling practices. We all know that the vast majority of businessmen are honest and ethical. These are not the target of consumer legislation. Rather, consumer legislation is aimed at the conniver and the phony.

In the last few years, the Congress has enacted more consumer protection measures than any previous period in our history. Laws relating to truth-in-lending, meat inspection, auto insurance investigation, flammable fabrics, toy safety, and Government involvement in consumer protection have been enacted. Fish and poultry inspection, deceptive sales regulations, radiation control for health and safety, and effective, easy-to-understand guarantees and warranties have all been treated by laws passed since 1962.

But, the worth of any law is based, ultimately, on its execution. The mere enactment of consumer laws, without effective consideration of how these laws are to be administered by the Federal Government is now beyond the efficient reach of any haphazard combination of agency appendages. This was true of housing problems in 1965 when the Department of Housing and Urban Development was established; it was true of transportation problems in 1966 when the Department of Transportation was created; it is true today of consumer problems.

Fundamental economic problems face Government today in the questions of how consumers really are represented in existing agencies, whether consumer activities in one agency bear any coordination and overview of consumer-related programs, and whether there should be more central control.

At present, the American consumer's voice is faintly heard through some 33 Federal departments and agencies carrying on approximately 260 consumer activities. Consider that:

Responsibility for enforcing the Truth-in-Lending Act is vested in nine separate agencies;

Administration of the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act is divided among three agencies—the Federal Trade Commission, the Food and Drug Administration, and the Department of Commerce;

No less than five Federal agencies are responsible for consumer protection of the poor;

The Flammable Fabrics Act of 1967 is shared by the Department of Commerce, the FTC, and the FDA;

Responsibility for the wholesomeness of fish and fishery products falls both to the Food and Drug Administration and the Interior Department's Bureau of Commercial Fisheries;

Programs to control air and water pollution can be found in half dozen agencies.

These laws, each with merit, have proliferated beyond the ability of our present government structure to handle them.

Despite the large number of Federal agencies that purportedly represent the consumer, it is still a fact that:

There is no single Federal agency to which consumers can direct complaints;

There is no single Federal agency devoted to the pressing needs of the low-income consumer;

There is no single Federal agency which gathers and disseminates to the public the considerable product and economic information that is available at the Federal level;

There is no single Federal agency which represents the consumer interest before Federal courts, departments, and regulatory agencies;

There is no single Federal agency which scrutinizes the Nation's food marketing system from producer to consumer;

There is no single Federal agency in which the consumer education function resides;

And certainly, there is no single Federal agency which can boast that it has consistently anticipated consumer problems instead of reacting to them on a crisis basis.

What makes such a fragmented consumer protection apparatus deplorable, is that consumers are almost never represented at agency deliberations.

As a sponsor of the bipartisan Consumer Protection Act of 1971, I feel that this vital measure, now before the House Government Operations Committee, offers vigorous representation and protection of consumer interests. We must not wait any longer to establish an Office of Consumer Affairs in the Executive Office of the President and a Consumer Protection Agency in order to secure within the Federal Government effective protection and representation for hard-pressed consumers.

To the Office of Consumer Affairs, located in the Executive Office of the President, there is granted the key functions of first, encouraging and assisting in the development and implementation of consumer programs and activities within

the Federal Government; second, coordinating Federal consumer programs and activities; third, assuring that the interests of consumers are considered and implemented by Federal agencies; fourth, recommending improvements in Federal programs and operations; fifth, conducting conferences, surveys, and investigations; sixth, encouraging, initiating, coordinating, and supporting consumer education, research and studies; seventh, cooperating and assisting State and local governments and private enterprise; and, eighth, publishing and distributing a Consumer Register.

To the independently established Consumer Protection Agency is granted the vital functions of representing the interests of consumers before Federal agencies and courts and assuming the consumer safety responsibilities of the National Commission on Product Safety whose tenure will soon lapse.

To both agencies is given the task of receiving, evaluating, acting upon and transmitting consumer complaints; and developing and disseminating consumer information, including test results.

It is the responsibility of the Congress to the cause of efficient Government—and our special obligation to America's 200 million consumers—to provide the institutional mechanism which will assure equity and justice in the marketplace.

LET US TALK TO RHODESIA

HON. JAMES M. COLLINS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1971

Mr. COLLINS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, in yesterday's Dallas Times Herald there was an excellent editorial headed up "Let Us Talk to Rhodesia." This well expressed viewpoint is logical and timely. Let us have more commonsense in America and recognize our friends in Rhodesia.

Take a minute to review this excellent message from the Dallas Times Herald:

LET US TALK TO RHODESIA

Now that we're officially on speaking terms with Red China, it's high time we started talking to a nation infinitely more deserving in the moral sense, of American attentions.

That nation is Rhodesia, the white-governed African state which the West has treated like a pariah since its 1965 declaration of independence from Great Britain.

Here is a nation of five millions; stable, prosperous, peace-loving and eager for friendship with the West. Yet merely because its white minority retains control of the government, we refuse to deal with Rhodesia.

This is absurd. By boycotting the Rhodesians, we lump them in a category with the Cubans and the North Vietnamese. And whatever one may think of Rhodesian theories of participatory democracy, this little nation is more wisely and justly governed than any of Africa's all-black republics.

But there's also a practical aspect to this matter. Rhodesia is a leading supplier of chrome, which is an indispensable ingredient of stainless and other specialty steels. After the boycott began, we soon grew dependent on Russian chrome ore. The Russians, knowing it, doubled their prices. The

result? An acute domestic chrome shortage that has compelled the administration to offer for sale one-third of its strategic stockpile.

Nothing about our present Rhodesian policy makes sense. Which is evidence aplenty for a change in it. We ought straightway to recognize the Smith government, resume trade relations, and sponsor Rhodesia's admission to the United Nations. Who knows? We might even discover that the Rhodesians play a dandy game of ping-pong.

WHAT IS SO BAD ABOUT SECOND BEST?

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1971

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, about a month ago this body took action with respect to the SST program, which in my opinion, we will live to regret. This Congress by refusing to fund this program has set back the economic and national growth of this Nation. I wish to include in the RECORD an editorial from the April 1971 edition of Government Executive which takes to task those people in this country who are afflicted with the "second-best syndrome":

WHAT'S SO BAD ABOUT SECOND-BEST?

The U.S. House's and Senate's decision—after six years of voting the other way—now to fund final development of two Supersonic Transport prototypes is a classic in dumbness. Out of \$1.009 billion already invested in SST's development, \$864 million has come from the taxpayers via Congress. Cancellation costs will run the final Government tab up about \$140 million more.

The approximately two-year estimated development cost to complete is some \$400 million. Probably \$200 million of that is the result of Congress, mainly, having foisted stop-start, on-off, up-down delays on the program since it started in 1961. If the taxpayer really believes the liberal Congressmen who say they voted "no" because the "funds are needed for more pressing human needs," then the taxpayer is gullible indeed. And if he believes the Conservative justification that "the SST cost too much," he's too naive to cope with his own grocery bill.

However, there seems little point now in rehashing all that. Only God, as far as we know, can kick a dead horse and bring it to life. But, Congressmen do not make stupid decisions, do they? Do they? So there must be some logical explanation for what is, on the face of it, such an illogical and unsubstantiated decision.

Trying, with as much calm as we can muster, to search the big picture for underlying causes, we think we see a couple. One is a significant lesson for the aerospace industry. The other adds up to an ominous trend for all of us.

Regarding the first, as Boeing, among others, now readily (if privately) admits, it didn't know all it thought it knew about marketing to Government, especially non-Defense Government and particularly at Government's highest levels, e.g. the Congress. Aerospace is a technologically, as compared to a marketing, intense industry. As is evident in Defense and NASA, a huge chunk of the "selling" effort on a new product development amounts to Government technical experts negotiating with industry engineers over the nature of the problem and how to solve it.

Whatever "marketing," in the classic sense, goes on in support of the engineer in the home office who is really doing the firing-line "selling." As witness to that, most aerospace industry Washington office personnel are actually intelligence gatherers, not hard-sell marketeers, at least not as more standard, marketing-intense industries (office equipment, automobiles, consumer goods, much of electronics, et al) would define them. In the latter, the engineer tends to support the salesman.

But the industry is quickly learning how "to get the pig to market." Most notable is that growing list of aerospace firms which have made a serious, and not a lip-service, commitment to selling their problem-solving capability not just to Defense and NASA but to other Government as well. And the high-technology companies most successful in this market-diversification effort have long since learned most of their non-Defense/NASA customers aren't too interested in why the black-box lights have to wink and blink. All he wants to know is if the black box will solve his problem.

And, in our judgment, it may well end up a boon to preserving this Nation's greatness that the engineer is learning how necessary it has become for him to sell the importance of what he does and can do in language a non-technical buyer will understand. For an ominous philosophy seems to be creeping through the land—prevalent enough already to scare a few people like Dr. John Foster in the Pentagon—that in a very affluent Nation like the U.S., there's nothing particularly bad about being second-best.

Along with a host of smaller ones, this country faces two large intellectual challenges: One in the air-and-space environment and the other in the oceans. The program for facing up to the latter one languishes; and, at least on Capitol Hill, a majority of the lawyers and bankers in charge of big-picture decision-making seem intent on backing away from the former one.

Indeed, many experts think the Nation's wealth of technological brainpower has even now been clobbered by budget cuts close to the point of no recovery. And history records so consistently it's become a politico-economic truism that the civilization which does not face up to these technological challenges sooner or later becomes captive of the civilization which does.

Aware of all this, and of the fact that it's not loved much anymore like it was a decade ago, the scientific community faces one monumental frustration in trying to rebuild its image. That is that those afflicted with the second-best syndrome (the proponents of more funding for social needs, i.e. welfare) consider the technology community a competitor for the Nation's limited resources.

And their attention span isn't much greater than a pre-school child's. Else they wouldn't have forgotten so quickly what the rest of the world learned, largely just from watching us. The lesson: What falls out of investment in technology is not just, or even primarily, the ego-inflating reward of being first in something. The payoff from technological development is economic development, an expansion of wealth and resources which in turn means larger aid, more help and greater opportunity for the poor and underprivileged.

The Government which invests in technology has a program of national growth in mind. The Government which takes away from technology and taxes the present "haves" to give to the present "have nots" is defeatist. It gives a poor man a couple dollars today and expects him to be grateful when in fact even he recognizes it has foreclosed on his future.

C. W. BORLUND.

WAR ATROCITY HEARINGS

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1971

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, this morning 11 of my colleagues and I began 4 days of ad hoc hearings in the Cannon Caucus Room concerning command responsibilities for U.S. war atrocities in Southeast Asia.

Six witnesses—five captains and a major, all but one West Point graduates, all who served at the general staff and combat leadership level in Vietnam—described and delineated a series of policies and tactics which led to war crimes.

These hearings will continue for the rest of this week. On Tuesday, we will receive testimony from veterans who have participated in the interrogation and torture of war prisoners. The Wednesday session will gather before us Americal Division veterans—the division of Lt. William Calley. Then, on Thursday, the final day of the hearing will concentrate on the air war, pacification, and forced urbanization of civilian population.

These hearings have a twofold objective: First, to fulfill the constitutional responsibilities of the Congress to be ultimately accountable for the military operations of this Nation; second, these hearings are the first open Government forum through which the American public can learn the tragic realities which led to these atrocities as an integral component of our adventurism in Southeast Asia.

I emphasize that every Member of the House and Senate is invited to participate in these hearings, to ask questions of the witnesses, to make their own analyses.

Of course, those of us who are sponsoring these hearings would rather have had—indeed, still desire—official congressional inquiry into the responsibility for war atrocities. Many of us joined to cosponsor House Joint Resolution 409 which specifically calls for such an inquiry.

We have written to relevant committees asking for an inquiry—or for action on House Joint Resolution 409. In every case, whenever there even has been one, the response has been disappointing.

We do not intend these 4 days to be the last congressional inquiry into this topic. Yet, we firmly believe that there must be a start—and we think that these hearings will accomplish much.

At this point, I would like to insert in the RECORD the list of witnesses for April 27 along with a brief summary of their testimony. In addition, I would like to include an important and compelling statement by Dr. Kurt Steiner, professor of political science at Stanford University and former prosecuting attorney and special assistant to the chief of counsel, international prosecution section in the trials against major Japanese war criminals before the International Military Tribunal for the Far East.

The list follows:

APRIL 27, MILITARY INTELLIGENCE AND POW INTERROGATION

Five former military intelligence special agents and prisoner of war interrogators will

testify to the systematic use of torture techniques by their units. These methods include electrical torture, water torture, brutal beatings, etc. Testimony will also be given concerning military intelligence operations in general and the scope and implementation of the CIA Phoenix Program.

Michael J. Uhl, former 1st Lt., Counter Intelligence Officer, Chief, 1st Military Intelligence Team, 11th Brigade, Americal Division. Mr. Uhl will testify in detail about systematic use of field telephones as a means of electrical torture devices to interrogate prisoners. He will also attest to the routine use of brutal beatings of men, women, and children by American Military Intelligence personnel. Uhl further describes how unverified and unverifiable intelligence information serves as input to air strikes and Artillery barrages on civilian populated areas.

Steve Noetzel, 30, Special services attached to special forces, a Long Island Resident; testifies to the frequent use of torture to elicit information from Vietnamese suspects. Noetzel witnessed the use of electrical wiring, water torture and the use of snakes to terrorize prisoners. Noetzel also saw suspects and detainees placed in coffin-shaped barbed wire cages by U.S. units with which he served. He says that the barbed wire gouged and punctured the flesh at the slightest movement.

Peter Martinsen, former Sp. 5, POW Interrogator, 101st Airborne. Mr. Martinsen will testify as to the systematic use of electrical torture, the field telephone wires often applied to the breasts and genitals of suspects for maximum effectiveness. He further testifies to the existence of Classified Army documents in which methods and procedures for illegal methods of interrogation are discussed. He witnessed the torture of a North Vietnamese officer by the gouging of bamboo splinters under his fingernails. He also witnessed the beating of a Vietnamese prisoner with an M79 grenade launcher and beatings using carbines. His Military Intelligence Detachment also denied food and medical aid to those severely injured in order to facilitate interrogations.

Nathan Hale, 23, Spec. 5, 198th Brigade, Military Intelligence, Americal Division, a Coatsville, Pa. resident, testifies to the systematic torture of Vietnamese suspects during intelligence interrogations. Hale says that electrical torture—by field telephones—was a common practice for his M.I. unit. Hale also frequently witnessed prisoners being tied down to splash boards of Armored Personnel Carriers and then drowned as they road through rice paddies. On Operation Daring Endeavor, Oct. 1968, Hale saw 2 Vietnamese burned, beaten and hung by the National Police with an American advisor (a Lieutenant Colonel) present as overseer in command. This was done to terrorize the local villagers and Mr. Hale will make public a series of color slides showing the entire torture sequence at the hearing.

Kenneth B. Osborn, 25, E/5, 525th MI Group, area intelligence specialist, a Washington, D.C. resident, testifies to his own experience as an intelligence operative involved in Operation Phoenix. Osborn was involved in the liquidation program and cites an example of a Vietnamese operative being liquidated with extreme prejudice on orders from higher headquarters. Osborn also testifies to various torture techniques used to elicit information. On one occasion in April, 1968, he accompanied a Captain of the III MAF Counter-Intelligence officer on a helicopter ride in order to expedite the questioning of 4 Vietnamese. On orders of the CO, one of the Vietnamese was thrown out to his death to get the other 3 to talk. Osborn also witnessed the attaching of field wires to testes and breasts of women to elicit information and the inseting of 6-inch dowels in prisoners' ears and then tapping through to the brain in a slow, methodical process to elicit information.

COMMENTS ON HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 409, CALLING FOR A FULL SCALE CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY INTO U.S. WAR CRIMES AND WAR CRIMES RESPONSIBILITY IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

I was a member of the prosecution staff before the International Military Tribunal for the Far East in Tokyo from 1946 to 1948. I participated in this prosecution with full trust in the words of the Chief U.S. prosecutor at Nuremberg, Justice Robert Jackson, to the effect that "we are not prepared to lay down a rule of criminal conduct against others which we would be unwilling to have invoked against us." This statement applied to the entire range of crimes with which the defendants at Nuremberg were charged, including not only conventional war crimes, but also crimes against peace and crimes against humanity. In the case of some of these crimes, violations are more difficult to establish, both in a factual and a legal sense, than in the case of others. The law is most unequivocal and the facts are most easily established in the case of conventional war crimes, i.e. the violation of the laws and customs of war. As long ago as 1907 the Fourth Hague Convention declared (Art. 22) that the right of belligerents to adopt means of injuring the enemy is not unlimited" and specified a number of limitations, making it clear at the same time that beyond its provisions the "principles of the law of nations, as they result from the usages established among civilized peoples, from the laws of humanity and from the dictates of the public conscience" would remain operative. During the Second World War many American soldiers were court martialed and severely punished for killing or assaulting civilians in violation of local laws or the laws of war. The Geneva Convention of 1949 for the Protection of Civilian Persons in time of war is similar to the Hague Convention, but more specific. Thus Article 32 prohibits measures to cause the physical suffering or extermination of civilians and measures of brutality against them. The U.S. Field Manual in its 1956 edition echoes the rule that "the law of war places limits on the exercise of a belligerent's power" and actually incorporates provisions of the Geneva Convention of 1949. The U.S. Government acknowledged that its conduct of military operations in Vietnam is subject to these laws and treaties. Without wanting to prejudge the question of the occurrence of other violations of international law, I limit myself in the following to the area of conventional war crimes, and more specifically, to violations of the above mentioned Geneva Convention on Civilian persons.

The duty of the United States to take action against such violations is beyond any doubt. As a belligerent in the Vietnam War it has the duty "under customary international law to take measures for the punishment of war crimes committed by all persons, including members of a belligerent's own armed forces," as the convention states. In addition, the Convention obligates all signatories—of which the United States is one—"to search for persons alleged to have committed or ordering to be committed such grave breaches (of the Convention)," and to "bring such persons, regardless of their nationality, before its own courts." The U.S. Field Manual, which repeats these provisions, also states that "violations of the law of war committed by persons subject to the military law of the United States will usually constitute violations of the Uniform Code of Military Justice and, if so, will be prosecuted under that Code." It adds: "Commanding officers of the United States troops must insure that war crimes committed by members of their forces against enemy personnel are promptly and adequately punished."

How has the United States fulfilled these obligations? Judging from news reports, some trials were held before the recent Calley case. Thus, Lt. James Duffy was court-martialed in the spring of 1970 because he had ordered the

shooting of an unarmed Vietnamese civilian; he was at first convicted of murder, but then the verdict was "revoked," and Lt. Duffy—in an attempt to "make the crime fit the punishment," as Telford Taylor puts it in his book *Nuremberg and Vietnam*—was sentenced to six months confinement for involuntary manslaughter." In June 1970 Marine Private Michael Schwartz was sentenced to life imprisonment by a military court in Danang for participating in the killing of twelve Vietnamese villagers. His penalty was later reduced to one year. However, the case which has attracted most public attention is that of the massacre of My Lai. In his case no one above the rank of Captain was held responsible for the massacre itself, either by virtue of orders that he gave or by virtue of his command position. The charges against four enlisted men were dropped by the Commanding General of the Third Army. Two sergeants were acquitted. Lt. Calley was convicted, and the trial of Captain Medina is yet to come. Higher officers, including the Commander of the 11th Brigade, Colonel Oran Henderson, and the Commanding General of the Americal Division, General Samuel Koster, were only investigated for covering up for the crimes, not for their possible command responsibility for the crime itself. Yet, the 1956 Field Manual provides explicitly that a military commander is responsible not only for criminal acts committed in pursuance of his orders, but "is also responsible if he has actual knowledge, or should have knowledge . . . that troops or other persons subject to his control are about to commit or have committed a war crime and he fails to take the necessary and reasonable steps to insure compliance with the law of war or to punish violations thereof." As Telford Taylor states in his book, this language does not embody a novel conception of a commander's responsibility. In the Civil War, Gen. George B. McClelland invoked such a responsibility against his officers, and after the Second World War international tribunals, U.S. tribunals and others, both in Europe and in the Far East, punished military commanders under this doctrine. The case of General Yamashita, sentenced to death by a military commission of American generals, for failure properly to control the conduct of Japanese troops under his command in the Philippines was merely the first of a number of post World War II cases. It is the most frequently mentioned precedent, but not necessarily the best one, because the concept of command responsibility in the Yamashita case was extended to the extreme. No such extension is necessary in invoking the command responsibility of higher ranking officers in the case of My Lai. Rather than doing this, the Army apparently decided to limit the legal reach of criminal responsibility to enlisted men and company grade officers, thus giving substance to the view that they were to be used as scapegoats. Lt. Calley was undoubtedly guilty and no other court martial verdict was possible. The problem is not that an innocent man was convicted, but rather that the guilt of others is not even being investigated.

Considering our obligations under international law, considering also the death penalties we meted out after the Second World War, and particularly considering the statement of Justice Jackson, referred to above, which constituted a promise to the world community, this failure is nothing but shocking. It is even more shocking that the incident at My Lai was investigated and prosecuted only after publicity made this inevitable, stands virtually alone in this regard. Books, news reports, photos and eyewitness accounts of dozens, if not hundreds of witnesses who are willing to testify, indicate that My Lai was not an isolated case and that conventional war crimes have been committed on a large scale in Indochina. The atrocities testified to in the recent National Veterans Inquiry on U.S. War Crimes in Viet-

nam, the transcript of which you put into the Congressional Record, are a case in point. The civilian and military leadership of the armed forces of the United States takes no cognizance of all this. As Telford Taylor states, "so far as is publicly known, the Army has undertaken no general investigation of the killings themselves, to determine the level of responsibility for the conditions that gave rise to Son My (My Lai) or the many similar though smaller incidents." The reason, it must be assumed is that such an investigation—or a serious consideration of superior orders in the various trials—would indicate that these conditions are the result of policies, originating at or approved by high command levels. It is, therefore, of utmost importance that your Resolution calls for an inquiry, dealing with the question "whether atrocities have been, and continue to be, the result of policies promulgated and enforced by the military high command and civilian leadership of the United States Government." This question is important as Telford Taylor states, if the Army is to recover its moral health, little as its leaders seem to realize it; it is important as a first step toward at least partial re-establishment of our former reputation as a nation which is faithful to its obligations under international law and which believes in a decent respect for the opinions of mankind; and it is important in the interest of justice as well as of humanity. If man is unwilling to enforce the limitations, which his laws impose on wanton and unnecessary atrocities in wartime, what hope is there that he will ever give up war itself? And, if man cannot be brought to giving up war itself, does he not invite his self-destruction as a species through the overkill which his technology has prepared—and does he deserve a better fate?

For all these reasons I concur fully in the intention of the Joint Resolution which you have introduced.—Kurt Steiner, Professor of Political Science, Stanford University, Former Prosecuting Attorney and Special Assistant to the Chief of Counsel, International Prosecution Section, in the trial against major Japanese War Criminals before the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, Tokyo.

LEST WE FORGET

HON. CLARENCE E. MILLER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1971

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, in a land of progress and prosperity, it is often easy to assume an "out of sight, out of mind" attitude about matters which are not consistently brought to our attention. The fact exists that today more than 1,550 American servicemen are listed as prisoners or missing in Southeast Asia. The wives, children, and parents of these men have not forgotten, and I would hope that my colleagues in Congress and our countrymen across America will not neglect the fact that all men are not free for as long as one of our number is enslaved.

Comdr. Edward Dale Estes, U.S. Navy, 605484, Purdy, Mo. Married and the father of two children. The son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Estes, Purdy, Mo. A 1955 graduate of Southwest Missouri College. Downed in Southeast Asia on January 3, 1968. As of today, Commander Estes has been held captive in Southeast Asia for 1,208 days.

DRINKING WATER QUALITY STANDARDS NEEDED

HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1971

Mr. ROBISON of New York. Mr. Speaker, as most of us are now aware, the U.S. Geological Survey recently found the presence of seven toxic metals in the lakes and streams of this country and Puerto Rico. This sampling of 720 water sources in the United States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico again brings to our attention the need for greatly expanded basic and applied research to determine the long-range health effects of contaminants in our Nation's water supply. I hasten to point out that sample results showed dangerous concentration of these metals to be rare, yet it is also worth noting that test methods for detecting some of these metals have only recently been developed.

Such is the state of our technology in this area that researchers are still seeking ways to detect new contaminants which enter into our water sources. It may surprise some of my colleagues to know that a Nation which can reach the moon still has not detected all of the potentially dangerous elements in our lakes and streams, and has little knowledge of the long-range health effects of such contaminants.

The continued legislative activity centered around water pollution problems during recent sessions of Congress belies the fact that, to this day, we have no mutually agreed upon water quality criteria which can be used to determine conclusively that a water source is safe for drinking purposes.

During recent months a number of recognized authorities in the area of water resources research and administration have supplied weighty evidence of our failure to adequately address this knowledge gap. Eric F. Johnson, executive director of the American Water Works Association, has pointed out a number of times that this Nation is willing to spend almost 400 times more money to prepare water for dumping than to prepare water for drinking. Mr. Johnson speaks as a representative for 23,000 water utilities which supply drinking water to over 170 million Americans. Eighty-five percent of these 23,000 water systems serve areas of fewer than 5,000 in population. It is these small water utilities that suffer most from our lack of interest in the area of basic research. Such small units are incapable of supporting the extensive basic research and training that are demanded to insure safe drinking water for the future.

The pressing need for increased basic and applied research to determine realistic water quality criteria and standards was forcefully demonstrated in a recent statement of Charles C. Johnson, Jr., associate executive director of the American Public Health Association, to the Senate Public Works Subcommittee on Air and Water. Mr. Speaker, this is a

somewhat lengthy statement, yet I feel that it is important to bring it to the attention of those of my colleagues who have not had the opportunity to read it. I would particularly call attention to the latter part of Mr. Johnson's discussion which systematically describes those areas which would benefit from an increased commitment to basic research. Mr. Speaker, I will insert this statement in the RECORD:

STATEMENT OF CHARLES C. JOHNSON, JR., ON BEHALF OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION ON PROPOSALS TO AMEND THE FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT, AS AMENDED, MARCH 17, 1971

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee: I would like to express my pleasure and the pleasure of the American Public Health Association in being invited to appear here before you today. The American Public Health Association has a membership of approximately 25,000 health professionals. Interlocking affiliates at the State and local levels brings an equal number of people into the overall organizations. The members come from all walks of life, but they have one characteristic in common. For almost a century, the Association has worked to improve the health and well-being of people. Despite all of the pronouncements, dialogue, and reorganization activities, it seems to us that the APHA, as a single organization, today comes closest to really representing all facets of the interrelationships between man's health and well-being and his environment. It is against this background that we have evaluated and will comment on the proposals contained in S. 523, S. 1012, S. 1013, S. 1014, and S. 1015 for amending the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended.

First, let me say that the Association applauds and supports the broad objectives put forth by these proposals to expand and strengthen the water pollution control efforts on the part of the Federal government in cooperation with state and regional agencies. And while we note differences in approaches that would be taken to achieve these objectives, we do not choose to interject our specific comments on these differences at this time.

Instead we will first note some principal areas which we believe should be covered in final legislation which is passed, and second will discuss what we believe is a paramount deficiency in the proposals before us today, i.e. the failure to recognize and support the need for basic and applied research with respect to health effects. Such research is essential for the realistic development of water quality criteria and standards.

Mr. Chairman, the major objective of our organization is furthering the protection and enhancement of the public's health and well-being. The development of strong legislation to protect the water environment can be an important tool in man's arsenal to help achieve this objective. Thus we are pleased to recognize the strong efforts being put forth to consider, protect and enhance all aspects of the water environment to the maximum benefit of man.

To this end, we wish to encourage legislation that incorporates among other things the following concepts:

1. The requirement that any comprehensive program for water pollution control include measures which are necessary to assure protection of the public health and well being.

2. The approval of State or agency plans, and construction grants on the basis of approved water quality standards.

3. The encouraging of comprehensive planning and the development of comprehensive water pollution control programs based on the water resources needs in the total river basin.

4. The provision of specific time limits for the development of State or agency plans, water quality standards and effluent limitation standards.

5. A provision which supports nondegradation and enhancement of the water environment.

6. The requirement to develop a self-sufficient capability for continued operation, maintenance and expansion of facilities aided by the act.

7. The encouraging of provisions for reimbursement for municipal treatment of industrial wastes.

8. The provision for the most expeditious implementation of enforcement procedures, commensurate with an ultimate appeal opportunity to protect against malicious and capricious action.

9. A provision for delegation of monitoring, inspection and other responsibilities to States when they are determined to be as capable as the Federal government to carry out such responsibilities.

10. A provision for rapid action and injunctive relief when the public's health and welfare is believed to be in jeopardy.

11. A provision for direct action by enforcement authority when prohibited, hazardous substances are being discharged to the water environment.

12. The encouraging of international cooperation in matters associated with protection of the water environment.

13. The prohibition against awarding government contracts to convicted violators of water pollution control regulations until such regulations have been complied with.

14. A provision for penalties whenever an enforcement action is required, including instances when permits systems are instituted.

15. A provision which requires a periodic report to the Congress with respect to operations under the Act.

Let us turn now to a discussion of water quality criteria and standards. In far too many of our communities one man's sewage effluent is another man's drinking water supply, swimming hole, fishing pond, etc. Thus, it is pleasing to note that the proposals we are considering here today recognize the need to consider the water environment as a total system. We note also, that substantial funds would become available for the construction of facilities to help protect this environment. Yet, there exists, in our opinion, a possibility for the expenditure of large sums of money without really knowing whether what we have constructed is sufficient unto the need. As a matter of fact, it is this failure to provide for the establishment of (1) a sound technical and scientific basis for describing the extent of the need, and (2) a surveillance and monitoring system for evaluating the success or failure ascribed to the efforts associated with water pollution control programs that is our cause for concern. Careful consideration of this concern would dictate a need for considering a continuing basic and applied research effort in the development of any water pollution control effort. Even then we must make a special effort to assure ourselves that the needs of people, not physical facilities, remains in the forefront of our water resources planning.

In this regard, it is most heartening to note that S. 523 and S. 1014 place great stress on the importance of the development of water quality standards. Further they emphasize that such standards shall have the purpose of *protecting and improving the public health and welfare, and enhancing the quality of the Nation's water for the benefit and enjoyment of future generations.* Also they specifically require that in the establishment of these standards, consideration be given to the value of water for public water supplies, propagation of fish and wildlife, recreational, agricultural, industrial, navigational and other legitimate purposes.

The development of water quality criteria and standards, in our opinion, is the heart of and the most significant factor in the entire water pollution control process. If this is true and our association believes it is, it is most disappointing to find that authorization for research funds covering this factor have at worst not been extended, and at best extended for only one year. Further, it is noted that no funds at all have been mandated for health effects research. We ask what is the basis for establishment of water quality standards? How do we determine what degree of efficiency to assign to the sewage treatment plant or what treatment requirements can reasonably or economically be left for the water treatment plant? How do we know what standards are satisfactory for swimming and other recreational pursuits? How does an administrator evaluate the effectiveness of a State or agency plan in terms of health and well being, or determine the most serious pollution problems in setting priorities, or establish regulations providing specifications for effluent standards, or many other requirements contained in the proposals, in the absence of essential knowledge associated with today's situations and which is surely to be worsened by continuing technological and industrial "progress"? Not only is there a dearth of scientific knowledge in these areas of concern, even if the proposals required the evaluation of all situations, agencies would be hard pressed to proceed in the absence of reliable scientific tools required for such evaluation and assessment. So, we are left to a shot gun approach and a hope that these efforts and results will be worth the cost.

We shall have more to say about some specific needs later, but first let us see what others who have expressed concern about water quality and who recognize the need for expanded and continued basic and applied research associated with efforts to improve the water environment, are saying.

The American Chemical Society in the 1971 supplement to their publication "Cleaning Our Environment: The Chemical Basis for Action", placed the primary concern in the water environment on the protection of water resources for public water supplies. They say:

"Public water supply treatment plants often draw their raw water from a source that receives treated waste water. Waste water treatment practices, however, do not remove other substances that are present but undetected. Also, waste waters can bypass the treatment process with insufficient dilution during plant outage periods or in times of disaster, such as power failures. Too little is known of the specific compounds in waste treatment plant effluents. Accidents, negligence, and disasters do occur. The technology used to treat public water supplies, and the normal design treatment capacities, are not necessarily adequate to cope with unknown contaminants, sudden pollution loads, and manmade or natural disasters.

"... We see a good deal of excitement over agricultural fertilizers and mercury, cadmium, and certain other metals in water. The fact is that we have virtually no information on how these metals are affected by the processes used in the normal public water supply treatment plant. The fate of viruses and other organisms in such plants also remain open questions."

The Director of the Bureau of Water Hygiene in the Office of Water Quality, speaking to the Arkansas-White-Red Basins Inter-Agency Committee in October 1970 said:

"By the year 2020, our water requirements are expected to exceed 1300 billion gallons each day. But hydrologists estimate that the total usable surface water supply from rainfall is only 700 billion gallons per day. Under these circumstances, the necessity for reuse of our surface water resources is obvious."

"This provides a major challenge to environmental health workers because much

research and development work is necessary in order to provide planners with criteria, standards, guidelines and cost factors so vital to the evaluation of alternatives."

The Forward of a report entitled "Community Water Supply Study, Significance of National Findings" released by the Environmental Health Service, Department of Health, Education and Welfare in August 1970, says:

"Of special concern is the fact that the waste products of our highly urbanized and technological society—many of them not even identified—which pollute our land, air, and water, persist in the environment, and react, one with another, in complex and little understood ways, to affect the life cycles of plant, animal and human organisms.

"Our water resources, more perhaps than any other, illustrate the interaction of all parts of the environment, and also the recycling process that characterizes every resource of the biosphere. Everything that man injects into his environment—chemical, biological, or physical—can ultimately find its way into the earth's water and these contaminants must be removed, by nature or by man, before the water is again potable.

"Concern for our water quality until quite recently has centered principally on the danger of bacteriological contamination from inadequately treated sewage discharged into our rivers and streams. Today we are confronted with the fact that chemical pollution of source waters poses additional, and possibly even more difficult problems. Moreover, we deceive ourselves if we assume that even the most complete and effective treatment of municipal and industrial wastes can ever remove all threats of water contamination."

Dr. Jay H. Lehr, Executive Director of the National Water Well Association testifying before the Subcommittee on Executive and Legislative Reorganization of the House of Representatives concerning the President's plan for the establishment of a new Environmental Protection Agency said this in his summary:

"We know increasing quantities of pesticides, organic chemicals and toxic metals are entering the waters that serve as sources for the Nation's public and that many of these new contaminants are not being removed by established water treatment methods. Their daily consumption thereby, presents a potential threat to the people's health.

"We know that in the absence of adequate planning, supervision and management, a proliferation of water supply systems has grown up to serve metropolitan areas, many of which are too small for efficient or safe operation, thereby, resulting in hazards to the public health.

"We know that inadequacies in the quality of drinking water and in the construction, operation and maintenance of drinking water supply systems have allowed the occurrence of disease outbreaks and that increased surveillance and attention to drinking water supply systems is needed to control and prevent public health hazards and to protect the health of the people.

"We know that in many areas of the country, water shortages will necessitate thorough consideration of the reclamation and reuse of waste waters and that the health impacts and aspects of such reuse for drinking and other human purposes must be investigated and evaluated."

In the foregoing remarks we have spoken to the need to consider the water environment in terms of its total health impact on people, and to the absence of requisite health effects research, and scientific methodology required to carry out what we regard as the most important aspect of the proposed bills—the setting of water quality standards. When I was the Administrator

of the Environmental Health Services in the Department of HEW, I had reason to be concerned about this problem. My staff at that time provided me information on areas of need for such research as it concerns the water environment. At that time it was determined that research required in this particular area has several aspects: (1) the investigation of waterborne disease outbreaks as they occur to assure that we benefit from past mistakes and change procedures so that outbreaks will not continue to occur from the same reasons.

(2) The analyses of available health data on morbidity and mortality to see if associations can be found with differences in water quality.

(3) The testing for effects in animals or in vitro studies of contaminants known to occur in water or that might be added to water, deliberately or by accident, and

(4) The determination of water quality consumed by the public or used by the public for recreation.

It would be expected that health effects surveillance of water quality would help to establish the presence of and the limitations required of bacterial and chemical constituents for the water environment used for drinking water sources, recreational pursuits, and harvesting of fish and shellfish.

Some specific discussion of recognized research needs in terms of chemical, microbiological, and other problems associated with these aspects have been identified.

CHEMICAL RESEARCH—ORGANICS

During the past decade, science and industry have developed and manufactured, and will undoubtedly continue to develop and manufacture, a great variety of new products, often complex in nature, in order to enhance the physical condition of everyday living. Many of these new substances, however, may carry along with them certain threats to health and well-being, and consequently, their hazard to public health when encountered in the water environment must be evaluated.

The organic chemicals industry is constantly producing new products that create new types of pollutants, varying widely in both physical and chemical properties. The toxicity of a few of these compounds has been studied substantially; however, the available information on the toxicity of most chemicals is quite meager. Because of the diversity of the organic chemical industry's waste, an adequate appraisal of their pollutional significance is often impossible in our streams much less in our potable water supplies.

We are considerably concerned about the amounts of chemical materials such as the wide spectrum of organics including pesticides, and other chlorinated organics which may find their way into our water supplies. We lack knowledge about their chronic low-level effects on humans, the levels of which the U.S. population may be confronted in our water supplies and about the removal of these noxious agents from our water supplies. These similar concerns are held for those waters used in food production and processing. The potential health problem of organics in water supplies consists of several facets, of which the most pressing are: (1) the development of a prototype system for the concentration and removal of organics from water, a partitioning system for separation of health-related organic groups, analytical methodology, and field testing of the resultant system, (2) development of pertinent toxicity data relating chemicals or groups of chemicals to detrimental effects on human health, and (3) derivation of drinking water standards for organics other than pesticides.

TOXIC METALS AND OTHER INORGANICS

Heavy metal salts in solution constitute a very serious form of pollution, since they are stable compounds, not readily removed by

oxidation, precipitation, or any other natural process. A characteristic figure of heavy metal pollution is its persistence in time as well as in space for years after pollutional operations have ceased. Continuous exposure to such environmental materials when related to the animal's ability to handle such chemicals, determines its total effect on such animals. This is, of course, here again related to time and the environmental level to which he is exposed. The fact that such materials are concentrated to varying degrees adds to our concern for exposure to such materials wherever they may be encountered, be it water, food, or air. Some of the metal-organic complexes may be even more toxic than the metal ion itself as in the case of methyl mercury. The lack of understanding of the total overall long-term effects of such inorganics on human health has made it most difficult for us to attach the proper significance to such materials when consumed for long periods of time at low levels as may be found in public drinking water supplies. The establishment of water quality standards and the derivation of drinking water standards for such materials necessarily depends upon the availability of such data.

MICROBIOLOGICAL RESEARCH—VIRUSES IN WATER SUPPLIES

The prospect of increased reuse of water by humans intensifies the need to know more about the enteric viruses, those that occur in the gastrointestinal tract and feces of man and many lower animals. Very few studies have been made of viruses in reuse systems for protracted periods. Data for the movement of viruses in ground water is extremely limited. The ability of water treatment processes to remove or inactivate viruses has not been fully explored. Knowledge of the infectious hepatitis virus has been hampered by the lack of ability to culture it in the laboratory.

EFFECT OF INDUSTRIAL POLLUTANTS ON WATER QUALITY MEASUREMENTS

There is a growing concern about the effect of nutrient rich wastes discharged from industrial complexes, particularly paper mills, into fresh water and coastal water recreational areas and shellfish growing waters creating environmental conditions conducive to bacterial multiplication. A program of study, concentrating on the water resources near paper mills operations, whose discharges are grossly polluting fresh waters and the estuarine environment, is needed.

DEVELOPMENT OF BATHING BEACH CRITERIA FOR FRESH AND MARINE WATERS

One of the major forces behind the drive to control water pollution is the demand for clean water for recreation. Public health officials have worked for years to maintain certain bacterial quality standards at bathing beaches. These standards are commonly based on the counts of the coliform group the same of which is used to assess the quality of drinking water. It is absolutely essential that a sound basis be established for bacterial or other quality standards for recreational waters.

GENERAL METHODOLOGY RESEARCH

Methodology needs considerable updating and new development, so as to attain greatly increased sensitivities and efficiency. All of these are required in order to measure the very low levels of chemical pollutants as are or as may be found in public water supplies. In addition, there is considerable need for improvement (bacteriological) and for new development in both the viral and bacteriological areas as regards water supplies. Lastly, there is need for the development of criteria and standards for waters used for recreation and food production.

A. CHEMICAL

Progress in analytical chemistry and instrumentation which is vital to both water

pollution control and surveillance as well as the wide complexity of organics found in water resources, would be greatly enhanced by improved methodology. Improved procedures are required also for traces of organic compounds, which may be important in three areas: toxicity to man, color; taste and odor. Techniques are required that will identify and measure organic contaminants in water at concentrations of from milligrams per liter down to micrograms per liter and lower.

A general requirement in analytical chemistry is standardization of methods. The methods that will serve as the legal standard in enforcement proceedings must be valid and reliable in all hands and must produce the same results by different chemists in all laboratories. A strong effort is required, therefore, in evaluating and improving analytical chemical methods.

B. VIROLOGICAL

No satisfactory methods are now available for the examination of water and aquatic fauna for viral pollutants today. In order to identify the problem related to water pollution with viruses, a satisfactory method must be developed for examining each identity. This is necessary in order to make available standard virological methods for water quality examination, re-evaluate the efficiency of conventional water treatment processes, and to ascertain the validity of bacterial indicator systems used today in relation to viral pollution under different conditions. It is also required in order to directly detect or concomitant with other tests, a faulty treatment process or distribution system. In addition, such methodology provides basic tools for the evaluation of waste water reuse and a laboratory tool to support epidemiological investigations of virus disease outbreaks when water is suspected as the common vehicle.

C. BACTERIOLOGICAL

Correlations of bacterial indicator organisms with waterborne disease, particularly in recreational waters, should receive high priority.

RAPID IDENTIFICATION OF BACTERIAL HEALTH HAZARDS IN WATER

There is a recognized need for new, more rapid techniques for bacterial identification based on molecular or enzymatic characteristics that will yield reliable, quantitative results in minutes or a few hours. There is a need for research into areas of microbial physiology and ecodynamics for isolation of a myriad of factors controlling rapid detection.

DEVELOPMENT OF QUANTITATIVE PROCEDURES FOR DETECTION OF BACTERIAL PATHOGENS IN WATER

There is a critical need for a comprehensive research program to develop efficient methods for quantitation of *Salmonella*, *Shigella*, *Vibrio Leptospira* and interpathogenic *E. Coli* from poor quality recreational waters and contaminated water supplies.

DEVELOPMENT OF QUANTITATIVE PROCEDURES FOR AERUGINOSA IN RECREATIONAL BATHING WATER AND REUSE WATER SUPPLIES

Pseudomonas Aeruginosa, frequently associated with "secondary invader" type infection can persist for long periods in distribution lines, become a major problem in wastewater reclamation projects and possibly reach a hazardous density in recreational waters.

The continued study of development on methodology, evaluation, and base-line collection on the aftergrowth aspects of the problem will be necessary.

Mr. Chairman, we hope we have been able to give you some measure of our concern about the proposals to amend the water pollution control act. We believe that the expenditure of such large sums of money de-

mands specific provision for continued research that makes it possible to systematically and scientifically establish priorities of need, water quality standards, efficiency of actions, and effectiveness of results. We do not suggest that nothing can be done until answers to these problems are found. We must move ahead on the best scientific knowledge that is available, recognizing that such knowledge is insufficient at best, and must be amplified and modified in the light of new findings that result from continued research. Mr. Chairman, I would be pleased to respond to such questions as you and the committee may have.

INFLATION: CAN THE FED BE BLAMED?

HON. JOHN J. RHODES

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1971

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, in Sunday's Washington Post there was an article by Sidney Weintraub titled: "Inflation: Can the Fed Be Blamed?"

Professor Weintraub supports the concept of a national income policy as a means of relief from spiraling inflation. He astutely points out the importance of wage increases as a demand-pull feature in the economy.

If we are to meet effectively the crisis of a crippling inflation problem we must have some rational control over the skyrocketing labor costs. One means to combat this problem could be a U.S. Court of Labor-Management Relations, as outlined in H.R. 2373.

This court would preserve the basic processes of collective bargaining, and at the same time protect the public interest against the devastating consequences of protracted work stoppages in industries affecting the general welfare, and allow for reasonable demands by labor while discouraging needlessly inflationary wage increases.

I hope that my colleagues will take time to read the following article:

INFLATION: CAN THE FED BE BLAMED?—CONTRADICTIONS CROP UP IN MONETARY THEORY

(By Sidney Weintraub)

Ideas in economics die slowly. A more eternal article of faith is that the Federal Reserve can prevent inflation.

There are several variants of this myth. In some versions, fiscal policy can render assistance. Others attribute past failures to an erratic and fitful monetary policy. The doctrine is fostered that if only the Fed could stick to a steady 3 per cent to 5 per cent money supply per annum, stability will result. This criticism of past policy has been elevated to a principle for a "correct" monetary stewardship by Milton Friedman, professor of economics at University of Chicago.

In questioning these doctrines, consider a military commander whose entire mission was to capture enemy territory. Suppose each day—or year—he acknowledged a loss of ground. There would scarcely be a military expert who would not be skeptical of the strategy. Retreats would be accurately described as an abandonment of space.

An analogy exists to the Fed's campaigns. Since its inception in 1914 the price level has taken a pounding. From 1914 to 1929, the rise approximated 60 per cent. After the 24 per cent drop from 1924 to 1933, the rise from

1933 to 1940 was minimal. From 1940 to 1970 the rise—in the GNP deflator—has been of the order of 200 per cent. Since 1950, the movement has exceeded 60 per cent.

To an unsophisticated observer the conclusion would be commonplace that monetary policy has been a signal failure for a hard stance against inflation by the Fed. Of course, we can cite wars, and some laxness in monetary control. Still, taking the long view, it is hard, on pragmatic grounds, to retain a faith in monetary policy. Historically, the Fed has been more of a sieve than a dyke in blocking the inflationary trend.

Is the Fed to blame for inflation? Not at all. It is simply that monetary policy, with or without fiscal policy, is inadequate. And it is doubtful that a steady course will triumph.

The inflation we envisage is not the explosive post-World War I European variety, but a slow erosive pecking at the value of money, of 3-4-5 per cent per annum. Compounded, this portends from 35 per cent to 60 per cent price increases after 10 years. Current trends will not look better on a 1980 or 1990 retrospective glance than the past record.

Despite some variations on the main theme, all monetary theories of inflation show a contest between the money available for income recipients and the amount of goods the economy can produce as determining the price equation. Concepts of money velocity, and money and goods hoarding enter, with "expectations of inflation" assigned a prominent place nowadays.

Notwithstanding all of the subtleties, and the mathematics and econometrics often inserted to bedazzle and bewilder, the same conclusions emerge: Control the money supply to protect the price level. The dispute hinges on how much the money supply should expand. Whenever a pet recipe on money supplies is rejected by the Fed, the reaction is to flay officialdom for blunders in implementation, rather than to examine the doctrine. Criticism of public servants always furnishes some ego balm.

Might not the monetarist theories be wrong? The doctrines, at least, must be suspect.

Consider the present circumstances. The U.S. economy (and that of the U.K., and others) suffers simultaneously from too much inflation and too much unemployment. For the U.S., the 1969-1971 experience is literally a pathological disorder, for in the past, when prices went up, unemployment went down. Only in 1957-59 was there a comparable (smaller scale) incident. Students of business cycles often measured either the price or unemployment turns, for one was usually a reciprocal image of the other. This new experience makes the current episode so complex.

To prescribe for the malady, the monetarist must counsel tight money to prevent inflation. To absorb the unemployment, the recommendation is easy money. The contradiction is apparent. More recently, the precept of "gradualism" has been invoked, to sneak up behind the perplexing sequence. "Gradualist" shortcomings have become conspicuous.

A non-monetary inflation theory is that the price level is primarily an outcome of the relation between money wage (and salary) changes and movements in labor productivity: If money wage movements outstrip productivity gains, prices will advance.

This wage cost mark-up theory is not a cost-push theory alone. It recognizes the impact of costs on prices, to be sure. It admits that in markets of administered prices, cost pressures are profoundly important. But it also emphasizes that in consumer markets, wages (and salaries) comprise nearly 90 per cent of the aggregate of consumer demand. Higher wages and salaries mean more purchasing power, and higher consumer demand. It is not an accident that as automobile wages go up, retail sales in the worker environs rise. The demand aspect of wages is so

prominent that the only surprising fact is that wage increases as a demand-pull feature has been overlooked.

Consider the effects of the restrained monetary policy over 1969-1971: The result has been unemployment. Through unemployment, in past episodes of tight money the ascent of money wages was checked. A lid was clamped on the wage rise and sometimes money wages actually fell.

Monetary policy is thus an indirect form of incomes policy. Through unemployment, it aims to keep wages and salaries in line, and thus steer prices away from an inflation trend. In this respect the monetarist program has faltered over the past two years, and offers cogent evidence of why it is doomed to the future. For no matter how the Fed manages the money supply, so long as wage costs go up and wage earners spend more, prices will rise. If the Fed denies ample funds to the economy for full employment, the events will parallel 1960-1970: inflation and unemployment.

So long as unemployment does not inhibit wages, we are committed to inflation. Sooner or later, in the midst of politically excessive unemployment, the Fed must yield; it will be driven to provide funds to prevent unemployment from reaching alarming levels though full employment will elude us. Involved then is a test of wills, uncoordinated but in conflict until resolved in prices and employment. Our labor unions, our monetary institutions, our political processes, interlock to set the price record and the job outcome. Monetary policy alone—even in conjunction with fiscal policy—cannot ensure a stable price level and full employment in this environment.

On this diagnosis, monetary policy will continue to report indifferent success: Prices can be kept within tolerable limits only if unions are accommodating. But the Fed's influence on wages is at arm's length. The sorry plight is revealed in the unemployment engendered by its operations, with mounting prices under rising material aspirations inflicting some extra anguish.

The remedy must reside in new measures by way of incomes policy to influence wages and salaries more rationally and directly, rather than the Fed's diffused and imprecise method of monetary tautness and unemployment which, in the long sweep, has not prevented inflation. Despite the new soothing faith in the efficacy of a steady monetary course, the 1969-1971 price level outcome offers scant encouragement; projections of a 3 per cent plus inflation per annum will match the sordid past history until we devise a formula for income restraint.

A voluntary incomes program would be nice. So would a world with only voluntary tax contributions. With the facts as they are, only a mandatory policy can be effective. Economically and politically, we should not settle for less than full employment and a stable price level.

Jobs, a \$30 billion addition to GNP and the stability of the dollar impart urgency to the analysis. With an incomes policy the Fed could be liberated of its inflation fears and devote its energies to building the money base for full employment.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN— HOW LONG?

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 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 1,600 American prisoners of war and their families.
How long?

ACCEPTANCE SPEECH AT WEY- MOUTH SCIENCE CENTER

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1971

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I recently had the pleasure of presenting a U.S. flag, which had been flown above the Capitol in Washington, to the Weymouth Science Center—a San Pedro facility of the Los Angeles city school system. I was, indeed, honored to participate in this event and I feel that the benefits that accrued from being with the students were certainly immeasurable.

The Weymouth Science Center has put into practice an advanced concept in education. Gifted students are brought together and placed in an accelerated program which emphasizes scientific projects and experiments.

At the ceremony, I presented the flag to Alan Atkinson and Wayne Kiso, two sixth-grade students from Taper Elementary School. Words of acceptance were spoken by another sixth grader, Hali Hoyt.

Hali's acceptance speech was so impressive that I thought that my colleagues would enjoy reading her well-spoken, lucid remarks. At this point, Mr. Speaker, I place Hali Hoyt's speech in the RECORD:

As we look up at the flag we can see how beautiful it is. Waving majestically on high, bold in color and design, it quickens the heartbeat of any artist.

But if it were only an object of beauty, then our flag would be very insignificant, just a piece of beautifully designed cloth.

However, our flag is more than that. What then, does this flag which has flown over the capitol mean?

I believe it is symbolic of what our Country was, is and hopes to be!

Our flag represents many things. The birth and growth of our nation. The realization that the American dream was not developed overnight. It took years of fighting, struggling, planning, and sacrifice, to reach this point in our history and it is a never ending process.

Our flag represents the establishment of freedom and individual liberty.

These are our most important possessions and are guaranteed to us by the highest law of the land—The United States Constitution.

Our flag represents equality of opportunity. The right for a chance to go as far as effort and ability can take us. Although we are constantly improving in this area, we still have a long way to go. Our flag represents democracy.

A belief in a representative government and therefore the right to elect our own representatives. And, of course the responsibility of electing good representatives—men that can bridge the gap between the people and the government so that we are all working together.

Congressman Anderson is a perfect example of such a representative bringing the people and government together. By hearing

us through our letters and taking the time to be with us today, he has shown us that the government really does serve the people.

Therefore, it is with the greatest of pleasure, that I accept this flag on the behalf of the students of the Weymouth Science Center.

CAMP CHI'S GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

HON. ABNER J. MIKVA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1971

Mr. MIKVA. Mr. Speaker, for most of us, the greatest influence in our early lives can be recalled specifically because of the variety in our childhood environments. One remembers the activities in the classroom distinct from life at home; weekends were two completely different days unlike any others found in the week; and the summer, of course, always stood apart from the rest of the year.

For those fortunate enough to go away to camp, the summer involved an entirely new importance. Here were new surroundings, new friends, different activities, and perhaps most important, though we never realized it at the time, new responsibilities.

An indication of the effect of the summer experience is that for all the vivid recollections of one's camping days, the total time spent at camp in one busy childhood would probably be less than a few months at the most.

This week, April 25-May 2, has been designated as Camp Chi Week in Chicago and Illinois.

On May 16, 1971, the Jewish Community Centers of Chicago will celebrate with distinction the 50th anniversary of Camp Chi. The camp, situated on its own private lake in the rustic woods of Lake Delton, Wis., has been offering activity and training to young people since its initial development in 1921 by Mrs. Julius Stone and Mrs. Walter E. Heller.

Previously only a girls camp, Camp Chi initiated its first program and camping area for boys at the Lake Delton site in 1955, 5 years after the camp moved from Loon Lake, Ill.

Now Camp Chi has really developed into three separate camps for the young. A children's camp is provided for boys and girls age 10 through sixth grade. A senior unit for early adolescents includes those students currently in their seventh grade while a teen group numbers those young people entering or currently attending high school.

Horseback riding, sailing, and water skiing are just some of the components of camp structure. Along with competitive sports are seminars on Jewish life and on domestic and world problems. Jewish services and spiritually as well as physically enriching programs are integrated into the modern framework of a growing and distinguished camp.

The tradition of summer camp in America has been a valuable one and the tradition of Camp Chi has been particularly outstanding due in great part to the many skilled staff members and

community leaders who maintain the progressive and efficient organization at the camp.

In addition to the camp's able service to the young, a Camp Chi Senior Adult Camp, built in 1965 to continue a tradition of serving all members of the community, provides activities and recreation to some 250 more experienced campers.

Camp Chi has reached a golden milestone—50 years of service to Chicago and to Illinois. With its present facilities, Camp Chi should be able to spread even more memories and enrichment over the next 50 years.

THE DIFFERENT MAY DAY

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1971

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it has long been my opinion that in many debates involving current events, especially items relating to foreign affairs, many people do not maintain a proper historical perspective. The historic background of May Day is a case in point. An editorial in the Thursday, April 26, Desplaines Valley News, written by its editor, Harry Sklenar, is a very effective and certainly timely fashion, directs our attention to the Soviet Russian use of May Day. The editorial discusses the contrast between our American observations of May Day with its emphasis on the propriety of our legal system and the proper structure of our Government with that of the Soviet distortion of history. The editorial follows:

THE DIFFERENT MAY DAY

They march, massive rows of common people on parade past the Central Square in Moscow on May 1st, the anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution—by order of the Soviet Council.

Massive rows of deadly weapons roll by in a display of might by armament; tanks, missiles, and soldiers—by order of the Soviet Council.

In other lands, the Communist Party faithful that believe in the utterance of Moscow parade, too—by order of Moscow leaders.

In the United States, May 1st has been declared a day to demonstrate Loyalty to Law and Order; to believe in change, not by massive armies or by destruction thru weapons, but by orderly process of the ballot box and the courts.

No one orders persons to march on May 1st in this country—it's purely voluntary. No one will be there with guns urging participation or threatening with a trip to Siberia.

Surely, there are ways to convince people of the world to listen by use of reason rather than by the use of massive weapons and threats of destruction.

Reason can make this nation a leader rather than a follower, for reason is the belief that you are doing something that is right. Killing people to demonstrate power is effective to a point, but who answers the question, why? Why kill, why threaten others to rule their behavior?

Let Russia march its armies, its weapons and utter threats. Demonstrate the power of loyalty thru reason.

If you really want to "hurt" someone, you don't need a lead pipe. A few words with the wrong slant will do enough to wreck relationships forever more. Weigh your words carefully when you seek to get through to another person by the use of reason.

Demonstrate to others that those who use the power of reason deal with facts and the conclusions reached based on those facts. Demonstrate your willingness to stand up for reason, for law and order by witnessing the VFW Loyalty Day Parade on May 1st.

**MENASHA, WIS., CITY COUNCIL
ENDORSES REVENUE SHARING**

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1971

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the response in Wisconsin among the hardpressed county and municipal governments to the proposals for general revenue-sharing has been uniformly enthusiastic. Evidence mounts daily that the revenue-sharing ideas have struck a highly responsible chord both among the units of local government and with the hard-pressed property taxpayers.

Now comes the City of Menasha, Wis., population of 15,000, located in the midst of the bustling Fox River Valley region, nearly inundated with housing, water pollution, downtown renewal problems, and growing demands for municipal services to be met on a shrinking tax base.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to share with my colleagues a resolution adopted by the City Council of the City of Menasha, Wis., endorsing general and special revenue sharing:

RESOLUTION ENDORSING GENERAL AND SPECIAL REVENUE SHARING

Whereas, the need for public facilities and services provided by state and local government is increasing at a rate which exceeds the revenues generated from the available tax base to such governments; and

Whereas, the federal government, through exercising taxing powers vested in it, has substantially diminished the available revenue producing sources available to states and local governments; and

Whereas, state and local governments are facing substantial deficits unless the federal government supplements the existing grant assistance programs to such governments; and

Whereas, there appears to be a general consensus of the states and local governments that the most advantageous method of obtaining and receiving supplemental federal funds would be through a program of general and special revenue sharing; and

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the City of Menasha that the United States Congress be urged to enact during the first session of the 92nd Congress a general revenue and special revenue sharing program to assist states and local governments in meeting their fiscal needs. Be it finally resolved that an attested copy of this resolution be forwarded by the Clerk to the United States Senators and the Congressmen from this District.

Passed and Approved this 7th day of April, 1971.

DEVASTATING FLOOD EXPERIENCED IN FAIRBANKS, ALASKA

HON. NICK BEGICH

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1971

Mr. BEGICH. Mr. Speaker, in 1967 the people of Fairbanks, Alaska experienced a devastating flood that caused severe damage to life and property. As a result of that flood and due to efforts by many concerned citizens, the entire North Star Borough area is now covered under the Federal Government flood-insurance program. While this is a great help to the citizens of the Tanana Valley, it offers protection only after the damage occurs.

What is needed now, Mr. Speaker, are various flood control projects that will prevent the flooding of these areas.

A serious problem affecting the flood areas is that if the Tanana River and natural flow of water is changed without corresponding changes in the Nenana area, the citizens of Nenana will not only lack adequate flood protection, but the flow of the water could cause more serious damage than before work began on the Tanana River watershed.

The Alaska State Legislature being well aware of this problem has passed a joint resolution that I believe is of utmost importance to the people of this area:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 66: RELATING TO A FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT FOR THE NORTH STAR BOROUGH AND NENANA AREA

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Alaska:

Whereas the Tanana Valley from the Canadian Border east of Northway to the confluence of the Tanana River and the Yukon River at Tanana, Alaska, has experienced disastrous high waters and flooding for periods of years; and

Whereas it has been reported in the news media and is general knowledge that the United States government is considering a flood control program for the North Star Borough area, which project would include a straightening of the Tanana River in the Fairbanks area; and

Whereas the flood control program for this area will affect the protection of life and property in the other areas of the Tanana River watershed; and

Whereas the lives and the property of the residents of Nenana will be especially vulnerable to disastrous consequences if the Tanana River and natural flow of water is changed without corresponding changes in the Nenana area;

Be it resolved by the Alaska Legislature that if the Corps of Engineers, the United States Congress or the State of Alaska appropriates any funds for the control of water from the watersheds within the boundaries of the North Star Borough that they take into consideration the protection of life and property in all of the other areas of the Tanana River watershed, and specifically those areas down river from the Fairbanks area so as to assure the residents of Nenana safety from flood conditions.

Copies of this Resolution shall be sent to Lieutenant General F. J. Clarke, Chief of Engineers, United States Army; the Honorable Allen J. Ellender, United States Senator and Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee; the Honorable George H.

Mahon, United States Representative and Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee; the Honorable William A. Egan, Governor of the State of Alaska; the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Mike Gravel, U. S. Senators, and to the Honorable Nick Begich, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

**PEACE DEMONSTRATORS
MISINFORMED**

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1971

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Mr. David Lawrence has written an editorial which appeared in the April 26 edition of the Evening Star which deals with those forces at large in this country who would undermine our forces of law and order and the compatriots they are finding in many of our national leaders. I would hope that somehow, someday this trend can be reversed and that our leaders would seek to inform the uninformed of this country as to just exactly what is happening and the fact that a mere two-tenths of 1 percent of the population of this country is not the majority:

**PEACE DEMONSTRATORS MISINFORMED
(By David Lawrence)**

The "demonstrations"—mobilizing in Washington at least 200,000 persons from all parts of the country—are incredible, particularly the participation by war veterans. Is it possible that the system of communication between the government and the people is so faulty today in America that millions of citizens, including many of those who were drafted for war service, haven't known the great dangers faced by this country as it sought to protect its interests in Southeast Asia?

Is it conceivable that informed citizens would want to see their government deprived of the services of law-enforcement agencies like the FBI at a time when scarcely a day goes by that there isn't a series of bomb explosions across the land and tragedies result from the widespread belief of criminals who feel sure they can't be caught or will not be severely punished?

America is living in a state of internal uneasiness unparalleled in its history, and the running down of criminals is more important than it ever was. Yet there is an outcry from prominent members of Congress and radical groups and organizations seeking to weaken not only the power of the FBI but of the executive branch of the government which, under the Constitution, is vested with the authority and obligation to preserve order.

It seems incredible also that aspirants for the presidential nomination of the Democratic party are openly encouraging radical groups in their crusades against law-enforcement agencies and are failing to tell their constituents the fundamental facts of American foreign policy which for the last four decades has sought to maintain a balance of power in Asia and Europe as a means of preserving peace.

Those who clamor for the end of the Vietnam war in a humiliating way give no thought to the effect it may have on the prestige or influence of the United States in the world and the fact that a third world war may well be a nuclear one, with the possible loss of the lives of millions of citizens in our country.

The uninformed segment seems to be larger than ever, and the strange thing is that the critics in Congress who should know better are helping to enlarge that opposition by claiming that our help in the Vietnam war was a mistake and that the conflict must be ended by withdrawing all American forces and not insisting on any conditions from the enemy for the future. What is overlooked, of course, is that the Soviet Union and Red China have been furnishing weapons and supplies to North Vietnam amounting to many billions of dollars.

This realistic fact has not sunk in, and many persons, including too many members of Congress, have ignored what has confronted the United States in Vietnam from the start. The veterans themselves who participate in "demonstrations" evidently never learned the important factors involved in their own service. Now misguided leaders urge them to cast their medals away and, in effect, raise questions as to their fidelity to the government they served.

Worst of all is the manner in which aspirants to high political office are adding to the misrepresentations by giving the impression that peace will come the moment America announces a date for complete withdrawal of its troops. North Vietnam has given as yet no indication of what its attitude will be toward South Vietnam and whether the war in that country will be over.

The North Vietnamese may regard American withdrawal as an opportunity to take over South Vietnam if the United States not only pulls out its combat troops but leaves no residual air force or supply units on hand to assist the people in resisting the Communists.

All these points are well known to foreign governments and have been discussed in the press abroad as well as in this country. Yet a "demonstration" of 200,000 people can be organized to appear in Washington, and plenty of other large groups can stage similar parades in other parts of the country notwithstanding the fact that the major points in American foreign policy have been made clear by the President and supported by a substantial number of members of Congress.

How long will the "uninformed" rule the roost and continue to seek a weakening of law-enforcement agencies? These are the questions that make one wonder when a counter-movement will arise to inform the uninformed that they are dealing with the safety of the United States—both external and internal.

**FTC ANNOUNCEMENT OF SCOPE OF
FAIR CREDIT REPORTING ACT
NOW IN EFFECT**

HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1971

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, the Fair Credit Reporting Act, enacted October 26, 1970, in Public Law 91-508 as a new title VI of the Consumer Credit Protection Act, went into effect yesterday. It is an extremely far-reaching law, which I call the "good name" protection act, since its purpose is to enable citizens to prevent the circulation by credit reporting bureaus of erroneous, malicious, or generally obsolete information about them which could unfairly damage their eligibility for employment, or residential

mortgage credit or other consumer credit, or for insurance, primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.

It is not intended to apply, however, to reports utilized for business, commercial, or professional purposes.

NO POWER TO ISSUE REGULATIONS

The offices of numerous Members of Congress have called my Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, asking how to go about obtaining the regulations issued by the administrative agencies for enforcement of the new law. Unfortunately, the law, as written, does not authorize the responsible Government agencies to issue regulations, as such. In my opinion, this is a serious gap in the law which might, I am afraid, cause unnecessary difficulties to some business firms in knowing exactly what they must do in complying with the law.

It was at the insistence of the credit industry itself that the power to issue regulations was omitted from the act. A majority of the House conferees on the legislation, which became Public Law 91-508, sought to include in it the power to issue regulations, but the Senate conferees refused to accept this particular amendment. I mention this background because the absence of regulation-issuing power in an act as important as this one to so many business firms in this country, as well as to all consumers, might otherwise be regarded as having been an oversight in the drafting of the law.

During the House hearings on the fair credit reporting bill, I pointed out that the power accorded to the Federal Reserve Board in title I of the Consumer Credit Protection Act to issue regulations implementing the Truth in Lending Act has been of tremendous assistance to affected business firms, particularly where provisions of that law might have lent themselves to differing interpretations. I am sure the Federal Reserve's regulation Z has contributed greatly to the ability of creditors to obey truth in lending and, as I said, I wish there were a comparable regulation on fair credit reporting, but the House conferees were not able to accomplish that objective.

FTC RELEASE ON FAIR CREDIT REPORTING ACT

In any event, the Federal Trade Commission, which has primary administrative and enforcement authority over the Fair Credit Reporting Act, has sought to fill the need of business firms and consumers for specific guidance on the new law by issuing a press release outlining the provisions of the statute and how it operates. I am including this FTC press release as part of my remarks, as follows:

THE FAIR CREDIT REPORTING ACT BECOMES EFFECTIVE

The Federal Trade Commission announced that the Fair Credit Reporting Act becomes effective today.

The new law attempts to balance the need of those who extend credit, insurance or employment to have quick and inexpensive access to the facts necessary to make a sound business decision, and the consumer's right to know of and correct erroneous information being distributed about him. The legislation was drafted to facilitate the free flow of information about a consumer, while at the

same time affording the consumer the opportunity to correct any errors causing him unwarranted difficulties.

The basic purpose of the law is to protect consumers from inaccurate or obsolete information in a report which is used as a factor in determining an individual's eligibility for credit, insurance or employment. It does not apply to reports utilized for business, commercial, or professional purposes. It does not limit the kind of information that can be gathered, nor require reporting of "relevant" information, and it does not give consumers the right to possess physically their file or to receive a copy of it.

The major rights created by this law are as follows:

NOTIFICATION OF ADVERSE ACTION

The consumer is given the right to be told the name and address of the consumer reporting agency when he is rejected for credit, insurance or employment at the time of such denial. In this manner, he will be made aware of the existence of any adverse information and can avail himself of the right to correct any erroneous information in his file. If credit is denied because of information from some other source, he can learn the information directly from the prospective creditor.

ACCESS TO INFORMATION IN A CREDIT FILE

The consumer is given free access to examine the nature and substance of the information in his file at the consumer reporting agency when adverse action has been taken. All information in the file is available to him, with the exception of medical information and the sources of investigative information, which can only be obtained through discovery procedures of a court. The term "nature and substance of all information" means that the only prohibitions are that the individual may not physically handle his file or receive a copy of his file. The consumer has the right to be accompanied by one other person of his choice when his file is discussed.

SOURCES AND RECIPIENTS OF INFORMATION

The consumer has the right to be told the sources of information in his file (non-investigative sources) and who has received reports on him during the preceding six months for credit or insurance purposes and the preceding two years for employment purposes.

CONFIDENTIALITY

The consumer has the right to have the information in his file kept confidential and reported only for credit, employment, insurance, government license or benefit, or other legitimate business purpose; and otherwise to have information in his file that goes beyond identification kept from governmental agencies unless disclosure is ordered by a court.

REINVESTIGATION OF DISPUTED ENTRIES

The law requires that consumer reporting agencies reinvestigate disputed items of information and correct these if found to be inaccurate. If the dispute is not resolved, the reporting agency must note the existence of the dispute and enclose a brief statement of the consumer's version of the dispute. Inaccurate or unverifiable information must be deleted from his report.

ADVANCE NOTIFICATION OF INVESTIGATIVE CONSUMER REPORTS

The law requires those that procure or cause to be prepared investigative reports (those that involve interviews with friends, neighbors, etc.), as distinguished from credit reports, to inform the consumer in writing (a) that such an investigation may be made and (b) that the consumer has the right to make written request for a complete and accurate disclosure of the nature and scope of the investigation, which would at least include disclosure of the items or questions

which the investigation will cover. This advance notice need not be given if the report is for employment for which the subject has not applied. In addition, adverse investigative information (except public record information) must be reverified before it can be included in any report made after three months.

CARE AND ACCURACY

There is the general requirement that consumer reporting agencies provide only reports requested for certain legitimate business purposes and that they maintain reasonable procedures to assure that recipients of the reports are authorized to receive them and to assure that reported information is not obsolete. These procedures must also be maintained to assure maximum possible accuracy of all consumer reports.

ELIMINATION OF OBSOLETE DATA; ADVERSE PUBLIC RECORD INFORMATION

Reporting agencies have an option to follow one of two procedures: the agency must either notify the consumer when adverse public record information (such as suits, tax liens, arrests, indictments, convictions, bankruptcies, judgments) is being reported to a potential employer or it must maintain strict procedures to verify the current status of such public record items. Generally, information may not be reported if older than seven years (there are a few exceptions such as bankruptcy (14 years)) and suits and judgments on which the limit is seven years or the governing statute of limitations, whichever is the longer period.

OBTAINING INFORMATION IN A FILE BY FALSE PRETENSES

The law provides criminal penalties for obtaining information on a consumer from consumer reporting agencies under false pretenses and for providing information to someone unauthorized to receive it.

LEGAL RECOURSE

The private enforcement provisions of the FCRA permit the consumer to bring civil suit for willful noncompliance with the Act with no ceiling on the amount of punitive damages. The consumer may also sue for negligent noncompliance for actual damages sustained by him. Attorney's fees, as determined by the court, will be allowed for both forms of action.

A two year statute of limitations from the date liability arises is provided for civil suits. However, where the defendant has willfully misrepresented information required by the law to be disclosed to a consumer, and that information is material to the establishment of the defendant's liability, the statute does not begin to run until discovery of the misrepresentation.

Suit may be brought in any appropriate U.S. District Court without regard to the amount in controversy, or in any other court of competent jurisdiction.

If there is full compliance with the requirements of the FCRA, no consumer reporting agency, user of information, or person who supplies information will be subject to a consumer action for defamation, invasion of privacy or negligence for disclosing information required to be given to the consumer pursuant to the Act, unless the information is false and furnished with malice or willful intent to injure such consumer.

ADMINISTRATIVE ENFORCEMENT

Compliance is enforced by the FTC with respect to consumer reporting agencies, users of reports, and all others involved who are not regulated by another Federal agency. Compliance on the part of financial institutions is delegated to those Federal agencies that exercise existing enforcement jurisdiction over such businesses. The Commission will use its cease-and-desist power and all other procedural, investigative and enforcement powers which it has under the FTC Act to secure compliance, irrespective

of interstate commerce or any other jurisdictional tests in the FTC Act.

The Commission suggests that consumers who have reason to believe that consumer reporting agencies or users of consumer reports are not complying with this law contact the nearest regional office at the address noted below:

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION REGIONAL OFFICES

Atlanta Regional Office: John B. White, Regional Director, 730 Peachtree Street, N.E., Room 720, Atlanta, Georgia, 30308, 526-5836.

Boston Regional Office: John F. McCarty, Regional Director, John F. Kennedy Federal Building, Government Center, Boston, Massachusetts, 02203, 223-6621.

Chicago Regional Office: Robert L. Camenisch, Regional Director, Room 486, Everette M. Dirksen Office Building, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, 60604, 353-4423.

Cleveland Regional Office: Mrs. Carol G. Emerling, Regional Director, Room 1339 Federal Office Building, 1240 E. 9th Street, Cleveland, Ohio, 44199, 522-4207.

Kansas City Regional Office: John T. Hankins, Regional Director, Room 2806, Federal Office Building, 911 Walnut St., Kansas City, Missouri, 64106, 374-5256.

Los Angeles Regional Office: Robert E. O'Brien, Regional Director, 11000 Wilshire Boulevard, Room 13209, Federal Building, Los Angeles, California, 90024, 824-7575.

New Orleans Regional Office: William B. Lott, Regional Director, 1000 Masonic Temple Building, 333 St. Charles Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, 70130, 527-2091.

New York Regional Office: Richard A. Givens, Regional Director, 22nd Floor Federal Building, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, New York, 10007, 264-1200.

San Francisco Regional Office: Raymond J. Lloyd, Regional Director, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, Box 36005, San Francisco, California, 94102, 556-1270.

Seattle Regional Office: Frederick Lukens, Regional Director, Suite 908, Republic Building, 1511 Third Avenue, Seattle, Washington, 98101, 442-4655.

Washington Area Regional Office: Michael J. Vitale, Regional Director, 450 W. Broad Street, Falls Church, Virginia, 22046, 533-3243.

For matters involving national companies, contact: Division of Special Projects, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D.C., 20580, 393-6800.

MAJOR DEFICIENCIES IN RAIL-PAX-AMTRAK'S OPERATIONAL RESOURCES AND RECOMMENDED "BASIC SYSTEM" MUST BE REVIEWED AND CORRECTED IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST

HON. HAROLD D. DONOHUE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1971

Mr. DONOHUE, Mr. Speaker, on April 21 last, the esteemed House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Subcommittee on Transportation and Aeronautics initiated public hearings on the basic system for improved passenger service recommended by the National Railroad Passenger Corporation because of the tremendous amount of criticism and dissatisfaction that their announcement generated throughout the country.

Because the proposed basic system excluded an improved service route along the largest traveled market in the coun-

try, the Boston, Worcester, Mass., New York City corridor, along with many other regional service omissions I am strongly convinced that the proposed system, as now constituted, will not and cannot provide the nationally workable improved railroad passenger service that the Congress intended by the adoption of the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970.

Mr. Speaker, there is no question that the members of the National Railroad Passenger Corporation diligently attempted to carry out their mandate but I am impelled to maintain that it is simply and practically impossible, under the system they recommended, to rebuild any rail passenger service into a viable part of a national transportation system that can reasonably develop the full potential of modern rail service in intercity transportation and that can reasonably hope to achieve a for profit operating basis in the foreseeable future; on the contrary it seems to me that the presently proposed system is most reasonably doomed to failure and projects an unhappy promise of a further, senseless waste of the taxpayers' money, unless it is revised and strengthened both in operating resources and in expanded service routes.

These are the summary convictions I presented in a statement submitted to the subcommittee on their opening day of hearings, April 21, last. Also I recommended that the execution date, May 1, next, of the legislation be suspended while legislation was being processed and considered, that I and others have introduced, to substantially increase the corporation's operating funds, to add essential service routes to the basic system and to reduce from 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ percent to at least 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ percent the operating loss charge that must be assumed by States, like Massachusetts, that may make an appropriate agreement to add a route that is not now a part of the basic system projected by the corporation.

Mr. Speaker, I have been requested to include that statement I submitted to the subcommittee and it follows:

STATEMENT OF HON. HAROLD D. DONOHUE

Mr. Chairman. On behalf of the many deeply disturbed civic officials, together with the hundreds of thousands of affected taxpayers in the city of Worcester, Massachusetts, and the whole central area of our Commonwealth, I wish to congratulate you and your distinguished Committee Colleagues for initiating this timely hearing concerning the impact and efficacy of the proposed basic national rail passenger system recently announced by the National Railroad Passenger Corporation. Our appreciation is also extended to the members of the Corporation and the other representatives of the Department of Transportation and Interstate Commerce Commission who are making themselves available for the exchange of ideas and information on this subject that is of such tremendous national, regional, and local significance.

One purpose of your hearing is to inquire as to whether the basic system as presently constituted and recommended, however diligently and sincerely, actually and fully complies with the mandate of Congress and reasonably can achieve the desired objectives contained in the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970.

Judging by the rising tide of criticism and protest that has been increasingly mani-

festated since the Corporation announced their basic system proposal, there appears to be ample grounds to very seriously question that the fullest Congressional intent and the most desirable national rail passenger service objectives can be best accomplished by the present Railpax proposal.

On these scores, I believe that the failure to approve the establishment of an inland route between Boston and New York through Worcester and Springfield in Massachusetts and Hartford in Connecticut, with its consequent effect upon the city of Worcester and the whole central area of Massachusetts, presents a striking instance of very questionable exclusion from and substantial deficiency within the basic system proposed by Railpax.

The city of Worcester is the second largest in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the third largest in New England. In comparison with the shore route approved by Railpax in their basic system, we must note that independent research has established that the highest population centers lie along the inland route from Boston to New York through Worcester, Springfield, and Hartford, and, indeed, studies by the U.S. Department of Transportation itself indicate that a significantly larger travel market exists on this inland route than on the shoreline route.

When we explore the question of existing and possible means of travel, other than rail passenger service, it becomes only too clear that the alternatives are gravely inadequate for the acknowledged potential market in our central and whole inland area. For example, no expressway now connects the city of Worcester with the only direct access road between New York and central Massachusetts; and the interstate highway system offers only one high-speed route to New York from the Worcester area. With regard to air service, the records show that the number of air passengers traveling from Worcester to New York City, despite the increased population in the Worcester Metropolitan area, has declined by 50% over the last 15 years; the number of flights between New York and Worcester has been reduced to 3 per day.

With the severe decline in air service and the complete absence of rail passenger service to New York City or even to New London, Connecticut, the growing number of travelers in the Worcester and central Massachusetts areas are practically forced into total dependence upon the automobile. Under this circumstance and with the constantly increasing population, it is obvious that, in our area, the very congestion and pollution that this legislation was designed to offset will be unfortunately accelerated to ever more dangerous levels.

We must further contend that the inclusion of our proposed inland route would make a far greater and much more significant contribution to the overall viability of the basic system projected by Railpax than the shore route that was selected. We believe that the establishment of the inland route naturally provides a far more favorable channel for the fullest extension of the basic system because of the accompanying feeder benefits going up into the Connecticut and Merrimack Valleys to Portland, Maine; and that this potential market, together with the higher density population sources along the inland route, would have a comparatively heavier impact on the Metroliner service from New York City into Washington, D.C.

Mr. Chairman, I submit that even this one instance, not to mention the great many others that will be presented to the Committee, of exclusion of service along the Boston-New York corridor, which is the largest travel market in the country, indicates that even with the greatest dedication, the basic system recommended by Railpax does not

provide the desired overall intercity rail passenger service; that it ignores a tremendous market potential for modern rail service in an important area of the country and, in that exclusion, it disregards a most promising opportunity for the accomplishment of a profitable enterprise within the shortest time.

Beyond the very severe hardships and handicaps that will be inevitably visited upon our central Massachusetts area by the current Railpax decision, there are many authorities who fear that without the sustaining strength and resource of improved rail passenger service, the whole of New England is threatened with imminent economic strangulation. This is a calamitous regional prospect that would make it simply and practically impossible to rebuild any rail passenger service into a viable part of a national transportation system.

Surely such a distressing potential development ought to be a matter of prime urgency and concern to Railpax and I most earnestly hope and expect that the Corporation will devote their entire organizational energy and initiative toward its prevention.

Mr. Chairman, as we review our own sectional but earnest criticism and observe the real substance of similar criticisms throughout the country, I think we are virtually compelled to seriously doubt the sufficiency of Railpax' present resources to adequately fulfill their total responsibility to the nation. I hope that members of the Corporation may have some enlightening advice and guidance to the Administration and the Congress on this score.

On the face of things, it certainly does not appear that the Corporation has been given enough money to accomplish its national purpose. That is why I, and many other members, am co-sponsoring comprehensive legislation to increase the present capitalization of the Corporation by at least \$200 million and also provide a substantial reduction in the presently required two-third operating loss charge upon the already financially overburdened States who wish to try to make an agreement with Railpax for the addition of rail passenger routes not included in the present basic system.

This factor is one of heavy and immediate concern to my own Commonwealth of Massachusetts and I understand that the members and staff of Railpax have been working with Massachusetts officials to accomplish such an agreement. I trust that a mutually satisfactory contract will be reached.

Mr. Chairman, the problem of stimulating and revitalizing rail passenger service where it is most needed throughout this country seems to be, from the evidence here, a great deal more troublesome than many people thought. Our governmental challenge is to unite in trying our best to insure that, in meeting this vitally important national need, we make the full commitment that is required. Perhaps no measure would be better than a feeble half measure that would be inherently doomed to failure and only result in a further, tragic and senseless waste of the taxpayers money.

This Administration and the Congress must make a far greater non-partisan effort to decide what the priority needs of the American people today are and to join in providing the fullest and wisest funding to adequately meet these priority needs.

The rebuilding of intercity rail passenger service into a viable part of our national transportation system is undoubtedly one of the very top priority needs of our country today. By the conduct of this hearing you, Mr. Chairman, and your dedicated colleagues are demonstrating that you will diligently address yourselves to the task of finding the best practical solution for every aspect of this complex problem and I am confident that your recommendations to establish the most prudent and best balanced system to realis-

tically meet the ever expanding intercity transportation demands of our people now and for the future will be supported by a solid majority in the United States Congress.

PUTTING TECHNOLOGY TO WORK

HON. BARRY M. GOLDWATER, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1971

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. Speaker, with the well-publicized criticism of the money spent for aerospace programs, it is well to remember that many of the advances made in aerospace technology have also helped to better mankind's lot right here on earth. An article by William Reasoner in the April issue of *PSA Flighttime* vividly reminds us many of the "spinoffs" we have received from aerospace research. I would like to present this article for my colleague's information:

SPACE GAINS: PUTTING TECHNOLOGY TO WORK

(By William A. Reasoner, president of Waddell & Reed, Inc.)

The same highly technical knowhow that put men on the moon may help build better American cities on earth.

The growing population, the rapidly expanding urban clusters and the rising standards of living have put increasing pressures on natural resources. Accurate inventories are needed. Cities are sprawling outward into "potentially dangerous" areas where landslides, floods and excessive erosion threaten their populations.

Aerial photography is a far-cry from the way geologists, agronomists and surveyors walked the countryside to study the problems. The aerial technique now has been augmented by remote sensing done from either manned or unmanned spacecraft. The sensing is done simultaneously in several bands of the electromagnetic spectrum and ranges from the very short wave lengths at which gamma rays are emitted to the long ones at which radar operates.

A group of federal agencies is now using these space photographs to define geological or geographical problems—or assets—that could change the entire urban planning procedure.

Remote sensing devices divulge land faults, pollution sources, fresh water supplies and the like, by seeing what the eye does not.

How these new techniques can be put to practical use is being examined in a \$3.1 million, three-year environmental and resource study of the San Francisco Bay Area, a pilot project sponsored jointly by the Departments of the Interior and Housing and Urban Development.

The project is being coordinated by a team of U.S. Geological Survey earth scientists and engineers. They are combining information obtained from photos supplied by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) with ground-level studies. They hope to come up with a geological map showing the hazards and the resources which can "guide the rational use of land in urbanization."

Many homes, buildings and highways are being constructed on what geologists call "geologically difficult" or even "potentially dangerous" land as the nation's cities grow outward. Many cities are expanding their boundaries unwittingly into areas threatened with mudflows and landslides, floods, excessive erosion and other terrain problems.

The situation is particularly acute in the San Francisco Bay Area with its hills, the bay and the ever-worrisome San Andreas Fault zone. The geologists feel it is time they injected their knowledge and the new techniques into the urban planning process. They hope, for example, their information may prevent a repetition of recent deaths from landslides—slides which might not have occurred had construction on unstable slopes been banned or strictly controlled.

The Gemini and Mercury spaceflights, as well as high-flying aircraft, have proved that remote sensing of the earth could provide one of the most promising exploratory and analytical tools for geologists and, in turn, city planners.

Among the many types of equipment used for remote sensing, six show the greatest value: the conventional aerial camera, the panoramic camera, the multiband camera, the optical-mechanical scanner, side-looking airborne radar and the gamma ray spectrometer.

Side-looking airborne radar, for example, can be used in all kinds of weather, day or night, to penetrate a cover of vegetation or snow and provide sharp delineations of valleys, slopes, ridges and other topographic data. It reflects water surfaces as well as near-surface moisture.

The multiband camera, with an average of nine lenses ranging throughout the visible spectrum and into the near infrared, takes pictures simultaneously through each lens. Each picture has tonal values distinctive for its portion of the spectrum and, because all were taken simultaneously, the photos can be superimposed to show more of an area's natural resources than a single photo could.

The optical-mechanical scanner, still more complicated, ranges from near-ultra-violet, through the visible and photographic infrared regions and into thermal infrared. Thermal infrared records the thermal radiation which comes from all land and water surfaces. It can locate underground springs, trace water pollutants to their source, indicate potential sinkhole areas, survey vegetation and point up infestation or blight in crops and forests.

The images from these systems, whether recorded on photographic film or magnetic tape, are sent back to earth stations in black and white form by telemetry and converted electronically to film. One technique is to project the black and white images through colored filters and then, by using a battery of projectors, superimpose them in color. Another is to scan the images simultaneously with a battery of photoelectric sensors which record degrees of brightness. The latest method is to record them on tape and run them through a computer.

The San Francisco Bay project, covering 7,000 square miles of a nine-county area, is concentrating at first on repetitive coverage. The geologists want to determine the characteristics of the rocks, which ones are stable and which are potential hazards.

The repeated photos of the hilly areas will show the consolidation of rocks through water retention and vegetation. It works this way: The rocky, hilly areas surrounding San Francisco are surveyed first with infrared during a rainy season. They are scanned a few months later, and again after a few more months. If vegetation remains—and it shows up red rather than green under infrared technology—it means the rocks are poorly consolidated, drainage is poor and the landslide potential is high. In other words, if these slopes print red in the dry season, it signifies trouble.

Radar imagery used over the same area will show rock formations and the location of faults.

Putting these together, geologists can determine which slopes will stand and which

ones are danger areas. They are emphatic that they themselves do not do the urban planning. They simply provide the information—loud and clear—to city and county planners who, they hope, will listen.

Indications are that they will listen, since both HUD and the Bay area planning group have urban planners working with the geologists in the pilot study.

Before this pilot project is over, Geological Survey should have its own Satellite program under way. The proposed Earth Resources Technology Satellite (ERTS) is scheduled to be placed in orbit by late 1971 or early 1972. The Satellite will be in a polar, sun-synchronous orbit so that each point on the earth's surface will be sensed every 17-20 days, at the same time of day.

The San Francisco Bay project is the first of seven planned by Geological Survey. The other "target" areas with their individual urban problems, are Denver, Puget Sound, the Connecticut Valley, Pittsburgh, Washington, D.C.-Baltimore and either Atlanta or Miami.

While geologists concede that many terrestrial changes can be recorded by ground observation or from available aerial photographs, they agree that only the photographs from on high can show the total significance of change. One shot from space can cover 1,000 square miles, and it would take thousands of aerial photos to match it.

Since "the Eagle has landed" on the moon, they ask: Why take a worm's eye view of earth?

REPORT TO NINTH DISTRICT CONSTITUENTS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1971

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following commentary on American prisoners of war:

WASHINGTON REPORT, CONGRESSMAN LEE HAMILTON, 9TH DISTRICT, IND.

On August 5, 1964, the first American serviceman was captured and made a prisoner of the North Vietnamese. Since that time, more than 1,600 American military personnel have been listed as missing or captured in Indochina.

The actual number of prisoners is not known because of North Vietnam's refusal to identify all prisoners. North Vietnam lists 339 men as captured in various lists it has given to American officials and neutral nations. The United States, however, does not accept the list as complete, since it provides no information on some 570 men missing or captured in action in South Vietnam, or the 260 men missing or captured in Laos, South Vietnam, or Cambodia.

Letters have been received by nearly all of the 339 U.S. prisoners which the North Vietnamese have acknowledged as captured in that country. There continues to be no information or mail from men captured in Laos, South Vietnam, or Cambodia.

The prisoner of war issue is one of the toughest of the Indochina conflict. While the United States has repeatedly urged the North Vietnamese to fulfill their obligations to the Geneva Convention, Hanoi has maintained that U.S. prisoners are "war criminals," and not entitled to prisoner-of-war status.

The Geneva Convention of 1949, signed by the U.S. in 1956, and by North Vietnam the following year, requires:

The release of the names of all prisoners of war.

Repatriation of seriously sick and wounded POWs.

Inspections of prisons by an impartial government or organization, such as the Red Cross.

Humane treatment of all prisoners.

The regular flow of mail to and from all prisoners.

The United States disputes North Vietnam's narrow contention that U.S. prisoners are not covered by the Geneva Convention because this country has not declared war. The Convention Articles clearly state that the regulations apply in case of "armed conflict which may arise between two or more of the High Contracting Parties, even if the state of war is not recognized by one of them."

The perversity of the North Vietnamese is further demonstrated by the fact that Hanoi has shown no interest in receiving the names of North Vietnamese prisoners, and shows little concern in receiving repatriated prisoners.

The United States, meanwhile, is utilizing every available channel to attempt to persuade Hanoi to meet its obligations as a party of the Geneva Convention. We have raised the subject repeatedly at the Paris Peace Talks in hopes that serious negotiations can begin for the release of prisoners on both sides. We have carried the problem to the U.N., and have maintained close contact with the International Committee of the Red Cross, as well as other countries, organizations and individuals concerned about prisoners AFTER WAR.

At the Spring meeting of the Interparliamentary Union during the Easter Recess of Congress, I spoke with many delegations about the POW problem, and urged them to act on behalf of the prisoners.

In the Congress, literally dozens of efforts—some in the form of resolutions of the intent of Congress, and others in the form of open letters to Hanoi and other governments—have been made to urge North Vietnam to respect the provisions of the Geneva Convention.

To live up to our own obligations under the Geneva Convention, the U.S. has strict rules for servicemen to follow in the handling of enemy prisoners. At present, over 32,000 enemy POWs are being held in six camps in South Vietnam and under the control of the South Vietnamese. These facilities are inspected regularly by Red Cross delegates, and by physicians.

While North Vietnam asserts that prisoners are treated humanely and given adequate medical attention, much of the evidence which has been made available is to the contrary. Occasional "staged" visits by journalists from neutral countries and the short film clips of prisoners which have been released by Hanoi have not been regarded as evidence of decent treatment, even for the men shown, let alone the questionable treatment of those who have never been seen in photographs or films. Occasional staged visits by journalists and peace organization representatives cannot be accepted as a substitute for the independent inspection required by the Geneva Convention.

Meanwhile, Hanoi, sensing the growing outrage of American citizens on the POW issue, continues to make it more and more of a principle part of its peace ultimatum.

MAINE SUGAR GOES SOUR

HON. H. R. GROSS

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1971

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, on several occasions in the past I have pointed out

the terrific cost of the fiasco that resulted from the Federal Government's foolish financing of a sugar beet processing plant in Maine.

The latest chapter in that continuing smelly deal is unfolded in an article by Clark Mollenhoff which appeared in the April 25 edition of the Des Moines Register.

I include the article by Mr. Mollenhoff for insertion in the RECORD at this point:

WATCH ON WASHINGTON

(By Clark Mollenhoff)

WASHINGTON, D.C.—One of Senator Edmund S. Muskie's major financial supporters, exuberant backslapping millionaire Fred H. Vahlsing, Jr., is under FBI and federal bankruptcy court investigation.

Democrat Muskie's long-standing involvement with Vahlsing, a Republican who has supported the senator for a decade, could become a major impediment to the Maine Democrat's presidential aspirations.

Vahlsing's current troubles stem from the financial plight of Maine Sugar Industries, of Easton, Me., which has been promoted by Senator Muskie through federal and state loans over a period of more than a half dozen years.

Muskie and his political organization, including Maine Governor Kenneth Curtis and Representative William D. Hathaway, have been pushing to keep federal and state funds flowing to Vahlsing's enterprise.

The state's Democratic committeeman, George Mitch, was an attorney for Vahlsing until recently.

Also, Edwin W. Webber, currently staff director of Muskie's government operation subcommittee, was the Area Redevelopment Administration (ARA) regional director who okayed the first Vahlsing requests. He also was a high official in the Economic Development Administration (EDA) in Washington, under the Johnson administration when the last loans totaling more than \$4 million were approved.

Vahlsing has been a large financial supporter to Democratic party figures and has picked up the tab for cocktail parties, dinners, 1968 Democratic Convention receptions and has provided transportation for Governor Curtis and Muskie in Vahlsing business cars and planes.

Current FBI investigations were sparked by Bankruptcy Court proceedings in Bangor, Me., last December when the creditors of Maine Sugar Industries sought to push that firm into bankruptcy for non-payment of millions of dollars to sugar farmers in New York and Maine, to machinery leasing firms and to a broad range of other organizations, including the Maine Industrial Building Authority.

The Economic Development Administration of the Department of Commerce provided more than \$13 million loan guarantees for Maine Sugar Industries. The firm also owes more than \$300,000 in local taxes to Easton, Me.

In the early 1960's, Senator Muskie had hopes that cooperation between government and private industry would help establish a second agricultural crop in Aroostook County, Maine, which was basically a potato economy.

Fred Vahlsing is the president of Vahlsing, Inc., which happens to be the largest potato processor in Aroostook County. He is a registered Republican in Robbinsville, N.J., where he maintains his central business office.

But, in Maine, the millionaire industrialist, has been a close associate of Senator Muskie since at least early in 1961.

At that time, Muskie was still the junior senator from Maine. But, he had an especially close relationship with both President John Kennedy and Attorney General Robert Kennedy.

With some political help, Muskie was able to convince the Agriculture Department to give Aroostook County a 33,000-acre allotment for planting sugar beets. It was expected that this would produce 50,000 tons of sugar a year.

The Maine Sugar Beet Growers Association, with the help of the Muskie organization, set out to acquire a refinery to process the beets. Association members petitioned the old Area Redevelopment Administration, created in the Kennedy administration, for a \$50,000 technical assistance study.

The study indicated that a sugar refinery might be successful, and the Greater Presque Isle Development Corp. was established to raise money to build a \$17,000,000 refinery at Presque Isle, Me. The plant was to be leased to the newly organized Aroostook Sugar Co.

In January, 1964, only a few months after the feasibility study, ARA announced a conditional approval of a \$6,921,300 industrial loan to aid in building a sugar beet refinery. It was claimed that the plant would create about 250 jobs at the refinery and another 2,400 related jobs such as full-time beet farmers, truck drivers and crop handlers.

That ARA loan was only a starter. Presque Isle Development Corp. agreed to provide \$2,633,240 in equity capital, and the Maine Industrial Building Authority guaranteed the remaining \$8 million necessary to get the project moving.

The Great Western Sugar Co., of Denver, Colo., the nation's largest beet sugar company, initially indicated an interest in operating the beet sugar refinery in Maine. But, the firm finally turned down the project as a poor business risk.

About this time, Senator Eugene McCarthy (Dem., Minn.) asked for an investigation of the use of federal funds to start new sugar producers to compete with the sugar producers in his home state of Minnesota. He was particularly critical of the financial help given to the Maine project by ARA.

After Great Western Sugar withdrew, Vahlsing was asked to organize the sugar company. He and his family had been in potato processing in Maine for years, and he was, at that time, asking federal help in connection with a potato processing expansion.

A few days later, Vahlsing announced creation of Maine Sugar Industries to build a \$14.7 million beet sugar refinery next to his potato processing plant in Easton.

Vahlsing's sugar refinery and potato processing plant were on the headwaters of Prestile Stream, a small creek that only a few years earlier had been upgraded to a Class B stream and was in the process of being cleansed of pollution.

The State Water Improvement Commission contended Vahlsing's potato processing plant was violating water standards on Prestile Stream, and that a beet sugar refinery would further pollute it.

Vahlsing demanded the Maine Legislature downgrade Prestile Stream from Class B to Class D before he would move forward with his sugar refinery. The legislation to downgrade the stream became a bitter state issue, pitting conservationists against those who wanted new industry.

The drive for new industry won out with a shove from Senator Muskie and his democratic friends, as well as from then Republican Governor John H. Reed from Aroostook County. The governor even made an unusual appearance before a joint session of the Maine Legislature to support the bill.

Although Muskie and Vahlsing neutralized Republican opposition by putting Governor Reed in the front for the fight, they did not stop the objections from others. A Republican state representative, Bennett D. Katz, declared:

"We are being victimized by an arrogance emanating from Washington. The federal government, which is infinitely patient in

foreign affairs, is being infinitely arrogant with Maine."

ARA officials on the scene pushed the Johnson Administration's proposals with Ed Muskie. Notably absent from the cheering section was Senator Margaret Chase Smith (Rep., Me.)

Despite the outpouring of federal funds and special legislation to allow more pollution in Prestile Stream, the start by Maine Sugar Industries was disappointing. In the first year, only 3,000 acres were planted to beets and Vahlsing made a decision to re-vamp the plant to handle raw cane sugar. This took still more financing from the Economic Development Administration, ARA's successor.

In June, 1966, EDA approved another loan of \$2,250,000 for additional machinery and equipment imported from overseas and transhipped about 200 miles from Maine seaports to the Vahlsing refinery.

Senator McCarthy again raised questions about the Maine sugar beet fiasco. After a special House subcommittee investigation on EDA programs, Representative Thomas P. O'Neill (Dem., Mass.) contended the EDA funds were used illegally when federal officials permitted Vahlsing to purchase from West Germany some of the equipment needed to convert from beets to cane. He also declared "the loan (for the refinery) is a colossal waste of taxpayers money. It amounts to an investment in a beet sugar factory whose future is very uncertain."

Representative Odin Langen (Rep., Minn.) accused Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman, who also was from Minnesota, of showing a complete disregard for the interests of America's domestic sugar industry in the allocation of domestic new sugar acres to "questionable areas of production."

Iverson Mitchell, EDA loan officer for the Maine project, defended it as a sound business venture and denied ARA was involved in the fight to downgrade the Prestile Stream.

However, after a particular disastrous year, EDA hired Thomas H. Miner and Associates, of Chicago, to make a preliminary evaluation of MSI. The Maine firm retained F. C. Schaffer and Associates, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to assist in the study.

The preliminary evaluation indicated "Serious operational weaknesses" and pointed to the need for "a detailed financial audit" of "various intercompany relations." The evaluation also suggested a delay in a proposed merger between Maine Sugar Industries, Inc. and New York Sugar Industries.

"We have received no cooperation at all from the management of Maine Sugar Industries in making this study," the report summarized. "We have been stood up, put off, given irrelevant data and otherwise evaded. The answers we have received when we requested data or information is that no records are kept, no one in management has any authority, and that all decisions are made by Mr. Fred H. Vahlsing, Jr., and many records are kept in Mr. Vahlsing's head. This if true, is cause by itself for concern."

Vahlsing gave the evaluators only generalized responses that "the plant capacity was as projected" and that "the efficiency was the highest in the world."

Although the plant cost was not to exceed \$14,700,000, an unaudited report for Oct. 31, 1968, showed an investment of \$32,904,000, including some related agricultural facilities.

It was noted that the plant was constructed by another Vahlsing company and equipment was supplied by a German firm with which Vahlsing and his father had close relations.

"We were told that most records were either in Germany or carried in Mr. Vahl-

sing's head so we are unable to account for the \$32,904,000 investment," the report said.

"After extensive negotiations, we were allowed to tour the plant in the company of an armed guard and an attorney who had strict instruction to keep us from talking to anyone, taking pictures, seeing records, seeing so called secret areas etc.

"We concluded that the physical facilities are adequate with relatively minor modifications, but that the declared cost seems excessive. If the plant is closed, its net salvage value would be between \$500,000 and \$1,500,000. It is difficult to see a \$32,900,000 investment in the plant, most of which was paid to various Vahlsing companies."

In some areas of production, the report said "frankly some of the efficiencies are so low they are difficult to believe."

The report noted that MSI had paid Vahlsing Inc. a total of \$1,552,853 in addition to the rent due MSI which was offset by "utility service demand charges."

"We estimate that it would have cost MSI \$256,200 to produce their own steam and electricity during this period," the report said. "In addition to paying over six times the amount these utilities should have cost, this arrangement also will end up by giving the plant to Vahlsing Inc., and leave MSI without a power plant."

The costs of steam and electricity alone would have made the sugar operation unprofitable, but other large amounts also were paid to Vahlsing companies.

Costs in the fiscal year 1968, as reported in a New York Sugar Industries prospectus, included such items as \$109,000 for aircraft rental for nine months in 1968.

"We feel that the extremely high production costs may be influenced by intercompany transaction," the evaluation report said. "The power plant arrangement seems highly unusual. We also fail to see the necessity for such items as \$109,000 in aircraft rental and most other monies paid to Vahlsing. The amounts paid to or advanced to Vahlsing companies exceed \$3,600,000 for the first nine months of the fiscal year, substantially more than the value of sugar sold during the entire year."

A detailed financial audit was recommended and an analysis of the intercompany relations. It was further suggested there be immediate steps to "stop purchasing, aircraft rental and other unnecessary services from Vahlsing companies, and that all purchases from Vahlsing companies be suspended pending an investigation, and a new policy formulated for purchasing and contracting on a competitive bid basis."

In May, 1969, the Nixon administration received the Miner-Shaffer report on Maine Sugar and found it "adverse and alarming."

Fred Vahlsing was flying under his Republican colors when he talked about his problems with Charles A. Fagan, III, the deputy assistant secretary of commerce for economic affairs.

Vahlsing claimed the audit report contained "hostile" comments and promised to cooperate. He also mentioned that he was "number one" in his class at Princeton to Fagan, also a Princeton man.

Another management firm was hired for another survey when it became apparent that Maine Sugar Industries was unable to continue interest payments or to start making payments on the principal. During the nine-month period ended July 31, 1969, the firm lost \$2.7 million.

Vahlsing wanted more federal money and he had some new proposed legislation to give his industries even more of an advantage in the sugar business.

The Nixon Administration declined to sup-

ply more federal funds or to continue extending loans.

If Vahlsing could find private financing, then EDA would be willing not to force an economic showdown. But, the beet farmers in New York and Maine and the Maine Industrial Building Authority made the move.

The FBI then moved into the investigation of Vahlsing. The FBI was interested in a transfer of more than \$200,000 in assets of Maine Sugar Industries from Easton, Me., to another Vahlsing sugar refinery plant in Montezuma, New York.

Vahlsing has admitted in bankruptcy court that 10 trucks carried the property from Maine to New York. However, he denies any wrongdoing.

The precise day that Vahlsing made the arrangements for transfer is very important, and every detail of evidence on when the trucks left Easton, Me., is vital to his future.

Bankruptcy Referee Conrad Cyr delivered to Vahlsing and his lawyers a "freeze order" in the assets of Maine Sugar Industries at 8:09 p.m. on Friday, Dec. 4, 1970.

The 10 trucks, with two drivers each and loaded with equipment, arrived in Montezuma, N.Y. Sunday morning of Dec. 6, 1970.

The court record shows that on Dec. 7, 1970, Vahlsing and his lawyers were back in court before Referee Cyr but made no mention of the transfer of the property.

The court record shows that on Dec. 14, 1970, Vahlsing appeared before Cyr again and, at this time, was asked about the transfer of assets.

Vahlsing insisted under oath that the trucks had been given their orders on Dec. 2, 1970, for the transfer of the property from Easton to Montezuma. He insisted the trucks had departed from Easton on Dec. 4—prior to the freeze order.

It is 742 miles from Easton to Montezuma. The American Automobile Association estimates it is "about a 15-hour trip." The question immediately arose as to why it should take Maine Sugar Industries trucks, each with two drivers, more than two days to make the trip.

When Bankruptcy Referee Cyr raised that question, Vahlsing said there had been some snowy weather along the Maine to New York route.

Vahlsing does admit the trucks were en route at the time he received the court order to freeze the assets of Maine Sugar Industries, and he made no move to stop the trucks and did not notify the referee in bankruptcy that they were moving.

Vahlsing insisted he acted on advise of his lawyers.

The FBI is seeking answers to two basic questions:

1. Did Vahlsing give accurate testimony on Dec. 14, 1970, when he was questioned by the referee in bankruptcy on details of the transfer of assets?

2. Did Vahlsing give the "orders" to move the trucks prior to Dec. 4, 1970 and the 8:09 p.m. delivery of "freeze" of the assets.

Without the help of Senator Muskie, Aroostook County wouldn't have gotten into the sugar beet business. The role that Vahlsing played in that entire experiment in cooperation between government and industry for economic development is now unfolding in the bankruptcy court and in the FBI investigation.

The EDA in Washington has taken the position that about \$13 million in federal funds probably are lost. The best the government could do at this late date was to write off the investment.

By April, 1971, the association by Muskie or the government agencies with Vahlsing enterprises is no longer a financial or a political asset.