

seas Private Investment Corporation for the terms indicated:

For the remainder of the term expiring December 17, 1974:

Bradford Mills, of New Jersey, vice Dan W. Lufkin, resigned.

For a term expiring December 17, 1975: Allie C. Felder, Jr., of the District of Columbia, reappointment.

IN THE COAST GUARD

The following members of the permanent commissioned teaching staff of the U.S. Coast Guard for promotion to the grade of Commander:

Bruce C. Skinner

Bruce A. Patterson

The following licensed officer of the U.S. merchant marine to be a permanent commissioned officer in the Regular Coast Guard in the grade of lieutenant (junior grade):

James W. Cratty II

The following Reserve officers to be permanent commissioned officers in the Regular Coast Guard in the grades indicated:

Lieutenant commander

William W. Barker III

Lieutenant

Roger G. Love

Ronald R. DiGennaro

James W. Calhoun

Stewart C. Sutherland

Douglas A. Smith

Stephen J. McCleary

Frederick H. Edwards III

Craig E. Jud

Edward J. Searl

Frank E. Couper

Thomas J. Barrett

John H. Fishburn

Lee M. Kenney

Robert J. Weaver

Michael J. Goodwin

IN THE ARMY

The following-named officer under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3066, to be assigned to a position of importance and responsibility designated by the President under subsection (a) of section 3066, in grade as follows:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Ely Benton Roberts, **xxx-xx-xx...** Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army.)

The following-named officer to be placed on the retired list in grade indicated under

the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3962:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Patrick Francis Cassidy, **xxx-xx-x...** Army of the United States (major general, U.S. Army).

The following-named officer under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3066, to be assigned to a position of importance and responsibility designated by the President under subsection (a) of section 3066, in grade as follows:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Allen Mitchell Burdett, Jr., **xxx-xx-x...** U.S. Army.

IN THE NAVY

Rear Adm. Oliver H. Perry, Jr., U.S. Navy, having been designated for commands and other duties determined by the President to be within the contemplation of title 10, United States Code, section 5231, for appointment to the grade of vice admiral while so serving.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HAWAIIAN NAMED OUTSTANDING FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE BY HAWAII CHAPTER ASSOCIATION OF THE U.S. ARMY

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, too often in our haste to criticize the workings of Government we forget to record the very real contributions that individuals in that Government's employ have been making towards the welfare of their fellow citizens.

I can think of no better example than Mr. Tamotsu "Barney" Ono, who was named the Outstanding Federal Civilian Employee for 1973 by the Hawaii Chapter Association of the U.S. Army.

Mr. Ono through his own efforts and sense of dedication rose from a position of aide to that of chief of the Pulmonary Function Laboratory at Tripler Army Medical Center in Hawaii and has unselfishly devoted his time and effort not only to his primary responsibilities but also to community activities.

The following words from the Caducean explains better than I could the depth of Mr. Ono's dedication:

[From the Caducean, May 25, 1973]

ONO AUSA'S CHOICE OUTSTANDING FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE

Mr. Tamotsu Ono, chief of TAMC's Pulmonary Function Laboratory, was named the Outstanding Federal Civilian Employee for 1973 by the Hawaii Chapter Association of the United States Army (AUSA). He was honored May 11 at a TAMC Officers' Club banquet.

The AUSA also named an Outstanding Junior Officer and Outstanding Enlisted Man during the recent ceremonies. Both military honorees were from other Hawaii Army installations.

Ono joined the TAMC staff in 1953 as a cardiopulmonary aide. He now operates the most efficient and productive Pulmonary

Function Laboratory in the state. In a military hospital the size of Tripler, comparable laboratories require several technicians and at least one medical officer trained in pulmonary physiology to handle such a large load of patients with varied and often complex pulmonary problems.

However, Ono has provided professional services for TAMC's Pulmonary Lab largely single-handedly for years. A new blood-gas analysis section of the laboratory was spearheaded by Ono and now serves both the Department of Medicine and the Department of Surgery.

Evidencing Ono's enthusiasm for his work are the long hours he has contributed toward improving the laboratory during off-duty time and vacations. Without compensation, Ono has voluntarily placed himself on-call to assist physicians and other pulmonary technicians in emergencies and with critically ill patients.

Cardiopulmonary technicians from outlying hospitals often seek Ono's advice on their related problems and he has been active in planning Hawaii health meetings and symposiums. Serving on planning boards for the Pulmonary Section of the recent Honolulu Health Fair and for the Respiratory Care Symposium at Leahi Hospital and representing TAMC at the Instrument Laboratories Seminar in Burlingame, Ca. have been among his many tasks outside the laboratory.

Ono's efforts have not only provided the thrust to establish TAMC's Pulmonary Function Laboratory as the best in the islands, but also have insured through community outreach the laboratory's excellent reputation.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE MAIL SERVICE ARE GETTING MONOTONOUS

HON. BILL ALEXANDER

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, my constant speeches and insertions on the quality of the mail service may seem

monotonous to some, but they are no more monotonous than the mail I regularly receive complaining about the Postal Service. These complaints come all too often. We in Congress must stop merely criticizing this agency and act now to remedy this situation.

I would like to share with my colleagues at this point correspondence I received from Mr. E. B. Gee, Jr., of Blytheville, Ark.

Mr. Gee's letters follow:

JULY 12, 1973.

MR. HUGH HUDSON,
Postmaster, U.S. Post Office,
Blytheville, Ark.

DEAR MR. HUDSON: Enclosed is a copy of the front of an envelope that we mailed from Blytheville, Arkansas to the address showing in Montana. This letter was mailed on June 20, 1973. You can see from the note the people wrote me on the letter that they received this on July 7, 1973. I think it is absolutely ridiculous that this mail should take so long to reach its destination.

This letter was mailed on a bulk rate meter. Apparently this dictates that it be handled third class. I would not have thought "third class" meant "three weeks". I think this is a ridiculously long period of time for this mail to be delivered.

I thought you would like to have information in regard to this particular letter. In addition to this, we have many instances of first class mail taking several days to a week to travel from one of our offices in Southeast Missouri to our home office in Blytheville, Arkansas. We have on occasion lost mail that was mailed from one of our offices to another.

I do hope some improvement can be made in these services.

Sincerely yours,

E. B. GEE, JR.

E. B. GEE COTTON CO.,
Blytheville, Ark., July 12, 1973.

Congressman BILL ALEXANDER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR BILL: Enclosed is a letter I have written to the Postmaster in Blytheville, Arkansas. This is depicting but one instance of ridiculously slow service with United States mails. The Post Office Department or the

United States is absolutely the most inefficient organization of all governmental and private agencies that we do business with. It should be abandoned or straightened out.

Already there is a private business concern giving better service at a cheaper rate and making a profit handling many of the same functions that the United States Post Office Department has. You no doubt have heard of this group. They are called United Parcel Service.

I think something should be done about our Post Office Department or we should farm it out to a contract agency who would have the ability to do it efficiently.

Sincerely yours,

E. B. GEE, Jr.

FREEZE ON FOOD PRICES

HON. VERNON W. THOMSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin, Mr. Speaker, last week I received a telephone call from the manager of a small poultry processing company in my district. It is a relatively new business, having received an SBA loan guarantee in February 1972, and now employs about 20 persons in a community of 600.

The telephone call was to both advise of their condition and ask what could be done. This small business purchased their chickens at 40 cents per pound during the first week of June and was selling them at 45 cents per pound during the same period. It is anticipated, however, that they will have to pay 47 to 48 cents per pound for chickens this week; meanwhile, their selling price is frozen.

According to the manager, the small company has three alternatives: violate the freeze and incur Federal penalties which will probably be enough to put it out of business, continue selling at a loss of well over \$2,000 per week and go out of business, or temporarily close down with an accompanying loss of markets and inability to repay the SBA loan which will also put it out of business. He asked what he was to do. Naturally, I would like to have responded with some magical solution to assist my constituent, but none was readily available.

The freeze on food prices must end and a passthrough of cost provision adopted.

Already we are witnessing the depletion of beef breeding stock and the culling of dairy herds. Chicks are being killed and dumped, for there is profit in neither chickens nor eggs. Boycotting housewives soon will not have to worry about meat prices; they will just have to worry about finding meat. Boycotting housewives soon will not have to worry about the price of meat substitutes such as eggs, cheese, and chicken; they, too, will be in short supply.

If anyone thinks the food price freeze is a favor to consumers, they are shortsighted. It can only result in even higher food prices. There is no need to even discuss the effect on agriculture and food processing; it is an unmitigated disaster.

THE MOUNTING FUEL CRISIS: A REPORT BY FTC

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the staff of the Federal Trade Commission, under direction of FTC Chairman Lewis A. Engman, has prepared a report concerning concentration in the oil industry.

The report is one phase of an investigation which I requested as chairman of the House Select Committee on Small Business in 1970 and details the effects of "cooperation" between the 20 major oil companies on gasoline supply and prices throughout the Nation.

Because of the interest of my colleagues and the American people in this most important subject, I place in the RECORD herewith my recent newsletter concerning this subject.

My newsletter, Capitol Comments, follows:

THE MOUNTING FUEL CRISIS

A recent report issued by the staff of the Federal Trade Commission confirms in many respects evidence and findings developed earlier during hearings by our House Small Business Committee to the effect that the giants of the oil industry in the United States constitute an anti-competitive concentration of economic power to the detriment of small businessmen and American consumers throughout the Nation.

The FTC report—one phase of an investigation requested by your Representative as Chairman of the Small Business Committee—states that "major oil firms, which consistently appear to cooperate rather than compete in all phases of their operation (the production, distribution and sale of gasoline) have behaved in a similar fashion as would a classical monopolist: they have attempted to increase profits by restricting output."

Removing the careful phrasing of the FTC report, the conclusion is that some 20 major oil companies constitute a monopoly and it is reported that a further report will recommend antitrust action to break up this monopolistic concentration.

Our Committee in its hearings and investigations developed testimony in 1971 which showed that major oil companies account for approximately 84 percent of refining capacity and 72 percent of the natural gas production and reserve ownership. Our Committee also determined that major oil companies control 30 percent of domestic coal reserves and 20 percent of domestic coal production—as well as 50 percent of uranium reserves.

In other words, our Committee testimony, coupled with the recent findings of the FTC, paint an alarming picture of vertical and horizontal concentration—concentration within the oil industry and monopolistic practices all across the entire spectrum of the energy field. This investigation was ordered by the FTC after your Representative on October 6, 1970, requested then Chairman Miles Kirkpatrick to "study and investigate the fuel and energy crisis with respect to the trend toward monopoly and conglomerates in the industries in this field."

On October 11, 1970, Chairman Kirkpatrick replied that he was "today" initiating investigations in line with my request with "expedited, priority treatment to current merger activity in the energy field." The FTC report just completed relates primarily to

monopolistic practices within the oil industry itself and concludes that the industry "operates much like a cartel." The report states further that "the major firms . . . attempt to sharply limit the supply of crude oil available to independent refiners and refined product available to independent wholesalers and retailers. . . . An elaborate network of devices to deny independents access to product has been erected."

The report states that this policy endangers independent operators—as we know, many small operators have been forced out of business in the current gasoline shortage—"and yields serious economic losses" in higher costs to American consumers.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, July 15-21 is the 15th observance of Captive Nations Week, and today, keeping in mind the 100 million East and Central Europeans still living under Communist rule, I would like to reaffirm my belief in the right of self-determination for every nation of the world. In the light of the recent summit meetings, it is essential that we remember what our country fought for almost 200 years ago and what citizens of the Communist-occupied countries fight for now—the right of a people to run their own affairs.

There is a long history of revolt against the Soviets for denying these countries national freedom. From the East Berlin uprising and the workers revolt in Pilsen in 1953 through the Czechoslovak freedom movement of 1968, the captive people of Europe have struggled to rid themselves of foreign domination. The events in Lithuania in 1972, when three youths burned themselves in protest, reminds us that the struggle goes on today.

We must not forget this struggle, despite superficial advances that might be made by ignoring it. Agreements with the Soviet Union and the increased trade with Communist countries relax the tensions between our countries and reduce the chance of hostilities, but advances of this kind mean little if millions of people are denied their freedom. Helping a country through an agricultural crisis is a humanitarian gesture, but we must also do all we can to stop the domination of one country by another.

The world has more to gain by seeing the best traditions of freedom become the rights of all people. We must forcefully stand for the freedom of emigration, the freedom of movement, the freedom of expression, and other rights that these European captives have fought for. We must be suspicious of grand promises: these captives still wait for the Soviet's wartime promises concerning self-determination and holding free elections. The best way to promote open and friendly relations between nations and to reduce hostilities is to be committed to seeing all nations free to stand on their own.

DOMESTIC VOLUNTEER SERVICES

HON. BROCK ADAMS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, Mayor Avery Garrett of the city of Renton, Wash., submitted a statement on the Domestic Volunteer Services to the Subcommittee on Equal Opportunity of the Committee on Education and Labor. His remarks illustrate an enthusiastic involvement in a forward-looking program to benefit the community while providing valuable work experience for returning veterans, the unemployed, welfare recipients, the unskilled, and felons along with young people whose backgrounds give them a choice of opportunities. This also shows that the "New Federalism" has many problems which local governments have to overcome before cooperative Federal-State programs can be used to make life better for real people under it. I would like to share his statement with you today:

DOMESTIC VOLUNTEER SERVICES

(By Mayor Avery Garrett)

Renton, Washington, is located at the south end of Lake Washington in King County, just a few miles southeast of Seattle. It is a city of over 25,000 people with many of the urban problems faced by other cities. Renton's involvement with Domestic Volunteer Programs is a new and exciting involvement. This involvement has been basically with the Federal ACTION agency and in particular with the Program for Local Service and VISTA.

The program for Local Service is a pilot program serving south King County with a central office in Renton. The City of Renton has worked closely with PLS. This program is beginning to make a significant impact on local social service and anti-poverty programs, the 18-25 year-old age group eligible for participation, and the south King County community in general. The program allows both volunteers and sponsoring agencies to negotiate placements and job descriptions—this aspect when combined with recruitment of local volunteers to work on local programs enhances community support and involvement with PLS.

While PLS benefits the community, it is also a challenging opportunity for youth. Returning veterans, the unemployed, welfare recipients, the unskilled, felons, along with young people whose background has given them a choice of opportunities, all have a place in PLS. They gain much from the program while contributing to their community. The application screening process has allowed a wide diversity of individuals with varied backgrounds, histories and talents the opportunity to participate. Selection on the basis of proven ability, educational experience and trouble-free past has often disqualified individuals who might well make good volunteers. This is not so with PLS.

The Renton Area Youth Services (RAYS) program is sponsored by the City of Renton and the Renton School District. RAYS initially identified the Vietnam era veterans' special problem through contact with younger brothers and sisters of this group. The positive/negative impact of returning veterans affected the progress of their siblings in school. An adjusting veteran can often relate to various age groups and reconcile differences. On the other hand, a

discontented veteran can greatly influence both age groups in negative ways.

With this in mind RAYS contacted the regional unit of ACTION. Through a cooperative effort, VISTA ventured into a new area of service. The VISTA program is normally called *Volunteers In Service To America*, but this project recruited *Veterans In Service To America*. While many agencies regard veterans as an outcast group because of their special problems, ACTION recruited a staff which closely represented those problem areas: minority and white; educationally and/or vocationally underskilled; physically, psychologically and/or drug disabled; single, married and divorced; draftees and retirees; and with various types of military discharges. The major qualifying characteristic is motivation and a desire to help another veteran or social service agencies.

These veterans, serving their country in a new way, are being seen and are seeing their community from a different perspective. After long struggles with their self images and the unemployment lines, VISTA vets are now working as peers with the community; with service agencies as consultants on veteran problems, and with individual veterans.

State and local governments are capable of handling a wider range of responsibilities. This is the premise of much of the New Federalism. Developing and administering volunteer programs can be one of these responsibilities. We welcome these opportunities but emphasize the importance of ACTION and other agencies to provide technical and financial assistance. If localized, costs of many programs would be reduced and more services and benefits could reach the taxpayer. Although PLS is an ACTION program, it is administered by people recruited from the state. If this model proves successful, then consideration should be given regarding the applicability of PLS-type programs elsewhere throughout the country.

In summation, the point I wish to make is that local communities are usually aware of their needs. Programs like PLS and the innovation shown by the Region X ACTION office are helping local communities meet those needs.

SLOVAK CATHOLIC SOKOL CELEBRATES ITS 26TH NATIONAL GYMNASIAC AND CALISTHENIC EXHIBITION

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, the Slovak Catholic Sokol celebrated its 26th National Gymnastic and Calisthenics Exhibition in Milwaukee on July 13-14, 1973. Just as the Sokols with their programs of physical fitness were the forerunners of democracy in central Europe, so the work of the Slovak Catholic Sokol today is in strong support of democratic institutions in the United States.

The program of the windup event of the exhibition, held at the Shorewood High School Stadium on Saturday night, July 14, 1973, follows:

PROGRAM

Grand parade of athletes led by color guard.

National Anthem, Band.

Pledge of Allegiance, Renee Egan, supreme physical directress.

Invocation, Rev. Jerome J. Pavlik, supreme chaplain.

Welcome greetings, Stephen C. Burican, Stephen Filo, local chairmen.

Welcome address, John A. Olejar, supreme president.

Remarks, Tibor Kovalovsky, supreme secretary.

Remarks, Amalia T. Burican, supreme ladies vice-president.

Principal address, Honorable Henry S. Reuss, Congressman of Wisconsin.

Introduction of guests, local chairman.

Gymnastic and calisthenic presentation under the leadership of John J. Stofko, supreme physical director Renee Egan, supreme physical directress, assisted by Joseph Polacek, assistant physical director, Theresa Hergan, assistant physical directress, John J. Klimchak, sports director and physical fitness board members: Michael Anthony, Michael J. Dluhy, Frank E. Macey, Ann T. Filo, Eleanor Venit and Kathi Smolkowicz.

PRESENTATION OF AWARDS

Benediction, Rev. Jerome J. Pavlik.

"God Bless America," audience.

Slovak Anthem "Hej, Slovaci!" audience.

OUR YOUTH DO CARE

HON. BILL CHAPPELL, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. CHAPPELL. Mr. Speaker, one of the most touching situations I have watched unfolded in Ormond Beach during this past school year.

A vibrant, active man, William H. East, not yet to middle age, was stricken by a degenerative muscular condition, commonly called Lou Gehrig's disease after the famous first baseman of the New York Yankees.

As an avid tennis player, musician and ham radio operator, William East loved his independence, but gradually, as he lost more and more muscular control of his body, he had to curtail all activities and eventually he was admitted to the Veterans hospital in Gainesville. The hospital did an evaluation and determined that indefinite hospitalization was not needed and recommended that perhaps a nursing home would suit his needs.

William East, more than anything else, wanted to remain at home. He longed for his house, his yard, his own familiar surroundings. Therefore, before his discharge from the hospital, Mrs. Clarisse W. Carriere, the hospital's public health nurse coordinator, was asked to find nursing assistance so Mr. East could return to his home in Ormond Beach. Mrs. Carriere contacted the Advanced Home Health Services Class at Seabreeze High School in Ormond Beach and 13 students from the class volunteered to help take care of Mr. East through a home visitation program.

Each day these wonderful students arrived at Mr. East's home. The boys assisted him in shaving and dressing. The girls prepared his noonday meal and fed him. One boy returned at night to play chess with him.

These young folks went beyond the daily chores to provide special treats for their helpless friend. They planned and prepared holiday meals for him at Thanksgiving and Christmas. They decorated his house and had a party with him. As his physical condition worsened and he lost his sight, they arranged for a "talking book" through the Council for the Blind. The highlight of his days were the visits of these dedicated and charitable students.

Ever eager to learn additional ways for caring for Mr. East, the students visited the Veterans hospital in Gainesville and the J. Hillis Miller Health Center on the University of Florida campus. Mr. Malcom Randall, director of the Veterans hospital, and Mrs. Clarisse Carriere arranged the visit and met with the students.

Mr. East lived out his days in his home in Ormond Beach, blessed by the concern and compassion of 13 devoted helpers. The students, in turn, were blessed with the knowledge that they gave comfort in the last days of a brave man. Additionally, this experience sparked the enthusiasm and dedication of several students to plan careers in the health field.

I want to commend these 13 students for their humanitarian attitude, as well as for their steadfast actions during this undertaking. I would also like to commend Seabreeze High School and its class instructor of home health services, along with the principal, school board and local public health nurse for making this type of project possible. I commend my good friend, Malcom Randall, director of the Veterans hospital at Gainesville, and Nurse Clarisse Carriere for their assistance.

Our youth do care. They care very deeply. When given the chance they express it.

THE LATE HONORABLE JIM SMITH

HON. JOHN M. ZWACH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1973

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, it was my good fortune to come to Congress at the same time as our departed colleague, James V. Smith of the Sixth District of Oklahoma.

We both represented the Sixth District of our States. We were members of the 90th Club together and we had the additional bond of being cattlemen-farmers.

I knew Jim as a dedicated Member of this body. He was knowledgeable and helpful in the field of agriculture and an outspoken friend of our farm people. After his unsuccessful campaign for reelection, President Nixon demonstrated the esteem with which Jim was held by appointing him Administrator of the Farmers Home Administration.

He was loved and respected by those he worked for and those who worked for him and that is the mark of a man.

I am proud to have known Jim Smith

and I join my colleagues in expressing my deepest sympathy to his wife and family and to all of those who knew and loved him.

HOMEOWNERS' TAX RELIEF ACT

HON. ROBERT PRICE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. PRICE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, in view of the continued and increased interest in tax reform, I am introducing for the consideration of this Congress a bill I originated and introduced during the 92d Congress which addresses itself to the tax problems of our Nation's homeowners. They are dismally overburdened by the combined weight of local, State, and Federal taxes and in an effort to ease their burdens, I am proposing that the Internal Revenue Code be altered in certain areas as it applies to those who own and reside in their own homes.

For the benefit of my colleagues, I am inserting at this point a summary of the principal provisions of the Homeowner's Tax Relief Act. Inasmuch as my proposal is a complex and far-reaching one, I think a review of this summary will facilitate a better understanding of the details of this act:

PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS OF THE HOME OWNERS' TAX RELIEF ACT OF 1971

SECTION 2

Enables a home owner to depreciate the investment in his home in the same manner as residential property held for rental purposes can be depreciated. A deduction limitation of \$1,500 is imposed to reduce incentives for wealthy taxpayers to purchase expensive homes for tax write-off purposes.

SECTION 3

Provides that if the taxpayer elects to depreciate his home, his tax bases will be decreased accordingly. This makes a homeowner's tax status parallel with owners of residential rental property.

SECTION 4

Provides that the taxpayer who owns shares in a cooperative housing corporation will have similar depreciation tax relief as proposed for the individual home owner.

SECTION 5

Enables the taxpayer to deduct up to \$1,000 for his home repairs and maintenance. This deduction is limited to exclude amounts spent for domestic servants and management of property.

SECTION 6

Enables a taxpayer to deduct as a capital loss, his economic loss on the sale of his home to the extent it does not exceed \$5,000. While this section helps alleviate any economic losses suffered by an individual who must buy and sell his home within a short period of time, the \$5,000 limitation minimizes potential abuses.

SECTION 8

Authorizes the taxpayer to utilize the standard deduction as well as the proposed deductions for some ownership including, within certain limits, real estate taxes and home finance interest charges. At the present time these are deductible only if the standard deduction is not taken. In opera-

tion, this section gives the home owner parallel tax status with the investor in residential rental property.

SECTIONS 7 AND 9

Changes present law giving taxpayers 65 or older choice of either electing non-recognition of gain under Sec. 121 or 1034, but not both. This eliminates the possibility of regressive taxation occurring in some situations where both sections are applicable. These sections also raise the non-recognition limitation for the sale of a home by persons 65 and over from \$20,000 to \$40,000. This increase represents a much needed adjustment to offset the effects of inflation, particularly in the building industry, that has occurred since Sec. 121 was enacted in 1964.

SECTION 10

Provides a taxpayer 65 or older with a \$1,000 deduction if he has a life interest in a retirement home which represents an investment of at least \$5,000. Under present regulations a life interest in a retirement home does not constitute a "principal residence" as defined in Section 1034 and used in this Act. This section is included because an elderly taxpayer who avails himself of the facilities of a retirement community should not be denied tax relief merely because he does not hold legal title to his residence.

The Homeowners' Tax Relief Act has much to recommend it. Individual homeownership is of singular importance to this society as we know it, for those who own their own homes tend to have a greater interest in local affairs and community life. Those who own their homes take a greater concern for their upkeep which results in a reduction of slum conditions. For these reasons, in a public policy sense, structuring Federal tax policy to promote homeownership is quite consistent with the public interest.

It must not be forgotten that individual homeownership represents an unparalleled opportunity for the average American to make a substantial investment for the future. In purchasing a home, an individual takes part of the income he allocates for living expenses and invests it in his residence. Moreover, as financial security is a goal to which most Americans direct much of their energy, and since problems of financial security beset such a significant portion of the Nation's elderly, creating a new Federal tax policy, one that encourages an individual to invest in a home, is a highly desirable legislative goal.

Despite the positive aspects of homeownership, I would point out that homeownership has become less attractive to individuals and to families. For one thing, the rate of local and State taxation has soared in recent years and, in many States, homeowners are bearing a macabrely disproportionate share of these increases. Living patterns and life styles of the American family have changed dramatically in recent years; according to recent statistics, the average family moves once every 3 years. This adversely affects the attitudes of potential home buyers, particularly when one considers that if a person purchases a home which he is forced to sell after a year or 2, it is probable that the homeowner will lose money. Legislating a new Federal tax policy could ease the tax burdens of homeowners and would

diminish the negative aspects of homeownership in an increasingly mobile society.

It is altogether too evident that our economy is not functioning at its full capacity. This act would infuse new strength into the economy by providing incentives to citizens to purchase homes and to make necessary repairs to existing property. When one considers that the home construction, repair, and maintenance industries incorporate such goods and services as lumber, concrete, plaster, paint, tile, plumbing, heating, electrical, steel, and other related items, the multiplier effect and the economic impact become obvious.

In summation, the Homeowner's Tax Relief Act promotes fairness in Federal tax policy, is consistent with American traditions of private ownership of property, and is an economic incentive. Tax revenue losses occasioned by the act would be partially offset by new revenues accrued from increases in the home construction, maintenance, and repair industries.

I urge my colleagues to give this proposal their careful attention and their full support. In my judgment, the interests of tax justice, the interests of our society in the reduction of slum conditions, the principal of private property, and free enterprise, demand our unequivocal support of this legislation. We dare not do less.

FOOD STAMP ELIGIBILITY FOR AGED, BLIND, AND DISABLED

HON. WILLIAM H. HUDNUT III

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. HUDNUT. Mr. Speaker, while in my district over this past weekend, I met with a group of older Americans who will be eligible for supplemental security income as of January 1, 1974.

While this program, as enacted in H.R. 1 of the 92d Congress—Public Law 92-603—would provide a guaranteed monthly income of \$130 for an individual, and \$195 for a couple, it contained provisions which stripped the eligibility for food stamps for most of those persons simply because they are receiving a very modest SSI benefit.

Therefore, rather than gain under this program, many older Americans would actually lose benefits. A case example brought to my attention by the Human Justice Commission in Indianapolis is as follows:

An elderly couple is presently receiving old age assistance of \$190. They are also receiving \$66 worth of food stamps at a cost of \$45. Under SSI, this couple would receive \$195 a month. While this reflects an income increase of \$5, the couple would lose their \$21 food stamp bonus. Therefore, they have a net loss of \$16 a month.

Needless to say, many of my constituents are very unhappy about this provision, and I sympathize with their point of view. It seems to me that Congress

should act now to assure adequate nutritional needs for those eligible for SSI benefits. While the \$16 loss cited in the example given may not seem critical to many persons, when an elderly couple is living on a shoestring budget, this amount can make a severe difference.

Therefore, I support those provisions in H.R. 8860 which restore food stamp eligibility to those persons who will otherwise be denied this benefit next January. Furthermore, I urge the adoption of amendments to increase the maximum financial resources an elderly person or couple may have before losing eligibility for food stamps.

Raising the eligibility for food stamps and restoring eligibility to SSI recipients are two of the surest ways to reduce poverty and hunger in the homes of this Nation's elderly. Many experts have stated that perhaps half of the health problems of the elderly are attributable to inadequate nutrition. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting those provisions of H.R. 8860 to help assure adequate nutritional needs for the Nation's aged, blind, and disabled.

THE FLOOD THAT WENT SOMEWHERE ELSE

HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, it has been 11 years since the Congress authorized construction of the Tocks Island Dam as part of a comprehensive flood control project for the Delaware Valley. Unhappily, the drain of resources to Vietnam and, more recently, questions raised as to environmental issues have delayed a start on construction of this facility. But if there are any among us who may have questioned the original purpose for which the dam was authorized, I commend to his or her attention the following editorial which appeared in the July 13 edition of the Trenton Evening Times.

Last year we witnessed the awful destruction visited upon the Susquehanna River Valley by tropical storm Agnes. In the aftermath of that tragedy I had occasion to comment on the fact that if Agnes had struck the Delaware Valley instead of the Susquehanna the resultant flood would have made the flood of 1955 seem as an act of mercy by comparison. My observation has now been confirmed by the National Weather Service. I do hope that my colleagues, and especially those privileged to represent those areas encompassed within the Delaware River Basin heed the lesson which the Times editorial places before us:

THE FLOOD THAT WENT SOMEWHERE ELSE

Blocks of downtown Trenton under water. Floodwater surging across State Street all through the West Ward, reaching up Hermitage and Parkside Avenues and over Glen Afton—and rising above the eaves of two-story homes in the Island section. Yardley and the Washington's Crossings virtually unin-

habitable. A raging river crest lapping at the roadbed of the Scudder Falls bridge—while Calhoun Street bridge and other less-elevated spans collapse into the torrent. Similar devastation for miles up and down the Delaware.

This fruitful picture is conjured up by a news report by the National Weather Service's River Forecast Center in Harrisburg, which was asked to estimate what would have happened if last year's Tropical Storm Agnes had passed through the upper Delaware basin instead of the Susquehanna. The Weather Service report, released by the Delaware River Basin Commission, shows that Agnes would have swollen the Delaware's flow at Trenton to 654,000 cubic feet per second—nearly double the 329,000 cfs that hit us here during the record flood of 1955, and far higher than the estimates made by the Army Engineers last year in the immediate aftermath of Agnes.

"No reservoir or feasible combination of them could have provided full protection against such a flood," says James F. Wright, executive director of the Basin Commission. "However, the Tocks Island reservoir would have been capable of reducing the Agnes-induced flow at Trenton by nearly 200,000 cfs."

Even that would have left Trenton and the rest of the valley in far worse shape than it was in 1955. But faced with a choice between different degrees of catastrophe, it is not hard to decide that the lesser one is preferable. Tocks Island, Mr. Wright is saying, would represent the difference between ruin and salvation for tens of thousands of residents of communities from Burlington to above Belvedere.

The Tocks Island dam has a great many opponents, and almost as bad, a great many supporters whose support is only passive. But unless it can be shown that the National Weather Service report is wrong or deceitful—and the National Weather Service, unlike the Army Engineers, has no stake in the decision to build the dam—we cannot see how anyone can continue to dismiss the value of the dam as a flood control device. We do not see how anyone can continue to say, as the New York Times said editorially last year, that "protection against flooding . . . would be better achieved by land-use planning in the flood plains." Land-use planning is essential, of course, but what of the Trentons and Morrisvilles and Yardleys and Lambertvilles and Eastons that are already here and vulnerable to burial under 640,000 cfs of Delaware River if the next Tropical Storm Agnes is not obliging enough to go somewhere else? The dam is essential; it must be built. If it is not, we will draw no comfort from being able to say—clinging to the top of the Battle Monument—"we told you so."

THE LATE HONORABLE JAMES V. SMITH

HON. CHARLES W. WHALEN, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 1973

Mr. WHALEN. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in expressing my deep sympathy to the family of our late friend Jim Smith of Oklahoma.

Earlier this year, when Jim left his position as Administrator of the Farmers Home Administration, the Nation lost a concerned and dedicated public servant. Now the people of the Sixth District of Oklahoma, to which Jim returned to

continue his efforts in their behalf, are tragically and unexpectedly also deprived of his services.

However, the innumerable contributions which Jim made both here in the legislative and executive branches and in his home territory will long be remembered. I trust that this recognition of the many endeavors for rural America which Jim spearheaded will be a source of consolation and pride to his family during these difficult days.

May Jim rest in peace.

CAPTIVE NATION'S WEEK

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, the month of July holds a special meaning for all Americans. It was only 2 weeks ago that millions of Americans, from all walks of life, gathered together in a gesture of unity to celebrate our most cherished ideal—America's independence. Yet I sometimes wonder if amidst the brilliant sprays of color which illuminate the sky on July 4, if the strong foundation upon which our country is firmly built is not sometimes taken too much for granted; if the beauty and blaze of the holiday does not somehow blind us to the true meaning of this solemn occasion.

Let us be ever thankful that we can celebrate. Unlike many less fortunate peoples, we can truly say that we are free. Our freedoms are guaranteed, protected, defended, and constantly and consistently upheld. There are however at least 100 million people who cannot make that statement. It is in accordance with their plight that by national proclamation July 15 marks the beginning of the observance of Captive Nation's Week. Let it be known that the captive peoples of Europe have not given up their fight for freedom. Theirs is a continuing war and constant struggle to obtain the principles they so passionately desire and so strongly deserve. The captive nations have not succumbed quietly. They have voiced their opposition to oppression. Even though relentless forces have tried time and time again they have not dulled the vigorous appetite or courage of these brave people. This dream of freedom is nourished by an extraordinary bravery and willingness to accept self-sacrifice.

We sympathize with the hardships these people have endured. And as stated in Public Law 86-89:

Whereas the desire for liberty and independence by the overwhelming majority of the people of these submerged nations constitutes a powerful deterrent to war and one of the best hopes for a just and lasting peace; and

Whereas it is fitting that we clearly manifest to such peoples through an appropriate and official means the historic fact that the people of the United States share with them their aspirations for the recovery of their freedom and independence—

We reaffirm our solid support for their

position as we have in years past and continue to fervently hope that the captive peoples' dream will tomorrow be a reality.

WAR POWERS RESOLUTION

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, House Joint Resolution 542 is coming up for consideration this week on the floor of the House. My objection to the resolution as it now stands is that despite any words in it that attempt to minimize the delegation of the warmaking powers to the President, the resolution as it comes from the committee does give the President more power than the Constitution gives him in the field of putting our country at war. It provides a congressional delegation of war powers to the President to be used whenever he wishes, even though it then puts limitations on the use of such powers. I consider it improper for Congress to delegate to the President any warmaking powers even if their use is somewhat limited.

It would be constructive for our country to enact legislation which would require the President to report to Congress before any enlargement or new placement of U.S. troops in a foreign nation. Therefore, I have revised House Joint Resolution 542 in a way which accomplishes this good objective sought by the original legislation; but my bill, unlike the committee bill, does not authorize the President to place our country at war without new congressional action.

The bill coming from the committee acknowledges power in the President to create a war situation involving the use of U.S. troops without prior consultation with Congress. This amounts to delegation to the President of a power reserved solely to Congress in the Constitution—the warmaking power. The legislation I have introduced, House Joint Resolution 653, does no such thing. My bill is purely a limitation and not in any way an extension of Presidential war powers.

It is my plan to introduce this resolution as a substitute for the committee bill, House Joint Resolution 542. My bill, House Joint Resolution 653 reads as follows:

H.J. RES. 653

Joint resolution concerning the war powers of Congress and the President

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. This measure may be cited as the "War Powers Resolution of 1973".

SEC. 2. The President shall consult with the leadership and applicable committees of Congress before substantially enlarging United States Armed Forces in any foreign nation; and before placing any United States Armed Forces in any foreign nation where none had been immediately prior to such placement.

SEC. 3. The President upon doing any of the things set forth in section 2 shall submit within seventy-two hours to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the

President pro tempore of the Senate a report, in writing, setting forth—

(A) the circumstances necessitating his action;

(B) the constitutional and legislative provisions under the authority of which he took such action;

(C) the estimated scope of activities;

(D) such other information as the President may deem useful to the Congress in the fulfillment of its constitutional responsibilities with respect to placing or enlarging United States Armed Forces abroad.

SEC. 4(a) Within one hundred and twenty calendar days after a report is submitted or is required to be submitted pursuant to section 3, the President shall remove such enlargement of Armed Forces and terminate such placement of Armed Forces with respect to which such report was submitted, unless the Congress enacts a specific authorization for such use of Armed Forces.

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), at any time that the United States Armed Forces are engaged in hostilities outside the territory of the United States, its possessions and territories such forces shall be disengaged by the President if the Congress so directs by concurrent resolution.

SEC. 5. (a) Any resolution or bill introduced to terminate the utilization of United States Armed Forces as above described or to provide for disengagement as referred to in section 4(b) shall be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives or the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and one such resolution or bill shall be reported out by such committee, together with its recommendations, within thirty days.

(b) Any resolution or bill so reported shall become the pending business of the House in question and shall be voted on within three legislative days thereafter, unless such House shall otherwise determine by yeas and nays.

(c) Such a resolution or bill passed by one House shall be referred to the appropriate committee of the other House and shall be reported out within fifteen days. The resolution or bill so reported shall become the pending business of the House in question and shall be voted on within three legislative days after it has been reported, unless such House shall otherwise determine by yeas and nays.

SEC. 6. For purposes of subsection (a) of section 4, in the event of the termination of a Congress before the expiration of the one hundred and twenty-day period specified in such subsection (a), within three days of the convening of the Congress under such subsection, such one hundred and twenty-day period shall not expire sooner than forty-eight days after the convening of the next succeeding Congress, provided that a resolution or bill is introduced, pursuant to such subsection (a), within three days of the convening of such next succeeding Congress.

SEC. 7. Nothing in this Act (a) is intended to alter the constitutional authority of the Congress or of the President, or the provisions of existing treaties;

(b) Shall be construed to represent congressional acceptance of the proposition that Executive action alone can satisfy the constitutional process requirement contained in the provisions of mutual security treaties to which the United States is a party; or

(c) Shall be construed as granting any authority to the President with respect to the commitment of United States Armed Forces to hostilities or to the territory, airspace, or waters of a foreign nation which he would not have had in the absence of this Act.

SEC. 8. All commitments of United States Armed Forces to hostilities existing on the date of the enactment of this Act shall be subject to the provisions hereof, and the President shall file the report required by

section 3 within seventy-two hours after the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 9. This Act shall take effect on the date of its enactment.

BREZHNEV'S FIGURES CONTESTED

HON. BELLA S. ABZUG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, the plight of Jews in the Soviet Union is a real one, and cannot be ignored. The Union of Councils for Soviet Jews released a statement on June 20, 1973, which refutes statements made on this subject by Soviet Party Leader Leonid Brezhnev when he visited this country last month.

I would like to share with my colleagues the text of this statement, containing excerpts from a speech by Dr. Louis Rosenblum, chairman of the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews:

JEWISH LEADER DISPUTES BREZHNEV'S CLAIMS ABOUT EMIGRATION OF SOVIET JEWS

Dr. Louis Rosenblum, Chairman of the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews stated in Cleveland today that he was "surprised that Mr. Brezhnev would think that members of the U.S. Congress were naive enough to accept such patently false figures on Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union."

Referring to comments made by General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev at a luncheon with members of Congress yesterday, Dr. Rosenblum went on to say that, "Obviously in his desperation for American trade concessions Mr. Brezhnev will say anything in an attempt to dissipate congressional concern over the statement of Soviet Jews who have been refused permission to emigrate. However, I think he has underestimated the ability of congressional leaders to find out the truth and act on that knowledge."

"Of the figures attributed to Brezhnev in news accounts perhaps the most startling was the number 60,200 cited for Jewish emigration in 1972. According to all other authorities, including Israeli diplomatic sources, the number was approximately 31,700. In contrast previous Soviet estimates have never exceeded 29,000."

"As to the number of applicants awaiting permission to leave, we know that over the last two years the figure has grown from 80,000 to 110,000 persons at present. Furthermore, twice as many people apply monthly as receive visas. It is clear, then, that regardless of which figure one uses in calculating the percentage of applicants who have received permission, nothing approaching the 95% approval rate cited by Mr. Brezhnev is accurate."

"The fact is, that while many poorly educated Jews from Georgia and Bukhara have little trouble receiving permission to leave, Jews from central and western republics in the Soviet Union, where 90% of Soviet Jews reside, account for only 20% of the exit visas granted in recent months. This distortion in representation was exaggerated after the suspension of the education tax removed a major obstacle to the emigration of better educated Jews. Prior to the suspension of the education tax emigration from eastern republics made up 40% of the total."

"As far as the question of 'state security' is concerned, the Soviet authorities have used this pretext to deny permission to hundreds of scientists and prominent personalities in the arts who have had no contact with classified information, or in a few cases dealt

with secret material fifteen to twenty-five years ago. These people are kept as virtual hostages in order to demonstrate to other would-be applicants the possible consequences of applying for exit visas."

"In addressing himself to the quantitative aspects of emigration, Mr. Brezhnev carefully avoided the issue of the inhuman treatment of people who apply to leave and are refused. There was no mention of the loss of livelihood, harassment by police, groundless arrests, trials and even imprisonment in labor camps which have been the fate of so many Jews just for the 'crime' of requesting permission to go to Israel."

"Until the Soviet government addresses these issues and is willing to make a fundamental change in its emigration policy, it is pointless to play games with numbers. We are not concerned with statistics, but with the thousands of human beings who have been waiting for months and years, often under unbearable conditions, to leave the Soviet Union to be reunited with their families."

WHAT EDUCATORS ARE DOING WITH YOUR FEDERAL TAXES

HON. ROBERT J. HUBER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Speaker, at a time when the House is preparing to consider the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, I think it is pertinent to insert a statement by Dr. Onalee McGraw on this subject.

As director of curriculum for Citizens United for Responsible Education—CURE—in Montgomery County, Md., Dr. McGraw points out that title III of this act does not focus on nourishing the intellect as education programs should do. Instead, it concerns itself with the feelings and values of children, an approach which often leads to serious invasions of the child's privacy and that of the home.

Many parents are dissatisfied with these programs, because they often advocate values different from those taught in the home. I do not think I have to stress the danger to our system imposed by such programs. It is frightening to think that values and feelings are being guided not by local school districts, not by parents, but by the Office of Education.

Dr. McGraw very ably clarifies the nature of the bias which has crept into our education system under such programs. This is a mental health bias which threatens to supersede the emphasis on intellectual skills.

I insert this important statement on the pernicious trends in our educational system in the RECORD:

WHAT EDUCATORS ARE DOING WITH YOUR FEDERAL TAXES

(By Dr. Onalee S. McGraw)

With the passage of the 1965 act, federal funds were made available on a wide scale to professional educators to develop and implement their theories in school systems throughout the nation. Employing federal funds, Regional Education Centers were instituted, curricula developed, and pilot schools installed in local communities. In many instances such measures have frustrated the congressional intent of upgrad-

ing the quality of education with particular emphasis on disadvantaged children.

Up until recently it was commonly acknowledged that the schools were commissioned by the parents to educate their children in the areas where they were not qualified; i.e., the basic subjects and skills. In years past there was agreement among educators and parents alike as to what the purposes of education were to be in a pluralistic society. In such areas as philosophy and morals the school either mirrored basic community sentiment or maintained political and philosophical neutrality in tacit recognition of the divergent views prevalent in the community that they represented.

This is no longer true today. Parents, and to a much lesser extent, the educators themselves, are deeply divided on the proper role of the school in the community and the purposes of education. Community agreement on basic moral values has broken down and with it, agreement on such important practices as the rearing of children. In the face of this widespread breakdown, a public school system cannot be truly democratic unless it maintains a strict neutrality on these fundamental questions.

At the same time that community agreement on the purposes of education has broken down, the education establishment has been given, through federal funds, a great source of power and influence outside the context of local control for the implementation of its ideologies and theories of education. Parents in ever increasing numbers have become aroused, concerned, and finally enraged at the nature of the educational programs their federal tax dollars are financing.

When it is borne in mind that for the overwhelming majority of our people a public school education is compulsory, the question demanding an answer is: Why are these parents being forced to support educational philosophies and theories to which they are unalterably opposed?

The dimensions of the problems in education cannot be grasped unless the almost monolithic nature of the education establishment is first perceived. Today there is little debate in the education community reflecting the diversity in our society and there is practically none of the scholarly inquiry that characterizes other disciplines; e.g., history or biology (see Dr. James Koerner's *The miseducation of American Teachers*). The virtual monopoly in the field of public education (dominated by the National Education Association) has been described by James Koerner in his recent book, *Who Controls American Education?*

Through selected funding, the Office of Education is supporting and implementing in school districts nationwide the prevailing tenets of the education establishment which are: (1) learning should result in change in the student's behavior, with decreased emphasis on the development of the intellect and basic skills (see Jacques Barzun's *The House of Intellect*); (2) the primary function of the school is the inculcation in the student of the social attitudes and values which the educators believe are the most desirable; (3) the school is an agent of socialization for the "total child" for whose development an elite group of social scientists and educators are responsible (the home is viewed as an inadequate, unhealthy, or even pernicious source of character formation which must play a subservient role); (4) all questions, values and moral issues are "open" and relative; (5) academic learning is important only as a means of reinforcing "concepts" which serve to mold the student's attitudes and values and to cause a change in his behavior.

Pacesetters in Innovation is the cumulative listing of all projects funded under Title III of the Elementary and Secondary Edu-

education Act through 1969. Even a cursory review of the projects listed therein will demonstrate that by selective funding the Office of Education is supporting a specific educationist philosophy at the expense of philosophical diversity and academic excellence.

The projects funded reflect the educational concepts which were summarized in the beginning of this letter. They embody the "mental health" approach to education. This approach seeks the psycho-social formation of the child as opposed to the development of basic skills and the intellect.

The headings under which the projects are listed illustrate this bias; e.g., "Behavioral Objectives" (the development of "desirable attitudes" through selective presentation of content); "Change Agents" (behavioral scientists trained with the techniques of the National Training Laboratories of the National Education Association). Supported by federal funds, the change agent is given the responsibility for gaining entrance to local school systems for the purpose of changing attitudes through the psychological manipulation of local school personnel.

The bias for the "mental health" approach and the downgrading of intellectual development is revealed, for example, in the number of grants given under "Clinical Diagnosis" (29) compared to those given to develop "Literary Composition Skills" (3).

Because our national lawmakers are now providing funds for the dissemination and implementation of those ideas, their responsibility for knowing their content is clear. It is the response of our elected representatives to these educational ideas that will greatly determine the future course of our nation. Young minds are the "prize" in the confrontation before us.

VOTER REGISTRATION REFORM: A BIBLIOGRAPHY

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, the Subcommittee on Elections of the House Administration Committee is now conducting hearings on H.R. 8053, a bill which would create a Federal system of post-card voter registration.

This proposal is of paramount importance to the future of American participatory politics. We are all fully aware of the increasingly low voter turnout in elections all across the country. Unfortunately, most of us are not yet aware of the reasons why so many Americans are not voting. It is my firm belief that our present system of voter registration is keeping millions of citizens out of the polling booths and away from our political process. By making it extraordinarily difficult to register, we make it extraordinarily difficult to vote.

It would be tragic if we in the House of Representatives did not comprehend this depressing reality, and based our vote for or against H.R. 8053 on misconceptions and falsities.

So that this will not be the case, I am herewith offering a bibliography of material pertaining to voter registration. These materials are easily obtainable

from the Library of Congress or directly from the authors involved.

I sincerely hope that my fellow Members and their staffs take advantage of these valuable resources:

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DR. WILLIAM WINICK LEAVES A TRAIL OF GLOWING MEDICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

HON. JAMES A. BURKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on July 1, 1973, Dr. Winick, a pioneer of rehabilitation of mentally and emotionally disturbed veterans retired as director of the Veterans' Administration Hospital in Brockton, Mass. I join all of the employees and patients who have loved and respected Dr. William Winick during his 14 years as director of the VA Hospital in Brockton, in saluting him especially in these days when we so often hear harpoons of criticism launched at dedicated hard-working public servants, who in no way merit these assaults.

Under the outstanding leadership of Dr. Winick, the Brockton veterans facility has become internationally acclaimed and all the Veterans' Administration hospitals across the United States use patient treatment techniques pioneered by him. Dr. Winick established the first paid-work programs as incentive and motivation to patients and 6,000 former patients who have participated in paid-work programs while under treatment at the facility are now living successfully in society.

It is indeed my pleasure and privilege to include in the RECORD at this point the article that the Brockton Enterprise and Brockton Times has printed, heralding Dr. Winick's "glowing medical accomplishments":

DR. WILLIAM WINICK LEAVES A TRAIL OF GLOWING MEDICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

(By Paul R. Stevens)

Dr. William Winick is nearing the top of life's work escalator and soon will step into retirement.

This pioneer of rehabilitation of mentally and emotionally disturbed veterans—named National Physician-of-the-Year in 1967 by the Federal Government—will retire July 1 as director of the Brockton Veterans Administration Hospital.

Dr. Winick has guided this 1,000-bed hospital since assuming its management in September, 1959, to the No. 1 position in the VA galaxy of psychiatric facilities.

All told, there are 166 VA hospitals in the country, 39 of them psychiatric hospitals. The psychiatric hospitals all now use patient treatment techniques pioneered by Dr. Winick.

Statistics at the Brockton VA Hospital show that 6,000 former patients who have participated in paid work programs while under treatment at the facility now are living successfully in society, earning livings and paying taxes.

The saving to taxpayers from this human salvage can be measured in millions of dollars, for without rehabilitation, the 6,000 veterans would require continual care and many of their families would be on relief rolls.

Dr. Winick in 1960 initiated the paid work programs, getting contracts for piece assembly work from Greater Brockton industries for men to work on at the hospital while under treatment.

Twenty years earlier, at the Augusta, Ga., VA Hospital where Dr. Winick was a rehabilitation officer, the then young psychiatrist headed a work project for the American Legion. Patients assembled plastic poppies for sale on American Legion Poppy Day. As long as funds held out, the patients were paid a penny a poppy.

Dr. Winick noticed patients did well as long as they were paid. But they became disinterested when they were getting nothing for their trouble except praise.

Later, Dr. Winick observed that pay for work in European mental hospitals provided strong motivation for patients, giving them a feeling of control of their environment.

With this background, he began the paid work programs in Brockton, making the VA Hospital here the first in the country to test the idea. At almost the same time, Dr. Roy Hubbs, a psychiatrist at the Palo Alto, Calif., VA Hospital, experimented with a similar program, but on a smaller scale.

He and Dr. Winick swapped notes on the progress and pitfalls of their programs, learning from each other.

It was for his work in shaking disturbed veterans out of their lethargies and hang-ups and getting them motivated in work programs that prepared them for a return to the work-a-day world that Dr. Winick won the National Physician-of-the-Year Award. That same year, then Gov. John A. Volpe gave Dr. Winick the Massachusetts Physician-of-the-Year Award at State House ceremonies.

Born in New Castle, Pa., Dr. Winick will be 64 on July 15.

"After 37 years of service as a psychiatrist and hospital director, I elected to retire," Dr. Winick said in an interview.

"My wife, Ida, and I want to take to the road and see the country when we feel the urge," explained Dr. Winick.

"Also, we want to live a full life in Brockton, a city we have come to love, without the alarm clock buzzing me into another day of action and long hours at the hospital.

"After 37 years, freedom is something we look forward to while we're still young enough to savor and enjoy it."

Dr. and Mrs. Winick have no children. "Something we regret," he said, "but a matter we had no control over."

Dr. Winick was graduated with a bachelor of science degree from Geneva College, Pennsylvania, Jefferson Medical College, also in Pennsylvania, and studied later at the U.S. Public Health Hospital in Atlanta.

He left the post of chief of psychiatry at the VA area office in Trenton, N.J., to replace Dr. Peter A. Peffer as head of the Brockton VA Hospital 14 years ago.

Under his management, the Brockton facility has become not only a "showcase" hospital in the VA system but internationally known as well.

Medical personnel from all over the world visit Brockton's facility.

Among Dr. Winick's achievements in making the Brockton VA Hospital an institution that the U.S. State Department refers to with pride when discussing problems of veterans with foreign dignitaries are:

1. Development with Dr. Emil Rothstein, associate chief of staff in charge of research of outstanding research programs in the fields of clinical-biological chemistry and (study of viruses).

Heading the clinical-biological chemistry research is Dr. Sabid Gabay, who recently was one of the chief participants in an international conference on biological psychiatry in Kyoto, Japan. He showed movies illustrating treatment techniques developed at the Brockton VA Hospital.

Heading the virology research is Dr. Robert Rustigian, member of the Tufts Medical College faculty and teacher at the Harvard Dental School.

"Under Dr. Winick's leadership, the research budget granted by the Veterans Administration in Washington grew from \$25,000 ten years ago to more than \$250,000 annually today," Dr. Rothstein said in an interview.

"Several researchers at the Brockton VA Hospital are affiliated with dental and medical schools in Boston and play an active part, both in Boston and here, in the education of young doctors and dentists."

2. Establishment of the first VA Hospital home care unit, a nursing home for veterans. This unit has 100 beds and provides topflight care for veterans of all wars needing medical care in a homelike atmosphere. One of the residents is Siegfried von Hartenstein, 101-year-old Spanish American War veteran.

3. Establishment of a drug rehabilitation unit for small groups of addicts. The unit functions as a drug-free therapeutic community employing encounter group therapy. Some of the "graduates" now are back in society living useful lives.

4. The work-for-pay therapy program already outlined.

5. An alcoholism treatment center founded 10 years ago. The center now returns 500 patients a year to society. The center has an out-patient clinic that handles 7,000 patient visits a year.

As a psychiatrist, Dr. Winick, has seen every facet of mental illness. "And I'm hopeful," he said.

"Our big basic problem remaining is that we do not understand mental illness known as 'schizophrenia,' but it's a big plus that while we don't understand causation, we're developing treatment techniques that help."

He said, "I've been privileged to live through a tremendously interesting era in psychiatry. I've seen insulin shock treatments introduced and electro-shock therapy tried.

"I've seen the introduction of Freudian principles in psychiatry and studied its impact on interpretation of mental illness. I've seen—and had a part in—the development of tranquilizers in treating the mentally ill, and I've played a role in the new community

psychiatry approach to helping disturbed human beings find normalcy and acceptance in society outside hospital walls.

"With each step there has been a gain. "But human nature is always going to be a complex subject, and our personalities will be tried constantly as we seek to adjust to demands of the future.

"I see early training in the home and in school, where I think mental hygiene should be taught, as the main hope for preventing mental breakdowns in the stressful years ahead."

He paused, looked at the ceiling of his office for a moment, then looked his interviewer straight in the eye, smiling slightly. "The psychiatrist is here to stay," he said, "and so is the Bible with its message that love is the antidote to hate. It's the message psychiatrists must preach along with the ministers, the priests and the rabbis.

"For the ultimate good treatment," he said softly, with the wisdom of 37 years of experience built into his voice and expression, "is to learn how to love and how to trust."

(Addenda: The Enterprise, knowing secretaries see bosses in all kinds of situations, happy and sad, smooth and stressful, elated one day and disappointed the next, asked Dr. Winick's secretary, Mary McNamara, "How do you evaluate Dr. Winick? Has he earned the love and trust of others?" Quick as the blink of an eye, she replied: "Oh, yes indeed. I rate him tops—and so do the employes and the patients who know him.")

OHIO VALLEY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION BLASTS NATIONAL WATER COMMISSION REPORT

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the National Water Commission recently issued an ill-advised and ill-conceived report which would in effect destroy our national water resource development program.

In this connection, the Subcommittee on Public Works Appropriations, which I am honored to serve as chairman, in its recent report pointed out that adoption of the recommendations of this report would be "a giant step backward and detrimental to the national interest."

Mr. William J. Hull, chairman of the legislative committee of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association, in commenting on our committee report said:

In our judgment, the Committee has made a highly significant contribution to the preservation of the Nation's priceless water resource heritage in calling attention to the grave deficiencies of the Report which would repudiate the long established basic principles of development. As you are aware, imposition of tolls or user charges on inland waterways would strike a severe blow at the economic life of our great river valleys. The proposed exemption of the Great Lakes, ocean harbors and other deep draft channels would introduce intolerable discrimination in favor of the coastal regions at the expense of the interior of the country.

Our committee in its report said: The Committee reviewed the Draft Report of the National Water Commission in detail. Although there were a few commendable observations in the draft, for the most part the

290 conclusions and recommendations appear to be ill conceived. The final report, which was issued on June 14, 1973, has been available for only a very short time. And is too voluminous to discuss at length at this report. However, it would appear to be well to point out a few objectionable features of the report at this time. For example, there is the recommendation that, in the main, future water resource development be the responsibility of State and local entities. Also, future Federal water programs, including navigation, for the most part would be completely reimbursable with interest. The report also would have all Federal water resource programs justified mainly on the basis of national economic efficiency, that is on the basis of only direct monetary benefits that can be quantified.

A primary thrust of the Commission appears to be to treat water and water resource services as saleable commodities to our people rather than necessary and essential public services.

In short, the Commission's report constitutes a repudiation of long standing, basic principles of water resource development in the public interest which have guided these programs for decades. It reflected a grave miscalculation of the magnitude of anticipated future public needs for water supply, electric power, navigation, flood control, recreation and other aspects of water resource development.

The conclusions and recommendations in the report suggest strongly that the National Water Commission has not fully evaluated the tremendous impact that implementation of its recommendations would have on water resource development throughout the Nation.

It appears that if these features of this report are adopted, water resource development in the United States would be seriously curtailed and possibly halted. This, of course, would be a giant step backward, and obviously would be very detrimental to the national interest.

Certainly the report of the National Water Commission should be rejected. We cannot at this critical time dismantle and destroy our water resource development program.

SPRING MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN MIGRATION

HON. WILLIAM J. KEATING

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to report to the Congress upon the spring meeting of the Executive Committee of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration in Geneva, Switzerland, May 23 to 25, 1973. Chairman Peter W. Rodino of the Judiciary Committee honored me by naming me as a congressional representative to this important meeting.

Major concerns at the Geneva meeting centered around budgetary problems caused by devaluation of the dollar, and the withdrawal of Australia from participation in the joint migration program. Australia has decided to operate its own program rather than continue in the 32-nation organization. Our Government has also been critical of the

administration by ICEM officials of the Western Hemisphere selective migration program which attempts to place highly skilled migrants in South American countries.

It is apparent that ICEM will require considerable modification and reorganization if it is able to continue as a viable organization. The financial and administrative problems will receive study by the individual member nations in the period ahead and hopefully solutions will be reached at the fall meeting of the council.

I am particularly interested in the part ICEM is performing in reference to the movement of refugees from the Soviet Union. As the Members all know, a total of \$50 million has been appropriated by the Congress to assist the migrants from Russia. Contracts totaling \$44 million have been signed with United Israel Appeal, Inc., an accredited American voluntary agency which is responsible for en route care of the refugees, construction of absorption centers, housing, and a hospital facility, and training or retraining of artisans, professionals and scientists. ICEM has received \$5 million for air travel of migrants from Austria to Israel, and other voluntary agencies have received \$1 million for assistance to migrants from the Soviet Union to countries other than Israel.

In order to examine personally how these funds are being expended, I traveled to the receiving and processing centers in Austria and Italy, then to the absorption centers in Israel.

The refugees are moved from Russia to Vienna by rail. I met a group at the railroad station as they arrived early in the morning and spoke through an interpreter with about 35 individuals. They had been stripped of all jewelry—wedding rings, watches, et cetera, by members of the Russian police force at the last check point going out of Russia. They told me of the difficulty they had raising the \$900 to \$1,000 per person for travel documents, release from Soviet citizenship and train fare. Apparently the exorbitant exit visa charges, of which we have all heard, have been suspended, at least for the present. However, all these refugees had been suspended from their jobs as soon as they applied for exit visas, so they had endured much harassment and hardship.

Next, I went to the processing center at Schoenau, some 20 miles outside Vienna. The refugees are screened at this camp and prepared for the flight to Tel Aviv 2 or 3 days after arrival from Russia. I found a group of perhaps 40 persons from Georgia and the Baltic states and we conversed at length about their experiences. They were cordial and warm, and appeared well clothed and healthy.

In Israel I visited two absorption centers from which the refugees are dispersed to other locations throughout the State of Israel. Those with professional qualifications receive retraining and refresher courses before relocation. Again, I found the treatment and care to be excellent.

In my conversation with individual ref-

ugees, I heard many inspiring stories of sacrifice and courage. Some had made applications for exit visas at the time of President Nixon's visit to the Soviet Union, since more expeditious and favorable treatment was given at that time. They told me they followed our American broadcasts over Radio Free Europe. I was told that world opinion has had a great impression on the Soviet Union and the plight of Jews and their emigration problems have benefited from worldwide expressions of interest and concern.

Authorities in Tel Aviv assured me that the people of Israel will welcome and absorb Jewish refugees from Russia even if all the approximately 3 million Jews in Russia were allowed to leave at one time. Despite housing shortages in Israel, the refugees are given preferred treatment and have a first claim on housing, as well as tax benefits.

In Italy there is a Soviet Jewish migration center for processing refugees going to locations other than Israel. Some of these persons obtained exit visas from Russia by assuming false Jewish identity. There are approximately 200 refugees at the Italian processing center.

I was much impressed, Mr. Speaker, with the excellent job being done by ICEM and the voluntary agencies in handling the flow of Jewish refugees from Russia. This humanitarian work is especially heart warming to see at firsthand. I am confident the money we appropriated is being well spent.

SCARCE FOOD HERE TO STAY

HON. ED JONES

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. JONES of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, in the past several months I have made many attempts to explain to my colleagues and constituents all the complexities of our current food shortage situation. Yesterday, Sunday, July 15, 1973, the Washington Post printed an article entitled: "Scarce Foods: Here to Stay" by Lester R. Brown.

This article does an excellent job of detailing the reasons for the worldwide food scarcity. These reasons make it apparent that we are facing a new era in the United States which will call for closer attention to food production and food use. Until now American agriculture has been a marvel of production, which allowed 95 percent of our population to assume the availability of unlimited supplies of food. I hope this article helps people realize that food does not pour from the "Horn of Plenty" but requires long hours of work, massive investments, proper land and weather, plus years of research on production techniques.

The Washington Post is to be commended for printing this article. I hope this indicates the beginning of a trend for urban newspapers. There is no logical reason for urban newspapers to ignore agricultural topics as they have in the

past. Food production should be of interest to all well informed citizens, whether they live in rural or urban America.

Again I want to commend the Post and congratulate Lester Brown for an outstanding piece of work. I insert the article at this point in the RECORD and urge all my colleagues to read it:

SCARCE FOOD: HERE TO STAY

(By Lester R. Brown)

(NOTE.—The writer a senior fellow at the private Overseas Development Council here, is a former Agriculture Department official and the author of "Seeds of Change" and "World Without Borders.")

This year has witnessed a dramatic upsurge in interest in the world food situation, largely in response to global scarcity and rising food prices. Prices for some of man's principal food commodities—wheat, rice, feedgrains and soybeans—have soared to historic highs in international markets. Rationing has been in effect for at least some foodstuffs in three of the world's four most populous countries: China, India and the Soviet Union.

By summer, food was being airlifted into several countries in sub-Saharan Africa to stave off famine. India and Bangladesh faced critical food shortages. The United States was restricting soybean exports in order to bring internal food prices down. Food scarcity was affecting the entire world, rich countries and poor.

Within the United States, those protesting and boycotting over rising meat prices in recent months hardly know whom to blame. They are not certain that supermarkets bear responsibility, they are not convinced that it is entirely the farmer's fault, and they are not sure who the middleman is.

What most Americans have never stopped to ask is whether we, as consumers and parents, might in any way be responsible for the soaring meat prices. As average American consumers, we have increased our per capita beef consumption from 55 pounds a year in 1940 to 117 pounds in 1972. Meanwhile, as parents, many of us have borne far more children than needed to replace ourselves, expanding our population by 57 percent during this same period. Altogether, our national beef consumption tripled, making us a leading beef importer.

For Americans, soaring food prices and the prospect of sometimes empty meat counters in the months ahead has come as a shock. If there was any sector of our economy which we thought was invulnerable, it was the capacity of U.S. agriculture to provide consumers with an adequate supply of low-cost food. Suddenly this is no longer possible.

A dollar devalued by as much as a third over the past 20 months against major currencies such as the German mark and Japanese yen is enabling two-thirds of a billion high-income consumers in Europe, the Soviet Union and Japan to compete very successfully for our domestically produced agricultural raw materials. Had the administration been willing earlier to reduce the scale of our vast dollar-graining military establishment abroad or to meaningfully address the energy crisis at home by curbing demand through such actions as reducing the size of automobiles, much of the decline in the dollar's value could have been avoided. Inaction on these fronts is now taking its toll at the supermarket checkout counter.

At the global level, the news media have drawn attention to several factors contributing to the food scarcities of 1973. Among these are the poor rice harvest in Asia, the shortfall in the Soviet wheat crop, and the temporary disappearance of the anchovies off the coast of Peru for several months in

late 1972 and early 1973. But these are to some extent at least, short-term factors, and they should not be permitted to obscure other, more fundamental long-term trends and forces that are altering the nature and dimensions of the world food problem.

POPULATION AND AFFLUENCE

During the 1960s the world food problem was perceived as a food/population problem, a race between food and people. At the end of each year observers anxiously compared rates of increase in food production with those of population growth to see if any progress was being made. Throughout most of the decade it was nip and tuck. During the 1970s rapid global population growth continues to generate demand for more food, but, in addition, rising affluence is emerging as a major new claimant on world food resources. Historically, there was only one important source of growth in world demand for food; now there are two.

At the global level, population growth is still the dominant cause of an increasing demand for food. Expanding at nearly 2 per cent per year, world population will double in little more than a generation. Merely maintaining current per capita consumption levels will therefore require a doubling of food production over the next generation.

The effect of rising affluence on the world demand for food is perhaps best understood by examining its effect on requirements for cereals, which dominate the world food economy. Consumed directly, cereals provide 52 per cent of man's food energy supply. Consumed indirectly in the form of livestock products, they provide a sizable share of the remainder. In resource terms, cereals occupy more than 70 per cent of the world's crop area.

In the poor countries, the annual availability of grain per person averages only about 400 pounds a year. Nearly all of this small amount, roughly a pound a day, must be consumed directly to meet minimum energy needs. Little can be spared for conversion into animal protein.

In the United States and Canada, per capita grain utilization is currently approaching a ton a year. Of this total, only about 150 pounds are consumed directly in the form of bread, pastries and breakfast cereals. The remainder is consumed indirectly in the form of meat, milk and eggs. The agricultural resources—land, water, fertilizer—required to support an average North American are nearly five times those of the average Indian, Nigerian or Colombian.

Throughout the world, per capita grain requirements rise with income. The amount of grain consumed directly rises until per capita income approaches \$500 a year, and then begins to decline, eventually leveling off at about 150 pounds. The total amount of grain consumed directly and indirectly, however, continues to rise rapidly as per capita income climbs. As yet no nation appears to have reached a level of affluence where its per capita grain requirements have stopped rising.

There is now a northern tier of industrial countries—including Scandinavia, Western Europe, Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and Japan—whose dietary habits more or less approximate those of the United States in 1940. As incomes continue to rise in this group of countries containing some two-thirds of a billion people, a sizable share of the additional income is being converted into demand for livestock products, particularly beef. Many of these countries, such as Japan and those in Western Europe, are densely populated. Others—the Soviet Union, for example—suffer from a scarcity of fresh water. Most lack the capacity to satisfy the growth in demand for livestock products entirely from indigenous resources. As a result they are importing increasing amounts of live-

stock products or of feedgrains and soybeans with which to expand their livestock production.

Throughout the poor countries, population growth accounts for most of the year-to-year growth in the demand for food. At best only very limited progress is being made in raising per capita consumption. In the more affluent countries, on the other hand, rising incomes account for most of the growth in the demand for food.

LAND AND WATER

As world demand climbs due to these two factors, we face several important constraints in our efforts to expand global food production. The traditional approach to increasing production—expanding the area under cultivation—has only limited scope for the future. Indeed, some parts of the world face a net reduction in agricultural land because of the growth in competing uses, such as industrial development, recreation, transportation and residential development. Few countries have well-defined land use policies that protect agricultural land from other uses. In the United States, farmland has been used indiscriminately for other purposes with little thought to the possible long-term consequences.

Some more densely populated countries, such as Japan and several in Western Europe, have been experiencing a reduction in the land used for crop production for the past few decades. This trend is continuing and may well accelerate. Other parts of the world, including particularly the Indian subcontinent, the Middle East, North Africa, the Caribbean, Central America and the Andean countries, are losing disturbingly large acreages of cropland each year because of severe erosion.

The availability of arable land is important, but perhaps even more important in the future will be the availability of water. In many regions of the world, fertile land is available if water can be found to make it produce.

Yet most of the rivers that lend themselves to damming and to irrigation have already been developed. Future efforts to expand fresh water supplies for agricultural purposes will increasingly focus on such techniques as the diversion of rivers (as in the Soviet Union), desalting sea water and the manipulation of rainfall patterns.

Another disturbing question is the extent to which the trend of rising per-acre yields of cereals in the more advanced countries can be sustained. In some countries, increases in per-acre yields are beginning to slow down, and the capital investments required for each additional increase may now start to climb sharply. In agriculturally advanced countries, such as Japan, the Netherlands and the United States, the cost of improving production for some crops is rising. For example, raising yields of corn in the United States from 90 to 100 bushels per acre requires much more nitrogen than was needed to raise yields from 50 to 60 bushels.

What impact the energy crisis will have on food production costs and trends remains to be seen. With a substantial rise in the cost of energy, farmers engaged in high-energy agriculture, as in the United States, will tend to use less, thus perhaps reducing future production increases below current expectations. Rising costs will affect not only gasoline for tractors but other basic items. Nitrogen fertilizer, for instance, often uses natural gas as a raw material, and energy is one of the dominant costs in its manufacture.

BEEF AND SOYBEANS

In looking ahead one must be particularly concerned about the difficulties in expanding the supply of world protein to meet the projected rapid growth in demand.

One important source of protein is beef.

Efforts to increase its supply have run into two problems: First, agricultural scientists have not been able to devise any commercially usable means of getting more than one calf per cow per year. For every animal that goes into the beef production process, one adult must be fed and otherwise maintained for a full year. There does not appear to be any prospect of an imminent breakthrough on this front.

The other problem is that the grazing capacity of much of the world's pasture land is now rather fully utilized. This is true, for example, in the U.S. Great Plains, in East Africa and in parts of Australia. Most of the industrial countries in which beef consumption is expanding rapidly, from Ireland through the Soviet Union and Japan, are unable to meet all the growth in demand from their own resources. Either some of the beef, or the feedgrains and soybeans to produce it, must be imported.

Soybeans are a second major protein source which has thus far defied the efforts of scientists to achieve a production breakthrough. A major source of high-quality protein for livestock and poultry throughout much of the world, soybeans are consumed directly as food by more than a billion people throughout densely populated East Asia. They have become the leading export product of the United States, surpassing export sales of wheat, corn and high-technology items such as electronic computers.

In the United States, which now produces two-thirds of the world's soybean crop and supplies more than 90 per cent of all soybeans entering the world market, soybean yields per acre have increased by about 1 per cent per year since 1950; corn yields, on the other hand, have increased by nearly 4 per cent per year. One reason why soybean yields have not climbed very rapidly is that the soybean, being a legume with a built-in nitrogen supply, is not very responsive to nitrogen fertilizer.

The way the United States produces more soybeans is by planting more soybean acreage. Close to 85 per cent of the dramatic four-fold increase in the U.S. soybean crop since 1950 has come from expanding the area devoted to it. As long as there was ample idled cropland available, this did not pose a problem, but if this cropland reserve continues to diminish or disappears entirely, it could create serious global supply problems.

DEPLETED OCEANS

A third major protein source is the earth's oceans. From 1950 to 1968 the world fish catch reached a new record each year, tripling from 21 million tons to 63 million tons. The average annual increase in the catch of nearly 5 per cent, which far exceeded the annual rate of world population growth, greatly increased the average supply of marine protein per person.

Then suddenly, in 1969, the long period of sustained growth was interrupted by a decline in the catch. Since then, it has been fluctuating rather unpredictably, while the amount of time and money expended to bring in the catch continues to rise every year. Many marine biologists now feel that the global catch of table-grade fish is at or near the maximum sustainable level. A large number of the 30 or so leading species of commercial-grade fish may currently be overfished—that is, stocks will not sustain even the current level of catch.

The 1971 catch of 69 million tons amounted to nearly 40 pounds of live weight a person throughout the world. Of this catch roughly 60 per cent was table-grade fish, the remainder consisting of inferior species used for manufacturing fish meal, which in turn is used in poultry and hog feed in the industrial countries.

The world's major source of fish meal is

the anchovy stock off the coast of Peru. Peru has supplied nearly two-thirds of world fish meal exports in recent years. Last year's disappearance of the anchovies, at first regarded as a temporary, recurring natural phenomenon, is now being viewed with considerable alarm by many biologists. There are growing indications that this stock has been seriously damaged by overfishing.

If, as now seems probable, the global fish catch does not continue rising in the next decades as it did during the last two, the pressures on land-based protein sources can be expected to increase substantially.

Although there are still substantial opportunities for further expanding the world's protein supply, it now seems likely that the supply of animal protein will lag behind growth in demand for some time to come, resulting in significantly higher prices for livestock products during the 1970s than prevailed during the 1960s. We may be witnessing the transformation of the world protein market from a buyer's market to a seller's market, much as the world energy market has been transformed over the past few years.

DWINDLING RESERVES

Since World War II the world has been fortunate to have, in effect, two major food reserves: grain reserves in the principal exporting countries and cropland idled under farm programs, virtually all of it in the United States.

Grain reserves, including substantial quantities of both foodgrains and feedgrains, are most commonly measured in terms of carry-over stocks—the amount in storage at the time the new crop begins to come in. World carryover stocks are concentrated in a few of the principal exporting countries—namely the United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina.

Since 1960, world grain reserves have fluctuated from a high of 155 million metric tons to a low of about 100 million metric tons. When reserves drop to 100 million tons, severe shortages and strong upward price pressures develop. Although 100 million tons appears to be an enormous quantity of grain, it represents a mere 7 per cent of annual world grain consumption, a perilously thin buffer against the vagaries of weather or plant diseases. As world consumption expands, so should the size of working reserves, but the trend over the past decade has been for reserves to dwindle while consumption has climbed.

In addition, one-seventh of U.S. cropland, or roughly 50 million acres out of 350 million, has been idled under farm programs for the past dozen years or so. Though not as quickly available as the grain reserves, most of this acreage can be brought back into production within 12 to 18 months once the decision is made to do so.

In recent years the need to draw down grain reserves and to dip into the reserve of idled cropland has occurred with increasing frequency. This first happened during the food crisis years of 1966 and 1967 when world grain reserves were reduced to a dangerously low level and the United States brought back into production a small portion of the 50 million idled acres. Again in 1971, as a result of the corn blight, the United States both drew down its grain reserves and again brought a portion of the idled acreage back into production. This year, in response to growing food scarcities, world grain reserves once more declined, and the United States dipped much deeper into its idled cropland, permitting at least two-thirds to come back into production.

Now, even with the prospect of record harvests of wheat, corn and soybeans in the United States and a good-to-very-good cereal harvest in the Soviet Union, it does not appear that depleted world grain reserves will be rebuilt much, if at all, this year.

A WORLD FOOD BANK

If world food reserves become chronically low and idle U.S. cropland dwindles or disappears, the result may well be very volatile world prices for the important food commodities. It already is clear that a 25-year era of remarkably stable world prices for the principal temperate zone crops, based on U.S. commodity support levels, has come to an end.

The situation could become even more traumatic for consumers throughout the world if North America, on which the world has become progressively more dependent for its food supplies during this same postwar period, should experience a prolonged drought of several years during the 1970s. There has been such a drought roughly every 20 years since weather records were begun after the Civil War. The most recent drought period, in the early 1950s, was not especially severe, but the preceding one brought on the Dust Bowl crisis of the 1930s.

The prospect of an emerging chronic global scarcity of food calls for serious consideration of the proposal by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for an internationally managed world food bank as a means of maintaining some semblance of order and stability in the world food economy. Just as the U.S. dollar can no longer serve as the foundation of international monetary system, so U.S. agriculture may no longer have sufficient excess capacity to ensure reasonable stability in the world food economy.

A world reserve could be built up in times of relative abundance and drawn down in times of acute scarcity. In effect, the cushion that surplus American agricultural capacity has provided for a generation would be provided at least partially by a world food bank. A system of global food reserves would provide a measure of price stability in the world food economy that would be in the self-interest of all nations. It also would provide assurance against famine in the densely populated low-income countries after a poor crop year—an assurance the affluent nations may be less able to provide in the future if the current system of autonomous, nationally oriented planning is allowed to continue without modification.

There is a similarly urgent need to evolve a cooperative global approach to the management of oceanic fisheries. Failure to do this will result in a continuing depletion of stocks, a reduction in catch, and soaring seafood prices that will make those of the early 1970s seem modest by comparison. It is in this context that we, as consumers, have a direct stake in the U.N.-sponsored conference later this year in Santiago.

THE DEVELOPING LANDS

Over the long run, the key to coping with world food scarcity lies in the developing countries. It is here that the population pressures are most severe and furthest from solution; it is here also that the unused potential for expanding food production is the greatest.

On the population front, current trends make possible the stabilizing and eventual halting of growth in the industrial countries. In the poor countries, however, it will be much more difficult to achieve population stability. For one thing, history shows that birth rates do not usually decline unless there is improvement in wellbeing—a reasonable standard of living, an assured food supply, a reduced infant mortality rate, literacy, and health services.

In short, it may well be in the self-interest of affluent societies, such as the United States, to launch an attack on global poverty, not only to narrow the economic gap between rich and poor nations, but also to meet the basic social needs of people throughout the world in an effort to provide incentives for lowering birth rates. Population-induced

pressures on the global food supply will continue to increase if substantial economic and social progress is not made. Populations that double every 24 years—as many are doing in poor nations—multiply 16-fold in scarcely three generations!

The United States could also lead an enlarged effort to expand the world's food supply by concentrating on the unexploited potential of the developing countries. A bipartisan proposal introduced in Congress last month would do this by restructuring the Agency for International Development and increasing by half the support it provides for agricultural and rural development.

Although the introduction of new wheat and rice varieties has increased production substantially in many developing countries, the jump in per-acre yields appears dramatic largely because their yields traditionally have been so far below their potential. But today rice yields per acre in India and Nigeria still are only one-third those of Japan; corn yields in Thailand and Brazil are less than one-third those of the United States. Large increases in food supply are possible in these countries at far less cost than in agriculturally advanced nations if farmers are given the necessary economic incentives and resources.

Concentrating efforts on expanding food production in the poor countries could reduce the pressures on world food prices, create additional employment in countries where continuously rising unemployment poses a serious threat to political stability, and raise income and improve nutrition for the poorest portion of humanity—the people living in rural areas of the developing countries.

The urgency of the food problem is underscored by increasingly frequent reports of starvation in sub-Saharan Africa and of food riots in Asia. Assuring adequate food supplies at reasonable prices may now be possible only through international cooperation. The disappearance of surplus food stocks and the return of idled cropland to production has removed the cushions that once existed as partial insurance against catastrophe for the poor and skyrocketing prices for the rich.

LAWYER BILL DRAWS FIRE

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. Speaker, on June 12 we passed legislation to amend the National Labor Relations Act to permit contributions to jointly administered trust funds established by labor organizations to defray the cost of legal services. This legislation would permit labor unions to bargain collectively for legal services as they do now for medical services.

Unfortunately, we amended this bill to require that only "open panels"—where clients could go to a lawyer of their choice—would be permitted. This amendment would preclude the use of "closed panels" or panels to which a union could pay a specified group of lawyers to handle legal services for all its members. An identical bill passed the Senate without the mandatory "open panel" language.

The mandatory "open panel" language is opposed by several groups, including the Consumer Center for Legal Services, the AFL-CIO, the insurance industry. It is also opposed by the chairman of the

American Bar Association's Pre-Paid Legal Services Committee.

As a member of the Conference Committee which considered this bill, I supported compromise language which would permit both open and closed panels.

An article which appeared in the July 9 edition of the Washington Star presents an excellent explanation of why we should not require only open panels, and I would like to submit the text of this article for the RECORD.

I hope my colleagues will have the opportunity to read this thoughtful article prior to the time we consider the conference report on S. 1423, and that we will be able to adopt the conference report by an overwhelming vote.

The article follows:

LAWYER BILL DRAWS FIRE
(By Miriam Ottenberg)

Top labor and consumer spokesmen charged today that the House has turned a measure providing inexpensive legal services for middle-income Americans into a "give-away" for lawyers.

At the same time, the National Consumer Center for Legal Services' executive committee, representing some 70 million people, says that if the measure is not changed during an upcoming House-Senate conference, it would rather have no bill at all.

The suddenly controversial bill would amend the Taft-Hartley Act to permit contributions to jointly administered trust funds established by labor organizations to defray the costs of legal services. Under the proposal, unions could bargain collectively for legal services as they now do for medical services.

The Senate-passed bill ran into trouble on the House floor when Rep. Delbert L. Latta, R-Ohio, succeeded with an amendment to require that only "open panels"—where clients could go to any lawyer of their choice—would be permitted.

The Latta amendment, which he said would preserve the business of small-town lawyers, would eliminate all "closed panels" in collectively bargained union contracts. With a "closed panel," the union would pay a specified group of lawyers to handle all legal problems for its members.

The House action has prompted a growing storm of protest. Opponents noted that a week later, the House took exactly the opposite position during debate over creation of a Legal Service Corp. for the poor when Rep. John B. Conlan, R-Ariz., offered an amendment providing for "open panels" or free choice of attorneys to serve poor clients.

Conlan remarked that his amendment was parallel to the Latta amendment. But the House had changed its mind. While the Latta amendment had passed by a vote of 279 to 126 on June 12, the similar Conlan amendment was defeated by a vote of 74 to 22 on June 21.

Commented one union official: "The government, which has to finance the Legal Service Corp., is not giving free choice of lawyers because it's not economical, but Congress is saddling unions and employers with free choice of lawyers which may make them reject the plans entirely."

Mrs. Helen Nelson, president of the Consumers Federation of America, also stressed the cost factor.

"Mandatory open panels are no way to go," Mrs. Nelson said. "The Latta amendment would make it impossible to realize the great reduction in cost of legal services."

Like others, she noted that open panels were not made mandatory when medical services were brought under the Taft-Hartley Act. Unions could either sign up with the open panels of Blue Cross-Blue Shield

or the closed panels of Group Health Associations.

The consumer spokesman said if it was a choice between the bill with the Latta amendment or nothing, "I'd take nothing and go back next year to try again."

That's also the position taken by the executive committee of the National Consumer Center for Legal Services, although some of its members have pushed for the legislation for several years.

Hugh G. Duffy, the center's executive directors, said it was the unanimous sense of the executive committee that if the Latta amendment stays in, the bill should be defeated.

The organized bar, however, doesn't like the Latta amendment.

"It's really self-defeating," said William McAlpin, chairman of the American Bar Association's Pre-paid Legal Services Committee. "It means fewer legal service plans. Unions tend to shy away from open panels."

"The labor movement won't support mandated open panels as the exclusive method of delivering legal services. Having fought for the constitutional right to have their own panels of lawyers, you can't blame them. This amendment is an illusory bonanza."

Philip Murphy, staff director of the ABA's committee, agreed with union spokesmen that "what the Latta amendment has done is turn a people's bill into a lawyer's bill. Such action does not improve the image of lawyers in the eyes of the American public."

Legal service plans are still in an early stage of experimentation with open, closed and mixed arrangements being tried.

The insurance industry, now beginning to offer legal insurance, also had an official speaking out against the Latta amendment.

Lee Morris, vice president of Insurance Co. of North America, said the amendment's ban on closed panel plans was "extremely deleterious."

Lee Morris, vice president of Insurance for the AFL-CIO, argued that in order to experiment effectively with legal service plans, there must be many options.

"I think a mandatory open panel is disastrous," he said, "because it would prevent the most essential part of pre-paid legal services, which is a choice of plans."

WALTER E. FAUNTROY INTRODUCES THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT

HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, on June 28, 1973, I introduced the District of Columbia Freedom of Information Act. The purpose of the bill is to assure the maximum availability of public records in the District of Columbia without unreasonable bureaucratic delay. Fundamental to the concept of democracy is the people's right to know how their government is operating. By gaining access to government-held information, the public will be able to exercise their right to participate in the decisionmaking process in a more informed manner and to know what their government is doing.

Under the proposed legislation, agencies of the District government would be required, upon written request, to produce government records and permit inspection and copying of them within 10

days of such request, unless the records are specifically exempted from disclosure under the act. Exempted records include trade secrets, confidential commercial and financial information, records which clearly invade personal privacy, and some law-enforcement investigative records. A denial of the request must also be given by the agency within 10 days of the request.

Where a person is denied access to government information by an agency, an appeal can be made to the Commissioner of the District of Columbia. He must respond within 20 days of the date the appeal was filed to determine if the agency denying the request acted properly. If information was improperly withheld by the agency, the Commissioner shall order the agency to disclose the records immediately.

Where the Commissioner determines that the denial was proper or where the agency refuses to disclose after being ordered to do so, an appeal may be taken in the D.C. Superior Court on an expedited basis. In such a case, the agency has the burden of proof in sustaining the action. The court is empowered to assess reasonable attorneys' fees and costs against the District government when it does not prevail, and in other cases, to impose limitations on attorneys' fees.

The need for this legislation arises because of significant shortcomings in existing law. Federal freedom of information requirements are not applicable to the District of Columbia government. There are no statutory procedures regulating public disclosure of D.C. government documents, although there is a Mayor's executive order, issued on November 2, 1971, which provides for public access to District government information in a manner similar to Federal law. The Nelson Commission recommended that a statutory approach to freedom of information replace the executive order because of its numerous inadequacies. Its major drawback is that it can be revoked at any time, thus failing to guarantee access to local government information. There are also loopholes in the executive order which create problems in its application. For example, the definition of "agency" includes only entities of the District of Columbia government which are under the administrative authority of the Commissioner. This exempts certain D.C. governmental bodies which should be covered by a disclosure law. The legislation proposed today cures this problem by adopting the more comprehensive definition of "agency" found in the D.C. Administrative Procedures Act and includes the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority as a D.C. Administrative Procedures Act and includes the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority as a D.C. agency.

Furthermore, the executive order fails to provide for judicial review where the D.C. government upholds an agency's decision denying access to requested documents or where an agency fails to comply with an order compelling disclosure. The bill provides for judicial review in the D.C. Superior Court under such circumstances.

Although the bill is largely modeled after the executive order and the Federal Freedom of Information Act, it attempts to eliminate the defects in these laws. The bill adopts recommendations from the Nelsen Commission, as well as recommendations to improve Federal law proposed by Congressman Moorhead's Subcommittee on Foreign Operations and Government Information. It is my hope that the adoption of such well researched recommendations will result in a successful bill guaranteeing freedom of information for the citizens of the District of Columbia.

FAMILY REUNION DAY

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, on August 12, for the sixth consecutive year, Family Reunion Day, originated by Kiwanis International and the Freedoms Foundation, will be observed.

I am happy to call attention to this most worthwhile event. Following is the release from the general offices of Kiwanis International:

FAMILY REUNION DAY

The Nation's most basic social unit will be the object of attention across the United States and Canada on August 12.

Family Reunion Day recognizes the family as the cornerstone of society. The day will be celebrated with family get-togethers, picnics, outings and patriotic events. The holiday is supported by scores of service and fraternal organizations, veterans, patriotic, youth and religious groups to dramatize the family as the keystone of strength and morality in our nation.

When President Lyndon B. Johnson proclaimed Family Reunion Day in 1968 he said: "I urge all people to support those actions that will strengthen the family, and to celebrate this day with such ceremonies as will re-emphasize our continuing belief that family life is the highest and most enduring product of our civilization."

Family Reunion Day was originated by Kiwanis International and Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge. Freedoms Foundation's president, General Harold K. Johnson, USA (Retired), emphasized the importance of the family, saying "Families are the basic unit of society. They are the wellspring of the nation's values and its moral strength. Our capacity to love our fellow man, our sense of integrity, our regard for the dignity of the other person, and our respect for authority are learned first in the family circle." General Johnson continued: "The emphasis each of us can give to the family on this day is a constructive action. Strong families are our most valuable asset as we work to improve the quantity of life in every community."

"No institution is as old or has made such important contributions to the evolution of society as the family," said Kiwanis International President Lorin J. Badskey in a recent statement. "We can be proud of the fact that Kiwanians have been the leaders in initiating the Family Reunion Day idea and all that it stands for—the affirmation of the family as the ultimate influence in teaching good citizenship, morality, and personal integrity to our children and to succeeding generations. I therefore urge every Kiwanian to

plan a family reunion and every club to encourage participation to demonstrate our belief that the family is the keystone of a strong community and nation."

Some of the activities suggested for families on August 12 include: family dinners, picnics or outings with children, grandchildren, aunts, uncles and cousins; getting the family up to date on addresses, births, anniversaries, deaths and other family events; patriotic activities such as familiarizing the youngest family members with our historic documents and events in national and local history; the development of family research projects so that youngsters know more of their grandparents and great-grandparents; everybody in the family getting together for at least part of the day; family worship together in the manner of their choice; renewing contact with family members in other parts of the state or country by phone or mail.

NO DECENCY LEFT

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, one of the most execrable displays of callousness to be seen on television since "Peyton Place" occurred last week during the Watergate hearings. Millions of Americans must have been dismayed to see Mr. Lenzner, a self-styled paladin, practicing the very things the Watergate hearings are supposed to help destroy—arrogance, rancor, vindictiveness, insensitivity, in short, political evils in their multifarious forms.

Using the "search for truth" as the aegis for intensive questioning, Mr. Lenzner lost credibility fast, as is inevitable when such fundamental humanist sentiments as compassion and kindness are disregarded. When humility yields to arrogance, when maliciousness replaces inquisitiveness, when crudeness supersedes civility and when respect submits to pride, "the search for truth" becomes a euphemism for McCarthyism.

William Safire explained the condition well on the editorial page of the New York Times. The Moore-Lenzner incident is significant only insofar as we learn from it. In that spirit, I include it in the RECORD for perusal.

The editorial follows:

NO DECENCY LEFT

(By William Safire)

WASHINGTON.—A vicious attack by a 33-year-old Democratic lawyer, bedazzled by his moment in the limelight, upon the only witness to come before the Watergate committee with clean hands—an upright, respected, gentle human being of 59 named Richard Moore—is proof that the purpose of the Ervin committee is not to bring out the truth but to bring down the President.

Richard Moore, of all the men on the White House staff, comes closest to being a hero on the Watergate matter, when in March he had evidence that a crime was being covered up, he urged the man who knew most about it—John Dean—to go to the President and tell him all he knew. One reason Dean then did so, after nine months of duplicity, was the knowledge that if he did not immediately spill all he knew to the President, Richard Moore would go in with whatever he had.

So there was Moore, a man not "involved";

not seeking immunity; not the target of an investigation; a man of substance and lifelong good repute, and a witness to some crucial meetings between Mr. Dean and the President, coming before the Senate committee.

Moore had been told on Monday evening that he would be called to testify on the coming Thursday. He began preparing his testimony, but was interrupted the next day by Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox, who wanted his information first and took most of the next day. That left Moore all day Wednesday to get ready for the Ervin committee, and he concentrated on the period central to the whole investigation—"what the President knew and when he knew it."

After a few hours' sleep Moore went to the committee; briefly, at lunchtime, committee lawyers went over the area of testimony to be covered that day, centering on the crucial March meetings with the President and Dean.

Then Moore's turn came. His prepared statement refuted John Dean's central conclusion that the President was aware of the cover-up. Moore said no; the first the President had known was on March 21, 1973, when Mr. Dean came clean.

Then young Terry Lenzner tore into him—not into the blockbuster testimony Mr. Moore had just given, nor on the matters about which Moore had properly been concentrating, but on some meetings that had taken place on another subject over a year ago. The line of questioning was a non sequitur; it had nothing to do with the matter at hand; in the language of football he "blindsided" the witness.

Moore was taken aback; Lenzner bored in with demands for dates and facts on an extraneous matter, effectively confusing and thereby discrediting the witness—after all, had not John Dean come equipped with every fact and date at his fingertips?

Next day, under questioning by others who wanted to find out what evidence he could contribute, Mr. Moore answered with some wit and the kind of occasionally precise recall that has an honest ring, and contrasts sharply with the carefully rehearsed stories of con men out to save their skins.

Because Moore did not lash into anybody, because his subsequent testimony showed he is a person not motivated by hatred, the unfairness of the attempted humiliation by Lenzner was underscored.

The thought must have occurred to many viewers of the two men in confrontation, who would be a better adviser to any President of the United States?

Terry Lenzner, born to wealth, captain of the Harvard football team, protégé of Ramsey Clark and lawyer to the Rev. Philip Berrigan, is the essence of radical chic. He is a man on the make who strikes the pose of a stern guardian of civil liberties but who has shown he has not the most rudimentary understanding of fairness and civility in human relationships.

Richard Moore, whom he sought to discredit, emerges from the hearings with dignity, good humor, and integrity intact. Viewers who do not automatically assume anybody connected with Mr. Nixon to be evil see Mr. Moore as the kind of man Presidents need to protect them from the gung-ho, ends-justify-the-means "team players" who flutter around the center of power.

The fury of the attack on a good man who did the right thing recalls the pivotal question asked by Joseph Welch, a man like Mr. Moore at the Army-McCarthy hearings a generation ago: "Have you no decency left, sir?"

The Lenzner attack—which Senator Ervin made no effort to stop—is sure to be mentioned when the President confronts the Senator, and, with personal civility and all constitutional respect, tells him where to get off.

FEDERAL RESOURCES FOR HUMAN
STERILIZATION

HON. WILLIAM L. DICKINSON

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, today the former Acting Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, Howard Phillips, submitted a statement to the Senate Subcommittee on Health of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare presenting his views concerning the use of Federal resources for human sterilization.

I found Mr. Phillips' remarks most interesting in light of the recent sterilization of two young girls in Montgomery, Ala.

I insert Mr. Phillips' timely remarks in the RECORD.

The remarks follow:

STATEMENT OF HOWARD PHILLIPS

Mr. Chairman: I appreciate the opportunity to present to the subcommittee my views concerning the use of Federal resources for human sterilization.

As one who is morally opposed to human sterilization as a profane tampering with the divinely bestowed gift of procreative capacity, I have consistently and adamantly, throughout my service with the Office of Economic Opportunity, opposed any use of agency funds for such purposes and argued in favor of grant conditions and regulations completely barring such activities.

It is a source of concern to me that the current debate about sterilization has focused, not on the fundamental issues of whether Federal funds or government subsidized personnel should be available for such purposes, but instead on the ancillary question of procedural aspects of sterilization activities.

It is quite simply wrong for the government to give life and death power to some, over the lives of others. Whatever procedural requirements may be set forth, some abuses will almost inevitably and tragically result. It is one thing to give poverty bureaucrats and social workers the authority to advance their own notions of what is best for others on matters of life style, education, or legal representation, and quite another to assign them power over basic questions of life and death. I oppose such vesting of power in all respects. With respect to sterilization, it is totally abhorrent.

If the poor are to be truly equal citizens of a free nation, they must be able to personally make the decisions which shape the courses of their individual lives. The time must come when we recognize, as a matter of public policy, that we do not meaningfully aid the poor by arbitrarily delegating to others the power to act in their names or on their behalf. This is true whether we speak of legal services staff attorneys or health services staff personnel.

Unless the poor, through vouchers and other means, are granted the economic leverage and power of making choices concerning the activities of those who are funded by the Federal bureaucracy to serve them, they will continue to be treated as second class citizens, colonials, subordinate to the "well intentioned" professionals who are assigned by the bureaucracy to oversee their lives and determine what is best for them. There is no sound reason why public policy should require the furtherance of Federally subsidized service monopolies, with all the disadvantages normally incident to monopoly. To truly empower the poor, we must abandon this

approach and apply available resources in such a manner as will allow the poor to purchase services for themselves in the economic market place.

The tragedy in Alabama is the sad consequence of misguided Federal activities, which have not been directly relevant to the alleviation of economic poverty but which have instead served to underwrite poverty professionals to advance their personal notions of what is good for the poor.

Let us hope that out of this tragedy there will flow appropriate action to prevent any recurrence. A flat statutory ban on any such activities being undertaken with Federal funds is, in my view, a necessary step.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS
MAGAZINE

HON. KEITH G. SEBELIUS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. SEBELIUS. Mr. Speaker, in the July issue of the Veterans of Foreign Wars magazine, there appears an article by Ronald G. Bliss about a young man whose example, I am sure, can serve as an inspiration to all Americans.

Maj. Ramon Horinek of Atwood, Kans., is a former prisoner of war. As the article states, there are no medals for those who dared to make speeches or for those who resisted torture the longest within the North Vietnamese prison camps. Since coming home, however, Major Horinek, in the eyes of his Kansas friends and neighbors, has become a symbol of courage and strength.

In this day and age, many are questioning and challenging our system of government and our values. The example of Ramon Horinek, however, is strong evidence that dedication to principle and personal sacrifice are not a thing of the past. I commend the following article to the attention of my colleagues. It tells the story of a truly great and dedicated American.

The article follows:

I'LL DIE IF I MUST

(By Ronald G. Bliss)

The Pentagon listed him as one of its most decorated officers; the North Vietnamese called him Ho, and fellow POWs remember him as one of the bravest men to emerge from the prisons of North Vietnam. His ringing words when their morale was at its lowest ebb will never be forgotten.

Air Force Maj. Ramon Horinek, of Atwood, Kans., a former enlisted man, has added new luster to an already glistening military record after surfacing from 5½ years as a prisoner of war.

Before his capture, he served two tours of duty in Southeast Asia and was one of only 16 awarded the Air Force Cross and one of only three living Americans to earn the medal for extraordinary heroism.

He won the AFC for bravery when the North Vietnamese overran an Air Force camp by directing air strikes against the onrushing enemy from an unarmed single-engine observer plane. When it was hit he flew the crippled aircraft to a secure landing strip, jumped into a second observer plane and guided additional air strikes. The second one also was shot down. He glided it to a clearing, grabbed a radio and from a hilltop continued to direct strikes on the advancing

North Vietnamese. When Maj. Horinek realized the battle was hopeless, he called for bombs on himself and his position. He escaped seconds before the massive bursts began and crawled through elephant grass to a helicopter and safety.

The AFC is just one of many medals awarded the ex-college halfback. He also gained early prominence in the space program, spending a month underground in a space capsule simulator. He was on the astronaut preferred list until he volunteered for Vietnam the first time. He was on his third tour of duty in Vietnam on Oct. 25, 1967, when his plane was shot down near Phuc Yen airfield about 50 kilometers northwest of Hanoi.

A feeling of helplessness engulfed the major as he floated down over a village after ejecting from his damaged F-105 Thunderchief at 2,500 feet. When villagers below shot at his descending parachute, he fired back a few shots to scatter them, but as he crashed to earth, his weapon was knocked from his hand. As he struggled to release his parachute harness, the villagers immediately surrounded and beat him with clubs. His left ankle was broken in several places and he was repeatedly clubbed until he feigned unconsciousness.

Stripped of his flight suit, watch, ring and boots down to his tee-shirt and shorts, he was roped and blindfolded. The villagers carried him to the hamlet and placed him on a stump. When the blindfold was removed, Horinek found himself facing a firing squad. Several agonizing minutes passed while the marksmen aimed and re-aimed and then fired. No bullets ripped into his chest, only the hollow clicking of empty rifles, followed by loud laughter from the villagers. After the mock execution, he was blindfolded again and taken by jeep to the top of a hill. Because of the painful broken ankle he could not walk. Instead of carrying him down the hill, several Vietnamese pushed him to the ground and rolled him to its base. He was then thrown bodily into the house of an elderly Vietnamese, still blindfolded and trussed up with wire and rope. His moans attracted the old man who loosened the bindings. Maj. Horinek credits this with saving both his arms.

The next morning he was taken directly to Hanoi to begin what he termed his worst week in his 5½ years as a prisoner. Torture started immediately in his first encounter with an expert interrogator nicknamed "Straps and Bars" and an officer called "The Bug." They were to be his constant companions for several days. Their deeds would be starkly relieved in agonizing dreams that awaken him screaming in a cold sweat.

He was tormented for hours with the notorious rope trick. His arms were tied behind his back so tightly his shoulders almost touched. The rope was then put around his neck and legs. When "Straps and Bars" noticed his broken and swollen ankle, the binding was wrapped tightly around it and pulled taut so his head rested on his ankle. Left for hours at a time curled tightly in this grotesque position on a cement floor, Horinek slipped in and out of consciousness when the pain became too intense. If the position didn't look painful enough, the interrogators would pull the rope even tighter.

A metallic gag was crammed forcibly into his mouth to cut off breathing except through the nose. A strap around his head held the gag tightly in his mouth and he worried constantly about choking. To avoid this he broke several teeth to prevent the gag from slipping too far back into his throat. The interrogators left the room for long periods of time. If he vomited when left alone, he would certainly strangle to death.

Without water or food for seven days, he lost 50 pounds from his 190-pound frame. Tortured around the clock to learn of bombing targets, Horinek still refused to talk. He

was allowed no sleep during his grueling week. He was forced to stand on his broken ankle with his hands chained above his head while his feet barely touched the floor. He was beaten repeatedly in this position. During one session the bone in his left leg was chipped below the knee and the thigh bone was cracked. A tire carcass was used as a paddle.

"I used to count the number of times to see how far I could go before screaming out," said Maj. Horinek. "It usually was about 25."

The interrogators, realizing any pressure on the broken ankle and leg would add further pain, placed both ankles in iron manacles and forced his head between his knees. Then they lifted and dropped him to the cement floor. He passed out on each drop.

By the end of the initial torture sessions, he had not received a change of clothing and was still clad in his soiled tee-shirt and shorts. Temperatures had dipped to 38° at the beginning of one of the worst winters he was to experience in the open windowed, cement prison. He spent many of these cold nights sleepless, using any means to keep warm. In the daytime when the temperatures rose, he would try to get as much sleep as possible.

On the seventh night, he was brought some sugar on a paper, but he couldn't eat it because he was too thirsty. The following day he was moved into a solo cell where he was finally given a few drops of water and some soup. On the 10th day came two blankets, two long uniforms, mosquito net, cup, toothbrush and toothpaste.

After six days of torture, Horinek told his captors he would not sign a confession or seek amnesty of any kind, but he would write a biography. He was set at a table, but he could not write because his arms were paralyzed. Returned to a solo cell, he regained enough use of them a week later to write the biography they wanted. In his account, Horinek did not list any of his family, except his parents. When the guards discovered he had children, he had to rewrite it. Instead of fellow officers, he named people he knew from his hometown in Kansas. "A lot of Atwood people got promoted. Local bankers suddenly became colonels and friends became fellow pilots. National sports figures suddenly joined the military."

CHRISTIANS ARE CITIZENS, TOO

HON. JACK BRINKLEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Speaker, on the Sunday preceding Independence Day many churches across the country conducted special patriotic services. My home church, the Edgewood Baptist Church of Columbus, Ga., was no exception. The following article printed in our July 1 church bulletin entitled "Christians Are Citizens, Too" certainly provides good instruction and I commend it to the attention of my colleagues.

The article reads:

CHRISTIANS ARE CITIZENS, TOO

One preacher, at a political rally in an exciting political campaign, is said to have prayed, "O Lord, give us good men in government, honest men, righteous men, just men, upright men who . . . Oh, Pshaw, Lord; what's the use of beating the devil around the bush? Give us George W. Johnson for Governor."

Such political partisanship compromises

the church and fragments the fellowship. The United States of America does not need so-called Christian political parties in the European tradition. It does not need blind partisanship. It does not need a silent and apathetic majority.

This nation does need Christians who are politically aware, politically informed, politically active, politically involved, and politically responsible.

It has been observed that too often while saints are engaged in pious introspection, burly sinners run the world. Christians, called to be God's yeast in an unleavened world, must not leave the running of the country and the world to unbelievers. What can Christians do?

Mix religion and politics according to a recipe that keeps religion true to God and politics up to its best potential.

Understand the issues, for without knowledge of the issues Christians are politically paralyzed.

Be politically active, for the benefit of government and also for the cause of Christ.

Work with special interest groups whose goals are morally commendable.

Run for office or support responsible people who do.

Vote carefully.

Maintain a higher loyalty, realizing that the Christian's highest loyalty is to God and to God alone.

NOW—HATLESS PRIEST FIGHTS ALCOHOLISM

HON. GILLIS W. LONG

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues an article which appeared in the Alexandria, La., Daily Town Talk on July 8, 1973. The article is about the Reverend Father J. Garvan Cavanaugh, a Catholic priest and a truly unusual and extraordinary person.

The article which was written by Mr. Curtis Jerry Humphries follows:

NOW—HATLESS PRIEST FIGHTS ALCOHOLISM (By Jerry Humphries)

Father J. Garvan Cavanaugh made the national news in 1961 when he was ordained a priest at age 53, giving up his post as head of a giant hat manufacturing company and three other "smaller" firms.

Since then he has led a quieter life, doing just what he set out to do when he became a priest—"helping others."

The slender, energetic Cavanaugh, who looks and acts younger than 65, is a priest "in residence" at St. Francis Xavier Cathedral.

His job is counseling alcoholics, addressing groups on problems of alcoholism and recommending ways of combatting it, and generally fighting the disease of alcoholism on a variety of fronts.

Last year, he became the first chaplain of the Rapides Parish Jail.

His residency at the Cathedral and his special work are possible, he said, as result of permission from his "beloved Bishop Charles Greco."

The soft-spoken, witty man of the cloth is modest. He much prefers talking about his activities as a priest over activities of the businessman he had been for 25 years.

In addition to being vice president and director of Cavanaugh Hat Corp. headquartered in New York, Cavanaugh had been a member of the Connecticut legislature. He is a native of Norwalk, Conn.

He was elected to the legislature in 1940 and resigned in 1941 to go in the Army. "I was the first legislator in the country to resign and join the Army (to fight in the war)," he commented.

In the Army, Cavanaugh served five years, including 11 months of combat duty in five major campaigns in Europe. Three times he was decorated for valor. He left the Army with rank of lieutenant colonel.

HELD STATE POST

When Cavanaugh got out of the Army, he was appointed to the Connecticut State Parks & Forest Commission on which he served two six-year terms. And while in Connecticut he was a member of the American Chemical Society.

Later, while running the businesses in New York Cavanaugh was active in civic affairs. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and was a deputy commissioner of commerce advisory position in New York City.

For almost three years now, he has applied his knowledge of alcoholism in the Alexandria area.

His knowledge of the problems of the disease has been a valuable tool in counseling prisoners, he explained.

About 75 percent of the persons confined in the parish jail, he said, are arrested on charges that are in one way or another connected to alcohol.

For example, he asserted, a thief will steal to support his addiction to alcoholism.

Father Cavanaugh has also worked with alcoholics who take temporary residency at Bridgefield House, a "half-way" house established here about two years ago.

But according to Cavanaugh, prisoners and men who seek help at half-way houses represent only about five percent of the alcoholics in the country.

"Ninety five percent are still functioning—most have jobs," he explained.

An alcoholic, he said, is "one whose continued drinking adversely affects his relationship with his family, his business, his community life and or his relations with the law."

There are about seven to nine million alcoholics in the United States, he noted.

NUMBER ONE ADDICTION

Alcoholism is the number one addiction problem in the country and almost every person "comes in contact with the problem, either personally or among their families, relatives or friends."

Alcoholics can be helped, said Cavanaugh, "but the most difficult barrier in helping the alcoholic is to get him or her to admit that the problem exists."

When the New York Herald Tribune reported in 1961 that Cavanaugh was one of the wealthiest men in the nation and that he was becoming a priest who would serve in an "impoverished" Central Louisiana parish, Cavanaugh disagreed on both points.

"There were no millionaires in the hat business except for maybe a couple and they made it by buying oil wells," commented Cavanaugh in this profile interview.

Asked if he had been "wealthy," he replied, "I was merely well to do."

And he certainly disagreed with the report that this was an "impoverished" area.

Why did he decide to become a priest? The New York newspaper item—which made newspapers nation-wide—quoted him as saying that there was more to life than just "piling dollars on dollars."

He explained it differently in the interview for this profile.

"I wanted to look back on life as having helped someone else," he commented. "The decision was more a logical one than an emotional one. I asked myself what should a bachelor of 45 do with his life. I was full of vigor; I looked at the priesthood and saw there was a need for priests in the South."

Father Cavanagh's seminary studies in Rome were a well-kept secret, not becoming public until just a few days before he was to be ordained in 1961.

After being ordained he was assigned to St. Francis Xavier Cathedral here. Soon afterwards he was assigned to Rome where he worked in the Vocations Division of the Congregation of Seminaries and Universities.

He came back to Louisiana in 1963 and spent the next two years at St. Teresa Catholic Church in Shreveport. Next he was assigned to St. Joseph in Mansfield for a year. Then he spent two years at Our Lady of Fatima in Monroe. His next assignment was administrator of Our Lady of Sorrows in Pineville where he served until 1966.

For the next four years, Father Cavanagh (who had for years been interested in the problems of alcoholism) attended schools, including Rutgers University in New Brunswick, N.J. and the University of Utah. From both of those universities he received certificates as an alcoholic counselor.

And he did clinical work at Georgian Clinic in Atlanta and at Connecticut Valley State Hospital. He also worked in a private alcoholic recovery center in Pennsylvania as a counselor.

FURTHER OEO IMPACT

HON. JOHN B. BREAU

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. BREAU. Mr. Speaker, as the House of Representatives considers whether or not to continue the programs instituted and maintained under the Office of Economic Opportunity, I would like to submit for consideration more evidence that the OEO concept is a good one and needs to be retained for the benefit of the underprivileged in the United States.

There are many reports of bad management and fiscal waste within the program and no doubt much of such criticism is justified. But it is important that we realize that OEO programs do exist which have proven of great help to communities across our land and which demonstrate that, if administered properly, OEO is a necessary and effective method of combating poverty.

An example of this is the Jefferson Davis Community Action Association, Inc., of Jennings, La.—a community and parish in the Seventh Congressional District of Louisiana which I represent. Let me share with my colleagues in the House and the public at large some of the accomplishments of this organization.

During the past year, more than 76 percent of the poverty population in Jefferson Davis Parish, or 8,093 individuals, benefited from the services of this CAA agency. A total of 103 families were removed from the poverty rolls, thereby representing a substantial annual savings to taxpayers, since 47 of these families previously were recipients of welfare.

The agency was responsible for placing 343 persons in jobs during the fiscal year. Through its programs, incomes in the parish are increased annually by an

amount greater than that of the OEO funding portion of the agency budget.

Soon the community of Jennings will be the site of a new textile plant, Glen Oaks Industries. Employment in this industry will reach 450 individuals. The agency provided the Industrial Inducement Committee of the Jennings Association (Chamber) of Commerce assistance which resulted in the location of Glen Oaks Industries.

Using a 1-year planning grant from OEO, the Community Action Agency was instrumental in organizing the Imperial Calcasieu Regional Planning and Development Commission, an organization of several regional parishes devoted to economic and community betterment in southwest Louisiana.

Again let me stress the importance of considering the Office of Economic Opportunity, not from the standpoint of its failures, but from the standpoint of its successes. The sins of the few should not become the penalties for the many.

Our diligent consideration of a strong, well-administered program can help assure the continued better life for all Americans. The OEO in Jeff Davis Parish is helping to accomplish that.

THE MISSING IN ACTION

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, the story of America's missing-in-action, the MIA's, is one of the most tragic chapters in our history. Because so little is carried in the news media about the search which is being conducted, it is well to be reminded that the U.S. Government is not overlooking any possible source which may provide information about these individuals. Their families still live in suspense and although hope is waning, they continue to wait and pray for the return of their loved ones.

Air Force magazine of July 1973 carries a clear accounting of the work in progress to search for MIA's. I submit it for reprinting in the Record:

THE MISSING IN ACTION

(By John L. Frisbee)

As this is written, 1,284 American families live in uncertainty as to the fate of their men who are missing in action in Southeast Asia. More than half of the missing are Air Force men.

According to Dr. Roger E. Shields, Special Assistant to the Secretary of Defense on Prisoner of War Matters, there has not been a "complete and accurate accounting for our men," as required by the cease-fire agreement signed in Paris last January. Some who were photographed while POWs in North Vietnam have not been returned or their status reported. Only nine of the more than 300 Americans lost in Laos have been accounted for.

The overwhelming majority of the missing probably are dead. But some may survive. Thus, there remains a desperate, cruelly elusive hope in the minds of MIA families. A full accurate, and speedy accounting is imperative.

But that is only part of the problem. An-

other part is the recovery of the remains of those who died in Hanoi's prisons or were killed in action. North Vietnam pledged at Paris to help in this undertaking.

To investigate the circumstances surrounding the loss of those who probably were killed in combat and to recover their remains, the Department of Defense has set up a Joint Casualty Resolution Center (JCRC) at Nakhon Phanom in northeastern Thailand. Under normal conditions, the task of the JCRC teams would be staggering. Most of the missing were involved in air crashes. There are at least 1,000 crash sites, many in jungle areas that are booby-trapped and strewn with unexploded bombs and shells.

Conditions are, however, far from normal. About ninety percent of the crash sites are in areas controlled by North Vietnam or the Communist organizations it supports elsewhere in Southeast Asia. Fighting still goes on in some of these places. So far, six months after the cease-fire, the JCRC teams have had little success in getting to any of the sites.

The Vietnam MIA situation is quite different from that following World War II. In that war, our opponents observed the Geneva Convention, admittedly with varying degrees of compliance. POW's were accounted for much more accurately than has been the case in Vietnam. Germany and Japan, defeated and occupied, were cooperative in helping account for the missing and recover bodies. Now, getting complete lists and obtaining permission to comb the crash sites is totally dependent on the voluntary cooperation of the North Vietnamese and their associated Communist organizations. That cooperation has not been forthcoming.

In recognition of these facts, the Department of Defense has proceeded at a commendably slow pace in changing the status of a missing man from MIA to "killed in action." Of the 2,400 who have been classified MIA during nearly eight years of large-scale US participation in the war, some 1,100 have been reclassified, based on eyewitness accounts and other incontrovertible evidence of death.

But the customary presumptive finding of death after a man has been missing for a year and a day has not been generally applied. Some men have been carried in MIA status for many years. Only seventy-nine status changes have taken place since January. In this, we believe the Department of Defense has acted wisely and with proper consideration for the families of the missing. We urge that the remaining cases be handled with similar deliberation and thoroughness.

In obtaining North Vietnam's compliance with those terms of the cease-fire that relate to prisoners of war and missing in action, the President's bargaining chips grow fewer and smaller with the passage of time. Surely, North Vietnam's awareness of public concern for the fate of the missing and for the prolonged anguish of their families will add some value to his remaining chips. For our part, we will keep track of events and report on them in our "MIA/POW Action Report" so long as significant information is forthcoming.

The work of the League of Families and other responsible organizations in keeping the MIA situation before the public, and the League's function of liaison between the MIA families and the government, deserve our continued support, and they will have it.

The families of those missing in action have lived too long in their limbo of uncertainty. They deserve to know the fate of their men and, where that fate has been death, to have their loved ones returned with honor to their native land.

We owe to these families the same debt that we owed to the POW's and their families. That debt must not go unpaid.

SHOULD WORK OR WELFARE DRAW
HIGHEST PAY?

HON. JAMES M. COLLINS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. COLLINS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, there is more thought on the editorial page of newspapers than any place in America. Friday while I was in Dallas, I read my Dallas Morning News and found a most thought-provoking article by Jim Wright. Jim Wright is assistant editorial director to Dick West at the Dallas Morning News. When we think of the name Jim Wright in Washington we immediately think of our distinguished colleague from Fort Worth who has represented Texas so well in Congress for all these years.

But the other Jim Wright in Dallas is a noted scholar and articulate spokesman for the American constitutional system of government.

I have included below the key section from an interesting editorial that he has written on the subject of excessive welfare. You will find this story most informative as written by Jim Wright in the July 13 Dallas Morning News:

EDITORIAL

(By Jim Wright)

A couple of interesting statistics came out of Washington last week, from that great source of so many millions of uninteresting statistics, the federal government.

On the one hand, the Joint Economic Committee of the Congress released a report showing that a family of four on welfare in New York City would have to earn \$11,500 in wages to match the living standard now provided them free by welfare—free, at least, to the recipients.

On the other hand, the Labor Department released figures showing that the average nonsupervisory worker in American industry earned \$145.13 a week in June. That works out, via my old math, to a yearly wage of \$7,546.76.

The welfare figure is not—I hasten to add—all cash in hand. It includes in addition to cash payments the value of food stamps, subsidized housing, medical care and other benefits that the welfare recipients receive.

However, it is also true—as any taxpayer would hasten to add—that neither is that average worker's pay all cash in hand. A big part of the difference between his supposed earnings and what he takes home to his wife, kids, and creditors is paid out in taxes to support the theoretically needy.

I say "theoretically" because there's some question about who is truly deprived, when the welfare client gets 50 percent more for doing nothing than the average rank-and-file worker gets for putting in 52 weeks on his job.

There are, to be sure, some complicating factors, such as the fact that the cost of living in New York City is higher than in most other communities. Nevertheless, on the face of the government's own figures, it would appear that the quickest way for a typical worker in American private industry to boost his family's standard of living in a hurry is to quit producing goods and services and began consuming them at someone else's expense.

It is a strange commentary on our values and attitudes at this stage in our history. For most of our history not only the eco-

nomie rewards but the public attention and status usually went to the doers, the builders, the creators of wealth, the men and women who produced something useful.

The one thing that most of these schemes have in common is that they take away from those who create wealth—i.e., that \$7,547-a-year worker—and give to those who merely consume wealth created by others—the New York City welfare family.

We have come a long, long way since the days of the Jamestown colony, whose inhabitants were told that "he who does not work does not eat."

The enormous strides made by the Japanese in improving their standard of living since the end of the World War II have been hailed as "an economic miracle." The Japanese miracle is similar to and somewhat greater than that wrought by our other World War II foe, Germany.

In some ways the economic performance of the two countries, both flattened under the ruins of war, does seem to be miraculous. But the essential method used by both to climb to the top is neither miraculous nor secret. It is in fact the same approach once used by the United States to grow from a backwoods colony to leader of the world.

In both postwar Japan and postwar West Germany the entire thrust of society, from government policies to public attitudes, has been to encourage production and reward the individuals who have worked and built and so made constructive additions to the country's progress.

This contrasts with our own society where the producer is not only punished and restricted by government laws and taxes, but derided and scorned by the media and the arts. The American worker sees himself portrayed as a hard-hat Archie Bunker or a brainless pawn. The farmer is rewarded for his success at producing food and fiber by elitists who describe him as a redneck. As for business and industry, at times it seems that three fourths of the government and nine tenths of the communications intellectuals in this country are determined to prevent profits wherever possible and punish those who are guilty of earning any. The ecologists appear to view production and growth not as accomplishments but as crimes against the environment.

The smart thing to do these days is to sneer at the Japanese "work ethic" and laugh at those factory pep squad sessions in which the Japanese workers get together to sing the company song.

NATIONAL RECOGNITION TO A
JOHNSTOWN FIRM

HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to an article in the recent issue of GO, the Goodyear Tire magazine. This publication has given national recognition to the outstanding accomplishments of the employees of the Del Boring Tire Service, Inc., located in my hometown of Johnstown, Pa.

Don McLaughlin, president of the local company, has provided the firm with innovative leadership. One of his successful techniques has been to place a major burden of responsibility upon young men in the company. In his own words he stated:

If a company is going to grow, it needs young people . . . give them a challenge and responsibility you feel that only you can handle . . . and he'll do his darndest to measure up. Generally he'll do so well that he'll surprise himself.

Two young men who have been influential in the company's success have been Pat Hawkins, who developed a vast new market for a Goodyear product used in the mining industry and; Larrie Weaver, who performed a remarkable job in marketing motorcycle tires.

I take this occasion to congratulate all employees of the Del Boring Tire Service for their high standards of performance as recognized by their customers and Goodyear, and wish them continued success in the future.

I call upon my colleagues to examine the story, "An Accent on Youth—Challenge Drives Del Boring Deep Into New Markets," by Larry Miller:

CHALLENGE DRIVES DEL BORING DEEP INTO
NEW MARKETS

(By Larry Miller)

Far below the lush, green hills of south central Pennsylvania, a legion of men gnaw at the earth's riches, tunneling through the depths like a colony of giant ants.

Meanwhile, a nation of people only vaguely aware of this underground work depends on these men for much of the power to supply the "creature comforts" Americans consider necessities.

The men are mining coal.

Four hundred feet beneath the picturesque countryside around Johnstown, Ebensburg, Spangler and Hastings, the earth hums with the sounds of coal mining.

Working in miles of tunnels that weave a subterranean pattern like hollow strands of a giant fishnet, miners chip away millions of tons of coal, gently easing it from under the mountains that have held it captive for eons.

Today's miners move coal at a pace that would leave old timers of the industry shuddering in disbelief. Electric carts whirl through the 40-inch-high passageways, hauling tons of coal from continuous mining machines to a conveyor belt.

The continuous miner is a steel beast with an insatiable appetite for coal. It creeps forward as it gnaws into the wall of coal, steadily expanding the tunnel as it goes.

A steady procession of low-slung shuttle cars scoop up the coal disgorged by the mining machine, and they haul it to the moving conveyor belt for its trip to the surface, several miles away.

"Are those shuttle cars important?" Nick Letizia, superintendent of the Greenwich Collieries Company mine near Ebensburg repeats the question he has been asked.

"You damn betcha they're important. If we didn't have those shuttle cars down there, we wouldn't be in the coal mining business," he says.

Letizia illustrates the value of the coal shuttle machines by explaining that downtime on such a machine costs as much as \$50 a minute.

This high downtime cost is a key sales tool for Pat Hawkins of Del Boring Tire Service. He has charge of Permafoam tire sales and service for the Goodyear dealership located in Johnstown.

Hawkins, 24, is a young man who has developed his own market. It's his baby. Now he's watching it spring from infancy to full-bloom maturity, "almost overnight."

Developing a market for Permafoam tires in the mining industry was not a sweet deal that Hawkins simply "fell into." He studied the mining industry, studied the product,

projected and compared costs and savings, then went out to sell.

"At first it took a lot of hard work to sell Permafoam tires," he says. "Although there was a tremendous need for such a tire, some mines had tried a competitive product and it had failed miserably.

"So the word got around that 'foam tires' were no good. I had to convince the miners that Goodyear's Permafoam was in a league by itself.

"And once they tried a set of the tires, my selling problems faded away. After that it became a matter of filling orders to equip more machinery at the mine with Permafoam tires."

The sequence is repeated nearly every time Hawkins calls on a new mining account, but today he's greeted with less skepticism. Miners in the area are learning that Goodyear has a "foam tire" that works, and the "kid from Del Boring" is the man to see.

Hawkins' success in the tire business is not an unusual occurrence at Del Boring.

Another example is Larrie Weaver, who heads the company's motorcycle tire sales division. Two years ago the company was moving motorcycle tires about as fast as it moves snow tires in June.

"We'll sell 200,000 cycle tire units this year . . . easy," says Weaver, looking over sales figures for the first five months of 1973.

Weaver's case may—on the surface—look like just "another lucky break," but there's more to the story.

The big reason for his and Hawkins' exuberant success is the attitude of Del Boring President Don McLaughlin toward his employees and his company.

"If a company is going to grow, it needs young people. And it has these young guys but keeps them under tight rein and inhibits their enthusiasm and creativity, it's still not going to go anywhere," he says.

"Treat a guy as if he were a slow, incompetent jerk, and he'll never strive to be anything more.

"But give him the challenge and responsibility you feel that only you can handle . . . and he'll do his darndest to measure up. Generally he'll do so well that he'll surprise himself."

McLaughlin has put his theories into practice.

Not many dealers would entrust the development of a brand new market to a teenager.

But Weaver was still in school when McLaughlin called him in and said, "I have a stack of motorcycle tires around here and I want to see them go out the door. See if you can move them.

"If you can . . . and you find a market that's worth getting into, it's your baby."

The rest is history. Today Del Boring is the second largest distributor of Goodyear motorcycle tires.

"Now, just because a guy is young doesn't mean he's instant success material," says McLaughlin. "You can be sure that in the case of Larrie and Pat, and others in the company, they were given an opportunity because they were judged to be aggressive and capable of handling the job.

"Pat was just out of school with a marketing degree when he came to me looking for a job.

"He didn't look too prosperous. In fact, he looked downright hungry.

"So I gave him \$100 and told him to do a market on Permafoam.

"He studied the product and the market, and said it looked good. So I gave him another \$100 and told him to check deeper.

"He took a special course in mining at Penn State, and when he came back he said, 'Don, I know I can sell this.'

"Up to that point, I hadn't given him a

job. I hadn't even given him any assurance of employment. He was so excited he created his own job.

"He was certain of the market potential, so I told him to take the ball and run.

"He's still running."

It's obvious that the element of challenge plays a strong role in McLaughlin's program of business growth.

His most recent was to Ron Williams, manager of the company's Eisenhower Boulevard store. "I wanted to prove to him that he could sell more retreads than he ever imagined," says McLaughlin. "So I told him that I'd pay him a \$700 bonus if he sold \$7,000 in wholesale retreads in a single month. That's over and above his regular monthly store quota of \$45,000.

"He'll do it, too.

"I have confidence in him . . . and in this area."

McLaughlin also has a great deal of confidence in the product he sells. "We've been a 100 per cent Goodyear dealer four years, and we now do more business in a month than we did in our best full year with our former supplier," he says.

"That says something about the Goodyear line . . . and about the importance of being a 100 per cent dealer."

MURDER BY HANDGUN: A CASE FOR GUN CONTROL—NO. 3

HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, last week, I inserted into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD two newspaper articles describing the deaths of two Americans by the most widely used murder weapon in our society—the handgun.

Today's article, the third in a continuing series, is the most tragic thus far.

On June 10, George T. O'Leary, a 43-year-old Boston man, shot and killed his wife and five of his six children, and then killed himself, probably with an overdose of drugs. The sixth child and only survivor, a 15-year-old girl, returned home to a scene she will never be able to erase from her mind: the slain bodies of her family lying in a bedroom upstairs.

Police found among O'Leary's possessions a .38 caliber pistol, and several used cartridges.

The story of the O'Leary family, as terrible as it is, is not an isolated incident, not a social aberration which we can disregard. Reports show that in the great majority of homicide cases, the victims are slain by friends, relatives, acquaintances, and husbands and wives.

Today, five children and their mother are needlessly dead, and one young girl is orphaned and scarred for life. Tomorrow, another human being will be shot by a handgun. We vitally need strong legislation to control the sale and possession of handguns. The continued unrestricted use of handguns only makes tragic stories like that of the O'Leary family more and more possible.

The article from the June 11 Boston Globe follows:

FIVE DORCHESTER CHILDREN, WIFE SLAIN, FATHER FOUND DEAD ONE DAUGHTER ONLY SURVIVOR

(By John Robinson)

A Dorchester man was found dead in his home yesterday after he apparently shot his wife and five of his six children to death.

Found shot in their two-story single-family house at 67 Clayton St., near Fields Corner, were Thelma D. O'Leary and the five children, identified by police as George Jr., 13; Colleen, 11; twins Michael and Melinda, 8; and Kathleen, 10.

Medical Examiner George Curtis said George T. O'Leary, 43, "probably died of ingestion of drugs" and called the death a suicide.

He said the other bodies were "quite decomposed" and that the slayings could have occurred from 24 to 48 hours before their discovery yesterday.

Theresa O'Leary, was away from home overnight and reportedly found the bodies of her parents, brothers and sisters when she returned with a family friend shortly before noon yesterday.

The bodies were found in the second-floor bedrooms, according to police. There were no signs of struggle.

O'Leary was a uniformed security guard, according to police, and a .38 caliber pistol, possibly part of his equipment, was found along with several spent cartridges and ammunition for it.

Police did not reveal the name of the employer nor the contents of notes, also found in the house.

O'Leary, wounded in the Korean War, was formerly employed by the Systems of Security Agency in Dorchester as a uniformed guard but he left about two years ago. A company spokesman could not recall the reason.

However, the family was reportedly receiving public assistance and neighbors reported that O'Leary began working again only recently.

Theresa was returning to her home after a stay at Boston City Hospital, according to police.

Police said she had been a patient at the hospital "for a week or more" but would not divulge the ailment she was being treated for.

The owner of the wood-frame house, David R. Hosmer of 9 Dickens St., Dorchester, said he saw O'Leary Saturday afternoon.

Hosmer, who was painting the upper part of the house over the weekend, told police that when he arrived Saturday morning to begin work he found a note from O'Leary.

The note read: "David, the wife and kids are sick with a virus. Could you please come back later," according to Hosmer.

Hosmer said he then saw O'Leary later in the day but would not elaborate.

Police said they were first notified of the killings at about 2:20 p.m. yesterday.

A crowd of neighbors quickly gathered around the brown house and fenced-in yard as police vehicles and hearses filled the short street, lined with modest apartment buildings and single-family dwellings.

Neighbors said that at one time O'Leary had eight dogs, including a "vicious" police dog, which he teased. They also said he had a gun and occasionally brandished it.

A sign in a front window of the house read "Beware of dogs."

Playmates said the younger O'Leary children mixed freely with others, joining in neighborhood games and pranks, but that the older children remained to themselves.

The crowd, which included many young children, remained casual as six of the seven bodies were removed through the front door of the house on stretchers and zipped into gray bags.

But an obvious shudder ran through the onlookers as bearers carried out the seventh body—a massive form zipped into a red bag which police said was the father.

WPIX EDITORIALS ON DAY CARE

HON. EDWARD I. KOCH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, I recently inserted into the RECORD a reply editorial prepared by Assemblyman Antonio Olivieri on day care which responded to an editorial of WPIX, channel 11 in New York City.

In the interest of fairness and balance, I am placing in the RECORD the WPIX editorials so that those interested in this most important subject would have the benefit of both views.

The editorials follow:

WPIX EDITORIALS DAY CARE—I

There is a large and bitter battle brewing about the future of day care centers in New York City, which has interesting philosophical overtones.

Stating a complex problem in its simplest terms, the federal government proposes a change in subsidizing day care centers. Presently, families with income up to \$7,500 per year are being partially subsidized. Under proposed new rules, the federal subsidy would end at an income level of \$5,400 for a family of four. In New York City, this would affect about half of the present 24,000 mothers whose children use the centers, and the new federal regulations, if implemented, would cause the City to lose about \$58 million a year in federal funds.

The people who oppose the change say that the new regulations would force some 12,000 women onto welfare, since they would not be able to pay the average \$3,000 per year per child for day care centers. They add that welfare would cost the City more than day care, thus making the change in policy a false economy.

The people who favor the administration proposals make the argument into a larger question of local autonomy. They say that it has been a guiding principle of the Nixon administration to return power and accountability to local government. They say that if the local government believes that the subsidy level should remain \$7,500 per year, it has the means to finance the cost by using a portion of federal revenue sharing monies. On the other hand, they say that if local politicians use revenue sharing money for other purposes at the expense of day care, the voters should know that and either approve or disapprove at the next election.

After considering the matter, the management of WPIX applauds the idea of local authority and local autonomy. We think it is long overdue. But to solve the very real short-term problem, we think that the City should devise a more realistic sliding scale of payments for day care, ranging from nothing for the lowest income families to a more reasonable amount for those at the high end, with federal revenue sharing funds making up the balance.

What's your opinion? We'd like to know.

DAY CARE—II

In a recent editorial, WPIX discussed the philosophy which underlies the Nixon Ad-

ministration plan to change the method of subsidizing day care centers. Under the proposals, New York City would lose some \$58 million in direct federal aid for day care centers. The federal government says that if the local governments want to continue the old standards, they should use some of the federal revenue sharing funds to do so.

The Administration takes this position because the President wants to reduce the involvement of the federal bureaucracy in local affairs and return power to the local governments.

In that editorial, and in this one, the Management of WPIX supports that philosophy. We believe that local decisions should be made locally, and that local politicians should be held accountable for their decisions.

In the discussion of this issue, several interesting facts come to light, which are deserving of some comment on their own. One is that the average cost of day care for one child in New York City, for instance, on a Monday through Friday, 8 AM to 6 PM basis, is over \$3,000 per year. That is simply an outlandish amount of money, and can be explained only by the fact that 75% of the money has been coming from Washington, and the general feeling that money from Washington comes mysteriously from heaven.

The fact is that federal money is the most expensive kind because it goes from the locality to Washington where some of it sticks, and some lesser amount returns.

Over a period of years, in an undeniably reasonable desire to redress some of the inequities of society, society has come to think that no price is too great, as long as federal money is paying the bill. Well, federal money comes from local taxpayers, and if the nation is to survive and inflation is to be reversed, there are only two possible courses. Either the local taxpayers are going to have to send more money to Washington, in federal taxes, or programs which have been allowed to mushroom in recent years are going to have to be more reasonably priced. There simply is no middle ground.

The Management of WPIX believes that the people of the nation think taxes are high enough, and that it is a time for economy.

What's your opinion? We'd like to know.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

HON. ELLA T. GRASSO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mrs. GRASSO. Mr. Speaker, Captive Nations Week spotlights the plight of millions throughout the world who remain trapped under Communist domination. It is a time to rededicate ourselves to the principles of freedom and self-determination for all peoples.

In 1959, responding to a congressional directive, President Eisenhower proclaimed the first Captive Nations Week in order to assure the nations controlled by Soviet-imposed communism of America's support for their just aspirations for freedom and national independence. In each succeeding year, Presidents have renewed our commitment to the millions of people who are unable to exercise the basic freedoms of speech, press, assembly, and religion, which we in the United States often take for granted.

The citizens of the Free World cannot rest secure in freedom so long as other peoples continue to resist efforts to deprive them of what little freedom they can remember or clandestinely hold. Despite the difficulties and discouragements, invasions and repression that have been experienced by the peoples of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Ukraine, the Baltic States, and the rest of the Captive Nations, their spirit and love of liberty remain strong and must be encouraged.

Mr. Speaker, in the past few years, the United States has been actively negotiating for the removal of sources of international tensions that have imprisoned a generation in the balance of terror. I support these efforts for detente. At the same time, however, I do not believe that we can forget those people who continue to see in the United States a source of hope that keeps the spark of freedom alive in these lands. To surrender these people to their oppressors would signify an abandonment of our commitment to a world of freedom and self-determination. This we cannot allow.

During this Captive Nations Week—July 15–21—let us remember Hungary in 1956, Czechoslovakia in 1968, Poland in 1956 and 1970, and the continued Lithuanian opposition to russification efforts. Then, let all of us renew our commitment to the right of self-determination, personal liberty, and the other basic rights still denied to the peoples of the Captive Nations.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I include a recent editorial from the Hartford Courant on Captive Nations Week:

[From the Hartford Courant, July 12, 1973]

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

Once again, Captive Nations Week will be observed beginning Sunday.

Established by Congress 14 years ago, the observance is designed to show support for the freedom of such countries as Poland, Lithuania—or on the farther side of the world—Tibet and North Korea.

Naturally, the present governments of the countries involved vigorously pretend they are not "captive," though it would be laughable to assert they now have the freedom they once enjoyed, cherished, and in many cases, gallantly fought for.

The Soviet Union is affronted by the inclusion of the Ukraine, Turkestan and Cossackia on the captive list. When in 1959 President Eisenhower issued the first Captive Nations proclamation on the eve of Vice President Nixon's visit to Moscow, Soviet Premier Khrushchev flew into a rage and the Soviet press dutifully echoed him.

Meanwhile, who can forget Czechoslovakia, for example?

While at the outset the proclamations began as detailed listings of countries that had lost their independence, United States support of the right of national self-determination is still being stressed. After all, we did go to the defense of South Vietnam for that very reason.

At the moment, this country and the Kremlin are in an era of summit conferences. But this should not detract from the argument of Dr. Lev Dobriansky, a leading champion of captive nations and professor at Georgetown University. Writing in the Ukrainian Quarterly, he urges the United States not to relax its defenses or its protection of countries whose freedom may be threatened. "All current, substantial evi-

dence points to the eventual outcome of new captive nations," he says.

He is not alone in his feeling. Many observers in the West wonder whether the whole Russian eagerness for a European Security and Cooperation conference isn't simply for the purpose of lulling the Continent into a state of totally relaxed vulnerability.

In any event, Captive Nations Week must serve as a continuing reminder of those countries ruthlessly pillaged of freedom and plowed under, their peoples oppressed or scattered, bereft of national rights and aspirations. Whether their day will ever come again, one cannot say despite their continuing struggles. But their tragic fate should be a warning that still other nations could go the same way.

YOUTH DIFFERENTIAL ON MINIMUM WAGE NEEDED

HON. ALBERT H. QUIE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, I should like to submit for the Record a recent editorial from the Evening Star concerning the minimum wage bill which passed the House recently. It expresses the disappointment which I feel that the House rejected the Republican position on the necessity for a youth differential in wage which would, I believe, help combat the escalation of unemployment among teenagers, particularly minority youth living in the Nation's largest cities.

Mr. Speaker, I still feel that our position on this youth differential is sound. A growing number of Americans—such as Paul Samuelson, the noted economist—believe that we are making a mistake in ignoring the need to provide an entering wedge for unskilled youth in the employment market.

I should also like to include for the Record an earlier statement by Andrew Brimmer, the only black member of the Federal Reserve Board, which speaks to the point of the need for a youth differential for young people. I might point out that the safeguard which Mr. Brimmer says is necessary to prevent exploitation of young workers was written into the Republican measure. What we were attempting to do was to provide an opportunity for youth, particularly the unskilled dropout youth—an opportunity which I believe is being denied these youngsters now, and a situation which will be further exacerbated with a new minimum wage law.

Minimum wage legislation will be before the Senate this week, and I am hopeful that our colleagues in that body will give thoughtful attention to the growing number of us who advocate a youth differential.

The newspaper articles follow:

[Editorial From the Washington Star-News]

MINIMUM-WAGE BREAKTHROUGH

Last fall, as it appeared certain he was going to win re-election, President Nixon had enough support in the House to get approval for a minimum-wage bill considerably more modest than legislation backed by organized labor and passed by the Senate. A deadlock resulted, and no bill passed.

This year, the political script is different.

Perhaps the President's influence, because of Watergate, is truly on the wane. Perhaps enough House leaders and members had decided much earlier that they would not again get caught in a painful minimum-wage controversy. At any rate, House Democrats with sufficient help from Republicans, have approved a measure that, in terms of both dollar levels and extent of coverage, is considerably out of line with what the administration wanted. The Senate almost certainly will go along with it.

In some respects, this is very good news. The federal minimum wage last went up in 1966, which in light of inflationary forces is quite a long time ago. At the current \$1.60 hourly minimum, a worker with a family makes an annual wage nearly \$1,000 below the officially-designated poverty line. That is intolerable, and corrective legislation is long overdue.

Just how high the wage should go, of course, is a familiar dispute. The administration argued for a figure of \$1.90, going to \$2.10 next year and \$2.20 the year after. Organized labor wanted to go to \$2.20 immediately. What the House bill provides—\$2 an hour now and \$2.20 in 1974—appears a fair compromise.

Under the House bill, minimum-wage coverage would be extended for the first time to about 1 million household domestics. This provision is likely to have mixed results—a welcome raise for many an underpaid maid, along with the decision by an undetermined number of middle-class families that they can no longer afford domestic help.

We believe the House was wrong in brushing aside the proposal to establish a lower minimum wage for teenagers. This "youth differential," had it been spelled out so as to prevent exploitation, could have served as a useful tool to combat the currently high and very stubborn rate of unemployment among young people. It wouldn't be so bad if the congressmen had some alternate ideas for getting out-of-school teenagers to work. Unfortunately, they don't, and the problem is likely to persist for a long time.

[From the Washington Post]

MINIMUM WAGE SEEN DANGER TO YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

(By James L. Rowe Jr.)

Federal Reserve Board governor Andrew F. Brimmer said yesterday that the severe youth unemployment problem "is being aggravated by federally imposed minimum wage legislation" and advocated permitting employers to pay beginning workers less than the minimum wage.

Brimmer's suggestion came in his annual assessment of the economic status of blacks in the United States. Brimmer is the only black member of the Federal Reserve's Board of Governors.

The Nixon administration had proposed that all workers under 18 and all full-time students be permitted to be hired at 20 per cent below the minimum wage and that all 18- or 19-year-olds for the first six months on the job be paid at that rate.

Brimmer said studies are in conflict over whether the minimum wage—now \$1.60 an hour—does adversely affect teen-age hiring, but said that on balance he feels "the evidence tentatively suggests" that changes in the minimum wage law during the last decade, particularly broadening the occupations it covers, have impelled employers not to hire some younger workers because the minimum wage was higher than their worth to the firm.

While the overall unemployment rate last year was 5.3 per cent, workers between 16 and 19 had an unemployment rate of 15.6 per cent. For black youths the rate was 35.9 per cent and for white youths it was 13.2 per cent.

Brimmer said safeguards would have to be built into an entry-level differential for younger workers and acknowledged that it entailed balancing the risk that some employers would "attempt to replace some of their high-wage employees with workers to whom they could pay less" against "the present certainty of persistent high unemployment among young people."

Brimmer said, however, that the move would not expand teenage unemployment but would "preserve jobs which may otherwise disappear with increases in the minimum wage."

In his address to the University of California at Los Angeles, Brimmer also reported:

While blacks improved their relative economic position during the 1960s, "their pace of advance compared with whites has slackened somewhat in the last few years."

The recession of 1969-70 had a "disproportionately adverse impact on blacks," and they got a smaller share of new jobs during the initial recovery. Although they shared "more equitably in economic gains last year, they were still carrying a disproportionate share of the lingering effects of the recent recession."

AN ECONOMIC UNITED NATIONS

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, on June 27 I addressed the House on the subject of multinational corporations and their spawning of a new economic giant, the supernational corporation.

I informed my colleagues of my concern that these giants among giants could be a threat to the sovereign rights of any nation since they could exert tremendous economic and political power over any government on the face of the Earth. I spoke of the need to control these huge corporations to prevent this from occurring. But, I also said I could not accept the idea of giving such awesome power to a supernational authority, such as an economic United Nations.

A few days later, July 1, the Pittsburgh Press carried a story by R. M. Sorge which discussed a special report on multinational corporations and their giant offsprings. The report was prepared at the request of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. It suggests these super corporations be registered and reviewed by an agency of the U.N.

Mr. Speaker, although I am greatly concerned over the effect supernational corporations might have on the Government of the United States, I stand by my June 27 statement that I would no more place the economic fate of our citizens in the hands of an economic United Nations than I would entrust their sovereign rights to the existing U.N.

I would like to insert Mr. Sorge's article into the RECORD at this point and direct the attention of my colleagues to it.

INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION REINS URGED—NATIONS CHALLENGED BY GIANT COMPANIES, U.N. REPORT SAYS

(By R. M. Sorge)

UNITED NATIONS.—Giant international corporations exerting massive influence on the world's economy could be regulated or at least reviewed by the United Nations.

That's the conclusion of a special report prepared at the request of the U.N. Economic and Social Council.

ECONOMISTS TO MEET

Twenty economists, named by Secretary Gen. Kurt Waldheim will open discussions in September on multinational corporations.

The economist will seek means to reap the benefits of international business, while at the same time avoiding abuses associated with concentration of economic power.

The report from which they'll work will be published this summer, but UPI has obtained a final draft.

"Some general agreement on a code of conduct for multinational corporations is not beyond reach," the report said.

INFLUENCE POWERFUL

It noted the companies, because of their size and economic power, can exert their influence in many ways.

"Their pervasive influence on the host country may be regarded, in one way or another, as a challenge to national sovereignty," the report said.

For example they "can precipitate a currency crisis if they move only a small proportion of their assets from one currency to another," said the report.

DOLLAR JOLTS NOTED

"In particular, the massive movements by multinational corporations against the dollar have jolted the exchange parities."

The report said the top multinational corporations "are bigger than a large number of entire national economies."

The top 10 multinational firms, it said, operate at monetary levels higher than the gross national product (GNP) of more than 80 countries.

As a further step toward overseeing their operations, beside a code of conduct and review by the U.N., the report suggested creation of a status of "supranational corporation."

CORPORATIONS TRANSFORMED

"The efforts by multinational corporations to broaden ownership, control and managements at a truly international level . . . have the effect of transforming these corporations into almost supranational bodies," it said.

"Yet in the present circumstance they continue to exist as national legal entities."

"As a first step toward dealing with this anomaly, corporations which satisfy certain criteria . . . might be registered with an agency of the United Nations."

"A more formal internationalization or denationalization of corporations would be the chartering of supranational corporations," the report continued.

"An international company law would be established and administered by a body of the signatory countries."

ITT HEARINGS CITED

Since the recent Senate hearing on the operations of the International Telephone and Telegraph (ITT) Corp. in Chile and its plans to investigate other multinational firms, major international business operations have been thought of primarily as U.S.-based.

But British, French and West German firms also play major roles on the multinational business stage, as do the Japanese.

As another example of their power, the report said the sales of foreign affiliates of the multinational corporations to nonaffiliates are approaching the level of the total of world trade.

Such sales amounted to about \$250 billion in 1971, compared with total world exports valued at \$300 billion.

But aside from the United Nations, the report said, individual countries are taking an interest in exerting some measure of control over multinational corporations operating within their territories.

TWO YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, PRIESTS CELEBRATE 50 YEARS IN THE PRIESTHOOD

HON. CHARLES J. CARNEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. CARNEY of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, Rev. Bernard C. Werner, O.P., and Rev. Wolfgang N. Frey, O.S.B., recently participated in ceremonies marking their 50th year of service in the priesthood.

Reverend Werner, currently at St. Dominic Church in Youngstown, spent 23 years as a missionary in China. He was born in Wheeling, W. Va., graduated from St. Vincent's College, Latrobe, Pa., and began his studies for the priesthood at Aquinas College, Columbus, Ohio. He also attended St. Joseph's Priory, Somerset; St. Rose Priory, Springfield, Ky.; and the Dominican House of Studies, Washington, D.C.

Ordained June 14, 1923, in Washington by Archbishop Michael J. Curley, Father Werner was assigned to the China mission field. For 15 years he served as vicar provincial of American Dominican Fathers there and for the next 7 years as administrator-apostolic of the prefecture. Following his return to the United States in 1947, Father Werner spent 8 years at St. Andrew Parish, Cincinnati, helping to care for patients in hospitals and nursing homes. For the past 15 years, he has been preaching at novenas and retreats throughout the Eastern United States, while stationed at St. Dominic's.

Father Werner has two sisters, Mrs. Joseph B. Flinn of 344 Legan Avenue, Sharon, Pa., and Mrs. Edward Huth of Ingram, Pa. His only brother, Vincent, who was married to the former Theresa Bauer of Sharon, died in 1951. Recently Father Werner offered a jubilee mass at Sacred Heart Church, Sharon, where he had offered his first mass on June 17, 1923. Servers for the mass were Dr. Michael E. Connelly and Paul Walsh, both of Sharon, Pa., and Harry O'Brien, manager of the Standard Club, Chicago, Ill. These three men also served at Father Werner's first mass.

On July 11, 1973, Rev. Wolfgang N. Frey, O.S.B., officials of the Youngstown Diocesan Tribunal, celebrated his 50th anniversary as a member of the Benedictan Order. The renewal of profession took place at St. Vincent Archabbey, Latrobe, Pa.

Father Frey is an authority on canon law and church liturgy, and has been associated with the Youngstown Diocese since 1950. He has served as notary and translator of the diocesan matrimony tribunal and is chaplain of the Vincentian Sisters of Charity.

A native of St. Mary's Pennsylvania, Father Frey was ordained on June 16, 1929, at St. Vincent's and went to Catholic University of America where he received a doctorate in canon law in 1931. He served as vice rector and professor of theology and canon law at St. Vincent Seminary until 1944 when he became socius of the clerks at the archabbey. From 1947 to 1950, he was chaplain of Andrew Kaul Memorial Hospital, St.

Mary's. Father Frey also served as master of ceremonies for important diocesan functions at St. Columba Cathedral.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to extend my congratulations to Father Werner and Father Frey for their long and dedicated service to God and their fellow man. It is indeed a pleasure to acknowledge the accomplishments of these two fine human beings.

BROOKINGS STUDY ON THE ALL-VOLUNTEER ARMED FORCE

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the Armed Services Committee recently released a staff study on the all-volunteer armed force, prepared by Martin Binkin and John D. Johnston of the Brookings Institution.

This highly informative report concludes that—

This nation can accomplish what no other nation has ever attempted—to maintain an active armed force of more than two million men and women on a voluntary basis.

The Brookings study suggests a host of manpower reforms needed to insure the success of the program on a cost effective basis: recruitment of more women; civilianization; longer terms of service; modification of standards; and increased use of educational benefits. I am inserting in the RECORD an excellent summary of this study which recently appeared in the Chicago Tribune:

ALL-VOLUNTARY MILITARY WORKING—FOR MOST PART

(By Stephen Crews)

In January, the military draft was ended and with it went the worries of many draft-age Americans.

Gone were the fears of being plucked from home, job, or school and being forced to spend invaluable years shorn of locks and rights.

The services were safely shunted into the category of "they." The other category, "we," became secure in the knowledge that their civilian classification could not be changed against their will.

In fact, in these first euphoric post-draft months, the continuing military manpower requirements have become all too easy to forget.

But, it should not be forgotten that an all-volunteer military is an experiment, for no nation has ever attempted to maintain a force of close to three million volunteers.

It is estimated that the armed services will need in excess of 350,000 new recruits in fiscal year 1974, and the question is whether enough young men and women will sign up in the face of their new-found freedom to do otherwise.

According to a recently completed study by the Brookings Institution at the request of the Senate Committee on Armed Services, the answer to that question is a tentative "yes."

The authors voiced this optimism despite their estimate that if the no-draft system is to work, as many as one of every three "qualified and available men will have to volunteer for active military service before reaching age 23."

If a problem exists, it is to be found not

in the quality of new recruit, but in the quantity the authors said.

The history of the transition from dependence on the draft to dependence on volunteerism began in February, 1970, with the completion of a federal study that concluded "a volunteer force will not jeopardize national security, and . . . it will have a beneficial effect on the military as well as the rest of society."

An end-of-draft deadline of July 1, 1973, was set, and the military went about the multibillion-dollar task of making itself attractive.

To upgrade military life, barracks were modernized, KP duties were assigned to civilian personnel, and additional health and dental care programs were provided.

"Average weekly earnings of new recruits, which had lagged behind those of 19-year-old civilian male workers by 30 per cent in 1970, . . . attained reasonable comparability by fiscal 1972," the report says.

A new recruit today starts work at more than \$300 a month. If fringe benefits such as retirement, commissary and exchange privileges, and medical services are added to the food and rent-free or subsidized housing he receives, the military man is, in fact, substantially better off than his average civilian counterpart.

On Jan. 27, 1973, almost six months ahead of schedule, Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird announced:

"With the signing of the peace agreement in Paris . . . the armed forces henceforth will depend exclusively on volunteer soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines. The use of the draft has ended."

Several things made this possible, the report says. One was that the level of "true volunteers" [those who enter military service despite rather than because of the draft] rose from 215,000 in 1971 to an estimated 356,000 for fiscal 1973.

Equally important, however, was the fact that at the same time, the size of the active military force was dropping from a high of 3.55 million in fiscal 1968 to an estimated 2.23 million.

As indicated in the Brookings report, the quality of the new volunteers remains a matter of concern.

Their study showed that on average, the intelligence level of new recruits has improved. The cause, however, is not an increase in the proportion of enlistees with above-average scores on military tests [in fact, this proportion has declined], but because of a "moderate increase in those with average ability, and, of most importance, a steady decrease in enlistments of those scoring below average."

At the same time, the proportion of high school graduates recruited has dropped somewhat. The services, nevertheless, have, with the exception of the Marine Corps, been able to maintain proportions comparable to or greater than that characterized by the civilian labor force, the authors said.

In the face of this, the military, in April, raised enlistment bonus payments from \$1,500 to \$2,500 for four-year enlistments and offered them only to high school graduates scoring above average in Army qualification tests.

In addition, the proposed 1973 Uniformed Services Special Pay Act contains provisions for selective reenlistment bonuses to servicemen with particular skills. They will range from \$1,000 to \$15,000 with an average payment of about \$6,000.

The question asked, but not answered in the report, is "how much quality do the services require?"

The authors suggest that though the military makes many assumptions about its needs for "quality," there is a shortage of facts. The report suggests that if implemented thoughtlessly, the bonuses could buy more quality than necessary, and thus result in job dissatisfaction among overqualified recruits.

The report says a thorough study of these needs should be made before bonuses estimated to cost \$400 million a year, become a permanent fact of life.

Recruiting 356,000 volunteers depends on such unpredictable factors as public attitudes toward the military and world conditions. The possibility exists that shortages, not only in quality, but quantity, could eventually become a problem, the report admits.

If this happens, "pressures can be expected to build up to renew conscription, to offer additional incentives to volunteers, or to reduce force levels. The first option could have high domestic social and political costs; the second would have high financial costs; the third could have important foreign policy costs," the authors said.

Alternatives to present recruitment techniques should be considered, therefore, and could include:

The recruitment of more women; the replacement of military men with civilians; the lengthening of initial terms of service; the recruitment of persons under current physical standards for non-combat duty; and the attraction of full-time students with post or preservice scholarships.

Recognizing the possible problems, and the fact that future events can change seemingly established trends, the Brookings study nevertheless concludes that thus far recruitment achievements suggest that this nation can accomplish what no other nation has ever attempted—to maintain an active armed force of more than two million men and women on a voluntary basis.

But will volunteer service have socially divisive effects? Will it "undermine patriotism by weakening the sense of moral responsibility?" Will it "foster a military ethos posing a threat to our democratic institution?" There too, are valid questions, but ones the authors leave for the future to answer.

PUBLIC BROADCASTING

HON. HENRY B. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, public broadcasting has been much in the news lately and on Thursday of this week the House is scheduled to consider the public broadcasting authorization bill, so I thought the Members would find the following two articles from newspapers in San Antonio of interest.

It is most gratifying to me to read these reports, for I have steadfastly supported public broadcasting, even when some are critical for a variety of reasons, such as minority complaints of lack of input, et cetera. In my area, in short, my assessment of public broadcasting has worked fairly well, even though I believe the emphasis has been placed in the smaller capital city of Austin, rather than in the larger, cosmopolitan, pluralistic city of San Antonio. The public broadcasting in our southwest area should be headquartered in San Antonio.

The articles follow:

[From the San Antonio News, June 18, 1973]

PUBLIC TV PROVES ITSELF

The Issue: Public television's total coverage of the Watergate hearings has proved the need and value of the system. Public response shows a deep interest in public affairs TV.

The Watergate hearings have shown what public television is, or should be, all about.

Locally, KLEN (Ch. 9) the San Antonio-Austin station, has been running the hearings in full from 7 p.m. until completion. The replays have shown the public's awareness of Watergate and interest in seeing the whole thing.

Public response, says Larry White, Ch. 9 manager has been "gratifying in both San Antonio and Austin. The station's request for donations to help pay for carrying the hearings has met with strong response. Daily mail is five times heavier, most of it about the hearings. Many people have called in asking where to mail donations.

For those who wish to contribute, the address is KLRN, PO Box 9, San Antonio, Tex. 78291.

The other 200-plus public TV stations are having the same response, according to the Wall Street Journal. WNET in New York has been deluged with favorable mail and donations. The audience has more than doubled, according to a survey.

Watergate, in its own sad way, has been a boon for public television, which had been in a crisis. There was a dispute between the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, the government body which transmits some federal money to the system, and the Public Broadcasting Service, which links the stations together.

At the Nixon administration's urging, CPS was trying to take control of PBS programming. The stations rebelled. They also rebelled against a CPS proclamation that PBS could not carry the Watergate hearings and did it anyway. Thus the appeals for donations to finance coverage.

Public TV coverage of the hearings has been dispassionate. Each day's proceedings are presented with little interruption and no analysis. This is a prime example of what public TV can do if it is independent of political pressure or control.

Judging by the response, the people like it that way. And the night re-runs make it possible for day workers to see what they miss on the commercial networks.

Going by past performance, the administration can be expected to retaliate against the public network and stations. When and if it does, the viewers should again rally to support an independent television system which tells the public about its affairs.

[From the San Antonio Express, June 14, 1973]

WATERGATE HEARINGS IN SPANISH

KLRN-TV, Channel 9 of San Antonio and Austin and two area radio stations plan to present complete evening coverage of the Senate Watergate Hearings in Spanish Thursday from 7 p.m.—11 p.m.

KUT-FM in Austin and KSYM-FM in San Antonio will broadcast the hearings soundtrack in Spanish to coincide with the KLRN-TV coverage of the hearings.

The translating will be done simultaneously, similar to the method used by the United Nations. If the "simulcast" of these hearings, the latest in a number of cooperative experiments between KLRN and local radio stations, meets with audience approval, it will pave the way for similar ventures in the future.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

HON. RONALD A. SARASIN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. SARASIN. Mr. Speaker, the annual observance of Captive Nations Week during the third week of July has expanded each year since its inception in 1959 by provision of public law. We

are, of course, disheartened that such a designation is necessary, but we are optimistic that so many of our State and local governments are encouraging our citizens to be aware of the plight of helpless people whose aspirations for the recovery of their liberty and independence have gone unfulfilled. There are today millions of persons still under bondage of a menacing neighbor in Eastern Europe and Asia.

The observance has, in fact, spread to other countries, including West Germany, the Philippines, and Turkey. This illustrates a worldwide desire to see independence as a reality rather than as an unattainable goal. Those of us in the Free World should not accept the dichotomous global situation as unalterable and thus acceptable. We cannot acquiesce to the permanent bondage of any people.

We must, on a continuous basis and not just during Captive Nations Week observances, assert our hopes for a worldwide independence and rededicate ourselves to achieving freedom for all.

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION AND SOUTH AFRICA

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, at its recent meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, the International Labor Organization's apartheid conference passed a resolution urging far-reaching boycotts against South Africa. Specifically, the resolution called on governments to sever political, cultural, commercial, and diplomatic relations with South Africa, to stop public and private investment in the country, to refuse to supply arms or any other form of military assistance and to close their ports and airports to South African ships and planes.

The reason alleged for this action is the "inhuman policy of apartheid pursued by the Government of the Republic of South Africa which is a crime against humanity, a flagrant violation of the U.N. Charter, and a threat to world peace and security."

Although the South African Government's policy of separation of the races is undesirable, sanctions such as proposed by the ILO cannot be justified. First, the charge that South Africa is a threat to world peace and security is patently ridiculous. Rather than being a threat, South Africa is the most stable, modern, and progressive country on the Continent. Any threat is to South Africa and is a result of the aggressive policies advocated by the ILO.

Second, racial segregation and integration are clearly matters of internal policy which must be resolved by the people of South Africa. Such internal matters provide no basis for concerted world action under the U.N. Charter or otherwise.

Third, the charge that South Africa is committing crimes against humanity is

difficult to justify. Black workers in South Africa, although primarily unskilled, earn wages which on average are higher than in any other country in Africa. In addition, the black worker receives medical benefits at nominal cost and heavily subsidized housing. At a time when the former President of Uganda is charging his successor with killing tens of thousands of Ugandans and Burundi's military government of Col. Michel Micombero is believed to have slaughtered as many as 250,000 persons in reprisal against an abortive revolt, the policies of the Government of South Africa seem mild by comparison.

GOVERNMENT OF, BY, AND FOR THE PEOPLE

HON. RICHARD BOLLING

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, it was only very recently that I learned that Frank Eleazer who so ably covered the House for UPI for many years, had left Washington for a position as editorial writer for the St. Petersburg Times in Florida. In a recent personal exchange of correspondence Mr. Eleazer enclosed an interesting editorial which follows:

EDITORIAL—OF, BY, AND FOR . . .

Now it's official. Last year's subsidized wheat sale to Russia unduly enriched the exporters, cost taxpayers \$300-million, and played a key role in raising food prices to their current record high levels.

The General Accounting Office (GAO) said Russia probably would have bought the wheat at or near market prices, the exporting firms timed deliveries to cash in on peak subsidy rates, and the Agriculture Department neglected to consider impact of the sale on domestic consumers.

"Mismanagement," the GAO called it in a formal report to Congress, but as some congressmen say that's putting the matter in the most charitable possible light.

Rep. John Melcher, D-Mont., blames what he calls a "too cozy" relationship between department officials and their friends in exporting firms. Certainly there was either high-level connivance or stupidity on a scale warranting dismissal of Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz and some of his helpers.

Official confirmation of what long had been obvious in the smelly wheat deal completes another chapter in a long story of the Nixon Administration's favored treatment of special interests—interests which frequently turn out to have dropped big chunks of money into Republican coffers.

ITT got its favorable anti-trust settlement, and coincidentally agreed to foot part of the bill for the GOP's 1972 nominating convention. Milk producers, denied a price support boost, put \$320,000 into the Nixon re-election campaign, and got an increase worth \$400-million.

Financier Robert L. Vesco paid \$200,000 in cash, and a grand jury charges that two of Mr. Nixon's Cabinet members sought in return to refuse a fraud injury against him.

Multimillionaire Robert H. Abplanalp helped his friend the President swing the deal on his San Clemente estate. He was lucky enough to escape an inquiry into alleged price-fixing by his Precision Valve Corp.

American Airlines found itself on the losing end of a campaign shakedown, and ille-

gally put \$55,000 into Mr. Nixon's re-election campaign. Apparently other big corporations made equally big and equally illegal donations.

The Watergate scandal, it now is apparent, came as an almost inevitable climax to a period of political influence-peddling that must be brought to an end.

It will not suffice now, no matter how the Senate's inquiry ends, for Mr. Nixon to say he didn't know, and that in any event all those dirty tricks are behind us.

Mr. Nixon's term has more than three years to run. If he is to govern effectively, he should rid his Administration of officials and aides who put public interests last. And he must somehow reestablish, beyond the most cynical doubt, the government of, by and for the people which most of us always thought was our right.

NOT MANY PEOPLE LOVE POLITICIANS, BUT THEY WORK HARD

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, an editorial aired by KNBC of Los Angeles on June 28 reveals a fact long known to Congressmen, but not to their constituents, namely that the legislators work long hours. I doubt, however, that this has any clear connection with the recent Gallup poll finding that only one in four parents thinks much of the idea of a son going into politics as a career. Thus, most families probably would not mind having a politician at dinner, but they would not want a daughter to marry one. The KNBC editorial follows:

WORKING REPRESENTATIVES

To many people these days, the word Washington is synonymous with Watergate. A combination Sodom and Gomorra on the Potomac. A place we send money to, and get, in return, gobbledegook, red tape and an occasional subsidy.

Those half-truths are hard to fight. There was a Watergate incident. Bureaucracy there has been developed to a fine art. And sin in Washington gets bigger headlines than in, say, Omaha.

But we've just returned from a few hot, muggy days there, and the impression that sticks with us is that your elected representatives, at least, are worth every nickel you're paying them. They're in their offices early in the morning, they're in committee meetings all day, and they're still at work when the civil servants are home relaxing in Alexandria and Georgetown.

We met with one California Congressman early in the morning after he'd flown all night returning from a speaking engagement the evening before in his district. He spent the day presiding over meetings of his committees and taking part in debate on the House floor. And that night he was still in discussions on Congressional business until nearly 10 o'clock. And he was back in his office bright and early the next day. You probably don't hear much about that kind of performance, simply because it's not unusual. The juicy tales that make news are the exceptions; the stories of people being wined and dined and generally relaxing at your expense are news simply because they're out of the ordinary.

We can't guarantee the quality of performance of all the people in Washington. Or even all the members of the House or the Senate. But we did come away with the distinct feel-

ing you're getting your money's worth from your two senators and your 43 representatives. You may not even agree with everything they're doing. But you can be sure they're trying.

YOUNGSTOWN LODGE NO. 858 HOSTS GRAND LODGE OF OHIO, 31ST BIENNIAL SONS OF ITALY CONVENTION

HON. CHARLES J. CARNEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. CARNEY of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, the Grand Lodge of Ohio, Order Sons of Italy in America held its 31st biennial convention in Youngstown, Ohio, from July 5 to July 8, 1973. As Congressman from the 19th Ohio District, which includes the city of Youngstown, I had the pleasure of attending this great convention.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Mr. Louis V. Corsi, Ohio Grand Venerable; Mr. John Trimboli, chairman of Youngstown Lodge No. 858, and Anthony C. Pannunzio, general convention chairman, for a highly successful and enjoyable convention. I would also like to commend the Sons of Italy for their devotion to God and country, and for their many worthwhile projects. The activities of the Sons of Italy serve as a constant reminder of the many outstanding contributions which Americans of Italian descent have made to our great Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I insert excerpts from the convention program and several newspaper clippings concerning the convention in the RECORD at this time. The program and newspaper articles follow:

YOUNGSTOWN LODGE #858—ORDER SONS OF ITALY IN AMERICA

The Youngstown Lodge was initiated in the Order Sons of Italy in America, July, 1918. It was named in honor of Napoleone Colaianni.

Napoleone Colaianni was born in Enna, Sicily in 1847. In his late teens, he distinguished himself with a liberation movement to free Sicily from the rule of Francesco II of Borbone. He remained with the movement and served it well.

When the Sons of Italy was formed in America, many immigrants came from Enna, Sicily and settled in Youngstown. These particular people from Enna were responsible for the naming of the Youngstown Lodge in honor of Napoleone Colaianni.

The Colaianni Lodge grew and progressed with such speed that within a few short years it became the largest lodge in Ohio with 1400 members. In the years to follow, the lodge took an active part in Community and Civic affairs and offered its helping hand wherever it was needed. During the depression years, the membership assisted in any way possible to obtain food, clothing and what little money they could afford to the needy families. At the beginning of W.W. II, hundreds of Italian-Americans left their homes and loved ones to perform their duty. Their families worked at the home front providing the necessities for the war effort.

In 1966 the Italian Government sent out an appeal to all the Italian-Americans to assist the victims of the Florence Flood Disaster. The Colaianni Lodge pledged a personal contribution and worked together with

the Grand Lodge to raise thousands of dollars along with immeasurable contributions in the form of aid and other necessities.

In October of 1968, the Colaianni Lodge became Youngstown Lodge #858. Napoleone Colaianni will always be remembered for his outstanding dedication to the Italian people.

The Youngstown Lodge #858 ranks as the largest lodge in Ohio again and is proud of this achievement. It has continued to progress with responsible leadership and take its role in the community as a leader among the fraternal orders in the Youngstown area. Always willing to serve wherever it is needed.

In the spirit of brotherhood, the Lodge graciously honors the "Golden Agers" annually and pays special recognition to these wonderful men who have given of their time and energy to promote "brotherhood" among the Italian people.

A recent accomplishment is the establishment of a scholarship fund to be granted to any deserving student wishing to study and later teach the Italian language. Through a combined effort with other fraternal organizations, the Italian Language will be offered and taught in two of the city's public high schools, beginning this year. An accomplishment we are proud of.

The Youngstown Lodge #858 hosts a membership of gentlemen willing to work hard and promote the "Brotherhood Spirit." With the help of God, it is our sincere desire that our Lodge will always be successful in all its undertakings for the betterment of our community and mankind.

WELCOME FROM YOUR HOST LODGE YOUNGSTOWN LODGE NO. 858

Welcome to All Grand Officers, Venerables and Delegates!

As hosts for the Thirty-First Biennial Convention of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, the Youngstown Lodge bids you welcome.

We are proud to have you in Youngstown. It is our hope that the Grand Lodge of Ohio and State Benefit Society finds strength through unity of thought and purpose as a result of this great convention.

John Trimboli, Venerable.

Judge Jack Lipari, Assistant Venerable.

Cataldo Burrelli, Jr., Recording Secretary.

Raymond Parillo, Financial Secretary.

Joseph Berarducci, Treasurer.

John Tisone, Orator.

Trustees: Anthony Pannunzio, Alfred Fortunato, Robert Eusanio, Walter Pasquale, Rocco Manginelli.

PROGRAM

Introduction of Headtable, Hon Judge Jack A. Lipari.

National Anthem, George Lawrence.

National Anthem of Italy—Ivano Di Mamelli, Victoria Aurelio.

Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, Hon Anthony Vivo, Mahoning County Clerk of Courts.

Invocation, Rev. Peter Faini, Pastor, St. Anthony Church.

DINNER

Introduction of Toastmaster, Anthony C. Pannunzio, Convention Chairman.

Toastmaster, Hon Judge Jack A. Lipari.

Welcome, John Trimboli, Venerable, Youngstown Lodge No. 858.

Introduction of Honored Guests.

Presentation of Grand Lodge Scholarship, Nick Montello, Assistant Grand Venerable.

Awards.

Welcome, Hon Jack C. Hunter, Mayor of Youngstown.

Remarks, Hon Louis V. Corsi, Venerable, Grand Lodge of Ohio.

Remarks, Ernest Teodosio, President, State Benefit Society.

Presentation of Lodge No. 858 Scholarship Awards, Hon Anthony Vivo, Chairman, Scholarship Committee.

Greetings from Dr. Raffaele Gesini, Aid to Egidio Ortona, Ambassador of Italy, introduced by Hon Mario Anziano, Italian Consul.

Convention Address, Hon Michael P. Balzano, Director of ACTION.

Benediction, Rev. Joseph Iati, Pastor, Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Church.

The Youngstown Lodge #858 is extremely proud to be the host of the 31st Biennial Convention of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, Order Sons of Italy in America.

We extend a warm welcome to the Grand Lodge, to all of the fraternal delegates, their ladies, friends and visitors. Our objective is to make your stay here a memorable one in an atmosphere of friendliness and conducive to progressive deliberations.

I wish to express my deep appreciation to Convention Chairman Anthony C. Pannunzio for his invaluable effort and the many convention committees who worked tirelessly in planning this great Convention, finally we are deeply grateful to the entire community for their unparalleled cooperation, and especially to those individuals and organizations who sponsored an Ad in our Program Book which helped to make our convention one long to be remembered.

Venerable JOHN TRIMBOLI,
Chairman of Youngstown Lodge #858.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,

Youngstown, Ohio, May 25, 1973.

Mr. ANTHONY C. PANNUNZIO
Pannunzio Construction,
Youngstown, Ohio.

GREETINGS! On behalf of the citizens of Youngstown and my administration, I would like to welcome Youngstown Lodge No. 858, Order Sons of Italy in America, 31st Biennial Convention—July 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1973, to be held at the Sheraton Inn, Youngstown West.

As you know, the city of Youngstown is located in northeastern Ohio, five (5) miles from the Pennsylvania line and midway between Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Youngstown is a great city. It is a city of homes, schools and churches. It is a city of Steel. It is the center of an urbanized area, familiarly known as Yohio. And foremost, it is a city of people—people whose friendliness is genuine and deep.

Our city is also culturally enriched through the Youngstown Philharmonic Orchestra and the Monday Musical Club, the Youngstown Playhouse, which ranks among the top five community theatres in the country and regularly presents year-round amateur productions in its theatre. The Butler Institute of American Art contains rich exhibits of paintings, casts, sculptures and special exhibits.

Our hotel accommodations are among the finest and our restaurant and recreational facilities are superb also. We also have many fine stores which are both modern and progressive. I am certain you will find the city of Youngstown a fine place to hold your convention.

Very truly yours,

JACK C. HUNTER, Mayor.

Greetings to All Grand Officers, Venerables and Delegates!

As Chairman for the Thirty-First Biennial Convention of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, I welcome you.

May your stay in Youngstown be a memorable one.

In your deliberations may the good and welfare of the Order be paramount in all your thoughts. Let us advance the ideas and aims of the Order and follow through for God and Country.

May God guide you as you travel back to your homes so we can be together again at the 32nd Grand Convention in 1975.

Fraternaly,

ANTHONY C. PANNUNZIO,
Convention Chairman.

GRAND LODGE OF OHIO

Louis V. Corsi, Grand Venerable.
Nick Montello, Ass't Grand Venerable.

Veto J. Presutti, Past Grand Venerable.
 Majorie Barbato, Grand Orator.
 Mario Scardilli, Grand Treasurer.
 Joe DeGenova, Grand Financial Secretary.
 Elizabeth Candela, Grand Recording Secretary.

GRAND TRUSTEES

Vincent J. Glorioso, Joseph Franchina,
 Jerry Triozzi, John Sturniolo, Vincent Liberati.

BENEFIT SOCIETY

Ernest Teodosio, President.
 Raymond Parillo, Financial Secretary.
 Gilbert Martello, Recording Secretary.
 Amos Belardo, Treasurer.

TRUSTEES

Nick Calderone, Mary Benedict, Thomas Indovina.

ORDER SONS OF ITALY IN AMERICA,
 GRAND LODGE OF OHIO,
 Cleveland, Ohio, July 5, 1973.

MY DEAR BROTHERS AND SISTERS: I extend my fraternal greetings as Grand Venerable to the Grand Lodge of Ohio, formally assembled in the 31st Biennial Convention and I acknowledge the official welcome of our host, the Youngstown Lodge under the able leadership of our Venerable, John Trimboli, Convention Chairman Anthony Pannunzio, as well as the other members of the lodge.

While we can take pride in the progress that has been made, both locally and nationally, in protecting and defending the good Italian name, of our involvement in charitable and civic activities, of our assistance to the worthy and needy through our scholarship program, and remembering our elders upon celebrating their golden anniversary, much still remains to be done.

During our convention deliberations, the planning and formulating of ideas and programs should lead into a better and more dynamic Order.

I extend my good wishes to all the delegates and hope for a safe return to your home at the conclusion of the convention.

Fraternal yours,

LOUIS V. CORSI,
 Ohio Grand Venerable.

THE STATE OF OHIO,
 OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
 State House, Columbus.

To the delegates of the Order of Sons of Italy in America:

As Governor of the State of Ohio, I would like to extend my sincere congratulations to the members of the Youngstown Lodge No. 858 for the celebration of your 31st Biennial Convention.

I am sure you will continue to deserve the respect and admiration of Italian-Americans throughout Ohio and America for many years to come.

Best wishes for a joyous and eventful convention.

Sincerely,

JOHN J. GILLIGAN.

AMBASCITA D'ITALIA,
 Washington, D.C., June 11, 1973.
 MESSAGE OF GREETING

Regretting to be unable to attend personally the State Convention of the Ohio Grand Lodge of the Order of Sons of Italy, I would like to express to the Venerable, to the Convention Committee and to all the participating members my best wishes of every success in their praiseworthy activity on behalf of the Italian-American community and my deepest appreciation for their commendable initiatives aiming at fostering the ties of friendship between Italy and the United States.

EGIDIO ORTONA,
 Ambassador of Italy.

BIOGRAPHY OF MICHAEL P. BALZANO, JR.,
DIRECTOR OF ACTION

Michael P. Balzano, Jr., 37, was born in New Haven, Conn. The son of Italian-speaking immigrants, he dropped out of high school at the age of 16 and worked in odd jobs in New Haven. He was a refuse and garbage collector for two and a half years until a serious back injury made heavy physical labor impossible. He then became an apprentice lens grinder for the American Optical Company.

Feeling handicapped by his inability to read or write English, he enrolled in night classes at his former high school at the age of 21. After graduating four years later he passed the Connecticut state optical examination and became manager of a Darien, Conn., optical company.

Later, Balzano left his business career to study history at the University of Bridgeport. He graduated magna cum laude at the top of his class, was named the outstanding senior and received the university's Top Scholar Award. Interested in astronomy he received a lectureship at the Bridgeport Planetarium where he taught astronomy to school, community and university groups.

Awarded a fellowship for graduate study at Georgetown University, Balzano majored in political theory and became president of the Pi Sigma Alpha Honor Society. He received the Outstanding Young Man of America Award in 1969.

He went on to earn his Ph.D. degree in political philosophy at Georgetown. His dissertation was based on an analysis of the VISTA program entitled "The Social and Political Ramifications of the VISTA Program," later retitled "Whatever Happened to VISTA?"

After President Nixon created ACTION in 1971, bringing together VISTA, the Peace Corps and other volunteer programs, Balzano served as a consultant and made his VISTA study available to officials planning the new agency. He later became special assistant to the director of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

In February, 1972, Balzano became a staff assistant to the President. On March 1, 1973, President Nixon announced his intention to nominate Balzano as director of ACTION. The Senate confirmed his appointment on April 6. Balzano was administered the oath of office by the President on May 10.

At the occasion, the President described Balzano as "a self-made and self-educated man in the very best sense of the word." He said the story of Balzano's life "should renew a message of hope that anybody can start any place in this country and go to the top."

Besides the Peace Corps and VISTA, ACTION includes the Foster Grandparent Program, Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE), Active Corps of Executives (ACE), Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP) and University Year for ACTION.

CONVENTION COMMITTEE, YOUNGSTOWN LODGE
No. 858

Anthony C. Pannunzio, Convention Chairman.

Hon. Judge Jack A. Lipari, Co-Chairman.

Anthony Vivo, Banquet Chairman.

Thomas DiBernardi, Program Book Chairman.

Robert Eusanio, Program Book Co-Chairman.

Atty. Raymond Parillo, Convention Treasurer.

Cataldo Burrelli, Registration Chairman.

Anthony Tucci, Publicity Chairman.

Rocco Manginelli, Social Chairman.

Pasquale Leone, Speaker Chairman.

Nick Carrino, Historian Chairman.

Joseph Beraduce, Reception Co-Chairman.

Nicholas Fortunato, Reception Co-Chairman.

GENERAL COMMITTEE

Rev. Father Joseph Ital, John Tisone, Atty. Raymond Tisone, John Trimboli, Nicholas Bernard, Walter Pasquale, John Monroe, Peter Zerbosia, Angelo Berasi, Frank Iannucci, William Valentini, Phil Mihula.

Mae Tisone, Angeline Pannunzio, Helen Trimboli, Lucille Phillips, Mary Nudo, Helen Manginelli, Annette Lipari, Caroline Fioranti, Theresa Pesa, Catherine Tavolaro, Agnes Booty, Eva Varso, Midge Lisko.

ADDITIONAL PATRONS

J. Quaranto & Son, Teenies Tavern, Milan Paurich, Chaney Pharmacy, Bell Wick Ford.

PANNUNZIO NAMED TO HEAD SONS OF ITALY
CONVENTION

Anthony C. Pannunzio, of 4074 Riverside Drive, president of Pannunzio Contractors, Inc., is serving as general chairman of the 31st Biennial Convention of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, Order of the Sons of Italy, to be held July 5-8 at the Sheraton Inn, West, Youngstown.

Pannunzio, appointed by the local Sons of Italy president, John Trimboli, has served many clubs and institutions, some of which are the board of governors of the County Builders Association, the Concrete Contractors Association, Latin Culture Foundation, Mill Creek Kiwanis, and Knights of Columbus.

Host for the convention is Youngstown Lodge 858. The main speaker is Michael P. Balzano Jr., national director of ACTION. The main banquet will be held Saturday, July 7.

Other activities include an Italian sing on Thursday, a Friday fish fry and entertainment, and Sunday will feature a closing mass.

Nick Monitello will present four scholarships awarded by the statewide organization; Judge Jack Lipari will be toastmaster, Father Fiani will deliver the invocation and Father Joseph Latl, the benediction.

A women's reception committee is adding to the preparations. Members are Mrs. Ange Pannunzio, Mae Tisone, Mrs. Annette Lipari, Lucille Phillips, Agnes Booty, Catherine Cavolaro, Caroline Fioranti, Phil Mikula, Theresa Pesa, Eva Varso and Midge Lisko.

SONS OF ITALY CHOOSE CORSI AS VENERABLE

Louis V. Corsi of Cleveland was re-elected grand venerable of the Grand Lodge of the Sons of Italy Sunday after a four-day convention at the Sheraton Inn.

Other officers elected were: Nick Monitello, assistant grand venerable; Nick Fortunato, orator; Elizabeth Candela, grand recording secretary; Mario Cardilli, grand treasurer, and Marge Barbato, grand financial secretary.

NAME TRUSTEES

The grand trustees are: Vincent Liberati, Vincent Glorioso, Joseph Franchi, Mary Benedict and Dr. Vincent Rivizzino. Also elected were supreme delegates Gilbert Martello, Dan Russo and Joseph Berarducci, and their alternates, Nick Monitello, Jerry Triozzi and Charles Burelli.

Atty. Raymond Parillo was elected financial secretary of the insurance council, and Judge Jack A. Lipardi was appointed grand deputy of the eastern division of Ohio. The Rev. Joseph Ital was appointed grand chaplain.

Chairman of the election committee was John Trimboli, venerable of Lodge 858. Convention chairman Anthony C. Pannunzio was honored for outstanding services.

ORVILLE CHRISTOPHEL A
COMPLETE CITIZEN

HON. JOHN C. CULVER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. CULVER. Mr. Speaker, during the recent centennial celebration of Oelwein, Iowa, the memory of one of its public servants was honored. The Orville F. Christophel Park was dedicated, a memorial arch commemorating the park was unveiled, and a posthumous award for meritorious service was presented.

The new park is across the street from the office where Mr. Christophel worked for so many years as an executive of the Oelwein Chamber of Commerce. The arch was built by students of the Area I Vocational-Technical school. He was the original director of this school and a long-time member of the board of education. He was a person who cared about others. He believed in youth, and in communication among people, and in programs which serve people. He gave unselfishly of himself through countless civic contributions to Oelwein. It is most fitting that his achievements and memory have been acknowledged in this recent ceremony.

Mr. Speaker, I insert in the RECORD this editorial which was published in the Oelwein Daily Reporter at the time of Mr. Christophel's death:

HE LITERALLY GAVE HIS LIFE

The death of Orville Christophel of Oelwein is a shock to this entire community and the shock will grow rather than lessen with the passage of time.

The story of his life which appeared in yesterday's Register reminded our readers of his wide range of public service activities. And in all of this work his dedication was always noticeable. A gifted public speaker, his words underscored his heart. Those who knew him best were constantly aware of his unselfishness and humility.

We would like to think that in months and years ahead, perhaps in connection with the 100th anniversary of Oelwein, 1973, that some permanent memorial will be set up marking his contributions.

In his death, which followed a heart attack several months ago, he literally had given his life to his community. As manager of the Oelwein Area Chamber of Commerce and secretary for the Oelwein Industrial Development Corporation as well as the Oelwein United Fund he had been working day and night. Probably even when at home he was thinking of ways the programs could be improved, dreaming up new approaches. He worried (constructively) about his job. "Am I doing all I possibly can," he would ponder.

Of course since Salesmen's Day Monday and Maxwell Street Days last Saturday were Chamber of Commerce activities, he had been active right up to the last into Monday evening. The United Fund September drive, which is about to start was discussed at a special meeting as late as last Friday afternoon. Only a week or two ago a breakfast meeting was held attended by a few men to consider setting up a symposium involving communication between high school students of the area with business, industrial and professional people of their respective communities. It was Orville who set it up. He telephoned Washington, D.C., and learned a

friend, an executive with the United States Chamber of Commerce, would be near Oelwein. The man conferred with local leaders at the breakfast session explaining success of the symposiums in Michigan and other states. The dream will come true, Orville, as steps to activate it will take place on October. A symposium of this kind, a one day affair, takes many months of careful planning.

His loyalty and dedication to his church, his total religious life, were among his many great assets.

Grief will be felt not only across Iowa but in many other areas of the nation. His deep interest in Area One Vocational school at Calmar represented another preoccupation as well as many years of service on the Oelwein board of education. As a retailer he applied his principles so aptly stated in the Four-Way test of Rotary Clubs: Is it the truth? Is it fair to all concerned? Will it build goodwill and better friendship? Will it be beneficial to all concerned?

His friends urged him to take it easy after his first attack. He tried to do so, did not return to his desk until July 1. He reduced his hourly schedule and, at first, his nightly meetings. He had been especially helpful in making outside calls for the O.I.D.C., something he tried to combine with his Chamber of Commerce managership. This always concerned him as he felt he was not getting into the establishments of Chamber members often enough. Actually he often turned in 18 and 20 hour days.

Right up to the last, though, he literally gave his life to his community, and the things in which he believed. He leaves a vacuum here that will never be filled.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, the 15th observance of Captive Nations Week, July 15-21, 1973, is the opportunity for renewed attention to the problem of the lack of freedom for several captive nations including Poland, Lithuania, Rumania, Latvia, Hungary, Estonia, Albania, Bulgaria, and other nations where the people live without liberty and who suffer under imperialistic and dictatorial control.

I urge that we "summon the American people to study the plight of the Soviet-dominated nations and recommit ourselves to the support of the just aspirations of the people of these captive nations." This is language contained in a portion of legislation pending before the Congress today which I support and which is the basis for the need by the United States to enlighten the forces who control and deny the freedom of the people within the captive nations of the world.

During the observance of Captive Nations Week this month, I urge the United States to assist the peoples of the captive nations by any peaceable means available to help them in their plight and their desire to regain their deserved natural and individual freedoms which we in America enjoy.

FREEDOM FOR CAPTIVE NATIONS

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, this week is an extremely important time for the Soviet occupied peoples of the Baltic States of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. To commemorate this time, Congress in 1959 authorized the observance of Captive Nations Week by stating:

... The desire for liberty and independence by the overwhelming majority of the people of these submerged nations constitutes a powerful deterrent to war and one of the best hopes for a just and lasting peace. . . ."

Certainly, therefore, Captive Nations Week marks some sad and glorious anniversaries for Americans of Baltic origin or descent and their friends around the world. First, the Baltic States were overrun by the Soviets 33 years ago; second, Lithuanians were successful in their revolt against the Soviet Union 32 years ago and; finally, the Baltic peoples have lost more than one-fourth of their population during these 33 years of Soviet terror and occupation.

The Balts have had to suffer oppression for centuries due to the "accident of geography." From the West, they were invaded by Teutonic knights and, from the East, by the Russians. Accordingly, it has taken remarkable spiritual and ethnic strength to survive these pressures from both sides.

Just as the Balts resisted invasions throughout the centuries, they have waged an intensive fight for freedom since the very beginning of Soviet occupation. During the period from 1940 to 1952 alone, approximately 30,000 Lithuanian freedom fighters lost their lives in an organized resistance movement. The cessation of armed guerrilla warfare in 1952, however, did not spell the end of Baltic resistance against Soviet domination. On the contrary, resistance by passive means gained new impetus.

Such passive resistance has also been exhibited by the U.S. Government since we have refused to recognize the seizure and forced "incorporation" of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia by the Communists into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Our Government continues to accredit only those diplomats whose credentials were received from the former free governments of the Baltic States and not the Soviet-dominated puppet governments in existence today.

Since June of 1940, when the Soviet Union took over Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, all Presidents of the United States have stated, restated, and confirmed our policy of nonrecognition of the occupied Baltic States. Hopefully, the present generation of Americans will continue to recognize that the bonds which many U.S. citizens have with enslaved lands of their ancestry are a great asset to the struggle against communism.

Despite the concern of Americans for

their own internal problems, it is remarkable that a substantial cross-section of our citizenry is also concerned with the captivity of the Baltic States under totalitarian tyranny. Accordingly, it is comforting and reassuring to note that, in these uncertain times, our leaders and broad segments of our citizenry remain fully aware of these numerous captive nations, not only for humanitarian reasons, but for fundamental strategic ones as well.

The U.S. Congress has made a step in the right direction by unanimously adopting House Concurrent Resolution 416 which calls for freedom of the Baltic States. It is my hope that all freedom-loving Americans will urge the President to implement this very important resolution by bringing the issue of the liberation of the Baltic States to the United Nations to request that the Soviets withdraw from Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia.

Certainly, the time has come for everyone to demand that the principle of self-determination be respected and that the nations of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia be free to choose their own form of government. We should have a single standard for freedom. Its denial in whole or in part, anywhere in the world, is surely intolerable.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, this week marks the 15th annual observance of Captive Nations Week. Since its inception in 1959, Captive Nations Week has provided an opportunity for Americans to demonstrate their solidarity with the 100 million people in Eastern and Central Europe who are still forced to live under Communist rule, deprived of basic human freedoms and the right of self-determination.

This year's Captive Nations Week will be observed against a background of vastly improved relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, largely a result of the recently completed summit between Secretary Brezhnev and President Nixon. Yet as grateful as we are for the emergence of a new era of "detente" between the United States and the U.S.S.R., we must maintain our insistence that the Soviets begin to respect the right of self-determination for the citizens of Eastern Europe.

Secretary of State William Rogers, speaking before the recently convened European Security Conference in Helsinki gave reassurance to the captive people of the world when he stated that true detente will only come when there is common agreement on "the principle of universal respect for the right of every country to independence and to its own internal development, free of outside interference, and irrespective of its political, economic, or social system." Secretary Rogers added that—

We have said in effect that a country must not be denied those rights for any reason . . . there is nothing equivocal about that decision which we have made. And in international affairs, strict observance of that mandate is of utmost importance.

As we reflect this week upon the struggles of the beleaguered peoples of Eastern Europe, let us not forget the continuing plight of the Soviet Jew, who today is still denied by the Kremlin the basic freedom of emigration.

During this week let us urge the President to make any future agreements with the Russians contingent on adherence by the Soviets to a policy of providing guarantees of basic freedoms for all citizens under Kremlin rule. With the admitted dependency of the Soviet Union on American agricultural and technological materials, we are in a position of strength, which if properly used could serve to benefit those people who are seeking relief from the iron hand of Soviet domination.

It is only by pursuing a policy based on the right to self-determination that we can establish a spirit of detente with the Soviet Union which will benefit all the members of the world community. Let us hope this era of good feeling between the United States and the U.S.S.R. produce the kind of respect for the rights and freedoms of others which will mark July 1973 as the last observance of Captive Nations Week.

WEICKER: BUSY FRONT MAN FOR DEAN

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, if the public is to be satisfied that the truth, "and nothing but the truth," eventually emerges from the Watergate hearings, a key requirement is objectivity and balance in the press.

Certain members of the Watergate panel have been the subject of developing far clubs. This is certainly the case insofar as the previously obscure junior Senator from Connecticut is concerned.

The following editorial by Bill Anderson, a Chicago Tribune national correspondent, in the Wednesday, July 11, issue of the Tribune delves into the Watergate role of Connecticut's junior Senator. I believe this article worthy of careful review:

WEICKER: BUSY FRONT MAN FOR DEAN
(By Bill Anderson)

WASHINGTON.—It is not easy to determine from watching the Sam Ervin television show that Sen. Lowell P. Weicker (R., Conn.) is roughly 6 feet 6 inches tall and wears a size 13 shoe.

The filters of the camera also hide some other aspects of the wealthy junior Republican senator who has been using an elephant gun to blast away at the Nixon administration.

Weicker's best shots have failed to appear anywhere on the TV screens, or, until now, in the newspapers. But the facts are that the disgruntled Weicker (with his staff) has been acting as a front man for John W. Dean III.

For weeks now, favored reporters have been beating a path to Weicker's door for pretestimony "leaks" about what Dean would charge at the open hearings. And, in some cases, Weicker has gone to the media to plant additional stories.

On the other hand, before the cameras, Weicker has been wringing a strange crying-towel. In one celebrated bit, the senator said:

"Whether it is you in that witness chair or whether it is me in this committee chair or any other man in the back of this table or any other witness who is going to come before this committee, there are going to be no more threats, no intimidation, no innuendo, no working thru the press to go ahead and destroy the credibility of individuals.

"If the executive branch of government wants to meet the standards that the American people set for it in their minds, then the time has come to stop reacting and playing this kind of game, and either disavow it completely or make the very specific charges that apparently are being leaked out either against the committee members, or against the witnesses appearing before this committee."

At least one irony from the statement can be found in legislation sponsored by Weicker. Earlier this year he offered a bill which would protect the confidentiality of sources for reporters because: "We must protect a constitutional right we all have in the free flow of news. . . ."

One of Weicker's gripes against the administration is that it has been "leaking" information about him since he opened his attack on Watergate last October. He has placed a lot of the blame on Charles W. [Chuck] Colson, a former White House aid in charge of political carrots [favors] and onions [no patronage].

Colson, in an attempt to soothe the ire of Weicker, called on him two weeks ago, just after the senator's emotional television statement. The meeting, altho supposedly in the beginning to have been private, became almost as celebrated as the TV hearings.

Notes were taken during the encounter in Weicker's office and subsequently made into what represented a transcript. Richard McGowan, Weicker's press secretary, then circulated Xerox copies of statements from the private meeting to many reporters covering the Ervin hearings.

The Weicker press release, among other things, quoted the senator as saying to Colson:

"I deal in hard-nose politics. . . . You deal in crap." Aides to the senator, who was reared on New York's Park Avenue, also said that Weicker "threw Colson out of the office" after a 12-minute meeting.

Some of Weicker's better shots, however, came much earlier in the course of Watergate in his strange liaison role between Dean and the media. Dean's unlisted phone number was made available to select newsmen, who were then occasionally granted interviews.

Weicker also was a dinner guest in the home of Mel Efin, Newsweek Washington bureau chief. Newsweek, a corporation owned by the Washington Post, has consistently led the magazine field with pre-Dean testimony and favorable personal publicity. The Post has had access to much of the private workings of the committee itself.

On the surface, Weicker's main target in the Watergate hearings has been H. R. [Bob] Haldeman, highly unpopular former White House chief of staff. But Weicker's calculated "leaks" behind the scenes have been aimed more directly at President Nixon—as has the much touted testimony of Dean. So far, the 41-year-old senator, who likes to play the game Monopoly, has moved from "Go" to Park Place on the board. But there is a lot of the game high to be played.

THE HELPING HAND PROGRAM

HON. WILLIAM H. HUDNUT III

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. HUDNUT. Mr. Speaker, on May 5, Mrs. Elmo Coney, director of Citizens Forum, Inc., in Indianapolis, visited Washington, D.C., to tell some people in this city about the helping hand program which is being sponsored by Citizens Forum. Mrs. Coney is a constituent of mine, and I feel that in her efforts to bring national attention to this program that is aimed at building better neighborhoods and producing better neighbors, she deserves the recognition and appreciation of my colleagues in the Congress.

The helping hand program was formed primarily to build better neighborhoods by educating schoolchildren in the principles of courteous and responsible conduct, and by protecting them against harassment, intimidation, or abuse from their peers or adults. In each block, one or two persons are designated to act as helping hand "children watchers." They are authorized to notify school principals of any infractions they observe of rules of good conduct, and they are also supposed to call law enforcement agencies in case of molesting, annoyance, or any type of accident. These individuals participate in the program not only when children are walking to and from school, but also after school hours and on weekends and holidays. They help instruct children to walk in a quiet, orderly manner and not run, and to avoid trespassing on yards, arguing noisily on the streets, littering on the sidewalks, or fooling around in streets and alleys. These volunteers also have a vital concern in protecting children from abuse, and will come to the assistance of children who are in trouble whenever necessary.

These children watchers need not necessarily be parents; they may be retired persons, business persons, or any concerned individual of good character. They are not required to admit anyone into their home, but simply to know how to obtain help when it is needed and to be ready to act. Their homes are identified by a large red hand that is displayed in the front window of the house, quickly accessible and readily visible from the sidewalks and streets. All volunteers take a helping hand pledge in which they promise to do their best to achieve the above stated aims of preventing the physical bullying of children, wanton destruction of property, trespassing, molesting, littering, and so forth. Lists of qualified active watchers are kept on file in the school principal's office, at local law-enforcement agencies, and with the sponsoring organization—which is usually the parent-teacher group in the school. The watchers are not babysitters, they do not provide drinks of water or restroom facilities, they are not responsible for keeping peace in the neighborhood. They are simply people who stand by ready to help

in times of emergencies and who are ready and willing to do what they can to help to build good citizenship ideals into young children.

As of this writing, approximately 100,000 schoolchildren in Indianapolis are participating. Eighty-nine schools are involved and 45 of them have achieved the 100-percent goal—that is, there is a helping hand neighbor in each block in the school district. The program has been promoted by the local newspapers and electronic media, as well as by the law-enforcement agencies.

Having become established in Indianapolis over the last 5 years, the program is beginning to attract national attention. Forty-eight mayors in major cities around the United States have talked with Mrs. Coney about getting the program started in their cities. Here in Washington, a helping hand beautification project has been inaugurated at the Shaed School on the corner of Lincoln Road and Douglas Street in northeast Washington under the leadership of Mrs. Anne Wooten.

Good neighborhoods are very important in American society and form the nucleus of stability and happiness for the American people, particularly those who are living in urban America. This program builds on the basic American principles of brotherhood and respect for the rights of one another, and translates the ideals of the Judeo-Christian ethic of love of neighbor into concrete action. As such, it can become part of the solution to some of the problems of urban decay and demoralization that blight the face of America today. And as such, I commend it to the attention of my colleagues in the Congress and the American people.

GSA SUPPORTS RECYCLING PROGRAM

HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. ROBISON of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is always with a great deal of pride and satisfaction that we, in Congress, view the successes of our colleagues in the various governmental departments and agencies. Today I would like to draw particular attention to the accomplishments of Mr. Arthur F. Sampson, newly confirmed Administrator of the General Services Administration. Mr. Sampson, during his tenure in office, first as Acting Administrator and more recently as the congressionally-confirmed Administrator of the General Services Administration, has displayed not only an ability to perform his duties as an administrator with great facility, but also a talent for conceiving and initiating timely innovations in his field which have served as examples of responsible industrial and managerial progress for both the public and private sectors.

One recent manifestation of Mr. Sampson's acumen is the GSA-spon-

sored program for the recycling of paper products purchased for Government use. As a result of this effort, the GSA has taken the lead nationally in the creation of standards for the percentage of reclaimable fiber used in the production of almost 100 paper products. In the words of a recent progress report,

These percentage requirements . . . do not represent GSA's final position, but are steps in a progressive approach toward achieving maximum recycling.

It is hoped that definitive action by the GSA will provide an impetus for action on the part of both government and industry directed toward facilitating the growth and sophistication of this vital recycling process.

In order to give my colleagues a better understanding of the service being provided by Mr. Sampson's organization, I request that the introduction to the program's progress report fact sheet be printed, in part, in the RECORD.

FACT SHEET

In 1970, over 50 million tons of paper and paperboard were used in the United States. Economists project that by 1985 consumption of these products will double to 100 million tons per year. This rapid increase, together with the expansion of our cities, increasing scarcity of sites for sanitary land fills, and the phaseout of incineration due to air pollution regulations contribute to the scope and severity of our solid waste problem. The domestic industry, in 1970, recycled approximately 12 million tons of waste paper fibers into new paper and paperboard products. In view of the projected increase in waste generation, the amount of reclaimed fibers used must be substantially increased to restrict the volume of materials entering the solid waste stream.

Aware of the problem, the General Services Administration, at the direction of the President, has undertaken a role of national leadership in the promotion of recycling solid waste for the production of new items. Recycled waste material contributes to the economy and can be looked upon as a resource rather than a liability.

About 50 percent of urban waste consists of paper and paperboard products. This fact points out the significance of GSA's paper recycling program. Many common use paper products purchased for Federal agencies by GSA are now required to contain percentages of recycled fibers. The percentages vary from 3 to 100. It is expected that these requirements, which are implemented with the cooperation of industry, will promote recycling programs at all levels of government and in private enterprise.

Because the purpose of our program is to divert as much waste as possible from incinerators and land fills, GSA requires the use of post-consumer waste in its recycled paper products whenever feasible. Post-consumer waste is defined as material that has already been circulated commercially and used and discarded from homes, offices and factories.

KEEPS CONSTITUENTS AND MEMBERS INFORMED

HON. JOHN J. RHODES

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, congressional newsletters are the best way that I know of keeping the people back home

informed about current issues and events. They are also valuable to the Members themselves, in that they enable us to consider and discuss different perspectives on these issues. The following is my most recent newsletter, which was mailed to the people of the First District of Arizona:

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN J. RHODES, FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, ARIZONA, REPORTS
"WATERGATE"

It began slowly, and built into a crescendo which has consumed the attention of virtually everyone in Washington and millions of Americans around the country. At first, it was dismissed as a petty burglary, an isolated incident. Now, it is a raging controversy which has threatened to paralyze the normal machinery of government.

I am talking about Watergate—the illegal entry last fall of seven individuals, among them employees of the Committee to Re-Elect the President, into the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee. This incident has blossomed into a full-scale scandal, complete with charges and countercharges. And as the President himself admitted in his recent television speech, "The inevitable result of these charges has been to raise serious questions about the integrity of the White House itself."

Of course, the only responsible position to take, regardless of whether one is a Democrat or a Republican, is to unequivocally reject the attitude which led to the Watergate break-in. Over the past several weeks, many leading Republicans in the Congress and the country have urged an immediate and full investigation of the facts. The 1972 Democratic Party Presidential candidate, Senator George McGovern, has publicly stated, "Republicans have been among the most effective voices calling for full disclosure of all the facts."

Watergate must be resolved . . . without delay. Far too much time has been spent on this senseless crime at the expense of the normal business of government. That has been, in my judgment, the real tragedy of Watergate: it has distracted us from many of the important issues which face our country. We must get on with the vital work before us.

Watergate must be resolved, but it must also be placed in some sort of a realistic perspective. Watergate was, as the President has said, "a series of illegal acts and bad judgments by a number of individuals." However, those who point to Watergate as an indication that our political system is inoperative are wholly wrong. "It was the system," the President has stated, "that has brought the facts to light and that will bring those guilty to justice." I, for one, believe this.

All those who had anything to do with the Watergate affair—regardless of their position—must be fully prosecuted and, if found guilty, punished as required by the law. Future generations must know that there is no condonation for this type of senseless and reprehensible activity.

The process is now underway which will result in full disclosure, if it is scrupulously followed. We must see to it that this process proceeds unhampered. But now, we must move on to other matters—vital matters, of great importance to our people and to the world, whose consideration cannot longer be postponed.

Politics is full of good and honest men and women. For every person in the Republican organization who had anything to do with Watergate, there were literally thousands who worked tirelessly and honestly to reelect the President and elect Republican candidates. No one party holds a monopoly on integrity . . . no entire party should be penalized by the actions of one group of individuals. There has never been any allegation

that the Republican National Committee, or any of its functionaries were involved in any way in Watergate.

I am proud to be a Republican because I believe in the principles of the Republican Party. One of these principles was handed down by Abraham Lincoln, the first Republican President. President Lincoln said over a hundred years ago: "Let the people know the facts and the country will be saved."

The facts of Watergate will be displayed to the people of America. And America, once again, will have been saved, by the good judgment of an informed people.

BALANCING THE BUDGET: CAN THE CONGRESS FACE UP TO ITS RESPONSIBILITY?

In the Vice-President's room in the United States Capitol hangs an antique mirror which was purchased in the 19th Century by First Lady Dolley Madison. Mrs. Madison had purchased the mirror during a visit to France with her husband, the President, for the sum of \$40. When the bill for the mirror was submitted to Congress for approval, however, several Congressmen demanded a full-scale investigation of the forty-dollar expenditure. In the end, Congress did approve the purchase. However, the total cost of the investigation had been \$2,000.

This rather humorous example of past Congressional ineptitude illustrates a rather severe void which is largely responsible for our current economic problems. The Congress, in Madison's time as well as our own, has never made rational decisions as to whether or not its activities make fiscal sense. The reason for this is that the Congress has never made the effort to construct for itself an efficient mechanism through which it can oversee its appropriations responsibility. When an attractive piece of legislation is being considered by the Congress, the individual Congressman is too often concerned with that particular program and its desirability, with little regard to its rank among other worth-while programs, than to the over-all effect that this legislation will have on the economy. The unfortunate result of this piecemeal approach to budgetary matters has been spiraling inflation and, ultimately, Presidential impoundment of funds. For it has been the President who has been forced to take the long fiscal view so essential to a sound economy.

Fortunately, there is a plan to reform the Congressional budgetary procedure. A special 32-member Joint Committee on Budget Control was established early in the session to study the problems of federal spending. Just before Easter, the Joint Committee, of which I am privileged to be a member, completed its study and submitted a list of final recommendations to the Congress. These recommendations include the creation of special budget committees in both chambers of Congress to set ceilings for spending and appropriations at the beginning of each legislative session. This would mean that for the first time in history, the Congress would make a rational decision concerning the amount of money to be spent in direct relation to the estimated revenues for the coming fiscal year. If revenues could not meet expected expenditures, then the two committees would meet to decide whether to propose higher taxes or allow the government to operate at a deficit, something which is not presently done.

During the legislative session, the Appropriations Committee would bring resolutions to the Floors of both Houses of Congress containing the spending figures, broken down into appropriate divisions of spending. The resolutions could be debated and possibly amended. Then, as each individual bill became ready, it would be brought to the Floor in the usual manner. Any bill exceeding the earlier agreed-upon spending limit, however, would require a two-thirds vote for passage.

This plan for Congressional reform would represent an important step towards fiscal

sanity. If adopted, balanced budgets will be the rule rather than the rare exception. Its chances for adoption appear remarkably good. The Democrat-controlled Congress is genuinely scared, having witnessed its prerogatives and responsibilities slowly erode. If one thing is certain it is that the Congress cannot continue to operate in this manner. It is the knowledge which will, I believe, spur the Congress into badly-needed action.

FLOOD INSURANCE

In 1972, floods in the United States caused billions of dollars worth of property damage, in addition to tragic loss of life and personal possessions. We all remember well the extensive property damage which resulted from last June's flooding in the Valley of the Sun. In February of this year, President Nixon signed into law a resolution which was passed by the Congress to increase the Government's authority to issue flood insurance to \$4 billion. Despite the dramatic growth of the National Flood Insurance Program, however, much more needs to be done. The 1,500 communities now included in the program represent less than 25% of the known flood-prone areas in the United States: The Department of HUD has announced those areas eligible for flood insurance as of February 28, 1973. In Arizona, these areas are:

Casa Grande, Huachuca City, Kingman, Maricopa County, Mesa, Paradise Valley, Phoenix, Prescott, Santa Cruz County, Scottsdale, and Willcox.

The Arizona coordinating agency for flood insurance is: The Arizona State Land Department; 1624 W. Adams; Room 400; Phoenix (85007). The Commissioner is Mr. Andrew Bettwy. The contact person is Kelly Johnson, who can be reached at 271-4625. The Federal Insurance Administration has informed me that communities which seek eligibility for flood insurance should obtain the appropriate application from the Arizona State Land Department and send them to the Department of HUD in Washington, D.C. I am told that the Federal Insurance Administration is able to make flood insurance available to a community within three weeks after receipt of the complete application.

THE ENERGY CRISIS: ONE POSSIBLE ANSWER

One of the more serious problems confronting our Nation is our dwindling energy reserves. In fact, the "energy crisis," as it has come to be known, could well be the major issue of the 1970's. As a Nation, our annual consumption of energy is enormous. With about 6% of the world's population, we consume approximately 33% of its annual energy output. And our demand is ever-increasing. Secretary of the Interior Morton has reported that the Nation's 1972 demands for heat, light and power of all kinds represented a 4.9% increase over 1971, and more than double the 2.4% rise from 1970 to 1971. To make matters worse, our energy reserves are swiftly diminishing—we have already consumed more than half of our known oil and natural gas reserves. And the remaining 50% will be substantially harder to tap. For one thing, it costs twice as much today as it did ten years ago to construct a 100,000 barrel-a-day oil refinery. Also, the first half of our energy reserves were reasonably accessible and could be easily tapped. Our remaining reserves lie deeper beneath the crust of the earth, and in more remote locations. Without appearing overly-alarmed, the picture is indeed a bleak one.

One possible solution which I am hopeful will receive increased attention by the Government is the potential of geothermal power. Geothermal power—power beneath the crust of the earth—is known to be efficient, clean and abundant, particularly in the Southwestern United States. Of all the possible energy sources, geothermal power seems without peer in terms of advantages. Petroleum and natural gas supplied the United States with most of its fuel last year, but our re-

serves are diminishing. Coal is the Nation's most abundant fossil fuel, yet when mined, the land is scarred and when burned, the air is often polluted. Nuclear plants offer considerable hope for the future, but also present unique waste disposal problems. Geothermal power, however, is unique in the sense that all activities related to the power production cycle are localized to the immediate vicinity of the power plant. Support operations such as mining, fuel processing, transportation and other handling facilities do not exist. For these reasons, geothermal steam may represent a viable answer to the energy crisis.

I have recently co-sponsored a bill to promote the exploration and development of geothermal resources through cooperation between the Federal Government and private enterprise. The bill expands the scope of the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970—which provided the development of Federal lands that have potential for geothermal energy—by seeking out promising geothermal areas and improving exploratory and developmental methods. The underlying premise of this bill is that if geothermal energy is to be successfully tapped, joint public and private research must show the way.

While we realize that with regard to issues as complex as the energy crisis there are seldom any "sure thing" answers, we can begin to take active steps to avert a major national crisis. Geothermal power represents one potential answer to our energy problems—particularly in many of the Southwestern states—and I look forward to the expansion of its potential.

[From the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Feb. 20, 1973]

WATER

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Interior to study the economic and engineering feasibility of acquiring riparian rights from the Republic of Mexico to water in the Gulf of California. This would be for the purpose of piping and pumping such water from the gulf to Arizona, and to acquire a permit to locate a desalination plant within the territorial limits of the Republic of Mexico.

This resolution relates generally to the water and energy shortage problems of the American Southwest, and specifically to the salinity problem of the Colorado River.

The treaty between the United States and Mexico involving the Colorado River provided only that a certain quantity of water, 1,500,000 acre-feet of water per year, would be delivered at the international border. Nothing was said about the quality of water to be delivered.

Nevertheless, the desirability of lowering salt content is undeniable. In an attempt to accomplish this, the United States has constructed a ditch to take the waters which drain from the Wellton-Mohawk project in Arizona and introduce them back into the Colorado River at a point below Morelos Dam, which is the Mexican point of diversion. Actually these waters amount to a windfall to the Mexicans, since the water is not charged against the one million and a half acre-feet which Mexico obtains under the international treaty. This additional water assists in efforts to keep the mainstream water below undesirable salt levels.

In addition, President Nixon and President Echeverria of the Republic made more headway on the salinity question in their discussions early last summer. As a result, further efforts are being undertaken to dilute the water Mexico receives.

It should be emphasized that these improvements were undertaken as a matter of international comity, and not as an assumption of any legal liability on the part of the United States to provide water of any given quality at the international border.

Despite what has already been done, the Colorado River salinity question still could be an extremely delicate issue between the nations; or, it could be a means of cementing the friendship between our two Republics.

Although, as I mentioned before, the United States has no legal duty to improve the quality of water obtained by Mexico from the river, I feel it is to our own best interest to do so if we can without irreparable injury to our own people.

The best manner by which to improve the quality of this water is by augmentation; introducing additional water which is better in quality than the water which flows across the international boundary. And, the best means of doing this is by the construction of a desalination plant to be located somewhere in the littoral of the Gulf of California. Power to operate this plant would be provided by a nuclear plant built in the United States, near the Mexican border.

This scheme would provide pure water to dilute the waters of the Colorado River to the desired degree. It would also provide surplus water which could be used in the Colorado River, either by water exchange or by direct application. The surplus power which would be produced by the nuclear plant would be readily marketable, possibly in northwestern Mexico and certainly in the southwestern part of the United States, which faces imminent power shortages.

I have specified a nuclear plant, rather than a conventionally fired plant because there is no adequate supply of fossil fuel in that region. Also, I feel that the undertaking of a project of this magnitude would appeal to our friends in Mexico, not only as a source of water supply, but as a prestigious scientific undertaking. The two countries would be advancing technologies in nuclear power production, desalination, and surely in the related areas for the protection of our environment. After all, we would want this undertaking to epitomize sound environmental planning.

As its part of the undertaking, Mexico would furnish a site or sites on or near the Gulf of California for the withdrawal of water. It would also give whatever riparian rights are necessary for the legal use of waters of the Gulf of California, and rights of way for canals, waterways, and the like. Of course, insofar as possible the United States and Mexico should be reimbursed for their expenses from the sale of excess power.

It should also be noted here that the Colorado River Basin Project Act took the burden of providing water to satisfy the entire Mexican treaty burden upon the Government of the United States. At some time in the future, the task of providing 1,500,000 acre-feet of water to satisfy this burden must be assumed. The Colorado River is far short of producing the amount of water to satisfy the needs of the States of the basin, even without regard to the Mexican burden. This, then, might be a manner in which the United States could discharge the burden it has assumed, establish better international relations with Mexico, and aid in ending a power shortage in the southwestern part of the United States.

This plan is not new to Mexico. It has been broached in numerous talks between officials of the two Governments over the last few years.

If passed my legislation would direct the Department of State and the Interior to undertake negotiations which are necessary if this plan is to be developed further. The time is right with the increased Mexican concern over the salinity problem. I hope my resolution will be given early consideration.

Phoenix

Don W. Perry, James B. Mayer, Denison Kitchel, Frank Middleton, Ricky Boyd, Sister M. Richard Goodbody, Eugene K. Mangum,

C. K. Hull, Jr., Bill and Jean Was, Wayne O. Earley.

Burton Kruglick, Mrs. Bertha R. Koch, Sam A. Phillips, Charles W. Fernald, Frank G. Scussel, Les M. Alexander, Michael A. Curtis, Edward E. Davis, Walter Ong, Joseph Duke.

Arthur L. Funk, David K. Funk, Dewey B. Wilcoxson, Allen Rosenberg, Wallace Vegors, Chet Lockwood, Carl Hepler, Frances Kent, Ron Krause, Ray Leitner, L. H. Woodruff.

George E. Leonard, Junius E. Driggs, Douglas Driggs, Karen Levine, Francisco E. Quihuis, Ed Gonzales, Mary Murphy, Rose King, Gerald Lindsey, Governor Jack Williams.

J. R. Tatum, Jerry Laughlin, Alvis J. Moore, Jim Brooks, Ernie LeDesma, Renee Engel, Charles B. Prentiss, Art Williams, Milton Graham, Mrs. Everett B. Luther.

Emmett McNulty, George Dean, Paul H. Dudine, Larry Chavez, Dr. and Mrs. Harold Udelman, Honorable Bill McClune, Peggy Spaw, William P. Reilly, Dr. & Mrs. G. H. Mertz, Dave and Steve, Don Yule.

Bob Jordan, William E. Smith, Richard M. Arnold, E. Jay Whiting, John Sing Tang, Richard W. Cain, Mark B. Smith, Melinda Doeller, Jennifer Hauskins, Connie Warner, Chris Warner.

Raul Rios, Richard Taylor, David Kent, Jo Lynne Wells, Paul Laune, Karalee Schoen, Steve Mardian, Kathy Wells, Michael Gardner, Julie Newman.

Bob Clark, Ann Bosson, Tom Barrett, Mr. & Mrs. Paul B. Butler, Jr., Anne Marshall, Kathy Grundy, Bob Pritts, Alyce Wells, Tracy Smith, Rose Driscoll, Floyd D. Hamman.

James C. O'Malley, Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Stanley, Cathy, Liz, Sara and Mark, Mrs. G. V. Stanley, Homer Lane, Bill Lester, O. Buskirk, Rev. Robert Nesby, Mildred F. May, Don and Karen Vance, Neil Wake, Gilbert Ribal.

Scottsdale

Curtis A. Jennings, Milton F. Graf, Jerry Levine, Jerry Kalman, Mr. and Mrs. Herb Drinkwater, Jamie and Mark, Richard and Sam Campana, Paul J. Smith, Donald W. Fry.

Al Overend, Jonathon Marshall, Peter Brown, Barb Brown, Robert G. Worden, A. C. Mason, Leon M. Nowell, Dorothy E. Gerrard, Eldon Rudd, Rose Pfeifer, Bob Corckrill.

Paradise Valley

Mr. and Mrs. William Puntenny,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Earle Martin, Jr.

Sun City

R. F. Gruver, Gay Carson, Ed Omohundro.

Avondale

Esiquiel Ramos.

Chinle

George James.

Casa Grande

Antonio Rascom.

Mary Farms

Bob Roessel.

Rimrock

Dennis Cray.

Carefree

Joe Bernier.

Patagonia

R. A. Rich.

Sierra Vista

Bob Currito.

Nogales

David R. Williams.

Winslow

Fred L. Swagerty.

Tucson

Marion R. Sundt, Elsa P. Mulhern, Jack Maute, D. Shropshire, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Sedlmayr, Charles F. Sullivan, Larry T. Gregory, Robert W. King, "Swede" Johnson, G. E. "Doc" Hamilton, Judge Richard H. Chambers.

Holbrook

Cephas Perkins.

Coolidge

Mary J. Faul, Arthur J. Faul.

Window Rock

Jerry Bathke, Wilson C. Skeet, Graham Holmes.

Flagstaff

Dr. Tom Geiler.

Chandler

Merton E. Davis.

Prescott

Charles McDonald, Rhonda Duke

Mesa

Peggy and Jay Rhodes, L. L. Thomas, Scott S. Parker, M. K. McCampbell, Betty Cory, Phil Cory, Henry H. Haws.

Tempe

Mark I. Potter, Richard Mauzy, Ted Brennan, Henry Kutak, Bill Ream, Harry E. Mitchell, Hernan Selaya, Walter Brown, Michael Goodwin, Rudy Campbell.

**OBJECTIONS TO SONNENFELDT
CONFIRMATION MUST BE ANSWERED—PART V**

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, with hearings soon to begin before Senator HENRY JACKSON'S Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee on the Soviet grain deal, questions raised in connection with the nomination of Helmut Sonnenfeldt as Under Secretary of the Treasury are more timely than ever. In May I inserted information in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on four occasions concerning the suitability of Mr. Sonnenfeldt for the very important job of senior adviser on East-West trade within Treasury. Objections to Mr. Sonnenfeldt's confirmation divided into two areas: His alleged leaking of sensitive information in the past and his involvement in the Soviet grain deal as a member of the National Security Council.

Clark Mollenhoff, the Pulitzer Prize-winning investigative reporter for the Des Moines Register and former White House adviser during the Nixon administration, briefly but adequately outlined the grain deal and security aspects of the Sonnenfeldt case in his May 16, 1973, article entitled, "Senate Unit in Sharp Quiz of Sonnenfeldt on Soviet Wheat." I include the article at this point in the RECORD:

SENATE UNIT IN SHARP QUIZ OF SONNENFELDT ON SOVIET WHEAT
(By Clark Mollenhoff)

WASHINGTON, D.C.—President Nixon's nomination of Helmut Sonnenfeldt as undersecretary of the Treasury department came under fire Tuesday on grounds of security, integrity as well as his role in the Soviet wheat deals.

The questioning of Sonnenfeldt, who has been Dr. Henry A. Kissinger's senior staff adviser at the White House, came from Finance Committee Chairman Russell Long (Dem., La.) and Senator Harry Byrd (Dem., Va.) and Senator Carl Curtis (Rep., Neb.).

JUDGMENT RAIKED

It came after John D. Hemenway, a former State Department Foreign Service officer

and expert on German and Soviet affairs, declared that Kissinger's senior national security adviser has "faulty . . . professional judgment" and "unacceptably low" standards of integrity and had given documents with national security classifications "to a foreign power."

Sonnenfeldt, nominated by Mr. Nixon for the treasury post to take charge of East-West trade negotiations, denied the security violation, but admitted the Russian wheat deals have created problems for farmers, consumers and the bakery industry.

Although Sonnenfeldt admitted a key role in the wheat transactions last year, when he was questioned by Senator Byrd on the necessity for \$140 million in wheat subsidies to the Soviet Union, he claimed a lack of expertise on grain prices, grain supplies and economic impact.

The German-born career "Soviet expert" supported the Nixon administration's wheat deals, and the credit arrangements as probably the best possible way to conclude an agreement with the Soviets for movement of U.S. wheat.

"NEGATIVE" ATTITUDE

Sonnenfeldt said the Soviet had expressed "a very negative" attitude on the grain sales on the credit arrangements that the U.S. originally proposed, and had regarded those arrangements as no better than a cash transaction.

He said the objective as far as the United States was concerned was to broaden the international markets for wheat by developing the Soviet sales.

Byrd asked him if it was necessary "to let Russians buy our wheat with our money and then pay them a subsidy for doing it."

Sonnenfeldt conceded that this had been the result, but that the sale of American farm products was increased.

Byrd then asked whether Sonnenfeldt believed that such a huge wheat sale was necessary, and had been in the best interests of the American economy.

"A MISTAKE"

Sonnenfeldt replied that by hindsight the large sale had been a mistake, and that none of the persons on the National Security Council staff had understood what a large impact it would have on grain prices, food prices and the entire economy.

He said his only direct knowledge of what has happened to the food prices is what his wife reports to him "on the increased cost of the food basket" at the grocery store.

Byrd noted that in the position in the treasury to take charge of all trade negotiations with the Communist world, Sonnenfeldt must know the possible impact of all such massive sales of commodities or products.

Sonnenfeldt said that he believed that "we learned a lesson" from the Soviet wheat deals and that "it won't happen again."

"Our government was not adequately organized for this (huge wheat sale) experience," Sonnenfeldt said. He said that to meet these problems in the future President Nixon is restructuring the Treasury Department, and has placed Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz in charge of the program.

ASK DETAILS

The Finance Committee members wanted to know more about the specific mechanics through which Sonnenfeldt will police agreements with the Soviet Union. Both Byrd and Curtis noted that the Soviet Union has had a notorious record in not living up to its international agreements.

Sonnenfeldt explained that this time is different because "the United States has some sanctions" and that the U.S. has something the Soviet Union wants.

"We will keep very close watch on what the Soviets export to our country," Sonnenfeldt said. He promised to take swift action

if it even appears that the Soviet Union has any intention to violate any trade agreements.

Earlier, Hemenway had told the committee that "abundant evidence is available to show that Mr. Sonnenfeldt is unfit for this high office and not worthy of trust."

He related that Sonnenfeldt had been his superior at the State Department, and that reports made in connection with his selection out had included "false statements" attributed to Sonnenfeldt.

Hemenway said his efforts to obtain testimony from Sonnenfeldt on those statements had failed in connection with his recent hearing before a Foreign Service panel.

Hemenway also noted that in 1960 and 1961, Sonnenfeldt was under investigation on charges of having delivered highly classified documents to officials of "a foreign power."

"From State Department security source, it can be established that Mr. Sonnenfeldt lied when interrogated about his own improper activities," Hemenway told the committee. "Mr. Frank Niland, an employe of the Department of Justice, can provide information on the personal surveillance of Mr. Sonnenfeldt which was maintained for one year."

Hemenway also said "Mr. Stephen Koczak, formerly an employe of the Department of State bureau of intelligence and research and a career U.S. diplomat, personally witnessed improper and illegal transfer of information from Mr. Sonnenfeldt to unauthorized foreign nationals."

PERSONNEL FILES

He said Koczak now lives in Washington, D.C., and would be available as witness for the committee.

Hemenway said State Department personnel files have included the details of Sonnenfeldt's security investigations. He said that this information should be available to the Senate Finance Committee which has Sonnenfeldt's nomination under consideration.

Under questioning by Chairman Long and other members, Sonnenfeldt denied that he had given classified documents to officials of a foreign power.

Long asked if Sonnenfeldt would object to two members of the Senate Finance Committee obtaining his personnel record to examine it, and Sonnenfeldt said he had no objection but did not know what the State Department's view would be.

**ANNOUNCEMENT OF HEARINGS ON
THE CABINET COMMITTEE ON
OPPORTUNITIES FOR SPANISH-
SPEAKING PEOPLE**

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to announce that the Civil Rights and Constitutional Rights Subcommittee of the House Committee on the Judiciary will continue hearings on Thursday and Friday, July 19 and 20, 1973, on the Cabinet committee's role in providing equal opportunity for Spanish-speaking people.

The hearings will commence at 10 a.m. in 2237, Rayburn House Office Building. Those wishing to testify or to submit statements for the record should address their requests to the Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

ADMINISTRATION CONSIDERED POLITICAL REPRISALS AGAINST MIT

HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an article written by Ms. Deborah Shapley for Science magazine, the editorial arm of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a publication highly regarded in the scientific community.

The article describes in considerable detail a White House proposal to cut off all Federal research funds to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a political reprisal against the school's president, Dr. Jerome Wiesner, and the school's policies. According to MIT officials, the reprisals were never actually carried out.

It appears that the administration actually gave serious consideration to penalizing this outstanding institution for the political statements made by Dr. Wiesner before he became president.

I urge my colleagues to study this article—and its implications—quite carefully:

WHITE HOUSE FOES: WIESNER TARGET OF PROPOSAL TO CUT MIT FUNDS

(By Deborah Shapley)

In the last 2 years, highly placed White House staffers and perhaps the President himself, apparently considered cutting off federal research funds to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a political reprisal against its president, Jerome B. Wiesner.

The evidence for this consists of the texts of two White House memoranda, one referring to a prior presidential "directive" to cut M.I.T.'s money "in view of Wiesner's antidefense bias." The second, which was addressed to the President himself, discussed how to do this. The first was addressed to presidential aides John Ehrlichman, Henry Kissinger, and George Shultz in 1971; the second was addressed to the President in 1972. However, the plan apparently came to nothing; M.I.T.'s federal research funds have increased steadily over the last 3 years.

Wiesner—who was President John F. Kennedy's Science Adviser and an ardent foe of the Nixon-backed antiballistic missile system—is also listed on the White House "enemies" list said to be drawn up by the office of Charles W. Colson. It is not known what, if any, connection there is between the enemies list and the Wiesner-M.I.T. memos. The memos' existence, at least, indicates that specific reprisals were planned, that research funds were considered an added means of political reprisal, and that perhaps, the President may have been involved.

The first, labeled "Confidential/Sensitive" and dated October 1971, is addressed to Shultz, Ehrlichman, and Kissinger. It states that it is from Jon Huntsman, who, as White House staff secretary, was a pivotal communications man among top-level aides. It states:

"Upon reading the attached article which appeared in the Wall Street Journal on October 12, 1971 [about the ABM debate and the scientific community] it was requested that you report on the progress that has been made on the President's directive of a year ago to cut back on M.I.T.'s subsidy in view of Wiesner's [sic] antidefense bias.

"Please submit your report to the Office of the Staff Secretary.

"Thank you."

Carbons were addressed to H. R. Haldeman and Alexander Butterfield, a deputy assistant to the President.

The second text is dated April 1972 and addressed to the President from Ehrlichman, with an "E" over the latter's name. The presence of his initial would customarily indicate that he saw the memorandum.

"As you will recall, prior cuts have reduced grants to M.I.T. about 30 percent to \$71 million.

"Of this some \$40 million goes to Department of Defense laser development, which is deemed high priority.

"The remaining \$31 million is fair game and will be identified by contract number immediately. The best method is to order no further funding, rather than cancellation, to avoid penalty claims and lawsuits. Such an order would actually stop funds as of June 30 (71 days from now).

"Either way it will take until Monday to know precisely which contracts make up the \$31 million.

"You should give guidance on these specifics:

"Cut out the DOD laser program (40 million dollars)

"Order no further funding of non-defense programs as of June 30, 1972 (31 million dollars).

"Cancel non-defense contracts now (\$31 million less cancellation penalties)"

A check appears next to the second option, and it could be the President's, since the memo was addressed to him. However, there is no way of confirming or denying this.

The memoranda were shown to this reporter who was permitted to copy down the texts. They were confirmed as authentic by a source considered to be reliable. Attempts to reach Ehrlichman through his lawyers were unsuccessful. Huntsman, who left the White House in early 1972 is now president of Huntsman Container Corp. Reached at his Maryland home he said he couldn't remember writing the first memo, but that if his initials appeared on it—which they do—he probably did. "I put out 20 to 40 memos a day," Huntsman said. "I normally would be getting information and acting on requests made to me by the staff. I would not get involved with policy, or who wanted it, or why they wanted it." He admitted that some of these requests had come from the President. Huntsman asked what M.I.T. was, and indicated he was unfamiliar with Wiesner's activities.

But the plan to cut off nondefense research funds to M.I.T. at the end of fiscal 1972, opted for either by the President, Ehrlichman, or someone else, turns out to have been inoperative. M.I.T. Vice-President Constantine B. Simonides states that the funding of M.I.T.'s campus research, the Draper Laboratory, and the Lincoln Laboratory, will rise for fiscal 1973 by the largest jump since 1968 to a \$205 million total. Simonides said he could find no numbers among M.I.T.'s official charts corresponding to the "\$31 million" of nondefense research monies that the Ehrlichman memo called "fair game." Nor could he find a total of \$71 million, nor a drop of 30 percent—all cited in the Ehrlichman memo to the President. In fact, Simonides pointed out, each component of M.I.T.'s federal research funds has been rising steadily since 1971, when the two laboratories and the campus together netted \$154 million from Uncle Sam. M.I.T.'s 1973 books do not reflect the loss of the Draper Laboratory, which, according to a previous 1970 decision, wouldn't spin off to become an independent, nonprofit corporation until the start of fiscal 1974, on 1 July. In short, M.I.T.'s business has been booming, despite Wiesner's

"antidefense bias." Its federal funding has grown under Nixon (it stood at \$168.8 million in 1968), as it did under Eisenhower, when the institute underwent a major expansion. As a director of another major science institution on the federal dole pointed out: "The Administration's science policy likes the kind of thing M.I.T. likes to do, like the RANN program. They all love that at M.I.T."

In the absence of any institutional reason then, why might the President and some of his aides have it in for M.I.T.? The obvious explanation is that Wiesner is a personal target. His name appears on the undated "enemies" list submitted to the Senate Watergate committee by John W. Dean III; he was a former Science Adviser to President John F. Kennedy; he is the only major university president closely identified with Nixon's antediluvian foe; and finally, at the height of the bitter 1969 debate over the antiballistic missile, Wiesner was a conspicuous opponent of it and one who, moreover, insulted military planners by arguing publicly that the system's hardware wouldn't even work. When he was sworn in as president of M.I.T., Wiesner swore off making public political statements; but there is no question that in his previous public life he has stepped on several toes. William O. Baker, who is as identified with the Republicans as Wiesner is with the Democrats, recalls an impromptu debate Wiesner got into early in the Kennedy Administration with rocket specialist Werner von Braun in front of the President and some Huntsville, Alabama, television cameras.

The dispute, Baker said, made the public think that these scientists who wanted to go to the moon didn't know what they were talking about, and afterward he said, "Some of Kennedy's people were just as mad at Wiesner as the Nixon people evidently are." But Baker said that among other scientists, at least, Wiesner's style and ideas were regarded as "amusing," sometimes "ingenious," and generally "admirable," since this sort of controversy is the stuff of science. "It's true that Jerry has all sorts of strange attitudes about modern events, and people don't take some of them that seriously. They just say, 'Oh that's just Jerry sounding off.' But if you were in the political arena, or in a religious one, and somebody started talking like that, Jerry would look like a heretic."

A former National Security Council staffer, on reading the texts of the Wiesner-M.I.T. memos, retorted, "That's par for the course. . . . There was talk in the administration at the time of the Cambodia invasion of reassessing federal grants." The memos are "entirely plausible and consistent" with Administration attitudes. "I'm sure there are companion memoranda to those in the files, about other institutions."

Wiesner had the two texts relayed to him by telephone and commented, "I think it's outrageous, of course, to attack an institution for things I did as a private citizen, in the public interest, before becoming president of it." He said that he thought the Administration might consider him part of the Edward Kennedy "team", but that their principal unhappiness with him was probably over his role in the ABM debate. He confirmed that he had, nonetheless, remained a consultant to the now-defunct President's Science Advisory Committee at the invitation of both of Nixon's science advisers.

As to whether he had any evidence that the plan to cut off nondefense funds to M.I.T. was carried out, Wiesner said he had heard of an occasional research administrator saying that he could have considered a given proposal, "if only it didn't come from M.I.T.," but that he knew of "no overt action taken to punish M.I.T."

That the Nixon White House, apparently unhappy with one of the nation's most prominent scientific figures, should have tried

to cut off funds to his institution as a reprisal is not unprecedented. President Lyndon Johnson, riled by some scientists' opposition to his Vietnam policies, was said to have gone over the budget figures to pencil out items he thought should not be funded (see *Science*, 5 March 1971). But both Wiesner and Eisenhower's Science Adviser George B. Kistiakowsky stated last week that, to their knowledge, nothing of the sort transpired when they served in the White House.

THE METRIC SWITCHOVER—ITS EFFECT ON A SINGLE STATE

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, in all the hearings, studies, and investigations now completed on the possibility that the United States will change to the metric system, one factor has stood out repeatedly. Everyone seems to be in agreement that the United States will make the switch eventually. The only questions are how and when.

Those are important questions on which will hinge the savings and expenditures all across our land.

Just exactly what that means has been most ably set out by a staff member of the Bureau of Business Research at the University of Texas at Austin, Mr. J. Bryan Adair.

Mr. Adair's article deals with one State, the State of Texas. In detailing the options available—and the hard facts about what each option will mean in terms of dollars, employee retraining, and the general economy of that State—Mr. Adair is giving us some valuable insight into what the various options can mean for the country as a whole.

I commend Mr. Adair's article to my colleagues and insert it in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From *Texas Business Review*, June 1973]

TEXANS AND THE METRIC SYSTEM

(By J. Bryan Adair)

Texas, through three of their congressmen, may significantly influence the probable upcoming conversion to the metric system of measurement in the United States.

Three representatives from Texas, Olin E. Teague (8th Congressional District), J. J. (Jake) Pickle (10th District), and Dale Milford (24th District), are members of the Science and Astronautics Committee, which handles all legislation concerning national scientific research and development, scientific scholarships, the National Science Foundation, NASA, the National Bureau of Standards, and all matters relating to outer space or to astronomical research and development.

It was the National Bureau of Standards that recently published the *U.S. Metric Study*, a three-year in-depth survey of the metric system and its potential impact on the United States. Legislation being considered by the committee is largely based on the findings of that study. In fact, during the second session of the 92d Congress, the Senate passed a measure—by unanimous vote and with no debate—that would make metric measurements mandatory within the federal government in ten years and would encourage voluntary conversion throughout the country during the same time span. How-

ever, the action came late in the session and the House never brought the legislation to a vote. Another bill has been introduced into the Senate this year and is being considered by the Commerce Committee.

Eleven bills dealing with metrication were introduced in the House between January 3 and March 23, 1973. Four of those bills were coauthored by Texas congressmen, two by Congressman Teague (who is chairman of the committee) and two by Congressman Pickle. Bills promoted by both Texans have conversion to the metric system within ten years as a goal, but the rigor of implementation sought by the bills differs somewhat. One Pickle bill calls for the establishment of a nine-member U.S. Metric Conversion Coordinating Commission and declares that after ten years the international metric system will be the sole official measuring system of this country. The key bill introduced by Congressman Teague also calls for a changeover through a national plan but sets as a goal to make the metric system only as predominant as possible in the ten-year time span. The Teague bill resembles the legislation considered by the Senate Commerce Committee.

Neither bill would outlaw use of the customary standards and measurements with which Americans are familiar. Both bills call for a voluntary changeover, as do most of the other nine bills introduced.

The metric system of measurement, officially known as *Système International d'Unités* and commonly abbreviated SI, has six base measurement units: the unit of length is the meter; the unit of mass is the kilogram; the unit of time is the second; the unit of electrical current is the ampere; the unit of temperature is the kelvin; and the unit of luminous intensity is the candela, or candle. All other units of measurement, such as speed and volume, are defined in terms of the six base units. This measurement system had its beginnings in France, where it was conceived in 1670 by an abbé, Gabriel Mouton.

France, however, did not adopt the system until the French Revolution period of the 1790s. During the following century, about 80 percent of the countries of the world adopted the metric system, leaving the United States and British Commonwealth countries the primary holdouts. That situation has changed radically in the past few years, particularly with Great Britain's decision to adopt SI in 1965. Today all of the major countries of the world except the United States have officially adopted SI or are in the process of conversion to it. As the international community moves toward this common language of standards and measurements, the United States remains the only English-speaking nation not officially committed to a given system of measurement.

There is little question that adoption of the metric system would enhance our position in world trade markets. The export of measurement-sensitive products is often dependent on domestic supplies of parts and tools in countries to which goods are being exported. With Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and a number of other formerly English-measurement countries now committed to the metric system, closer trading ties can reasonably be expected to develop between those countries and industrialized nations presently using SI. A result of the realignment is already observable in Britain's recent entry into the European Economic Community.

During the 1962-1969 period, the U.S. share of freeworld trade decreased 10.4 percent, even though the absolute volume increased. Of the top six major-world trading nations, only the four using the metric system for the entire period increased their world market shares, with the United States and Britain experiencing declines.

Texas manufacturer performs operations

in about 98 percent of all manufacturing Standard Industrial Classifications. Texas produced about 5 percent of all U.S. manufactured exports in 1969, a decline from 5.4 percent in 1960. Still the state ranks seventh in export of manufactured goods, and Texas obviously has a stake in any policy formulation that might alter the position of the United States in the world market. The metrication issue and the decisions made during the next few months could be critical.

Texas, with its deep-water seaports, large air terminals, and international border, is in a prime position to take advantage of the overseas market for American-made goods. Even by providing embarkation facilities for the shipment of goods manufactured in inland states, Texas benefits, and any increase in that commerce enhances state revenues.

Aside from improvement of the U.S. role in international trade, numerous other reasons exist for switching to SI. Since metric units are related by submultiples of ten, problems of designation and calculation will be simplified. For example, addition of a series of fractions of inches and conversion of the sum to feet require considerable arithmetic calculation, but the corresponding operation with metric units requires only addition of decimal units and conversion of the sum to the needed measurement by moving the decimal point (such as cents to dollars: 25 cents—.25 dollars).

The simpler terminology and greater flexibility of the metric system make it easier to learn and to use. In fact, much of the time spent on fractions in elementary school could be used in teaching other subjects. Engineering and scientific calculations based on units of ten are faster, simpler, and less expensive to the employer. Basic product research in this country is usually performed by use of metric units, which are customarily converted to English units during product design processes. The switch to SI will eliminate the need for inefficiencies involved in conversion of one measuring system to another as a matter of routine operation.

From the point of view of the consumer, metrication has several advantages. Prices of items sold by volume, weight, or count are easier to compare if the monetary and measurement system both have the same decimal unit base. Further, after SI has become accepted throughout American business and government institutions, savings resulting from increased efficiencies should pass on to the consumer-taxpayer.

An established trend toward conversion to metric measurements has been apparent in the United States for some years. Notable conversions have occurred in activities and disciplines that are more or less self-contained. The pharmaceutical industry has discarded its traditional drams, grains, and minims in favor of milligrams, grams, and milliliters. Camera equipment is designed with metric dimensions for compatibility with metric-sized film. Mathematics and science education are largely taught in the metric system in the United States, often to very young children. Manufacturers of anti-friction bearings of all types have largely changed to metric designs. Automobile mechanics have added metric tools to their toolboxes as the number of cars having metric-dimensioned parts has risen to 20 percent of those on U.S. highways. In fact, some foreign-made parts of metric design are presently being installed in American cars, and General Motors has recently announced plans for a metric changeover. Other items that often appear in metric sizes are snow skis, swimming pools, typewriters, and motorcycles.

The increasing usage of SI in U.S. business and industry, the adoption of the metric system in all other major trading nations, and the interest taken by Congress in the past few months indicate that metrication in America is a movement with much mo-

mentum. This impression is true, but the movement faces resistance from many quarters. Fully 58 percent of the American public has only the vaguest notion of what the metric system entails. Further, a surprising number of people contend that any metric conversion in the United States would primarily benefit those enterprises dealing in foreign trade, all at the expense and inconvenience of the American consumer-taxpayer. They often hold that businesses wanting to trade with foreign countries should switch to SI and leave the rest of the country alone. But a policy of isolationism is not feasible, for the United States is inextricably involved in international commerce and politics. Although only a small percentage of our GNP is shipped in world commerce, that percentage is a large portion of total world commerce. Countries historically using the metric system have made heavy inroads on the American share of free-world trade.

Numerous problems can be expected along with the changeover to SI in this country, but none of them are insurmountable. SI will be phased in over a ten-year period and the initial changes will be "soft," language-only changes.

The general public is reluctant to accept widespread change over a short period of time. Many are reluctant to study a new system that might take time or effort to learn, cost money, or change familiar habits and lifestyles. The 58 percent of the population knowing little or nothing about the metric system is the group most reluctant to change. An intensive government-sponsored education program will be necessary to overcome some of this resistance. On the positive side, many secondary-level students have grown accustomed to the idea of national conversion to SI, a probability suggested to them by science teachers for several decades.

ESTIMATED COSTS OF METRICATION TO TEXAS INDUSTRIES

Industry	SIC groups	Estimated conversion cost (millions)
Agriculture/forestry/fisheries	0100-0900	\$7
Mining	1000-1400	14
Construction	1500-1700	7
Ordnance (included with SIC 3500)	1900	
"Soft" manufacture	2000-3200	101
Primary metals	3300	20
Fabricated metal products	3400	79
Machinery (except electrical), ordnance	3500, 1900	70
Electrical machinery	3600	17
Transportation equipment	3700	47
Instruments	3800	14
Miscellaneous manufacturing	3900	2
Transportation	4000-4700	5
Communication	4800	2
Utilities	4900	6
Wholesale trade	5000-5200	30
Retail trade	5300-5900	22
Finance/insurance/real estate	6000-6700	1
Services	7000-8100, 8900	5
Total cost to Texas industry		449

Note: The table shows absolute amounts and does not relate metrication costs to volumes of sales or value added.

Another stumbling block to conversion is the potential initial cost to industry and business. Manufacturing businesses will experience costs for tooling and metering changes as well as for employee training programs. In more measurement-sensitive areas, particularly in businesses operating under Standard Industrial Classifications 1900 and 3300-3800 (see table accompanying this article), changes will be more costly, particularly in the fastener and nonelectric-machinery industries. Costs to nonmanufacturing industries will be largely for training employees and for educating customers and clients. Wholesale and retail trade businesses expect significant costs, probably for

time spent explaining to and placating customers, dual dimensioning in catalogs, drops in sales because of customer resistance to change or lack of customer knowledge, and customer resentment of a new and unfamiliar measurement system apparently being imposed by the business selling the goods.

Some fear exists that repair and maintenance of long-life structures and equipment will become prohibitively expensive, if not impossible, within a short time after the changeover. Replacement parts and modernized components compatible with ships, buildings, and similar products built to English measurements and standards may become scarce soon after conversion. Most products falling into this category, however, are custom-built, one-of-a-kind structures, and improvements and modifications are also custom fitted. In most cases, the basic framework of such structures need not be altered as a direct consequence of the new measurement system; modification would be necessary only at points of modification attachment—changes that would quite likely need to be made even if the system of measurement were a constant.

Many business organizations will incur costs as a result of retraining needs and initial inefficiencies resulting from lack of familiarity with SI. Inefficiencies will be particularly noticeable during the changeover period in cases where a mechanic's intuitive feel for a tool size or an engineer's conception of design sizes are important. Functioning of such intuitive processes will be hampered until the worker or designer gains experience with the new system.

This kind of problem is a primary concern of many unions, which claim that older workers may "lose experience" when their familiar worker-tool-material relationships are replaced by relationships more easily learned by younger workers. Another union demand is that costs to individual workers for tool replacements of measurement-system sensitive tools should be borne by someone other than the individual worker.

Many small businesses do not have technical, financial, or managerial resources sufficient to plan their own metric changeover. Further, the small businessman is less likely to be in a position to decide when to go metric; large companies tend to set the pace. Small operators are often dependent on the ready availability of standard parts and supplies.

In many business and institutional operations, inventories of parts and materials will be duplicated, depending on the mix of metric-nonmetric products being produced or serviced. Many manufacturers customarily maintaining large inventories and users of long-life machinery and goods should expect costs in this area. The Department of Defense expects a significant expenditure for double-inventory provisions.

Most accepted engineering standards will require reevaluation, in some cases entailing only conversion of units between systems, but in others involving hardware changes. Screw-thread standardization will be a large part of such a program, but this problem has been under study for some time. The fifty-nine thread sizes in customary usage probably will be replaced with a standard set of twenty-five sizes. Similar industry standardizations have taken place in the past; bricks and light bulbs are examples.

Some observers fear that the expanded cooperation between companies within the same industry as a result of the metrication effort could run afoul of the antitrust laws. It has been suggested that such cooperation, if certain conditions are met, should be immune from antitrust action.

During the metric changeover, some operations may hold invisible hazards, particularly when rapid decision making involving measurement calculations is necessary. If a machine operator habitually thinks in terms of

English units, he would quite likely translate metric instructions into his familiar measurement language before acting. The delays involved in translation could be critical in some cases. For example, an aircraft pilot used to thinking in terms of feet of altitude might have to translate meters to feet when analyzing instructions from air traffic controlling agencies.

These problems have been outlined not as argument against implementation of the metric system in the United States, but as a suggestion of possible problems the businessman-industrialist might encounter when the changeover is being implemented. The benefits of metrication—and its by-products—are expected to far outweigh the costs. For example, many long-needed standardizations and updatings of materials, processes, customs, and other inbreedings of the American industrial mechanism can be accomplished at virtually no cost if that cost is allocated to the metric changeover. Most of these outdated but institutionalized tools of American business and industry could not be eliminated economically if approached singly, but would be updated easily in a wholesale housecleaning.

If the foreign experience is a reliable indicator, metrication in America will be far less traumatic than many predict. British workers have derived a number of English/metric relationships that allow the worker to maintain some of the "feel" he had under the English system. For example, 30 centimeters is only slightly shorter than the foot, so construction workers habitually thinking in terms of feet can visualize lengths in terms of multiples of 30 centimeters. Other innovative relationships have been used as devices to help soften the impact of metrication abroad. There is no reason that American workers cannot use similar analogies to simplify the transition to the metric system in this country.

Estimation of the advantage of metrication in dollar amounts is difficult, largely because many of the benefits are intangible and are not quantifiable. Measurement of the costs of metrication is also difficult, but many businesses in the United States have experience of partial or complete changeovers. On the basis of that experience, estimates by company and governmental officials not having metric experience, and "educated guesses," the U.S. Metric Study made rough estimates of the industrial costs of conversion to SI. Factors derived by the study were applied to Texas industry figures, and this process yielded estimates of costs of metrication to Texas industry (see accompanying table). Manufacturing industries, wholesale and retail trade, and mining are expected to incur greater costs than other categories of industry in Texas.

The loss of export trade experienced by Texas primary metals and machinery industries solely as a result of the presently used measurement system is estimated at over \$15 million per year at the present rate. The entire cost of metrication to Texas industry could be covered in less than thirty years by the savings in those two industries alone. Further, metrication will give Texas industry as a whole vast opportunities in foreign trade. The disadvantage in foreign trade will increase in the future unless this country adopts the metric system, particularly since many of our primary trading partners are forming trade alliances with other metric countries.

Many Texans are interested in potential costs in other areas, such as costs to the consumer, to education, and to federal government agencies. The ten-year costs to Texas consumers as a direct result of metrication are expected to be about \$14 million. A breakdown of the major items is shown in an accompanying table. Education costs are expected to be negligible if the program is extended over the ten-year time span. Most

educational materials are replaced one or more times within ten years, and replacements can be updated with metric-language material without additional costs. Teacher education, not a great problem, can be handled in normally scheduled workshop and in-service training sessions for public school teachers.

SUMMARY OF COST ESTIMATES TO THE TEXAS CONSUMER

[In millions]	
Self-education	\$1.8
Cooking equipment	5.1
Sewing equipment	1.7
Home shop equipment	5.9
Total	13.6

The Texas portion of costs expected to be incurred by civilian agencies of the federal government amounts to approximately \$2.30 per person, or \$26 million. This cost is the present value, discounted at 4 percent, of costs expected over the ten-year period. This figure should be thought of as an upper limit. The present value of the portion of the Department of Defense estimate allocated to Texas is \$690 million. This estimate is no doubt high, but it is difficult to adjust the figures downward with any intuitive or numerical justification.

The costs of metrication along with the expected benefits are depicted in an accompanying diagram showing the cumulative costs over the ten-year implementation period and the benefits over the following several decades. The solid line depicts the cost-time relationship that is expected with a nationally coordinated plan. The dashed line shows the relationship expected if no program is instituted and a *laissez faire* approach to metrication is taken.

There exists little doubt that the nation will adopt the metric system of measurement. It is highly probable that legislation will be forthcoming from the 93rd Congress, and that legislation is expected to propose a ten-year coordinated transition program. The new system will feel a number of dampers, but none of the problems appears insurmountable. The businessman should not allow himself to be caught unaware by implementation; a certain amount of preparedness and forethought as well as timely introduction of the system into his own operations should smooth the transition.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

HON. STEWART B. MCKINNEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, the spirit of cooperation evident in the President's summit talks with Soviet Party Leader Brezhnev makes this year's observance of Captive Nations Week, July 15-21, a promising opportunity to reaffirm our commitment to the millions of Central Europeans who live as captives in their own lands.

Since President Eisenhower first proclaimed Captive Nations Week in 1959, the third week of July has been set aside as a time for all Americans to rekindle their awareness of the plight of peoples living under unwanted Communist governments. Each year, the President, Governors, Senators, Congressmen, and mayors join in a week-long observance

of this country's permanent unity of purpose with all those seeking freedom.

This year we have reason to hope that the weight of world opinion on the new East-West détente may ease the oppression that exists in Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, and Rumania.

Therefore, I urge the people of the United States to participate in the 15th observance of Captive Nations Week and demonstrate their unyielding vigilance in the cause of liberty.

NORTHERN IRELAND

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, the torment of Northern Ireland continues. With each passing day the death toll rises, more homes are destroyed, and the spirit of violence and division spreads further through the country. At the base of the problem is the existence of the Northern Ireland state. Northern Ireland is an unnatural entity, born of the threat of violence, which can survive only through the continued use of violence, corruption, discrimination, and gerrymandering. I have tried to point out time and time again that the present problems spring inevitably out of the creation of a separate state of Northern Ireland.

I have also tried to point out on numerous occasions, that the only way to solve the Northern Ireland problem is to remove those forces which created and maintained the state of Northern Ireland; that is, the British presence. For 51 years, this ominous military presence has prevented the natural development of a vigorous and a united Ireland. In simple language, no British military solution is possible. This has been attested to by the fact that the military presence has resulted in an escalation of the violence at a quantum rate ever since their intervention. Yet, despite this fact, the British presence has increased and intensified.

It is 3 years since the gross crime of internment without trial was perpetrated on the Catholic minority of Northern Ireland and reinforced by the "Special Powers Act." Is this the status quo which the British troops are trying to preserve?

Mr. Speaker, over the last month I have included in the RECORD sections of the brief of the case now pending before the European Court of Human Rights concerning alleged charges of brutality and inhumane treatment committed by the British Government against the people of Northern Ireland. Therefore, with the intention of continuing to provide my colleagues with a clear perspective on what is happening in Northern Ireland, I shall read into the RECORD the final two sections of that brief.

The material follows:

IV. THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, TO RENDER SUBSTANTIAL AND REALISTIC JUSTICE, MUST MAKE INDEPENDENT EXAMINATION AS TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OR FUTILETY OF "AVAILABLE DOMESTIC REMEDIES" IN NORTHERN IRELAND AND AS TO THE CONDITIONS ENDURED BY APPLICANTS

The Rules of Procedure of the European Commission of Human Rights provide in pertinent part:

(1) The Commission shall assist the European Court of Human Rights in any case brought before the Court. For this purpose and in accordance with Rule 29, paragraph (1) of the Rules of Court, the Commission shall as soon as possible appoint, at a plenary session, one or more of its members to take part, as a delegate, in the consideration of the case before the Court. These delegates may be assisted by any person appointed by the Commission. In discharging their functions they shall act in accordance with such directives as they may receive from the Commission.

(2) Until delegates have been appointed, the President may, if consulted by the Court, express his views upon the procedure to be followed before the Court.

[Rule 71 of the Rules of Procedure of the European Commission of Human Rights, as amended on 28 May, 1971]

RULE 41

1. The application shall mention:

- The name of the applicant;
- The name of the High Contracting Party against which the claim is made;
- The object of the claim;
- As far as possible the provision of the Convention alleged to have been violated;
- A statement of the facts and arguments;
- Any attached documents.

In light of the Commission's dilatory and arbitrary treatment of the within Applications, it is most interesting and ironic to note the statement of the Commission on Application No. 4517/70 [1970], *Huber v. Austria*, Col. 38, page 99:

[Referring to Rule 41 of the Rules of Procedure] None of these provisions requires that, in order to establish his case before the Commission, an applicant should have to make and even has to substantiate, allegations of criminal acts or negligence on the part of the Government. It suffices that he submits the facts of his case and alleges that these facts amount, in his opinion, to a violation by the respondent Government of the rights set forth in the Convention. [Emphasis supplied]

Patently, the Commission, by virtue of its own precedent, cannot maintain the position it has taken with regard to the within Applications. Applicants have complied with the applicable Rules of Procedure to the best of their ability.

V. THE COMMISSION IS A HIGH CONTRACTING PARTY WITHIN ARTICLE 48

In the *Lawless* and *DeBecker* cases [3 YB Human Rights 492 (1961); *Lawless* case (merits) 4 YB Human Rights 438 (1962); *DeBecker* case (merits) series A (1962) Judgments and Decisions 26], the petition was declared admissible and it became the duty of the entire Commission, meeting *in camera* to ascertain the facts. The Commission was considered a "High Contracting Party". In short, the *Lawless* case holds that the Commission has not only the right to appear under specified conditions, but of even greater significance, that it has the same *locus standi* as Sovereign States, since the Commission is a "party" in the treaty sense. It is clear that the individual through the Commission can now obtain a full hearing before the Court. The *Lawless* holding was as important as *Marbury v. Madison* (1 U.S. [1 Cranch.] 368 [1803]).

It is clear that the Court and not the Commission is the final authority as to whether the rights guaranteed by the Convention were in fact recognized and respected and not violated by Respondents.

Applicants are aware that in the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of September 3, 1963, the Statute of the Council of Europe, the Commission and the Court are not even mentioned. Let there be pause that diplomatic negotiations or political arbitrariness not destroy an arena of effective judicial machinery.

The within case is of wide significance and tests the fabric of the international integrity of the designatory High Contracting Parties.

Under the applicable Rules and findings of the Commission, it is now incumbent upon the Commission to refer the within Applications to a Committee of three Members and to institute investigative procedures. Further dalliance will result in an abject denial of due process by the very body created to safeguard fundamental human freedoms.

When the desire of peoples on a global basis becomes focused on the protection of human rights, it becomes the duty of such supranational bodies as the Commission to pursue the vindication of human freedoms. Unless the Commission acts with dispatch, it may well appear that the controls provided by the Convention remain on paper only where certain "vested interests" are concerned. Arbitrary refusal to act, or dalliance with the fundamental freedoms and rights of imprisoned men, undermines the faith in the entire institution of the Council of Europe. Indeed, the hope for humanity rests with the powers of supranational human rights bodies. The Commission must not derogate its fundamental duties.

Within the past ten years the individual has emerged as the subject of regional, international law. The progress of the law has been to extend individual rights of action to conflict-resolving tribunals of international organizations. Clearly, regression at this point by the Commission would be a tragic denial of the progress of internationally safeguarded human rights.

The case of *Emile Delcourt* demonstrates the oblique due process of law that permeates the European Commission and the Court (7 Cahiers de Droit Europeen 190 [1971]). Delcourt, a Belgian national, was convicted in September, 1964 of crimes by the Court of Brugge. After affirmation, he lodged a complaint against Belgium with the European Commission of Human Rights, alleging the secret deliberations of the Court of Cassation as violating Article 6(1) under which, in civil and criminal proceedings, everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law. The Commission split seven to six on the question of whether the Belgian practice violated Article 6(1). On December 16, 1968, the Commission submitted the issue to the Court of Human Rights. Under the Convention, as a rule, a chamber composed of seven Members of the Court hears and decides cases reaching the Court. The judge for the state which is a defendant (Respondent) in the case is an ex-officio member of the chamber; the names of the other six judges and of the three substitute judges are drawn by lot.

In a surprise decision on January 17, 1970, after open hearing on September 29 and 30, 1969, the defendant Belgium was found not guilty. The opinion and decision have rocked the international community in that the parties to the suit were not called and that the matter was decided by legal spokesmen, there being no witnesses present or testimony advanced. It is the consensus among serious-minded lawyers of the international bar that no matter how high and

disinterested the motives of the Court, advocacy in the absence of the parties to the suit is a caricature of a fair and public hearing. As was noted by the Commission minority, the Court's impartiality can be affected.

In light of the transparent device to preclude a hearing on the within Applications, note should be made that the directive letter to counsel for Applicants was received by him on June 9, a Saturday, and a fiat order was entered for complete and total response by July 1, 1973. In order to comply counsel would be required to have his response and total compliance by no later than June 25, 1973, thus being limited to ten working days.

Counsel for Applicants would be derelict in not recording the view that the political and legal background of the members of the Commission and the Court creates certain predispositions, and particularly when the question to be of determining evaluation is one of extreme procedural demands, but not one of general and substantive law consistent with the intent and spirit of the Convention of the Council of Europe and its resulting Statute. There is no intent to impugn the distinguished juriconsults of the Commission or of the Court. Each enjoy a national and international reputation, and many are with judicial experience in their own national highest courts. But human beings who sit together regularly develop an ambience that suggests that an outside *amicus* would be indispensable before the Commission and the Court.

The *Delcourt* case focuses, tragically and sadly, the serious shortcomings in the application of the Human Rights Convention within a case received by the Court as the result of an individual, as distinguished from a government complaint. From *Delcourt* a feeling can develop that controls provided by the Human Rights Convention remain words printed on paper when certain "vested interests" are affected (A.J.I.L., vol. 66, No. 3, July 1972, Nadelmann, pp. 509-525).

Applicants assert that they do not pray the Commission to abrogate or rewrite the laws of the High Contracting Parties.

Rather, they seek enforcement of the very precepts upon which the Convention was drafted. Centuries ago the inhabitants of the British Isles affirmed, "Nolumus leges Angliae mutari"; "We do not wish the laws of the Anglo-Saxons to be changed". Applicants, their descendants, reaffirm that very precept, and add, "Nolumus leges Angliae mutari, sed exsequi"—"We do not wish the laws of the Anglo-Saxons to be changed, but rather, to be enforced."

The heritage of the Magna Carta, the Bill of Rights, and the great documents of the Council of Europe have all been abrogated by the malefic and odious operation of the Special Powers Act of 1922.

The Convention of the Council of Europe and the drafting of the statute was the result of the highest level formulation that authorizes the Commission and the Court to total recourse to data prior to the outcome of the agreement signatories by seventeen States (now sixteen since the withdrawal of Greece).

In *Maltass v Maltass* (1 Rob. Ecc. 67 (1844)), reported in Lauterpacht, "Some Observations on Preparatory Work in the Interpretation of Treaties." 48 *Harv. L. Rev.* 549, 563-64 (1935) in which the tribunal concluded that "in construing . . . treaties, we ought to look at all the historical circumstances attending them, in order to ascertain what was the true intention of the contracting parties, and to give the widest scope to the language of the treaties in order to embrace within it all the objects intended to be included."

The Commission may be exposed to subjective and objective interpretation. The true test should be reference to the reali-

ties of a process of communication between the framers of the documents and the expectations of human beings who may be affected thereby. The context of the conditions and atrocities for which Applicants seek relief must include the context of the conditions that constitute the process of authoritative decision and the entire spectrum of the political and social process under which they have been dehumanized, degraded, assaulted, tortured and imprisoned.

Hans Kelsen has stated, "The principle of collective responsibility is one of the most characteristic elements of the legal technique prevailing in General International Law. This seems to be closely connected with the fact that States are the subjects of International Law. The State as a subject of International Law is a juristic person and the juristic person is the personification of a legal order regulating the mutual behaviour of individual human beings. The State is the personification of a national legal order (municipal law). Since the law, by its very nature, is the regulation of mutual relations between individual human beings, all legal relations are relations among individual human beings. In order to see clearly the legal relations which exist behind the veil of the personification called State, we must dissolve this personification and describe the legal facts presented as obligations, responsibilities and rights of a State in terms of obligations, responsibilities and rights of individual human beings." (J.Y.Int. L., 1948, p. 227).

It is incumbent upon the Commission to take all steps necessary to effect due process of law for the Applicants and others similarly situated, and to institute immediately the full force of its investigative and fact-finding capabilities.

The Commission and the Court should conclude that the Respondents have fostered a legacy of violence, death, maiming and broken families.

A competent rule of law can restore realistic justice and prevent further civil war in Northern Ireland.

There are too many cosmetic institutions in this world which offer hope for the hopeless, help for the helpless, and freedom and justice for the wrongfully imprisoned. These institutions serve merely to perpetrate a cruel hoax on humanity and to decorate the grave of human freedom.

The time for decision is now—though long overdue.

MORE SUPPORT FOR THE CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK AND RECREATION AREA ACT

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, on April 16, Congressmen SEIBERLING, REGULA, myself and some 42 other Members introduced H.R. 7077, a bill to establish the Cuyahoga Valley Historical Park and recreation area. Among the sponsors of this legislation is the distinguished Chairman of the House Interior Committee (Mr. HALEY) as well as the ranking minority member of the committee, the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SAYLOR). In addition, in the other Chamber, Ohio's two Senators—Senators SAXBE and TAFT—are sponsoring identical legislation.

This legislation would preserve for future generations the last beautiful

open space suitable for wilderness, recreation, and historical displays in northeast Ohio. This unspoiled valley lies within the most densely populated part of Ohio. It is estimated that 4 million people live within 30 miles of the Valley. Yet, it still remains a miracle of greenness and beauty in this urbanized area. In keeping with the administration's program of putting parks where the people are, we have introduced this legislation to save this valley from encroaching urban sprawl. The preservation of this unique, picturesque valley, rich with the history of early America and the beginning of the industrial revolution in America, must be undertaken now. Every year that we wait reduces our chances to save this beautiful valley for ourselves and for future generations.

This park legislation has always had wide support throughout the park area and the entire northeast Ohio region. As an indication of the ever-growing support for this proposal, I would like to enter in the RECORD at this point an editorial from the Cleveland Plain Dealer of June 29. In addition, I would like to enclose copies of resolutions of endorsement adopted by the Cleveland Metropolitan Park District, the city of Richmond Heights and Garfield Heights, Ohio, and the Lake Erie Watershed Conservation Foundation:

[From the Cleveland Plain Dealer]

CUYAHOGA VALLEY PARK NEEDED

Ohio members of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives two months ago joined in introducing bills in Congress to create a Cuyahoga Valley Historical Park and Recreation Area.

That was a firm step forward in the move to preserve for public use and enjoyment a rare scenic area in Cuyahoga and Summit counties. But the move also needs lively support from citizens who know how badly urban areas need park and recreation areas.

There are many such persons in Cleveland, Akron and neighboring communities. They value their own metropolitan park districts and they should be pleased by the extension of those facilities that a federal project would provide in Cuyahoga and Summit counties.

They could help the cause by writing to the committees of Congress where the legislation is now referred. For the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, the address is 1324 Longworth Building, Washington, D.C. 20515. For the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, the address is 3106 Dirksen Building, Washington, D.C. 20510.

Both committees have a majority membership from western states where there are many national parks and recreation areas. The westerners should be receptive to a plan that would place a new park and recreation area within close reach of some 4 million people in one of the most populous parts of the nation.

It could do no harm, either, for citizens to tell Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton of their interest. He has under consideration a National Park Service report recommending the Cuyahoga Valley project. His address is: Interior Building, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Ohio has no national parks or recreation areas. The Cuyahoga Valley area proposed for their designation is an excellent candidate. The idea has been around for some time now and its time has come. But it needs help.

RESOLUTION No. 4231

Whereas there is now pending before the Congress of the United States H.R. 7077 and S.R. 1862 proposing establishment within the Cuyahoga River Valley of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical and Recreation area; and

Whereas the Board of Park Commissioners of the Cleveland Metropolitan Park District has supported vigorously for many years the preservation of this singularly attractive and unspoiled valley as open space for the enjoyment and benefit of the population of 4,000,000 which lives within 30 miles thereof; and

Whereas the National Park Service and the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, after extensive studies, have enthusiastically proclaimed the merit of this project; and

Whereas in our judgment the preservation of the Cuyahoga River Valley is attainable only by enactment by the Congress of such pending legislation and the subsequent funding and implementation of the preservation program thereby proposed;

Now therefore be it resolved by the Board of Park Commissioners of the Cleveland Metropolitan Park District that:

(1) Sincere appreciation is extended to Senators William B. Saxbe, Robert Taft, Jr., and to Charles Mosher and J. William Stanton, and to Congressmen John F. Seibeling, Charles A. Vanik, Ralph S. Regula, Louis Stokes, William E. Minshall, and James V. Stanton, and the many other eminent authors of such legislation for their sponsorship thereof;

(2) The Congress of the United States is memorialized to enact with dispatch H.R. 7077 and S.R. 1862; and

(3) Citizens, civil groups, municipalities and state and county governmental officials throughout Ohio are urged similarly to endorse and support enactment of such legislation and to notify the members of Congress of such endorsement and support.

Yeas—Messrs. Hinslea, Burton and Pyke.
Nays—none.

RESOLUTION No. 38-73

Whereas, House Resolutions 1075, 7076, and 7077 have been introduced into the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States to Establish the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area, and

Whereas, these same resolutions would encourage the preservation of the natural, scenic, and historical features of the valley, and

Whereas, the highly urbanized Cleveland-Akron area—which contains more than one-third of the population of the State of Ohio—desperately needs to maintain open areas for recreation and relaxation, and

Whereas, the City of Richmond Heights, State of Ohio, is located in the Cleveland-Akron area and would be favorably affected by said resolutions, if passed, and

Whereas, the Advisory Board of Environmental Control of the City of Richmond Heights on April 3, 1973 unanimously requested the Council of the City of Richmond Heights to memorialize the House of Representatives and Senate of the Congress of the United States in this matter, and

Whereas, the Council of the City of Richmond Heights wishes to add its support to this program of maintaining open recreation areas and of preserving the ecology of the valley;

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Council of the City of Richmond Heights, State of Ohio:

Section 1: That this Council hereby determines that said House Resolutions would substantially improve the availability of Recreational Areas for the people of the Cleve-

land-Akron area, especially those of the City of Richmond Heights.

Section 2: That this Council is on record supporting passage of said House Resolutions.

Section 3: That the Clerk be and he is hereby directed to forward a certified copy of this resolution to the following congressmen: (1) Hon. Charles A. Vanik, (2) Hon. John F. Seiberling, Jr., (3) Hon. Ralph S. Regula, House Office Building, Washington, D.C., 20515., (4) Hon. Robert Taft, and (5) Hon. William Saxbe, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C., 20515.

Section 4: That this Resolution shall take effect at the earliest time allowed by law and upon the signature of the Mayor.

RESOLUTION No. 56-1973

Whereas, Congressman Vanik, Congressman Regula, and Congressman Seiberling, on Monday April 16, 1973, introduced jointly House Bills known as H.R. 7077 and H.R. 7167 which would establish the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreational Area, and

Whereas, the National Park Service has studied the Valley quite extensively and has prepared a draft report recommending creation of a National Park and Recreation Area in the Valley, and

Whereas, that report is now awaiting final approval by the Secretary of the Interior, and

Whereas, the park shall be located, "Within the eastern and western rims of the Cuyahoga Valley, north of Bath Road in Summit County, and south of Rockside Road in Cuyahoga County"; now therefore

Be it resolved by the Council of the City of Garfield Heights, Ohio, that:

Section 1. This Council is in favor of the passage of House Bill 7077 and House Bill 7167 and urge their immediate passage.

Section 2. The Clerk of Council be and she is hereby authorized and directed to forward a copy of this Resolution to the Honorable Charles A. Vanik, the Honorable John F. Seiberling, and the Honorable Ralph S. Regula, members of Congress, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515.

Section 3. This Resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after the earliest period allowed by law.

LAKE ERIE WATERSHED CONSERVATION FOUNDATION RESOLUTION

Whereas in March 1970 the Lake Erie Watershed Conservation Foundation sponsored a public dinner to hear and discuss Akron and Cleveland Metropolitan Park District ideas and plans for open space preservation and recreational development in the Cuyahoga Valley, and

Whereas the public response to such open space preservation and recreational development was overwhelmingly favorable, and

Whereas since that time the Foundation has produced three educational pamphlets on the history, flora and fauna, and geology of the Cuyahoga Valley and one on the Ohio and Erie Canal in the Valley, and

Whereas the public responses received as a result of these educational efforts has been overwhelmingly favorable toward open space preservation and recreational development in the Cuyahoga Valley, and

Whereas the Akron and Cleveland Metropolitan Park Districts and the State of Ohio have recognized that the Cuyahoga Valley could serve the people of the United States as a National Park and are prepared to work to that end, and

Whereas Congressmen Seiberling, Regula, Vanik, Hays, Ashbrook, Ashley, Brown, Carney, Guyer, Keating, Minshall, Miller, Mosher, W. Stanton, J. Stanton, Stokes and Whalen of Ohio, and eight Congressmen from other States introduced H.R. 7167 in the

House of Representatives on April 18, 1973, a bill to provide for the establishment of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area, and

Whereas Senator Taft and Senator Saxbe introduced S. 1862 in the Senate on May 22, 1973, a companion bill to provide for the establishment of the Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area,

Now, therefore, be it resolved: That the Lake Erie Watershed Conservation Foundation by action of its Board of Trustees records its support of these two bills and urges their early passage with appropriations necessary to their fulfillment.

RUNAWAY YOUTH

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD. Mr. Speaker, an article in the Washington magazine of the Sunday Star and the Washington News, June 24, concerning the plight of runaway youths, has recently come to my attention. The article makes the point that in the Washington metropolitan area alone an estimated 10,000 to 18,000 children run away each year. The majority of these children are between the ages of 13 and 17. Often these runaway children leave home in the affluent suburbs with little more than the clothes on their back and head for the cities. Alarming statistics such as these point out the need for constructive action to help alleviate the problems facing both runaways and their parents.

As you know, I have introduced the Runaway Youth Act in the 92d Congress and again in this Congress. This legislation would provide funds for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of temporary housing and counseling for runaways. I might also add that the Senate on June 8, 1973, passed a similar bill designed to aid runaways.

Also, in my own State of Michigan the legislature passed a bill to aid runaways which, incidentally, was sponsored by my friend and constituent, Representative Thomas H. Brown, of Westland. I am hopeful that this Chamber will give my own proposal, the Runaway Youth Act of 1973, the prompt and favorable consideration which it deserves.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert the article, "The Runaways," into the RECORD:

[From the Washington Star-News,
June 24, 1973]

THE RUNAWAYS

(By Christine Chapman)*

"Every kid should leave home," the runaway girl declared pushing a cat away from her plants. "That cat loves to eat my plants."

Mimi pushed the cat to the floor and the cactus fell off the window sill with it. She scooped up the dirt and sat down again to tell me why she left home and how she came to be living in an old house near Meridian Hill with four boys.

* Christine Chapman, a high school English teacher, is writing a book on runaway children.

"I've never seen a family where the kids aren't repressed. If they stay at home, they get more repressed. The sooner they get away from home, the better they'll be. Kids may be able to function around the family, or they may rebel against it. I walked out."

"What happened was my mother wanted me to cook dinner. I burned it, and my father said, 'Can't you do anything right?' Then he asked me: 'Do you want to do just what you want when you want to do it?' 'That's exactly what I want!' I shouted."

Mimi's green eyes flashed at the memory, and she tossed her long brown hair. She continued: "He said: 'You don't belong here then.' We were standing in the hall, yelling, my father and I. Ken was with me. I just walked out with him and went to his apartment."

That was 18 months ago when Mimi was still 14. Today at 16 she is living with Ken and his friends in a condemned row house. When I talked to her there, the house was alive with cats and dogs, and boys tacking up a marijuana banner. Another boy drove his motorcycle up a plank over the sagging porch and parked it in the hall. A boy and his girl walked in with their bags and planned to stay for a few weeks.

"This is the first time there'll be another woman living here," said Mimi. "Because I was the only female, the boys expected me to clean up. I didn't do it. I yelled about their being male pigs, and it embarrassed them. Now we all clean up together once a week. Ken and I take turns on our room. It's been his turn for a month now."

Mimi has decorated their bedroom with tails from the peacocks on her father's farm in Virginia. Pinned to the wall was a photograph of her playing with a dog in the woods.

"I can't even imagine the lifestyle I'm in now. My parents are rich, really rich."

Mimi's father is a successful Washington professional; her mother is "very social;" Mimi and her sister attended an excellent private school. The family owns homes in Washington, Virginia and New England. For many years Mimi had a nursemaid. She owned her own horse. Today she has her stereo and a few clothes.

When she ran away, she and Ken traveled for a month before she decided to call her parents.

"I told them I'd come home if they would tell the police I was no longer a runaway. They said we'd work things out. They sent me \$50 travel money. When I got home, they asked me what kind of life I wanted to lead. My father told me if I could find a job, a school, and a place to live in one week and if I promised to make no scandal for him or ask him for money, I could leave home. I did it. All in one week."

Like many runaways, Mimi wanted freedom from the responsibilities of home and school. She got freedom to grow up the hard way.

"It's really scary. It really is. There are times when I don't think I'm going to make it any more. I've been robbed and almost raped. It's been a really hard fight. I don't know how I made it."

At first she made it with Ken's help. She moved in with him, and he helped her find a job. She enrolled in a free school which she attends mornings.

In the afternoons she baby-sits to earn her share of the rent, the groceries, the electricity and gas bills. Her jobs have ranged from waterbed builder to nude model. She's worked once as a waitress and often as a baby-sitter.

"When I think of the school I used to go to and the people I knew there, I can't believe it. They're so unaware of what's going on outside. They don't know what it's like not having money."

Although Mimi visits her parents and

sister, sometimes with Ken, sometimes alone, she has no plans to return to live with them. What she likes about her new home and the free school is the sense they give her of being part of a big family.

"No one's trying to change me. They like me for what I am. There's an acceptance of everyone by everyone."

Running away from home is becoming the answer to the trauma of growing up in the 1970s. One million children under 18 run away each year in the United States, according to the estimate of the Senate Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency. In the Washington metropolitan area the estimate drifts between 10,000 and 18,000 runaways annually. Sgt. Edward A. Smith of the Missing Persons Bureau, Youth Division, has stated that 200 to 300 children are reported missing in the District each month. The majority are junior and senior high school students between 13 and 17.

As a high school English teacher, I taught students about those literary runaways, Huck Finn and Holden Caulfield, before I realized life was imitating art. A student told me her girl friend had run away to San Francisco; a friend traveled South to pick up his runaway son; a neighbor down the block visited a spiritualist, hoping to make contact with her runaway daughter. Some of my own students left home and stayed away for a few days, for several months, for good. I began to learn that nothing we have ever read or heard, known or imagined, has prepared us for this phenomenon—the runaway child.

He is not the boy we knew who lit out for the West to pick up gold in California. He isn't the flower child we read about who followed him there a few decades later to do his own thing in the Haight. He isn't the determined revolutionary who tried to correct the ills of a repressive society by building bombs in a Greenwich Village basement. Nor is he the purposeful utopian who aimed to create a new life in the communes of Massachusetts or New Mexico.

None of these images, pictured for us by television and the newspapers and conceived perhaps by the kids themselves, fits the new bell-bottomed emigrant. Like Mimi, the runaway is often a 14-year-old girl, and girls who run away from home today outnumber boys. The runaway comes from all classes of society, not only from Mimi's affluent middle class. They run from the suburbs to the city by hitchhiking on the highways. They may head from coast to coast or only from one town to the next. They have no place to go, so they go any place a ride will take them.

Runaways live by panhandling and shoplifting. They may look for a job, but they probably won't find one. They'll give themselves sexually for a place to crash or sell drugs to help pay the rent. They learn that you don't get something for nothing in America.

Each runaway tells a different story, yet runaways seem to be of two types: the child who runs away from home often because he is abused or beaten and the child who runs away once or twice as his solution to a family problem. A 1967 study by the National Institute of Mental Health entitled "Suburban Runaways of the 1960's" describes "two distinct populations," the frequent runaway and the child who runs once. There is a third type, the child who escapes from a reform school or a mental hospital. He is usually an abused child, the family throwaway.

The trip the runaway is taking today is one we'd rather ignore. His running away announces that something's wrong at home, that something may be wrong with us. He is running from the demands of his family that he live by their rules, rules he considers outdated and intolerant. As the runaway tells it, one boy ran because his parents burned his bellbottoms. Another boy ran because his grandparents were ashamed of his long hair.

A girl left home because her parents were angry that she was not doing well in school. Last fall in Maryland a girl ran because she was pregnant and she did not want the abortion her mother insisted she undergo.

Kids run away from the idea that they must do everything right and that they can't do anything right. In many cases they run from parents who expect their children to succeed where they have failed. They leave parents who are so vindictive about their own unhappiness that the kids become the scapegoats. They run from homes broken by divorce or separation, homes where the mother has remarried a man who is antagonistic or uninterested in them. The runaway leaves to prove to himself and to his family that he can make it on his own terms.

Congressmen are so worried that runaways can't make it without help that they have written legislation to establish temporary shelters for them. There are two different bills before Congress, both entitled The Runaway Youth Act, which provide funds to local and state governments to set up runaway houses in areas where kids congregate.

Runaway House on Riggs Place is a temporary shelter for running children. Sponsored by the Washington youth advocacy agency, Special Approaches in Juvenile Assistance, called SAJA, Runaway House has been giving runaways a place to stay since 1968, when Resurrection City closed. The former townhouse provides a dorm for boys and another for girls and a staff of counselors who live with the kids and help them work out their problems.

Scrawled on the wall in the girls' dorm was the command: "Thou shalt not hassle." Pam, a vivacious 14-year-old, and Julie, a 16-year-old blonde, sat on their beds and described their running away.

All kids talk about their parents' hassling them, but these two spoke of beatings and of the delinquency proceedings initiated against them by their families. These were two of the children who ran away from home so often that their parents filed a petition with the court describing them as incorrigible and beyond parental control. Their experiences epitomize the worst of all worlds for the runaway child: the unhappy home, the unfeeling institution, the brutal street.

After running away, Pam appeared in court with her parents; the judge determined that she be returned home and placed on probation. He assigned a probation officer to act as the intermediary between the court and the family. The P.O. as Pam calls him, reports to the court on her behavior.

Julie's parents filed a petition when she ran away from home at 15. She became the responsibility of the court which returned her to her parents the first and second times she ran. After the third attempt, she was placed in a series of foster homes, finally in the District's Florence Crittenton Home, which has a residential program to teach girls to control their impulses.

"I ran away from there, too," admitted Julie. "The girls at the home beat me up because they said I was a hippie. I was using drugs I got in Georgetown."

"My mother hit me on the head with a log," said Pam. "She found me in a barn waiting for this dude to bring me cigarettes. When we got home, she hit me. Then she wiped the blood off her refrigerator and the floor before she gave me the towel for my head."

"Show her your head" insisted Julie. "The time my mother did this," added Pam, revealing the healing wound in her scalp, "I'd been gone only three days. I split with a dude I really liked. This time I've been gone a week, and I'll die before they take me back."

At 14 Pam has run away from home 17 times.

"If I'm just 30 minutes late getting home from school," Pam complained, "my mom calls my school and my probation officer.

Then when I get home, I get my behind kicked."

"Your mother's cool," Julie laughed.

"I hate my mom, I do," insisted Pam. "I don't remember what my dad was like. He got another lady pregnant and married her. My mom wants to get even with me for something. She came after me once with a knife. I beat her up. I laid her up and then I got out."

"You love to fight," said Julie. "Kids are hell, really hell," Pam agreed. "They want more freedom than their parents give them. They want to get out at night to see their friends and mess around. Parents nowadays should stop hanging on the kids," she suggested. "You can't stay just one way all your life. What's life without changing?"

"My mother was always screaming at me," said Julie. "She yelled: 'You're the oldest. Set an example. What will the neighbors think?' She beat me with an electric cord. I was their drug-addict daughter. The guy I was going with was dealing dope and he gave it to me."

"There's not much to do at home. You ride around in a car, then meet somewhere where everyone sits around and does dope," Julie recalled. "Drugs are easy enough to get. Junk was my favorite. I've also done acid and mescaline, but I haven't done a drug now in four months."

After a fourth appearance in court, Julie was surprised to hear her court-appointed lawyer recommend her commitment to a state reform school for girls. With four other girls Julie escaped from the reform school after she had been there three weeks. They hid in the bordering woods until dark, then boldly walked down the main road to the highway while the girls and matrons searched the woods.

"We were scared, but that's what we did. When we got to the highway, we split up, two of us going one way, three the other. A car came along, and two really nice guys picked us up. We were lucky, because the next car belonged to the state police."

Julie's luck did not last. The escape melodrama turned into a horror story with her second ride.

"This dude picked us up. He said he'd take us into D.C., but he had to stop at his house first to call his friend. He took us to his house and called him. Then he whipped out a gun. His friend came over. The dude was about 21, his friend was older. They got into a hassle about whether they should do it to us. I don't think the older guy wanted to. He held the gun while the dude raped me. He got me down on the floor and did it to me. My friend was watching and screaming. Later they brought us into the District."

Julie will be 17 this spring. She hopes to work with other runaways in a group home. She will not return to Virginia.

"My mother said I was too independent for my own good," she said. "That I wanted to be 18. She's such a bitch."

"People don't have to be sick to have problems with their kids," said Alec Rode, a clinical psychologist for the D.C. Department of Human Resources. "Often the interaction of two different personalities, that of the child and the parent, creates a problem. Quiet parents may have an active child, or a quiet child may have active, outgoing parents, and their personalities clash. Since an essential character difference between a parent and child is impossible to overcome, the child may react by running away from home."

Alex Rode also serves as a consultant at Runaway House once a week.

A child's running away from home strikes all classes and all types of people, said Rode. "It may result from value conflicts with parents who are traditional. Parents argue with their sons about not coming in on time, not doing their work, about their hair. Hair is a very symbolic issue. Parents will not

tolerate their having long hair, but it's the fashion for boys. With their daughters, it's a sexual battle. Girls are not consciously caught by the Women's Lib movement, but there is an increase in sexual activity at a younger age. Parents are fighting biology relentlessly," Rode explained. "And with little success."

On the faces of the teenaged girls at Runaway House he has noticed "a fake toughness with its sexual connotations. It's a mask, a response to a lot of fears and pressures. These kids are scared to death. The community doesn't want to know why they run away from home. The majority of runaways are physically or psychologically brutalized at home. They are desperate. They have no outs, so they run. It's a way of evading pain and, as such, it's a healthy impulse. For a tiny minority of kids, running away is an adventure, something to tell their friends."

"Kids on the streets are at the mercy of unprincipled people. They're open to sexual exploitation; they're faced with the use of drugs at an early age; the jobs they can get pay them little money; the police often harass them. Kids live in a prison out on the street. For better or worse most of them return home."

One solution to the runaway problem is to control the society that breeds it. "You can curb behavior by changing the social structure," decided Rode. "If economic conditions get worse, there will be fewer runaways. If there were a return to Victorian morality, there would be fewer runaways. If there were more pressure against the counter-culture which gives support to kids who run, running away would decrease. Now, running away from home is increasing."

The Reverend Jo Tartt Jr., rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Georgetown, is going to rehang the "No Crashing" sign on the tree in his churchyard this summer.

In previous years, before the young minister got tough, his church catered to street people and, perhaps, induced kids to leave home. Located below M Street on Wisconsin Avenue, the church attracted them with its open-door policy.

"We encouraged a parasitic way of living," said the minister. "We made it easier for kids to run away from home by giving them food and a place to sleep. We changed our attitude, because the place was a shambles. I got tired of walking over bodies in order to enter the church. I wasn't satisfied letting them take over. We stopped letting them sleep there. A mass exodus occurred. Gradually kids began to come back. On our terms. We operated a drug hotline, opened a job referral service, and we put up the No Crashing sign."

As a minister, Tartt has talked to dozens of runaways and their parents. "I have two attitudes about runaways because I've seen two kinds: the one- and two-dayers from McLean and Chevy Chase and the kids who are running because they need to get out of the atmosphere at home. It would be worse for them to stay home. For these kids—and I saw more of them than the others—running away is a sign of health. These runaways were the girls who'd been kicked out of the house for getting pregnant and having an abortion. They were the girls whose fathers tried to rape them. They were kids who'd been beaten. They had to leave home."

"The other kids, the two-dayers, aroused the parent in me. I wanted to spank them, to tell them life is not going to be easy. Running away is not the way to solve problems. I don't believe in encouraging the adolescent fantasy that you can find a world where you don't have to deal with authority."

"Their parents called me often. They came on as self-righteous, wronged. They'd done everything for their kid but turn him over their knee to say we don't behave that way."

"Running away from home is one symptom of a cultural problem. There are no families

any more, no big families with uncles and aunts and cousins and grandparents. This puts an unbelievable strain on the members of a small family to meet one another's needs. Kids need to communicate, to feel close to the family. Closeness comes out of confronting those people who are primary in your life with all your feelings."

C. T. "Jimmie" James of the National Detective Agencies, dean of the city's private detectives, talks about runaways and their parents in a low, sympathetic voice. One wall of his office is crowded with the photographs of famous people he has worked for.

"Every kid who runs away from home wants to be recognized, because his parents are too busy to become part of his life. He wants to do something to attract attention."

"So many families know nothing of their children. One girl, a 13-year-old was to go overseas with her parents," he remembered. "The afternoon the family was to leave for New York, she disappeared. The father went on, the mother stayed behind and asked me to look for her. A few days later, we found her in a hospital ward. O.D. Another girl I found, a 15-year-old, told me she was able to make her living with her body. There are many young girls prostituting themselves on the streets and begging for coins. We have more requests to locate missing girls than boys. Parents may think a boy can take care of himself, but with the girls the prostitution angle comes into it."

"I don't like to make money on this field," said James. "I handle many of these cases on a personal basis. Parents don't know how to start looking for a child, so I give them suggestions. They should notify the police. They should go to school to talk to the principal and the homeroom teacher. They should talk to the parents of their child's friends. They should get a copy of their long-distance phone calls. They can check out appointments the child may have had to see if he's kept them. They can check credit cards to see if he's charged anything lately."

"If we get into the case," the detective continued, "we go to our informants who have drug contacts to get leads. We check the drive-ins where teenagers work. If there's a boyfriend, he can be a very good source of information. If there's a rock group in town,

we determine whether the child is interested in rock, and we look for her in the next city where the group will appear."

"There's no American home," said James. "Reestablish the American home, and the kids may have a reason to stay there."

Father of two grown children, "Jimmie" James ran away from home at 17 to join a carnival. "I was gone long enough to get hungry. I learned what the other side of life was like. I learned that the people in the carnival had higher morals than those who came to see it."

He looked out his window to the street below and said: "It's tough out there."

"Jimmie" James went home and finished high school. Mimi will not go home, although she agrees with him.

"Making it out here is hard, but it's possible. I'm still away from home," she emphasized. "I'm not in a pigsty, and I'm not in a rut."

She smiled: "I get a lot more pleasure out of life than I ever have."

AGRICULTURE DEMORALIZED

HON. ALBERT H. QUIE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 1973

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, I have received the following mailgram from Mr. Herb Halvorson of Hansaka, Minn., President of the Minnesota Soybean Growers Association, which pretty well sets forth the dismay and apprehension of the food-producing industries of this Nation in the face of faulty planning and abrupt policy changes that have thrown their industries into an uproar.

Having just returned from Japan, which is the largest overseas customer for American soybean products for heavy use in their human diet, I can attest to the shock and disillusionment that grips

this great trading partner in the wake of the soybean embargo.

This country should face up to the fact that the consumers of this Nation have been subsidized by farmers for the past 20 years in the way of cheap food. Now the shoe is on the other foot and consumers will have to accept price increases in food, just as they accepted higher prices in everything else all along, in order to avert widespread food shortages down the road. Administration decisions on trade and economic controls should reflect this fact of life.

The Mailgram is as follows:

Representative ALBERT H. QUIE,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

It appears that now on top of everything else confusing the picture and demoralizing the agriculture community high interest rates are going to become a prime factor in limiting the capacity of the farmer to expand his production.

The American agriculture community has now reached the point where because of these actions they are no longer willing to risk the chance of increasing their production until some assurance is given that the government will no longer take steps that appear to be using agriculture as a bargaining tool in either foreign trade or to passify the consumer groups in this country.

The Government is going to have to make the consumers realize that they can no longer expect farmers to produce food without making an adequate profit. Every government action beginning with the price freeze and continuing through the soybean and feed stuffs embargo has tended to demoralize and have a counter productive effect on American agriculture.

Until these policies are rescinded the only alternative we have in this country is extremely high food prices or food rationing. I must urge your careful consideration of this matter and hope that you pass on these feelings to urban congressmen so they will understand the problem better.

HERB HALVORSON,
President, Minnesota Soybean Growers
Association.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Tuesday, July 17, 1973

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, who giveth to all men liberally and without reproaching; and it will be given him.—James 1: 5.

"Good Father, we Thy children pray
For light and guidance on the way,
Reveal Thy truth and give to each
Thy blessing of the upward reach."

O Thou whose ways are wise, whose love is life, and whose truth endureth forever, help us to look up and with the upward reach to feel Thy presence as we pray.

Lift us out of the ruts of self-righteousness and self-satisfaction. Help us to hear the music of the spheres, the song of life, and to listen once again to Thy call to all mankind—by faith to walk humbly with Thee and to live with one another in the spirit of good will.

We pray for our country. Free our leaders and our people from all bigotry and all bitterness and give to us all

large minds and great hearts that by giving our allegiance first to Thee we may reap the harvest of a common brotherhood.

We pray in the spirit of Him who said love and you will live. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Without objection, the Journal stands approved.

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair would like to make an announcement.

The Chair has been advised that the electronic voting system is at the present time inoperative. Until further notice, therefore, all votes and quorum calls will be taken by the standby procedure which is provided for in the rules.

WELCOME TO GIRLS' NATION

(Mr. BRAY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, today the U.S. Congress is host to the 98 girls from 48 States and the District of Columbia who are in Washington for the annual Girls' Nation, sponsored by the American Legion Auxiliary. Two girls are selected to Girls' Nation from each of the various girls' States.

Delegates to Girls' State are selected with the help of high school principals on the basis of potential leadership qualities and must be between their junior and senior years in high school to qualify. Through these programs, it is estimated that each is adding 19,000 girls trained in the processes of government to a group that by the end of 1973 will total about 457,000.

On Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1964, the American Legion Auxiliary received one of the four top American awards from the Freedoms Foundation