

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CEDERBERG:

H.R. 1754. A bill for the relief of Morgan-McCool, Inc., to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KARTH:

H.R. 1755. A bill for the relief of Angela Garza; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCLODY:

H.R. 1756. A bill for the relief of Dr. and Mrs. Milton Margoles; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MINK:

H.R. 1757. A bill for the relief of Plotemina Mabanag Bareng and Bastiana Lillian Mahanag Bareng; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1758. A bill for the relief of Terrence

Jarome Cagulat; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1759. A bill to authorize Col. Charles Dolan, U.S. Air Force Reserve, to receive credit for certain activities of benefit to the United States in determining his entitlement to and amount of retired pay for nonregular service in the Armed Forces; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1760. A bill for the relief of Keith Lal McKinney and Clifford Tuan McKinney; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1761. A bill for the relief of Evelyn Fegi Matayoshi and Wilma Fegi Matayoshi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOLLOHAN:

H.R. 1762. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Lessie Edwards; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VAN DEERLIN:

H.R. 1763. A bill for the relief of Olga Florida Sanchez Acosta, Jose Ismael Sanchez

Acosta, and Jesus Santiago Sanchez Acosta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1764. A bill for the relief of Faustino Murgia-Melendrez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHITE:

H.R. 1765. A bill for the relief of Miss Mari Ann Sharar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1766. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Leocadia H. Villafuerte; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

10. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the Board of Commissioners, Wayne County, Mich., relative to the food stamp program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

AMERICA—MERCHANT OF WAR

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 20, 1975

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, the 93d Congress passed historic legislation giving the Congress the legal authority for oversight and control over the sale of weapons of war to foreign countries. That legislation, which was based on an amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act which I offered in the House and Senator NELSON offered in the Senate, requires the President to submit quarterly reports to the Congress containing listings of all sales and offers to sell. These reports must include the dollar amount of the sale, the defense items to be sold, the country purchasing the item, the military service selling the item, and the dates of offer and acceptance of the sale.

Additionally, the legislation requires that the President seek congressional concurrence for any foreign military sale for \$25 million or more. Under the legislation the President must submit a statement describing the intended sale and wait 20 calendar days before forwarding the letter of offer to the intended purchaser. During this 20-day waiting period, Congress may disapprove the sale by concurrent resolution.

The need for a strong congressional role in determining the U.S. role in stocking foreign military arsenals is now more pressing than ever, in wake of recent massive arms sales to Iran and Saudi Arabia and the pro-sales policies of the Ford administration. The United States, according to a January 13, 1975, report in U.S. News & World Report, is the No. 1 arms peddler in the world. The Ford administration reportedly justifies the boom in sales over the last few years in part on economic and pragmatic grounds—the sales provide jobs for Americans, while American refusal to sell only sends countries seeking weapons to other suppliers. Accordingly rather than discouraging sales, U.S. News reports that officials are working hard with defense industry salesmen around the world to boost sales even further.

I would remind the administration that economic and pragmatic considerations are not sufficient grounds for stockpiling foreign military arsenals. Sales based solely on these considerations are irresponsible—and I would hope that the Ford administration would refrain from them. The United States will and should continue to supply some arms to its allies and friends, in amounts and in type consistent with our national security requirements and their defensive needs. But, at the same time, America must encourage restraint in conventional arms transfers.

I call upon Mr. Ford to exercise such restraint and to encourage other nations to do likewise. Given the increases in arms sales reported almost daily in the press and the increasing danger for violence they represent, it is essential that the President move rapidly to implement the sense of Congress resolution on multinational arms transfer regulation contained in the Foreign Assistance Act passed by the 93d Congress. That resolution urges the President to develop and propose a draft international agreement for regulating the transfer of conventional weapons at the Geneva Conference of the Committee on Disarmament. It also requires the President to report his progress in implementing the resolution to the Congress within 6 months. I urge the President to achieve substantial progress toward the goal of the resolution in less than 6 months.

Mr. Speaker, because of its relevance, I commend the U.S. News report to the attention of my colleagues:

AMERICA ON TOP AMONG WORLD'S ARMS PEDDLERS

Not even Russia sells more major weapons abroad. Orders for American-made arms have doubled in a year, and there is no slowdown in sight.

Sales of U.S.-produced arms to foreign nations are soaring to record levels.

Orders from abroad for U.S. aircraft, missiles, tanks, ships and other weapons of war have doubled in a year to more than 8 billion dollars annually.

U.S. officials say that these sales make the United States the top arms merchant in the world. The Soviet Union, however, is not far behind, with its major armament program in the Middle East. France and Britain are rated a distant third and fourth in arms exporting.

Pictured on these pages are some of the U.S. weapons most in demand now and in recent years.

Iran for instance, has agreed to pay 1.9 billion dollars for 80 of the Navy's newest jets—the F-14 Tomcat. The deal is considered a key factor in keeping open the Long Island plant of Grumman Aerospace Corporation, which makes the plane.

The sale, completed after the Shah of Iran was given a personal aerial demonstration of the plane, helps to make Iran the leading customer of U.S. arms.

Israel is a close second. In the 12-month period ended June 30, 1974, Israel bought 2.1 billion dollars' worth of military equipment, including A-4 Skyhawks and F-4 Phantoms, C-130 Hercules cargo planes and large numbers of helicopters, tanks, artillery pieces and other equipment.

FIERCE SALES FIGHT

Now something even bigger is in the works.

Northrop Corporation and General Dynamics Corporation are competing under an Air Force contract for a lightweight fighter that could result in sales of 8 billion dollars or more, with most of the potential market thought to be in Europe or elsewhere abroad. French and Swedish companies have entered the fierce competition.

The reason for the booming arms market, defense-industry officials say, is partly that the U.S. has reversed its attitude on military sales.

This reversal in policy represents a decision that refusing to sell weapons to foreign countries only sends them to other suppliers and does nothing to halt the proliferation of arms.

Rather than discouraging such sales, U.S. officials now are working hard with defense-industry salesmen around the world to boost sales even further.

Industry officials estimate that for every billion dollars of sales abroad, 31,000 Americans are put to work as a direct result, and another 60,000 jobs are created in support businesses.

In some cases, foreign sales are of critical importance. Items like the Northrop F-5E Tiger are built primarily for export. Pentagon aides say that if overseas sales stopped, the plant making the plane would have to be closed.

Military sales abroad are in addition to the half billion dollars in arms a year handed out free as military aid to friends and allies. Not included, either, are the millions of dollars in second-hand weapons that are passed on to other countries.

Aid recipients are potential customers in the future, say Defense officials.

Japan is an example. Grant aid to Japanese ended in 1966. Since then, arms sales

have averaged about 50 million dollars a year. From 1950 through June, 1974, U.S. arms sales to Japan totaled 424 million.

Since World War II, military sales have risen from token amounts, while the proportion of military aid has declined. Sales averaged about 1.25 billion dollars a year in the last of the 1960s.

The biggest growth of foreign military sales by the U.S. has been in just the last three years. The total for the 12-month period that ended June 30, 1972, was 3.3 billion dollars, double that of the previous 12-month period.

In the following 12 months, orders rose to 3.9 billion; and in the 12-month period that ended June 30, 1974, orders more than doubled again to 8.3 billion.

IN THE FUTURE

Industry officials see a potential for even greater sales ahead.

In recent months, several countries—including Israel, Greece, Saudi Arabia and Iran—have asked for a step-up in arms deliveries.

Friendly and allied countries are also faced with the problem of replacing aging military equipment received from the U.S. in the past. Most are expected to buy later-model American arms.

These factors, added to uncertain conditions in the Middle East, Latin America and other potential hot spots, point to continued high levels of arms sales abroad during the years ahead.

TOP 10 BUYERS OF U.S. ARMS

Based on arms orders placed in year ended June 30, 1974:

1. Iran, \$3.8 billion.
2. Israel, \$2.1 billion.
3. Saudi Arabia, \$588 million.
4. Greece, \$435 million.
5. West Germany, \$219 million.
6. Spain, \$148 million.
7. Canada, \$94 million.
8. Korea, \$81 million.
9. Taiwan, \$68 million.
10. Chile, \$68 million.

A YOUTH VIEW FROM THE INSIDE

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 20, 1975

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, in the November 1974 issue of Youth Reporter, there is an interesting article by Brian O'Connor, who participated in the Washington Workshops program and tells all he learned while on the Hill.

Washington Workshops does a splendid job educating these young women and men and deserves support of their effort.

The article follows:

WASHINGTON WORKSHOP—A YOUTH VIEW FROM THE INSIDE
(By Brian O'Connor)

Every year millions of people come to Washington, D.C., to find in the countless memorials the spirit of the great men who, from a violent birth in a despotic world, established the first great free nation upon the face of the earth. But men's souls do not live in marble.

The true spirit of our forefathers lives where those who are willing to search deeper than a frozen gaze of stone may find it. Humans forged this nation and humans continue the work. The search for the "American Heritage" is fulfilled in the discovery of the people who devote their lives to service to their country.

In the past, the human side of government has not been available for public scrutiny and study. The House and Senate galleries were as close as anyone could have hoped to approach their government. But mere physical proximity of the people to their leaders is as meaningless a personal experience as the contact of eyes with the impersonal words of a daily paper.

CLOSING CHASM

The appalling lack of public involvement, while public tourism flourishes, has created a chasm between the citizens and the leaders of this country of Grand Canyon-esque dimensions. This division has given an alarming number of our elected and appointed officials—as evidenced by the tragedy of Watergate—a feeling of immunity from prosecution, an opportunity for aggrandizement, a sense of security while ignoring the law. But the gap is closing and integrity is slowly returning now that citizens are coming to Washington as educated, informed, and concerned individuals rather than as gawking tourists.

Much of the credit for the current awareness must go to Leo S. Tonkin, a Harvard Law School graduate, who came to Washington as a student intern and immediately recognized the need for government education through personal interaction and involvement with its leaders.

He has continually expounded the view of Thomas Jefferson: "A nation that expects to be ignorant and free in a state of civilization expects what never was and will never be."

In 1967, Washington Workshops Foundation was created by Mr. Tonkin in order to replace ignorance in the operations of the Federal Government with education through a program entitled, "The Congressional Seminar."

FIRST SEMINAR

In the summer of 1968, Mr. Tonkin brought 200 students to Washington for the first session of the Congressional Seminar. The Workshops Foundation received its baptism by fire for that summer the city was engulfed in the flames of riots which followed the murders of Martin Luther King, Jr. and Robert F. Kennedy.

At that time it was difficult to find government officials who were willing to devote their time to talk to young men and women who would most likely ask embarrassing questions. But there were people who showed interest in youth and welcomed the opportunity to meet in seminar sessions with them, and thus with the first dynamic session lauded as an "overwhelming success", the Workshops dream was consummated.

Since that summer the Workshops Foundation has generated tremendous growth in both interest and participation. In 1975 nine sessions of the Congressional Seminar, with over 100 students comprising each session, will be offered. Senators, Congressmen, Supreme Court Justices, Cabinet members, Pentagon staff, Ambassadors, lobbyists, professional staff, personnel, and numerous other government officials will have dialogue sessions with the students in the various government office buildings.

While current issues and contemporary events are of major importance in the dialogues between the students and speakers, the search for a personal interaction is encouraged by the director, Mr. Tonkin.

EXPERIENCE RECALLED

Howard Ibach, who was a Congressional Seminar student during 1973, recounts an experience during his week in Washington: "During a seminar with Barry Goldwater, Jr. of California at the Rayburn House Office Building, I came to realize that questions regarding his stand on pending legislation and moral issues were just repetitions of what I read in the paper, hear on the news, or could receive in a typed letter from his office. I asked him, 'Congressman, why did you be-

come a Congressman?' He paused for a second and then answered, 'Thank you for asking that question.' He then proceeded to outline the complete background of his motivation and desire for public service and recognition. It was an unusually enlightening and personal experience for me. I had sought and, I believe, succeeded in discovering the 'man behind the myth', so to speak, which is what I feel the Workshops program is all about."

The follow-up opportunities available to students who are interested in extending their government involvement and education beyond the Congressional Seminar are varied. The National Student Advisory Committee, which is only open to those who have completed the Congressional Seminar, is an organization designed to act as a channel for constructive student proposals and amendments to the program. Annual meetings are held throughout the United States. Student editorial projects written by Workshop students command national distribution through the Workshops' mailing list.

Since 1969 the Advanced Congressional Seminar has been offered to Congressional Seminar alumni. The Advanced Seminar entails a three-week internship in the Office of a member of the House or Senate, and three transferable college credits are available to the Advanced Seminar students through a research project written during their tenure in the program.

A PROFOUND EFFECT

Dorothy Hogg, who worked in Congressman Peter N. Kyros' office as a student in the Advanced Congressional Seminar, expresses her feelings on her three weeks sojourn to the nation's capitol: "Working in Congressman Kyros' office has had a profound effect on me. I had never been able to appreciate the hard work and dedication which a seat in Congress requires. The opportunity to work not only for a committed man, but for his constituents as well, has given me a sense of accomplishment which I had never known before my involvement with the Washington Workshops."

A unique and innovative factor of the Workshops program is the student residence at Mount Vernon College in northwest Washington. The academic ambience of a college campus is much more endemic to an educational and social experience than a hotel, which is one reason why the Workshops has been so successful while hotel-based student programs in Washington have come and gone through the years. The freedom, and responsibility of dormitory residence has proved to engender an unexpected maturity by the teen-age students. Young men and women from every social, economic, and geographical background of the country who participate weekly in the Congressional Seminar create a microcosm of the society as a whole.

John McGowan, a former student of the Congressional Seminar, and subsequently an intern in the office of Congressman John Ware of Pennsylvania through the Advanced Congressional Seminar, writes: "For me the most meaningful experience while in Washington was the chance to meet and talk with people my own age from all over the United States. Just the contact I made with others made my whole involvement with the Washington Workshops worthwhile. I have learned through this contact how essential sincere dialogue and an open mind are to understanding persons from different backgrounds. I will always be grateful for the opportunity to broaden my horizons in experience and understanding."

A FULL SCHEDULE

While the students have the option to delegate their own time as they choose, for those who wish to take advantage of them, a full schedule of social, athletic, and cultural activities are offered. The campus sports develop into competition between the Con-

gressional Seminar and the Advanced Congressional Seminar, dubbed Washington Workshops I and Washington Workshops II respectively.

At the end of each session of the Congressional Seminar, a dance is held with a live band. Tours of monumental Washington are organized during free time along with bus rides to outdoor concerts at the Jefferson Memorial, the Capitol steps, the Tidal Basin, and other sites. The close proximity of the vibrant Georgetown section offers students hours of browsing pleasure along with the visual spectacle of that historic yet youthful section of Washington.

The week of the Congressional Seminar culminates in a model Congressional session held at Mount Vernon College and chaired by House Floor Manager Donald K. Anderson. During the week the students divide into five committees: Education, Foreign Affairs, Interior and Insular Affairs, Judiciary, and Select.

General resolutions intended to produce a "sense of the seminar" are written and discussed in the committees and presented to the "committee as a whole", the assembly of the students. The resolutions are debated according to the parliamentary rules of the House as interpreted by Mr. Anderson and then voted upon. The sense of the seminar has proved to be a valuable tool in the practical education of the students.

Both the art of forensics and the compromise of politics come into play during the debate and therefore provide a unique forum where the role of government may be learned.

THE ULTIMATE PROOF

The ultimate proof of the Washington Workshops Foundation's effectiveness in promoting interest in the system of American Government is the involvement that Workshops alumni have shown after their education through the Workshops. Delegates to both the Democratic and Republican National Nominating Conventions, permanent staff positions on Capitol Hill, local and state elective offices, are a few of the positions that Workshop students have gone on to occupy. It is not unlikely that the future will see the first Workshop alumni occupying a seat as a member of Congress.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Brian O'Connor, a former participant in the Congressional Seminar, is currently a freshman at Harvard College. His home town is Moorestown, N.J.

He was assisted in the preparation of this article by three other former participants in the 1974 Washington Workshops: Howard Ibach of Milwaukee, a high school senior at Nicolet H.S., who interned in the office of Sen. Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin; Dorothy Hogg of High Point, N.C., a freshman at the University of Virginia, who worked as an intern in the office of Congressman Peter N. Kyros of Maine; and John McGowan of Malvern, Penna., a freshman at George Washington University, Washington, D.C., who worked as an intern in the office of Congressman John H. Ware of Pennsylvania.

O'Connor worked as an intern in the Washington Workshops Foundation Office.

For more information on the program contact: Washington Workshops; 1329 E Street, NW; Suite 1111; Washington, D.C. 20004.

THE NO POSTAGE POSTAGE STAMP

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 20, 1975

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, in the last decade we have seen the price

of the first class postage stamp skip along from 4 cents right up to 10 cents where it rests today. Now the Postal Service, in its ever present desire to serve the public, is ready to make amends for the cost increases of the past by offering the no postage postage stamp. By this, I mean, the cost of mailing a letter will from now on be free.

If you are wondering how you missed the announcement of this innovative idea and are planning to rush down to your nearest post office to find out more about it, do not bother. It was not published in any Postal Service departmental memo and most postal officials and employees know nothing about it. But the free postage stamp does exist.

Actually, the Postal Service, already millions of dollars in debt, was trying to regain rather than lose revenues when it accidentally created the no postage postage stamp.

In the past, many individuals were sending off their letters, most of which were bills, absent of any postage. This way, the individual or company which received the letter would get stuck paying the postage. For the post office, it meant extra time, effort, and expense to collect this postage.

To stop this, the Postal Service announced that it would no longer deliver the letter to the addressee stamped "postage due" but instead would return it to the sender. Unfortunately, the sender has turned out to be more ingenious than the Postal Service.

A member of my staff and a friend of his in Berkeley, Calif., recently demonstrated how to use the new Postal Service policy to their benefit. A letter bearing my staff member's name in the upper left hand corner as the sender and his friend's name as the addressee was dropped into a mail box in Berkeley. Four days later, it was "returned" to Alexandria, Va., stamped "returned for postage." Of course, there was no need to pay any postage and the Postal Service was out 10 cents.

No doubt, it will not be long before more members of the public hear about the no postage postage stamp and begin applying the idea. The Postal Service's next brilliant idea will then be the 15-cent postage stamp so that they can pay for the no postage postage stamp.

A PROGRAM TO REVIVE THE ECONOMY

HON. JOHN B. CONLAN

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 20, 1975

Mr. CONLAN. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a comprehensive package of measures to combat inflation and recession through reduced Government spending that will pump more than \$30 billion back into the private sector of our economy.

The trouble with proposals for a multi-billion-dollar tax cut alone is that this does nothing about the continuing upward spiral of inflationary Federal

spending. In fact, a tax cut without a cut in Government spending only compounds our economic problem.

A tax cut must be matched by a reduction in Federal spending plus a balanced Federal budget to avoid further inflationary deficits that fuel recession and increase unemployment. And the first place to start cutting is with foreign aid and with nonproductive Government programs draining family incomes and removing jobs from our private enterprise economy.

Mr. Speaker, our goal must be a three-pronged attack against high taxes, high prices, and high interest rates through reduced Government spending, increased productivity, and creation of jobs in the private sector. I believe the four bills I introduced on the first day of this Congress, plus one I cosponsored with Mr. BAFALIS, will get us well on the road to achieving this urgent goal.

I am asking for, first, an immediate moratorium on new Federal spending programs; second, a 10 percent reduction in the Federal budget; third, a 3-year moratorium on U.S. foreign aid; fourth, a balanced Federal budget for fiscal year 1976, and fifth, a constitutional amendment forbidding future Federal deficits and requiring gradual repayment of our \$500 billion national debt.

This comprehensive program to revive our economy by reducing the Government's inflationary drain on productivity, which in turn causes recession and unemployment, deserves the wholehearted support of this Congress.

For the benefit of my colleagues, I would like to include at this point in the RECORD a complete list of these bills I have introduced and the committees to which they were referred:

LIST OF BILLS

H. Con. Res. 10. Concurrent resolution to provide an opportunity for an orderly and cohesive policy toward reducing the rate of inflation through a moratorium on all new federal spending programs. Referred to Committee on Government Operations.

H. Con. Res. 36. Concurrent resolution to provide an opportunity for an orderly and cohesive policy toward inflation control and economic stability by declaring a reduction in all appropriations for fiscal year 1976. Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

H. Con. Res. 9. Concurrent resolution to provide an opportunity for an orderly and cohesive policy toward inflation control and economic stability by declaring a 36-month moratorium on all foreign aid appropriations for economic development. Referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 1252. A bill to reestablish the fiscal integrity of the Government of the United States and its monetary policy, through the establishment of controls with respect to the levels of its revenues and budget outlays, the issuance of money, and the preparation of the budget, and for other purposes. Referred to Committees on Ways and Means and Banking, Currency, and Housing.

H.J. Res. 5. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that appropriations made by the United States shall not exceed its revenues, except in time of war or national emergency; and to provide for the systematic paying back of the national debt. Referred to Committee on the Judiciary.

INAUGURATION OF THE HONORABLE RAY BLANTON AS THE 44TH GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 20, 1975

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, Ray Blanton was inaugurated as the 44th Governor of Tennessee on Saturday last in impressive ceremonies in the War Memorial Auditorium in Nashville.

Many of you will recall that Ray served with great ability and distinction as a Member of the House—and I am sure he will govern the State of Tennessee with the same cool competence and courage already demonstrated in his career of public service.

In his inaugural address Governor Blanton pledged to govern Tennessee for the people—for the "plain folks who want a better Tennessee"—and he was repeatedly cheered in the War Memorial Auditorium as he outlined the philosophy, goals and objectives of his administration.

The inaugural was a most impressive ceremony, with Chief Justice William H. D. Fones of the Tennessee Supreme Court administering the oath of office. An inaugural gala and inaugural ball complemented the main ceremony and on yesterday the Governor and his charming wife held an open house for the people of Tennessee at the Governor's mansion.

Symbolizing the transfer of power from a Republican to a Democratic Governor, at the moment Governor Blanton was sworn in, a painting of Abraham Lincoln in the Governor's office was replaced by a portrait of Andrew Jackson, Tennessee's distinguished son, the 11th President of the United States and hero of the Battle of New Orleans. Governor Blanton had instructed his aides to change the portraits at the precise moment of his taking the oath of office.

The full program of the inaugural activities and ceremony follow:

INAUGURAL ACTIVITIES

CALENDAR AND INFORMATION

Inaugural prayer service

Saturday, January 18: McKendree United Methodist Church, 10:30 A.M.

The inauguration ceremony

Saturday, January 18: War Memorial Building, 12:00 Noon.

Inaugural parade

Saturday, January 18: War Memorial Building, 12:30 P.M.

Reception at the State Capitol

Saturday, January 18: State Capitol, 2:00 P.M.-4:00 P.M.

Inaugural ball

Saturday, January 18: Municipal Auditorium, 7:15 P.M.

Reception at the Governor's residence

Sunday, January 19: Governor's Residence, 2:00 P.M.-5:00 P.M.

INAUGURAL CEREMONY

12 o'clock Saturday, Jan. 18

Governor-elect Blanton, Governor Winfield Dunn, Lt. Governor John S. Wilder, Speaker

of the House Ned McWherter and Chief Justice William H. D. Fones escorted from the State Capitol to the front of the War Memorial Building.

Joint Convention of the 89th General Assembly of Tennessee is called to order, by Mr. Speaker Wilder, President of the Joint Convention.

Proceedings opened with prayer by Rev. Tom Bullock, Adamsville Methodist Church, Adamsville, Tennessee.

Mr. J. T. Craig, Chief Clerk of the Senate, reads the Joint Resolution.

National Anthem sung by Lynn Anderson, Nashville, Tennessee.

Mr. Speaker Wilder presents Governor Winfield Dunn who addresses the Joint Convention.

Mr. Speaker Wilder presents Governor-elect Ray Blanton, who delivers the Inaugural Address to the Joint Convention.

Oath of Office administered to Governor Ray Blanton by the Honorable William H. D. Fones, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee.

Governor's salute by the Tennessee National Guard, Nashville, Tennessee.

Benediction by Rev. Ed Currie, Pastor, Price Missionary Baptist Church, Memphis, Tennessee.

Governor Blanton and party move to reviewing stand.

Mr. Speaker, Governor Blanton takes office as Tennessee, like other States, faces economic problems, increased demands for services with declining State revenues. He is preparing a legislative program to respond to the many challenges facing his administration and to implement campaign pledges.

Certainly I wish Governor Blanton the very best of good luck and success as he assumes his new responsibilities, and I am sure that his former colleagues in the House join me in this expression of good wishes.

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 20, 1975

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, January 15 would have been the 46th birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr. For a decade before his tragic death in 1968, Dr. King led the struggle to assure equal rights for the black people in America and dignity for all people. Those were years of change and years of achievement, and Martin Luther King became a symbol in the cause of human rights.

But on this day in 1975, we again face serious challenges to the dignity of our people. Growing numbers of men and women are jobless, poor and middle-income families cannot afford the rising costs of even the most simple housing and food, senior citizens are barely able to make ends meet on their small and fixed incomes.

The growing recognition of this suffering and of the failure to meet the people's pressing need are being dramatized today in Washington and in cities around the Nation by Dr. King's followers, led by Rev. Jesse Jackson. At the same time that the "Silver Rights March" acts to symbolize the plight of so many, the 94th

Congress begins the tough job of developing solutions to our problems.

While this was a day to remember Martin Luther King as a champion of the people in the cause of justice and humanity, this Congress—to truly honor his memory—should move quickly and affirmatively to help those who Dr. King himself would champion today. It is for us to carry on by recommitting ourselves to the dream he had.

A BILL TO STOP ABUSE OF AUTHORITY BY THE FDA

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 20, 1975

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, at the beginning of the 94th Congress, I introduced H.R. 186, a bill to prevent the Food and Drug Administration from implementing proposed regulations designed to limit the potencies and combinations of ingredients in vitamin and mineral supplements.

H.R. 186 is identical to legislation I introduced in the 93d Congress and also identical to a bill introduced by former Congressman Hosmer on this subject. During the 93d Congress, many hundreds of my constituents wrote to me and let me know of their opposition to the proposed FDA regulations because certain supplements would be classified as drugs rather than foods and because costly marketing requirements for drugs would drive up prices, making the vitamin-mineral products least available to those who need them most.

Those supplements which are now arbitrarily classified as drugs either have dosage levels higher on a per unit basis than those prescribed by the FDA regulation or they have combinations of supplements other than those allowed. In the case of two vitamins, A and D, dosage levels over a certain amount will now be available only by prescription. Eventually, even more of the supplements may be placed on a prescription-only status. An advisory review panel has been requested to provide its advice on the dividing line between over-the-counter and prescription drugs.

I can see no reason for the FDA to promulgate such regulations. Most vitamins and minerals present no danger to the consumer, indeed, they may be highly beneficial. If some of the vitamins are hazardous at high levels, as may be the case for the vitamins A and D, they should be limited. However, criticism has poured in from academic, consumer, and industry sources, protesting that the levels prescribed are far too low—400 I.U. for vitamin D and 10,000 I.U. for vitamin A.

Considering the present level of knowledge regarding the need for vitamin and mineral supplements, whether or not a benefit can be derived from high potency supplements seems to be a very subjective decision. But regardless of the availability or lack of benefits, the consumers

have every right to purchase food supplements at dosage levels they desire as long as they are unadulterated, correctly labeled, and present no hazard to health. The FDA seems to have made a value judgment that consumers are wasting their money on useless supplements. It is not within the legislative mandate of the FDA to regulate how consumers spend their money. The mandate was designed by Congress only to protect their safety.

In an attempt to stop this abuse of authority, I have introduced H.R. 186 which would require the FDA to prove that any vitamin or mineral—synthetic or natural—is “intrinsically injurious to health in the recommended dosage,” before restricting its dosage level or requiring a warning label. H.R. 186 would prohibit the FDA from arbitrarily controlling what goes into vitamin-mineral supplements. In those instances where a high potency supplement does pose a threat to health, the FDA would be free to impose limits on the dosage strengths or require a warning label.

Mr. Speaker, I have sponsored this amendment to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act in the firm belief that its passage is imperative if we are to protect the rights not only of the manufacturers, but of the consumer. Therefore, I strongly urge the support of my colleagues for this legislation so that this crucial amendment can be enacted into law.

TRIBUTE ON 75TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 20, 1975

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues a story with a positive message about American family life. This is a love story that has been going on for three-quarters of a century. On January 8, 1975, Mr. and Mrs. Simon A. Stanard celebrated their 75th wedding anniversary at their home at 10201 Westchester Avenue in Cleveland, Ohio.

Simon Stanard was born in North Carolina 97 years ago, the son of a minister. He met and married Clara Bell Mountain in Bel Air, Ohio, at the turn of the century, and moved with his young bride to Cleveland in 1903. Mr. Stanard worked as a custodian for the Cleveland Trust Bank for over 60 years before retiring in 1962. Mrs. Stanard has been active in civic work as a member of the Parent Teachers Association and the Christian Women's Temperance League right up to the present day. They are both members of the Christian and Missionary Alliance Church and the American Leprosy Foundation.

The Stanards raised a family of nine. Four of their children are now living: Mr. Harold Stanard, Mrs. Alice Hulse, Mrs. Elsie Voorhies, and Mrs. Clemence Wright. Mr. and Mrs. Stanard are also blessed with 20 grandchildren, 27 great-

grandchildren, and 8 great-great-grandchildren.

In our times the institution of marriage has changed from when the Stanards pledged their troth at the turn of the century. When asked how they managed to withstand the changes and stay in love for 75 years the Stanards say:

We give the credit to God.

Mrs. Stanard adds a note of wisdom saying—

We haven't always seen eye to eye but we always disagreed agreeably.

Mr. Speaker, I call on my colleagues to join me in congratulating this remarkable couple.

IMPACT OF OIL EXCISE TAX INCREASE

HON. C. W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 20, 1975

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, in his state of the Union message President Ford announced that he will impose a graduated excise tax on imported crude oil, starting at \$1 per barrel and rising to \$3 per barrel, in an effort to decrease domestic consumption and lower our dependence on foreign suppliers.

While I wish to support my President in achieving these goals, unless there are some qualifications in the excise tax proposal I must oppose the tariff increase because it discriminates heavily against those areas which must rely on foreign crude oil for the energy needs. My home State of Florida is one such area. Florida utilities now pay \$12.38 per barrel for imported Venezuelan crude, and a \$3 per barrel import fee would push that price to an astronomical \$15.38 per barrel—nearly three times the cost of price-controlled domestic oil.

Electricity bills in Florida have more than doubled in the last year, and according to figures obtained from industry sources, an additional \$3 per barrel tax could cost 2.2 million Floridians an additional \$5 per month in their electric bills.

Such increases hit hardest at those who can least afford them. Many residents in my own Sixth Congressional District are retirees living on small fixed incomes and are already overburdened by the rate increases of the past year. A further increase could mean the difference for some between using electricity and eating.

If we are to have a tariff increase, it must be accomplished in a more equitable fashion. Floridians must be allowed access to a fair share of the cheaper domestic oil, rather than continue a forced dependence on expensive foreign crude.

Last fall the Federal Energy Administration issued a proposal to allow hard-hit utilities an entitlement to domestic oil based on a percentage of the foreign oil they are buying. I strongly supported this proposal, known as alternative rule 4, but the FEA failed to adopt it as a final allocation rule.

Therefore, I am drafting legislation to amend the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act to require the FEA to give all utilities the same access to cheaper domestic oil. My bill will establish a form of national oil pool, and utilities will be able to draw upon this pool to meet their energy needs in the same proportion that the Nation as a whole uses domestic oil. Thus, if the Nation uses 11 barrels of domestic oil for every 7 barrels of foreign oil, Florida utilities will be able to buy 11 barrels of cheaper domestic oil for every 7 barrels of expensive foreign oil they buy.

This proposal will spread the burden of foreign oil costs and the tariff increase equitably among all utilities and greatly ease the costs of Florida electric consumers, and the incentive to further reduce dependence on foreign oil will exist throughout the Nation.

The 94th Congress faces a major task in drafting energy legislation. I believe that equitable treatment of all Americans should be a priority in our deliberations. Under present law, certain geographic areas, including Florida, suffer undue hardship and economic costs that their residents are ill able to afford. Legislation along the lines which I have suggested will eliminate these inequities, and I urge my colleagues to give it their full support.

WAR WITHOUT END

HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 20, 1975

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, it is really unbelievable that a fourth American President should now be seeking to reinvolve the United States in Vietnam.

Garry Wills, the well-known columnist, expresses my views on this matter in the Washington Star-News on January 17, 1975.

Mr. Wills concludes:

We have nothing to win in Saigon, and never did. We have all kinds of things to lose there; and this President, like the three men who preceded him, is asking us to risk them.

Mr. Wills also reminds us that Henry Kissinger did not end the war in Vietnam. Rather, he “kept it alive by endless blood transfusions.” Mr. Wills fails to find any reason “to prolong the agony.” Certainly, he suggests, the United States should not become reinvolved in order “to keep the shine on Henry Kissinger's shameful Nobel Peace Prize.”

Mr. Wills' article follows:

WAR WITHOUT END

(By Garry Wills)

Remember President Nixon's defense in the last days of his mendacious regime? It went something like, “Watergate will not matter in the long run, not for a man who ended the war in Vietnam.”

Actually, he did not end it. Rather, with Henry Kissinger's help, he kept it alive by endless blood transfusions. The war went on, and took an even deeper toll of Vietnamese life, after the so-called settlement.

But the war is now finally lost. All men of sense should at last see the dark at the end of the tunnel.

Yet we are being asked to prolong the agony. For what?—To keep the shine on Henry Kissinger's shameful Nobel Peace prize? To pretend that the inevitable is indefinitely prolongable? It isn't.

The sad thing is that the struggle over Vietnam-after-Vietnam develops on so many false fronts. Take just these three:

President Ford is asking for extra military aid to the land that already gets most of our aid. Congress will fight back fiercely by trying to stick to our mere \$700 million dollars scheduled for Vietnam this year. Both positions are crazy—that of Ford because it asks us to escalate again toward an impossible victory, that of Congress because it tries to continue the myth of a gradual let-down that will be neither victory nor loss.

Ford tries to pump blood back into one wound while it pours out of 14 others. Congress tries to put a bandage on the one wound, while more wounds are delivered. If Congress "wins," we all lose—Vietnam by a series of further bloody twitches galvanized by us, Americans, by the drain of money in our desperate economic situation, and the rest of the world by the loss of American determination and resources.

Another false issue will be raised—that of Secretary of State Kissinger's position over against the Congress. If Congress comes even partially to its senses now, it will be called part of the "revolt" against the Secretary of State's control of foreign policy. Kissinger wants a free hand in Cyprus, on foreign trade, and in the Middle East.

Maybe he deserves some cooperation in these areas—but not in the soured dealings over Vietnam. The longer he holds out there, the worse he makes things for himself in regions where some hope remains.

The more we prolong the Vietnam craziness, the harder it gets to judge the merits of activism or restraint in other places. The administration is indulging in wild talk now of war in the Middle East—talk that becomes more plausible, to ourselves and others, if we go on defending the indefensible in Vietnam. On the other hand, a firm non-violent economic resistance in the Middle East becomes harder, the more all hostile acts get equated with further Vietnams.

We have nothing to win in Saigon, and never did. We have all kinds of things to lose there; and this President, like the three men who preceded him, is asking us to risk them.

NEEDED: HIGHER TAX ON GASOLINE

HON. DAVID E. SATTERFIELD III

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 20, 1975

Mr. SATTERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, in an editorial on Sunday, January 12, the Richmond Times-Dispatch offered some interesting arguments with respect to a possible increase in the gasoline tax as a means to combat our Nation's oil problems and economic difficulties.

I believe this editorial will be of value in our discussions of these momentous problems in the days ahead:

NEEDED: HIGHER TAX ON GASOLINE

As the new Congress prepares to convene, government leaders appear to be on the verge of panicking about the nation's economic problems; and when men panic, they can do some irrational and dangerous things. News stories report that President Ford, only re-

cently a bullet-biting fighter of inflation, is about to make at least a 179-degree turn to aim his fire at the recession. From congressmen comes scary talk of massive tax cuts and soaring budget deficits, which could, in the long run, aggravate the country's economic troubles and make the current period of gloom seem like a golden age by comparison.

A far more thoughtful and more responsible approach is necessary if the nation's economic problems are to be solved. There is no quick and painless way out of this agonizing mess, and those who suggest otherwise are guilty of a despicable attempt to deceive the American people.

Consider, for the moment, the oil problem. Unquestionably, the exorbitant price of imported oil is a major cause of the nation's economic difficulties. Far too many American dollars are gushing from this country into the coffers of the oil-exporting countries. During the third quarter of 1974, the outflow of oil money was primarily responsible for the United States' balance-of-payments deficit of \$3.6 billion, the second highest three-month deficit on record. Obviously, a successful assault against the nation's economic problems must include a major reduction in the importation of oil.

Experts have said the United States' goal should be to cut oil imports by one million barrels a day by 1976. Only if we are prodded, however, are we Americans likely to reduce our consumption of gasoline enough to achieve that goal. And it is becoming increasingly clear that the most efficient, most effective and most equitable way to encourage the conservation of gasoline is to increase its cost sharply.

One way to achieve a one-million-barrel reduction in the daily consumption of oil by next year, the Ford administration has been told, would be to raise the federal gasoline tax by 50 cents per gallon. This would boost the pump price of gasoline to \$1 or more per gallon, about twice what it is now in most sections of the country but less than most Europeans have been paying for it for a long time. Such an increase would be all the incentive that most of us would need to adopt more frugal driving habits.

Critics of a gasoline tax increase complain that it would impose an unfair burden upon people with low incomes. And a 50-cent increase, one news magazine has argued, could cause "a drop in demand sharp enough to send the economy into a tailspin." But it should be possible to develop a plan that would blunt these objections, and one possible approach is suggested:

The plan could be designed to permit people to purchase up to 10 gallons of gasoline per week at the present federal tax rate of 4 cents per gallon. On all purchases in excess of that amount, the increase would apply.

So that there would be no need to print coupons, require the maintenance of massive records or establish a new federal bureaucracy to administer the program, the higher tax should be collected from everyone at the time of purchase. Then the federal government, acting through the Internal Revenue Service, could give each person who filed an income tax return a rebate of \$260 per year, which would represent the total annual tax collected at the 50-cent rate, on 10 gallons of gasoline per week. Actually, the rebate could and should show up in each paycheck as a \$5 per week reduction in the withholding tax, which would mean that the money could be put to immediate use. Provision also should be made for Social Security recipients, many of whom own automobiles. And to prevent the 50-cent gasoline tax increase from boosting the cost of other goods and services, it should be rebated on all fuel purchased for commercial and agricultural uses. The tax would be collected at the time

of the sale, but buyers could apply for refunds at the end of each month.

Let us cite some figures to show how the plan might work:

According to the most current estimates, 73 billion gallons of gasoline are consumed by passenger cars each year. At this rate, a 50-cent tax increase would generate for the federal government additional revenue of more than \$36 billion a year.

If the government refunded \$260 per year for every income tax return filed, it would disburse a total of more than \$21 billion annually, a figure based upon official estimates that at least 83 million individual returns will be filed for the 1974 tax year. Most of the refunds would go to heads of households, but some, of course, would go to other individuals, some of whom might not even own an automobile. But disbursements to them could be justified by the fact that almost any individual who earns enough to be required to file an income tax is likely to spend enough on gasoline, directly or indirectly, to merit inclusion in the plan.

A fair way to deal with Social Security recipients, whose driving needs will differ from those of workers, might be simply to increase each one's annual benefits by \$130. In many cases, this would mean \$260 per household per year, since some families would include two recipients. The total disbursement for people on Social Security probably would not exceed \$2 billion a year.

On the basis of all of these figures, the federal government would be left, after distributing all rebates, with a net return of about \$13 billion. But since the purpose of the program would be to reduce gasoline consumption, and it surely would have that result, the government's gross receipts from a 50-cent tax increase probably would never total as much as \$36 billion a year. However, consumption could drop by as much as one-third and revenue from the tax increase still would be sufficient to finance all of the suggested rebates.

Most of these refunds, it should be emphasized, would go back into the economy. Thus a reduction in the demand for gasoline should not cause the "tailspin" that the magazine pessimistically predicted.

A gasoline tax increase would be far preferable to two other proposals that have been advanced, an increase in the tax on crude oil and fuel rationing. A crude oil tax increase would send inflationary shock waves throughout the economy immediately, for such a boost would increase the price of nearly every product or service utilizing oil or energy produced by oil. Adversely affected, for example, would be the power plants that generate electricity for American homes. There certainly would not be anything inflationary about a gasoline tax as suggested here. Rationing and other restrictions on the sale of gasoline would mean red tape for sellers and buyers, long lines at service stations and other problems. An army of bureaucrats would have to be assembled. Such schemes tend to be fraught with inequities and abuses, including black-marketeering, and are extremely difficult to administer.

One very important aspect of the tax increase plan suggested here is the freedom it would give the motorist. He could drive as much as he liked as long as he was willing to pay the price.

This plan is designed for the gasoline problem and is not intended to be a substitute for action that may be needed in other areas of the economy. It is not in conflict, really, with Mr. Ford's opposition to a general increase in the gasoline tax, for each person in effect would determine whether he would pay any tax increase at all, and if so, how much. He would pay none, obviously, if he used only 10 gallons of gasoline a week.

We do not pretend that this proposal is perfect. It is offered not as a finished pro-

gram but as the outline of a plan for an equitable and effective approach to one of the nation's most challenging problems. The development of such a plan should be the common objective of President Ford and Congress.

JOHN O. HOLLY

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 20, 1975

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, during the recess between the 93d and the 94th Congresses funeral services were held in Cleveland, Ohio, for one of our most illustrious and extraordinary black leaders. Mr. Speaker, John O. Holly was a fearless fighter for the rights accorded to all Americans by the Constitution. He was a man for whom I had great admiration, and I was proud to have him as my friend. I deem it a privilege to cite his accomplishments to my colleagues as set forth in his obituary which follows. I also at this time include the remarks which I was privileged to make regarding Mr. Holly at his funeral. I commend both the obituary and my remarks to each of my colleagues in order to acquaint them with the life of one of the finest men I have ever been privileged to know:

OBITUARY

John Oliver Holly, Jr., passed away December 20, 1974 in Richmond Heights General Hospital.

A native of Tuscaloosa, Ala., where he was born, Dec. 3, 1903, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John O. Holly, Sr., the family moved to Roanoke, Va., where John completed his high school education at Harrison High.

John's father moved to Detroit, Mich., where he established a trucking business. In Detroit, John took a commercial course at Cass Tech while employed at the Packard Motor Co.

In the late twenties, John O. Holly moved to Cleveland, Ohio. In 1927, he married the former Leola Lee (deceased), and from this union, two sons were born, Arthur (deceased) and Marvin. In 1961, he married Marguerite Stone, secretary to the late Bishop A. J. Allen, now office manager of the City of Cleveland Law Department.

Mr. Holly was employed as a shipping clerk at the Federal Sanitation Company. After a trip to the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago, he was inspired by what he saw and got the idea of harnessing the power of Black people to improve their living conditions.

In 1937, with a nucleus of a small band of Cleveland business and church leaders, the Future Outlook League was organized.

The first targets of the new organization were the hundreds of community based businesses that did not hire Blacks except in menial jobs. Victories were scored through persuasion, followed by boycotts and picketing. As a result of his crusades for jobs, John O. Holly was sent to jail for defying a court order. This, however, did not deter John O. Holly in his efforts to advance his people.

The whole story of the life of John O. Holly and the Future Outlook League was published in a book in 1947 which was authorized by Charles H. Loeb of the Cleveland Call & Post.

Mr. Holly, for more than 40 years, was one of Cleveland's most involved citizens. His

name is synonymous with that of the Future Outlook League, Inc., an organization he helped start in 1935, and served as President until his demise which laid the groundwork for much of the economic advancement of Blacks in the greater Cleveland area, and a number of Ohio cities. During those years, the principles of the Outlook League, which had branches in Akron, Alliance, Canton, Mansfield, Painesville, Youngstown, and Springfield, became a guide in the field of civil rights. Its slogan, "Don't Buy Where You Can't Work," have served as an example and guide for Black community organizations throughout the nation.

The integration of Blacks into employment in banks, department stores, utilities, industrial plants and housing, and the development of Black entrepreneurship, was largely predicated upon the FOL's program.

John O. Holly exerted his leadership and extended his unique ability into other fields, including that of effective political action.

He organized and gave leadership to the Federated County Democrats of Ohio, Inc., and, in 1949, was its first and only State Chairman. In 1937, he was a candidate for Cleveland City Council and was nominated on the Democratic ticket from the 12th Ward. In 1952-56, he was elected Delegate-at-Large to the Democratic National Convention, serving as vice-chairman of the Ohio delegation.

In 1954, he was the first Black candidate to run for nomination for Congress from the 21st District.

As a member of Champion City Lodge #177 of the Improved Benevolent Order of Elks of the World, Mr. Holly held many responsible Grand Lodge posts and, at the time of his death, was serving as Grand Convention Director.

An active member of Mt. Sinai Baptist Church and member of its trustee board, Mr. Holly was a former member of the Executive Committee of the Cleveland Branch NAACP.

John O. Holly started former Cleveland mayor Carl Stokes on his political career and was the champion and patriarch of many other young Blacks who worked in both the Democratic and Republican parties. At the time of his death, Mr. Holly was employed by the City of Cleveland.

Survivors are: Wife: Marguerite; Son: Marvin; Grandchildren: Arthur; Barbara; John O. 3rd; Deborah; Marva; Three great-grandchildren; two nieces: Barbara Boyd, Rosetta Newman; One nephew: Melvin Clark; and numerous relatives and friends.

REMARKS AT THE FUNERAL OF JOHN O. HOLLY, JR.

Reverend Clergy, Grand Exalted Ruler Reynolds, Marguerite and Marvin Holly, Granddaughter Ruler Smith. In 1946 Charlie Loeb authored the book, *The Future Is Yours*. This book eloquently chronicles the history of John O. Holly and the Future Outlook League. In the front of this book where the dedication appears it says "To the new generation of American Negroes who are no longer content with second-class citizenship and who intend to do something about it, this book is respectfully dedicated." This then to me symbolizes the life of John O. Holly. Few men die and leave an institution. John O. Holly was a pioneer in protest, a man decades ahead of his time. The forty year existence of the institution which he founded for the perpetuation of the progress of black people is a great legacy. John Holly became a civil rights leader long before the modern day pioneers and martyrs such as Martin Luther King, Jr., Medgar Evers and Malcolm X, whom we honor today. A few days ago I picked up "The Future Is Yours" and read it again. I did so in order to once

again bring into perspective the enormous contribution that John Holly and his devoted followers made to black economic progress in that era. I was 10 years old in 1935 and though I can recall the soup lines and other indicia of poverty I was unaware of many of the conditions affecting black people at that time. Every man and woman here today should read that book which describes the conditions of black people in Cleveland in 1935 when this young black man set out to create black unity and black economic opportunity. As we look at our community today it is difficult for us to realize that in 1935 Cleveland had a black population of 80 thousand people, that 80% of that population was either on direct or indirect relief. That at the same time there were more than 3,000 business places operating in the Central area. But that less than 100 employed black people—and these were in menial positions. Black high school graduates were for the most part relegated to jobs as porters, shoe shiners, factory labor and domestic work. John Holly triumphed over race prejudice, public indifference, and even apathy in the black community itself. His fierce determination and strong leadership qualities enabled him to be a Moses to his people. Thousands of black men and women enjoy positions of trust, prestige, and dignity today because a John Holly was determined that in America no man should be denied an equal economic opportunity because of the color of his skin. I am proud of my own personal friendship with him and equally determined and committed wife Marguerite. You and his family were his strength. Two of my relatives, Linton and Ruth Freeman were among his first supporters, with Ruth having the honor of being the League's second office secretary. My brother was not only the recipient of jobs through John Holly, but he was also his political protege. And so the Stokes family enjoyed a close and intimate relationship with the Holly family. Not all men have the capacity to become a legend in their own time. God, in his infinite wisdom saw fit to give John Holly this capacity. Yet he was a man who walked with Kings and never lost the common touch. For those of us who have studied his life it is apparent that he was indeed a man ahead of his time. Secondly his success at struggle and protest in behalf of mankind does indeed teach us that the future is ours. While history will record him as a pioneer in protest, he will live in the hearts of all of us who knew him as our "Uncle John".

TIME TO RETHINK COMPULSORY RETIREMENT

HON. KEITH G. SEBELIUS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 20, 1975

Mr. SEBELIUS. Mr. Speaker, I have the privilege of representing a rural district in Kansas where many of our fine citizens are over the age of 65. I make mention of this fact not only because I am very much interested in the problems of our elderly in rural areas but also because I know many of my colleagues share this interest in behalf of their elderly constituents throughout the Nation.

I recently had occasion to read an article written by Mr. Allan C. Brownfeld that I feel sums up very well a par-

ticular problem facing our senior citizens that fortunately could be rectified through proper legislation. Mr. Brownfeld's article is entitled, "Time to Rethink Compulsory Retirement," and certainly such is the case.

In the past session of Congress, my friend and colleague, the Honorable PAUL FINDLEY from Illinois, introduced legislation that would terminate age discrimination in employment. Congressman FINDLEY's bill would simply put an end to compulsory retirement at 65 or in reality what has come to be a most damaging form of age discrimination. I was most happy to cosponsor this legislation.

In the interest of utilizing one of our Nation's most valued resources, and putting an end to senseless discrimination, I commend the following to the attention of my colleagues.

[From the Manchester (N.H.) Union Leader, Dec. 11, 1974]

TIME TO RETHINK COMPULSORY RETIREMENT (By Allan C. Brownfeld)

When the Congress passed legislation outlawing discrimination based upon race, sex and age, it overlooked one of the most damaging forms of age discrimination—compulsory retirement at 65.

Today, millions of able-bodied men and women are told, upon their 65th birthday, that they are no longer wanted or needed as contributing members of society.

Existing law allows employers in both government and private industry to discharge employees when a predetermined age is reached. The difficulty and anguish this enforced retirement has caused is only beginning to be understood.

In a recent published study, Retirement: A Medical Philosophy and Approach, the American Medical Association's Committee on Aging states "The increase in life expectancy and higher health levels will prove of little benefit to man if he is denied the opportunity to continue contributing of his skills at a certain chronological age, whether this be 45, 65, or 85 years."

It is the conviction of this medical committee that such arbitrary retirement and denial of work opportunity—whether the work is for pay or the pleasure of giving—seriously threatens the health of the individual concerned.

Society exerts every effort to assist each individual to achieve his maximum potential, to utilize his abilities for his own and the human community's greatest benefit.

The committee adds, "From the beginning of life until its end, these objectives and motivation should continue to apply. Unfortunately, however, they apply only until a certain chronological age—most often 65—when forces outside of medicine inflict a disease—or disability-producing condition, upon working men and women that is no less devastating than cancer, tuberculosis, or heart disease. This condition—enforced idleness—robs those affected of the will to live full, well-rounded lives, deprives them of opportunities for compelling physical and mental activity, and encourages atrophy and decay. It robs the worker of his initiative and independence. It narrows physical and mental horizons so much that the patient's final interests and compulsions are in grumbling about his complaints."

It is the view of doctors studying the question of aging that compulsory retirement on the basis of age will impair the health of many individuals whose job represents a major source of status, creative satisfaction, social relationships, or self-respect.

In a position paper prepared for the 1971 White House Conference On Aging, the

American Medical Association noted that there are no known diseases specifically attributable to the passage of time and that, since compulsory retirement and artificial barriers to employment based on age can be prime factors in the deterioration of health, middle aged and older workers should be afforded equal opportunities with others for gainful employment, based on their personal desires and capabilities.

Now, a suit has been filed in federal court by Martin Weisbrod, an attorney in the Chicago office of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Weisbrod brought the suit in December, 1972, two months before reaching age 70 and mandatory retirement. His suit declares that the civil service provision forcing him to retire—although he has been re-hired on a temporary basis—is unconstitutional.

"I'm not built for retirement. I don't want to sit on a park bench," the plaintiff told Time Magazine, which added, "thousands of aged Americans would probably echo that sentiment."

At present, discrimination based on religion, national origin, race, sex, wealth and practically every other variable which can be used to separate citizens into "classes" has been eliminated—but age discrimination is still practiced.

Rep. Paul Findley (R-Illinois) has sponsored legislation which would eliminate mandatory retirement based upon age. The legislation is attracting a good deal of support.

One of its co-sponsors, Rep. Philip Crane (R-Illinois) notes, "If mandatory retirement at 65 were suddenly imposed on the House of Representatives, about 60 members would be unseated. Congress," however does not have a mandatory retirement age because the founding fathers recognized that advancing years alone were not the measure of lessening wisdom or ability. Is it not just as absurd to require millions of workers to retire when they reach their 65th birthday—or earlier?"

Pollster Louis Harris said recently that the nation's aged feel they are being misused by the society and warned, "It is not hard to predict that we shall see a wave of militance grow. Mr. Harris stated that a recently completed study sponsored by the National Council on Aging showed that nearly a quarter of all people over 65 would like to be working, either with or without pay. "The basic shame . . . about the way senior citizens are treated is that people are declared . . . useless long before their time in a society that will be aging dramatically in the next decade, this can be a highly dangerous political fact."

All forms of collectivism—viewing people as "blacks" or "women" or "Catholics" eliminates the need to a free society to judge each person solely as a unique individual.

This is also true with regard to age. We can ill afford to waste one of our greatest natural resources—the experienced men and women who have provided their younger fellow-citizens with the society from which they are now being cast aside.

END COMPULSORY RETIREMENT (By William Loeb)

At this newspaper, any man or woman can continue to work as long as he or she wants to work and 65 means nothing to us. At one time we employed the oldest Composing Room superintendent in the nation. John Laing, who lived to 98, was 81 when he finally said his legs would not keep up with the speed required at edition time and he would like to retire.

Laing was financially able to retire years before but he just enjoyed working and we enjoyed and needed his sage and able advice and leadership.

At the same time, John Laing was working for us, we employed the youngest editor of a

daily newspaper in the nation. Cliff Noyes, a New Hampshire born and raised lad who was 18 when he held that position.

Both were employed for the same reason—they had a great deal of enterprise, courage and good judgment and a capacity for hard work.

More than 30 years ago, when this writer was in his 30's, he protested, as he still protests, compulsory retirement at the age of 65. Not only does it deprive the individual of the opportunity to go on and enjoy work but in many cases, it also deprives the nation of the services of some of its most able citizens.

While it is true that there are some works and professions so fatiguing that, when a man reaches 65 he is ready to retire, there are other occupations where this is not the case. Furthermore, people vary greatly in the way they age. Some individuals are senile in their 50's, while others are still in good physical and mental health in their 80's and 90's.

If you feel compulsory retirement at 65 is wrong, read the very interesting article by Columnist Allan C. Brownfeld at the top of our back page today. He quotes a recently published study by the American Medical Association's Committee on Aging which states, "The increase in life expectancy and higher health levels will prove of little benefit to man if he is denied the opportunity to continue contributing his skills at a certain chronological age, whether this be 45, 65, or 85 years."

Furthermore, there is another practical aspect of this situation. As better health and advances in medical science increase, more older people will be living a healthy and vigorous life longer and there will be more and more of them.

As the birth rate drops, if these older people were to retire at 65, then the burden of supporting them by a national pension system would fall on the younger population and it would be unbearable.

From every aspect, the good that can come from the productivity of the older people, the fun and security they can have if they continue to work and, lastly, the lowered cost of retirement pensions, the idea of doing away with compulsory retirement at 65 should be adopted on a national level.

WORRIED, CRITICAL OF STATE OF WORLD, CYRUS EATON SAYS

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 20, 1975

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, one of Cleveland's great industrialists and a noted world figure in his own right, Mr. Cyrus Eaton, has recently celebrated his 91st birthday. On the anniversary of his birth, December 27, 1974, he was interviewed by reporter William Montalbano for a front page article in the Miami Herald. His frank observations on the international scene make fascinating reading and are most timely. I submit the article for the benefit of my colleagues:

[From the Miami Herald, Dec. 27, 1974]
WORRIED, CRITICAL OF STATE OF WORLD, CYRUS EATON SAYS

(By William Montalbano)

ISLAMORADA.—Cyrus Eaton, "ending my life as a farmer and a philosopher," is restless and worried. He is 91 years old, a patriarchal figure of lively eyes and gnarled cane, feeling feisty as he paces a deserted Atlantic beach.

"I am somewhat in a critical mood of the

human race," he says. "And I am unhappy over the state of the world. We haven't done our highest and our best."

Cyrus Eaton has been outspoken and controversial for a long time, the multimillionaire who made friends in Moscow, Hanoi and Havana and preached detente with the Communist world before detente was fashionable.

Detente is a fact, now, and Eaton is no longer pilloried as a Communist-sympathizer and dupe. Today, as he marks the anniversary of his birth in 1883, Eaton has been vindicated into respectability. He is kind of an international elder statesman without portfolio, one of the few private citizens in the world with instant access to both the White House and the Kremlin.

Cyrus Eaton fears for the future.

"I am at an age when I don't want to kid myself or to help kid humanity about what is going on. If humanity is to be preserved the United States must take the lead."

The threat of nuclear war that could wipe mankind from the face of the earth is the spectre that haunts Eaton most. Since 1957 he has sponsored conferences of international scientists to warn against the peril—called Pugwash conferences after the Nova Scotia village where Eaton was born.

"At last summer's conference in Austria, the scientists said the arms race was worse than it was in 1957. Only now it is compounded by complacency. Everybody is used to the idea that doomsday is just around the corner. There is no sense of urgency."

The arms agreement at Vladivostok between President Ford and Soviet Communist Party Chairman Brezhnev was a tragic step in the wrong direction, Eaton says.

"They didn't agree to reduce weapons, but to stop after a big increase on both sides. This is a challenge to all the rest of the world to develop these terrible weapons of destruction."

"The risk in not having defense is less than the risk of developing these weapons on a vast scale. The United States must take the lead."

Eaton, who now spends his vacations in Florida because his doctors made him abandon skiing five years ago, worries about the ramifications of the U.S. preoccupation with defense.

It has helped spawn, he says, the CIA, which he has attacked for nearly a decade and now terms "perhaps the most evil institution in the world. It is misleading, irresponsible, highly dangerous. It ought to be abolished."

America's international posture has contributed substantially to the current domestic economic woes says Eaton, who's "probably the only living American to be keenly affected by the recession of 18 and 93 and every one since."

Eaton, a Cleveland industrialist, rail and utility magnate who still rides horseback on his Ohio farm, blames the current recession on the high cost of money.

"That is the result of our folly in spending countless billions like drunken sailors on trying to reform the rest of the world. The CIA is a prime manifestation of this."

"There is no return on money spent on bombs."

Eaton's last venture as a merchant of peace came last year on a trip to Cuba. He has maintained good relations with Premier Fidel Castro since Castro seized power.

"The United States will move swiftly toward complete and friendly relations with Cuba," Eaton says. "We can't much longer keep up the illusion that Cuba is a dangerous enemy. Everywhere among business people there is a desire to have completely friendly relations."

"That is unfortunate for those who left Cuba. They will have to make their future in the United States and other countries."

Although he professes to be an optimist,

Eaton's reading of history leaves him largely unimpressed with the progress of mankind.

"Man in some form has been on this earth for more than a million years. For a million years ignorance has been the outstanding characteristic of humanity, followed by intellectual laziness and vanity."

"It has only been 500 years since Columbus discovered the New World. And 400 years ago when Galileo said in Florence the earth went around the sun instead of vice versa he was sentenced to burn at the stake."

"In my lifetime I have seen development of the electric light, the telephone, the automobile and the airplane. Now that man is beginning to use his head, is he going to end it all?"

Cyrus Eaton sits erect in a white wicker chair in an old wood frame house by the sea. He savors the beauty of "the morning sunlight dancing off the ocean and the sea breeze fingering the Australian pines."

He has come to enjoy these reflections by the sea, to dream that one day Florida might become an intellectual center for men anxious to overcome "the myths and superstitions" he finds to have characterized too much of human history.

"It is a time for humility," Cyrus Eaton says. "The progress we have made is so limited . . . Instead of boasting of progress we ought to wonder why it took up a million years to get this far."

OBJECTIONS TO ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL HELP TO SOUTH VIETNAM

HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 20, 1975

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, I attach herewith a cogent statement from the American Association of University Professors outlining the objections of this prestigious organization to the proposal that an additional \$300 million be given to South Vietnam.

This statement issued from the office of Mr. Joseph Duffey, the general secretary of the American Association of University Professors, points out that the \$300 million proposed by the administration for South Vietnam could be used to provide funds for a work-study program for 600,000 students and basic opportunity grants for 400,000 persons studying in college.

The article follows:

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF
UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS,
Washington, D.C. January 10, 1975.

STATEMENT ISSUED BY JOSEPH DUFFEY, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

Reports that the President is seriously considering requesting from Congress supplemental foreign aid funds for South Vietnam and Cambodia are extremely discouraging. We believe that the President should not make such a request and that if he does, Congress should overwhelmingly reject it. The recent history of the national controversy over aid to Southeast Asia, should guide both the President and Congress in determining how the American people view the situation in Indochina. America's interests are not served by further intervention, whether it be with money or personnel. The signing of the cease-fire and the withdrawal of American troops brought to an end the divisive internal strife in America over this

issue. It would be terribly unfortunate if this highly emotional issue were revived at a time when Americans are confronted with a grave economic crisis at home.

Placed in the context of current national priorities, the suggestion of appropriating additional funds for Indochina would be a direct affront to the American people who believe that more pressing current issues require resolution. The Administration's belated recognition of the gravity of the recession and its impact upon lower- and middle-income groups should lead the Administration to conclude that an additional \$300 million could be spent more profitably on human resources at home rather than on war materials shipped to Indochina. The American people have been exceptionally tolerant of previous errors of judgment on Southeast Asia, but their tolerance of continued misguided policy and ill-spent funds will surely wear out in a period of grave economic crisis.

In the list of federal spending priorities, it may be significant to point out that an additional \$300 million applied to the federal program for postsecondary education would permit over 600,000 students enrolled in postsecondary education institutions to participate in the College Work-Study program authorized by Congress and over 400,000 students to receive Basic Educational Opportunity Grants. For most of these students, the grants and work-study payments permit them to go to college and to receive training in specialized programs necessary to both our society and economy. This investment in human resources would be significantly more productive at the present time than \$300 million worth of war materials shipped to Indochina for further destruction of that ravaged area.

BULLDOGS WIN NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. DAWSON MATHIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 20, 1975

Mr. MATHIS. Mr. Speaker, someone once said that competitive athletics is the best character builder anywhere and I had an opportunity over the Christmas holidays of witnessing such an event not only for the men participating, but also the entire community.

The Thomasville High School football team located in Thomasville, Ga., was selected as the No. 1 high school football team in the Nation by the National Sports News Service in Minneapolis, Minn. This award is not taken lightly in my part of the country and I am extremely proud of the entire community. I want all my colleagues to be aware of this award and I am submitting two articles from the Thomasville Times-Enterprise and also a copy of a congratulatory letter from President Ford.

BULLDOGS WIN NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP
(By George Lassiter)

The Thomasville Bulldogs today were officially proclaimed National High School Football Champions for 1974.

This ultimate in accolades was bestowed by the National Sports News Service (NSNS) at Minneapolis, Minn., in an announcement by NSNS Editor Art Johlf.

Johlf's list of 20 top high school teams across the United States features Thomas-

ville in the No. 1 spot that twice (in 1962 and 1971) was awarded to the Valdosta Wildcats.

Only one other Georgia team, the Lakeside Vikings—ranked No. 17—were included in the top 20. Thomasville defeated Lakeside, 26-20, in its season's finale to win Georgia's AAA football championship for the second consecutive year. Lakeside was ranked No. 2 in the nation last year and has been in the top 20 consistently for five consecutive seasons.

Rounding out the top five teams behind Thomasville are Glenbrook, of Northbrook, Ill.; Harding, of Warren, Ohio; South Hills of Covina, Calif.; and Brazoswood, of Houston, Tex.

Leon High of Tallahassee, Fla., was ranked No. 9; Wheeler of Marietta, Ga., No. 39; Americus, Ga. No. 61; and Dougherty of Albany, No. 99, in the official poll by the NSNS.

Thomasville was ranked No. 13 in the NSNS poll last year after its defeat of Wheeler of Marietta to finish the 1973 campaign with 13 consecutive victories for its first-ever State AAA football crown.

Thomasville thus becomes only the second team in Georgia ever to win the national high school football championship. The other was Valdosta.

Region 1AAA of which Thomasville and Valdosta are both members, is far and away the most illustrious football conference in Georgia—and perhaps the nation. Region 1AAA also produced another state champion in Albany High School in 1958—and Albany that year also was ranked high nationally.

It was another Albany school this year—Dougherty High—that upset the defending state-champion Bulldogs, 27-20, in Thomasville's only loss since 1972. Until then the Bulldogs had won 19 straight games. But Thomasville defeated all other opponents, and now has won 25 of its last 26 games—and 32 of the past 35.

NSNS Editor Art Johlfs said this was the first time in 20 years of the national poll that a team without a perfect record had won the national championship.

He said Thomasville, after its defeat of Lakeside, was trailing but in the running with teams from Ohio, Texas and California—all state champions in 1973—for the No. 1 spot. And their seasons ran a week longer than Thomasville's.

However, when none of them repeated as a state champion, Thomasville vaulted into the No. 1 spot for keeps!

Johlfs said the NSNS, in making its selections, collects information on football teams in each state and evaluates them according to statistics, caliber of competition, past records and a special formula developed by the NSNS. The data is then fed into the computer and a final judgment is made.

The Bulldogs outscored their opponents this year by 443 to 153—or an average score of 34-11 per game. They averaged 283 yards rushing and 78 yards passing in each of their 13 games.

En route to the championship(s) they knocked off three undefeated teams—Bainbridge, during the regular season; and Groves of Savannah and Columbus High during the playoffs. These and other opponents were ranked high in polls either in pre-season or regular-season selections.

The NSNS's Johlfs said certain states have consistently strong football programs, and he said Georgia is highly regarded. In addition to Thomasville, Valdosta, Lakeside and Albany, Southwest High of DeKalb County also has been ranked in the poll's Top 10.

The NSNS poll is the only one of its kind, and Johlfs emphasized that the team chosen No. 1 wins only a "mythical championship"—as in the national rankings among colleges—since no actual gridiron playoff system exists.

Johlfs said only one other team in the top 20—John Marshall of Rochester, Minn.,

with a 12-0 record this year—repeated as a state champion.

Thomasville High is one of the smallest schools in Georgia's AAA ranks, and it is the second smallest in Region 1AAA.

TOP 20 TEAMS

The Top 20 teams:

1. Thomasville High, Thomasville, Ga. 12-1
2. Glenbrook, Northbrook, Ill. 12-0
3. Harding, Warren, Ohio 11-1
4. South Hills, Covina, Calif. 13-1
5. Brazoswoods, Houston, Tex. 13-1
6. John Marshall, Rochester, Minn. 12-0
7. Morristown, N.J. 10-0
8. Gateway High, Monroeville, Penn. 11-0-1
9. Leon High, Tallahassee, Fla. 13-0
10. Syosset, N.Y. 9-0
11. Leominster, Mass. 11-0
12. St. Xavier, Middletown, Conn. 12-1
13. Washington, Indianapolis, Ind. 12-0
14. Holy Name Catholic, Huntington, Long Island, N.Y. 8-0
15. Upper Sinclair, Penn. 10-0-1
16. Putnam City, Okla. 11-1-1
17. Lakeside, Atlanta, Ga. 11-3
18. East St. Louis, Ill. 11-1
19. Upper Arlington, Ohio 11-1
20. St. John Bosco, Bellflower, Calif. 12-2

HUGHES: IT'S A DREAM COME TRUE FOR US (By Ed Kelly)

The Thomasville Bulldogs sit atop the prep football world today, and nobody is more ecstatic than their ultrasuccessful head coach, Jim Hughes.

Hughes, 37, not only has the top team in Georgia—and the nation—but also one of the country's hottest college prospects, William Andrews.

"Everything has just fallen into place, and we couldn't be happier," Hughes said. "This is a dream come true for us."

And, with an obvious reference to Valdosta, Hughes said:

"Thomasville is no longer playing in anybody's shadow."

Acknowledging that his team being named the national champion is only a "mythical title," Hughes said: "So are the collegiate rankings—and there is nobody who can disprove that we deserve the honor."

Hughes added:

"We don't go out seeking such rating, but when they come from the success of hard work by our football team, we are naturally delighted. I certainly feel this team could hold its own with anybody."

In five years as Thomasville's head coach, Hughes has compiled a record of 46-7-3 in Region 1AAA—the toughest, and certainly the most prestigious football region in Georgia, and the only one ever to produce two national champions. The other, of course, was Valdosta, which won the national championship in both 1962 and 1971.

Recent talk of a Valdosta-style "dynasty" at Thomasville gained more impetus when Hughes said: "We felt that if someone was going to get us, then it had to be this year."

Now that the "truth" can be told, Hughes and other Thomasville coaches felt before the 1974 season started that the team was "one year away from another possible championship."

The coaching staff privately predicted that Thomasville probably would win the Region 1AAA championship again this year—and they figured that anything beyond that would be "icing on the cake," a bonus.

"We have a lot of youngsters playing for us," Hughes had said, "and we didn't know how they would react."

How they "reacted" is now history, especially those breath-taking, come-from-behind victories they made their trademark. For example, in the South Georgia championship game against Columbus, they trailed 14-0 after six minutes of action—but won the game, 28-14.

Hughes will lose 17 players off a team numbering about 80, but he figures he has one of the finest sophomore classes in the school's history coming up in 1975. Add these to the present varsity, and the "makings" are there for another powerhouse—stronger, perhaps, than the 1974 team.

Although Hughes will lose several fine athletes off the current team, only one of them could be described as irreplaceable. That player, of course, is William Andrews, the most sought-after football player in Thomasville's history—and certainly the most highly-recruited player this year in Georgia, the South and perhaps the nation. College scouts from UCLA to Miami, Fla., and from Nebraska and Oklahoma to North Carolina—you name it—are after him in droves. Andrews in three seasons has rushed for 4,349 yards and has excellent leadership that makes him the most popular player on the team.

Andrews' running was made especially effective this year by the threat of quarterback Jack Cannady's passing, an extra dimension the Bulldogs didn't have in winning 13 straight games in 1973.

Cannady completed 64 of 115 passes for 912 yards—a 55.6 per cent completion average.

While the 1973 team specialized in rugged defensive play, the 1974 squad was, to put it mildly, explosive on offense. And its defense toward the season's end rivaled the play of the 1973 team.

And, as faithful Thomasville fans already know, nearly everybody on the defensive team will return in 1975!

JANUARY 3, 1975.

Mr. JIM HUGHES,
Coach, Thomasville High School, Thomasville, Ga.

DEAR MR. HUGHES: It was good news to learn from Congressman Dawson Mathis that Thomasville High School's football team has been selected the top high school football team in our nation by the National Sports News Service of Minneapolis. I know how proud everyone in Thomasville must be of this high honor that has come to you, your team and your school, and I just wanted to add my own congratulations to the many you are receiving at this time. This is a well-deserved honor and I wish you many more successful seasons ahead.

With my best wishes.

Sincerely,

GERALD R. FORD.

FRED PACKARD: NEVER A LOSER

HON. WILLIAM S. COHEN

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 20, 1975

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, too often in dealing with the handicapped, we may think of them as a group apart, as individuals whose outlook and expectations are radically different from those of the rest of the population. I am very pleased therefore to bring to the attention of my colleagues an article of one "handicapped" person from my district. Fred Packard's perspective, determination, and accomplishments despite birth defects restricting the use of his hands and legs should do much to change such limited notions, and as legislators, provide us with a better understanding of the handicapped and the Federal programs which involve and assist them.

Last year, for instance, the Congress enacted legislation to extend and improve the Vocational Rehabilitation Act. This program makes important contributions to our Nation and its economy by training handicapped people for regular employment and participation in our society. Clearly, however, the potential of these individuals is a resource we are just beginning to develop. I commend Fred Packard's story to my colleagues as a reminder of just how much our handicapped citizens can achieve when provided the opportunity and encouragement.

FRED PACKARD: NEVER A LOSER

(By Mark Vogler)

BRIDGTON.—Somebody must have been wrong about Fred Packard.

Born with only four fingers and badly deformed legs which restricted his movement to crawling, doctors in Portland said he would never lead a normal life.

But Friday, during the Maine Rehabilitation Vocational Council's Annual meeting in Bangor, he walked up to the award table to receive state honors for individual achievement in life.

"They gave me the award because they thought I was handicapped—but I really don't look at it that way," said the 29-year-old Packard in a recent interview.

Perhaps Packard is right.

"I've never been a loser at anything I've ever done."

As one of the up and coming success stories in the state's insurance circles, Packard is happily married, has a two-month-old daughter and lives in an attractive raised chalet which he planned and contracted himself.

He said all the credit belongs to his parents, who sent him to a Shriner's hospital in Springfield, Mass., at age four after being told in a Portland hospital that their son would never be able to walk.

There he spent almost eight months over three years, undergoing orthopedic surgery in about 20 operations.

"I didn't walk in, but I walked out of there," he recalls.

"The fascinating thing about the hospital was that most of the doctors there didn't receive any money. Even though the Shriners support 23 of these hospitals across the country today, parents who have handicapped children are afraid to take them there."

Right from childhood, and even without adequate facilities for the handicapped in town, Packard said he never felt out of place.

"My development was normal in what I call 'the ordinary world,'" he says.

"I don't think there's a finite difference between what is 'normal' and what is 'abnormal.' Some of those people who are so-called normal, I think are three bricks short of a full load in the brain capacity."

When he was five his father gave him a cow to take care of. And he believes that it was the rural farm upbringing which enhanced his personal growth.

"I was taught responsibility at a young age, which is true of any child on the farm," he says.

"I was never hidden, put or shied away . . . but marched in public like the rest of us, and the real credit belongs to my parents."

It never dawned on Packard that he had a handicap because he remembers "always being with people who didn't have them."

"When I was five years old, there was nothing else available, so I had to step on that school bus like the rest of them and have an education," he says.

"If a person can possibly cope in the normal situation, it is so much better."

Because his parents bought and saved \$2,500 in savings bonds from cash awards young Fred won in 4-H contests, he was able to get a head start toward a college education.

But even before receiving a bachelor of science degree (1969) in business administration at the University of Maine at Portland, Packard worked year round to pay more than half of the expenses.

He got into the insurance field as a result of his outgoing, warm personality, it seems.

As a youngster, people knew him all over town. He used to walk the streets selling raffle tickets if he wasn't entering farm animals in 4-H contests, says a friend.

Carroll Lurvey, now an executive sales director in Maine for American Bankers Life of Miami, Fla., inquired in the neighborhood about a go-getter who would make a good salesman for the company.

A client of Lurvey's suggested Packard. Shortly after, during the summer of 1967, Lurvey went into the woods where the older Packard and his son were working and told the boy, "You'd make an excellent salesman."

A summer later, Packard needed a job and found one.

But there were some other companies who obviously felt differently about hiring a handicapped person.

As a senior and president of the businessmen's fraternity of UMP, Packard helped sponsor a Native Sons and Daughters program through the local chamber of commerce. Fifty companies came to the University to screen 800 graduates looking for jobs.

"Although I was more qualified than most—and even was responsible for setting the thing up—I never received one response," he recalls.

"I knew what the basic reason was, they didn't want to hire anyone with a handicap."

But the day after Packard graduated from UMP, he went to work for American Bankers Life. For four years he has had his own booth at the Native Sons and Daughters clinic and boasts that he hired a classmate who did not like his job with one of the 50 companies.

"This fellow I guess, just couldn't handle the work, it was not a case of his competence with the company. It's just what you call experience," he says.

"Basically, all companies are ruthless. They throw everybody up against the wall. Whatever sticks is fine. And whatever falls on the ground, they got the work out of anyway."

He considers his company's attitude to be different from most other insurance firms, contending that his retention rate of personnel is 85 per cent after two years compared to five remaining people out of 100 hired by the average firm.

After only five years with American Bankers Life, Packard is agency manager in Western Maine of the Assurance Division with more than 400 clients . . . and 95 per cent he claims, were referred to him.

Besides being one of 40 Maine men who has sold a \$1 million of insurance in one year, he has hired and trained two others.

Packard says he is looking for anyone who wants to work. And though he has hired a man with cerebral palsy, he does not place emphasis on hiring the handicapper.

"I'm an equal opportunity employer," he says in one breath, adding that it was a strange way he met his wife.

"It was one of those rare things. She was standing in the doorway one day looking for employment and I turned around and said 'I'll hire you.'"

Mrs. Connie (Bourque) Packard, who had just graduated from the University of Maine at Gorham (1972) said those were "welcome words" since she had been everywhere looking for a job.

Mrs. Packard began selling insurance and knew her boss on a "strict business relationship for about eight months."

"Then, one night we went out for dinner together . . . things happened . . . and a year later we were married," says Packard.

The chalet, which was meant to be a bachelor's pad, was completed in September of 1973, just a day after their wedding. Having given birth to Elizabeth-Marine last October, Mrs. Packard hasn't sold much insurance lately, but says she plans to in the future.

Packard himself, has no personal philosophy which has helped him in life—just an anonymous poster which he keeps at home:

"Nothing in the world can take the place of persistence . . . Talent will not; nothing is more common than unsuccessful men with talent . . . Genius will not; unrewarded genius is almost a proverb . . . Education will not; the world is full of educated derelicts."

"Persistence and determination are omnipotent. The slogan 'press on' has solved and always will solve the problems of the human race. . ."

Perhaps that was coined for people like Fred Packard.

THIS IS GOING TO HURT A LITTLE

HON. GENE TAYLOR

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 20, 1975

Mr. TAYLOR of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, we have now heard the President's state of the Union message with spelled out the serious problems that the Congress and the people of this Nation will have to come to grips with.

A constituent of mine, Mr. Fred DeArmond, has set forth his view of the problem in a succinct summary. I commend it as important reading to my colleagues.

The article follows:

"THIS IS GOING TO HURT A LITTLE"—INFLATION CALLS FOR RADICAL TREATMENT

(By Fred DeArmond)

In the reception room of a Springfield, Missouri dentist is a sign reading vertically in the manner of Japanese print: "Painless Dentist—Upstairs." The building is one-storey, the painless dentist a fiction.

This sign points a lesson to the doctors of economics and their patients: There is no painless cure for inflation. Any treatment that is effective is bound to hurt somebody, as the disease has already hurt millions of others. The pain is at the very core of the cure. And those who will be hurt the worst are for the most part the same individuals who profited most by inflation.

Most of the participants at the Summit Conference on economic issues at Washington were looking for a painless therapy that doesn't exist in heaven or on earth. Many of the specifics they came to advocate would worsen rather than alleviate the disease that afflicts this country. With three or four exceptions, they offered nostrums that somebody else would pay for, but "you mustn't touch me or my group!" They were there to Get but not to Give.

Everyone admits, publicly at least, that the spendthrift habits that have been indulged for 40 years must be reformed. But the presently orthodox method, as my friend and retired businessman Dan Howard describes it, is like that of an adviser to a confirmed alcoholic who would say to the delinquent: "You must find a way to get off the stuff. Here's a quart of Old Standby rye whiskey. See that you use it in moderation as a cure."

If we are to hold to any degree of sense and realism, four principles are essential to

any hope of halting or even materially slowing down inflation:

1. Government at all levels must set an example by living within its means. Many of its services are luxuries we cannot now afford.

2. Considerable unemployment will be an inevitable result of any successful curative efforts.

3. Tight money—high interest on borrowed funds—is absolutely essential, temporarily, for cooling off the overheated economy.

4. Inflation cannot be controlled by increasing taxes.

Anyone who has ever struggled to keep personally solvent should know that we cannot go on running up enormously unbalanced budgets year after year, decade after decade, without bringing a crash.

Some degree of unemployment is the first place where the cure will hurt, although it will also pinch the profit nerve of business. But the present excessive concern about unemployment is unjustified. Actually, there is little real unemployment in the United States, in the sense that more work is available than there are hands to perform it. Also the meaningful statistic is number of family breadwinners out of work. The Bureau of Labor Statistics figure can rise by half or more without being a genuine cause of concern except to vote-hungry politicians. When there is some competition among workers for jobs and among employers for help, that is a healthy condition. Employment could be sustained and stabilized by repealing minimum wage laws and making labor contracts with escalation clauses illegal. The politician who is shedding tears over unemployment that might result from proposed anti-inflation measures is thinking in terms of votes first of all.

In truth, the main reason inflation has raged for so long and to such extremes is because so many people don't want it controlled. They believe an easy formula has been discovered, and because it helps them at the expense of others, they don't want it changed. They are so wedded to high wages and salaries and fees and "growthmanship" with all the attendant perquisites—three automobiles and a power boat to a family, cross-continent vacation trips, and heedless high living—that they have come to regard these things as normal for everybody. Actually, this luxuriating in extravagance is abnormal. Someone ought to be thinking about that well-worn abstraction, the general welfare. No literate person can escape the conclusion that to continue this mad pace is to assure disaster for all, and that not far in the future. This overheated economic structure must be cooled off by some means. The sure and only cure is deflation, even if it does hurt a little.

The degradation of the dollar has been defined as the result of too much money (purchasing power) chasing too few goods. Money is loose and becoming looser; to retain its value it must be made tighter. One of the Federal Reserve Board's weapons for winning this fight is its power of controlling the rediscount price of money to banks and thus making capital harder to acquire by loan. This means is being partially utilized right now, but in the face of enormous political pressure for easy money. It means high interest rates for all borrowers. That of course hurts some and helps others. It helps the retired person, for example, trying to weather the storm by living on Social Security and the interest on his savings accumulated while he was active. It also helps every consumer dismayed by the relentless upward push of prices for what he or she buys.

We hear a cackle of voices raised in debate over which group of citizens is hurt most by inflation. Up until quite recently, liberal economists favored an inflationary stance because it provided more jobs for the "lower orders" at higher wages. Lately we've seen

the liberal tune change to the claim that inflation is a cruel tax on "the poor." This line ignores the fact that food stamp coverage has expanded in the past four years from 4.3 million to 12.9 million, according to *National Review*.

It cannot be denied that for a time income through wages and salaries did increase at a faster rate than prices of goods. As long as that was the case, in disregard of the fact that the whole nation was living on the cuff, employed persons thought they were serving their selfish ends by resisting anti-inflationary measures. Now there is general agreement that consumer prices have forged ahead of income, and that knocked the props from under the equalitarian claim that the lower classes were benefitting by the situation. A fair estimate seems to suggest that the Keep-up-with-the-Joneses middle classes, living in their \$30,000 to \$40,000 mortgage-laden homes, are harder hit than the proletarians with their food stamps.

The notion that inflation can be curbed by higher taxes is a basic fallacy embraced by some of the doctors seeking for palliatives. Taxation is the means for raising needed revenue for public functions. That it can in addition be designed as a cybernetic governor of the economy and a redistributor of wealth is one of the shop-worn and now discarded New Deal fallacies. If the additional revenue raised by a federal tax boost were applied toward reducing the national debt it might have a certain deflationary value, since it would lower spending by the private sector. But any American born earlier than yesterday should know that such revenue would not be so used. Instead it would simply go to swell some of the innumerable forms of paternalistic government spending.

Much alarm over a threatened recession is expressed, along with the proposition that an offsetting stimulation could be provided by lowering taxes. This assumption is as fatuous as that higher taxes would slow down inflation. Actually, a mild recession is part of the real cure for our troubles. It would tend to slow the galloping shrinkage in the dollar's purchasing power and at the same time relieve the alarming depletion of our natural resources. Above all, it would come to the aid of beleaguered consumers by providing some real competition among the suppliers of goods and services. Right now we should look upon mildly falling indicators of business activity as a blessing in disguise.

With the dangerously developing prognosis, inflation taxes to the utmost a traditional free enterprise, republican-democratic society. It is so perplexing in its ramifications that men otherwise level-headed and reasonable are spouting nonsense about it in the communications media. Most of the proposals for remedying it would only make a bad situation worse. They amount to a conflicting riot of inconsistencies. At the President's Summit Conference, the chorus of selfish interests and politics was relieved by four sane voices. They were those of FRB Chairman Arthur Burns, Treasury Secretary William E. Simon, Presidential Economic Adviser Alan Greenspan, and Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield.

Any remedy worth a nickel at this stage is bound to be politically unpopular. An Executive or a Congress intelligent enough to adopt sound economic measures must also be courageous enough to stand against the clamor of mobocracy egged on by economic illiterates among the opinion makers. The atmosphere is charged with partisanship as it has not been since the Civil War.

Congress has been saying to the President, "It's your problem; what are you going to do about it?" The President might reply, and in effect has been doing so: "It's your headache as much as mine. Why should I and my party take the rap for surgery to correct a condition that has been forty years in the

making?" When such a state of affairs is stalemated in a corporation's governing board, wise heads in the organization get ready for bankruptcy.

It's true that the initiative rests with the President. But it's a stale priority as long as Congress is thinking in terms of a game to be won against a hated rival. Maybe this situation is a built-in weakness of a democracy; if so, it's high time to start repairing the fault. The trouble we suffer from is not merely a national indisposition but a malignancy that has already begun to spread into the political and moral as well as the economic tissues of the nation. At this stage, it will respond only to radical therapy. Those dollars men and women are scrambling for so greedily are presently worth around 25 cents, compared to their value at the time the disease struck with the Second World War. Soon they may be down to a dime—and then look out for the Deluge.

A TRIBUTE TO LLOYD SKINNER

HON. JOHN Y. McCOLLISTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 20, 1975

Mr. McCOLLISTER. Mr. Speaker, probably the highest tribute a man can receive is to be recognized by his peers. Recently such a singular honor was paid to a great Nebraskan, Mr. Lloyd Skinner.

Familiar to housewives around the country, the Skinner name has always stood for excellence in macaroni products. Now Lloyd Skinner has been honored by the 36th annual U.S. Durum Wheat Show for his many years of effort to improve the quality of pasta products through durum wheat research and development.

At the U.S. Durum Wheat Show in Langdon, N. Dak., 1 day was designated "Lloyd Skinner Day" in recognition of his leadership.

Mr. Speaker I include those excerpts from *Milling and Baking News* which describes the honor bestowed on Mr. Skinner at this point in the Record:

DURUM AWARD TO SKINNER

LANGDON, N. Dak., November 11.—Lloyd E. Skinner, chairman of Skinner Macaroni Co., Omaha, was honored at the 36th annual U.S. Durum Show in Langdon Oct. 22 for his many years of participation in efforts to improve the quality of pasta products through durum wheat research and development. Among durum growers, Mr. Skinner has acquired the reputation of holding to 100% durum in the face of widening cost differentials.

Mr. Skinner was presented a plaque by Mr. Hofstrand at the Oct. 22 afternoon session. In his acceptance comments, Mr. Skinner said he simply wanted to thank the durum farmers. "You went through a hectic year and you gave us a crop," he said. Text of the plaque presented to Mr. Skinner reads as follows: "Presented with sincere appreciation to Lloyd E. Skinner for dedicated efforts which have contributed substantially to understanding and progress in the durum wheat industry, U.S. Durum Show—1974."

WORLD DEMAND FOR PASTA INCREASES—SPEAKERS AT ANNUAL DURUM SHOW SEE GROWTH IN DURUM REQUIREMENTS BUT CITE CONCERN OVER EFFECTS OF BLENDING; FARM HOLDING DEFENDED

LANGDON, N. DAK., November 4.—Burgeoning demand for pasta in the U.S. and around the world holds the promise of increased durum sales and points to the need for con-

tinued research and market development or informational services, participants in the 36th annual U.S. Durum Show at Langdon Oct. 21-22 heard from speakers representing all segments of durum-related industries and the academic community. Recurring questioning by the various speakers dealt with the potential effects on pasta consumption of blending because of the wide margin of durum costs over other classes of wheat.

Tuesday, Oct. 22, was designated "Lloyd Skinner Day" in recognition of the active participation over the years by Mr. Skinner, chairman of the board of Skinner Macaroni Co., Omaha, in the promotion of durum utilization and in the Durum Show itself.

Macaroni manufacturers were represented on the program by Nick Rossi, president of Procino Rossi Co., Auburn, N.Y., and president of National Macaroni Manufacturers Association, and Robert M. Green, executive secretary of N.M.M.A. Joseph Halow, executive vice-president of Great Plains Wheat, Inc., spoke on "Exports and the Consumer," and Charles R. Pence, international marketing director of the Grain and Feed Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S.D.A., discussed "Producing for the Market." Melvin Maier, administrator of North Dakota Wheat Commission, pointed to the continued need for market promotion even in periods of world scarcity. Norman Weckerly, member of N.D. Wheat Commission, presented a grower's point of view. Dr. James Quick, plant breeder at North Dakota State University, reviewed durum variety research and Dr. H. R. Lund, assistant director of North Dakota Agriculture Experiment Station, Fargo, discussed research in perspective.

CANNOT ISOLATE SOVIET DEMAND

"There is no way we can isolate our markets from the impact of Soviet grain buying," Mr. Halow told the Monday session. He pointed out that if the U.S. should not sell the grain to the Soviets directly, they would buy it from other sources, creating shortages in other areas which the U.S. would then be called on to supply. He commented further that the Soviets could, if they were unable to purchase all they need on the world markets, then perhaps elect not to meet their own export obligations. This would mean, he said, that "countries such as Poland and Czechoslovakia would turn to the U.S. for wheat which they might otherwise obtain from the Soviet Union." Much of the wheat which these countries bought from the U.S.S.R. in 1972 was, in fact, shipped from the U.S. as part of the orders which the Soviets placed here, he pointed out.

Mr. Halow said it was unfortunate but true that most Americans still see something sinister in grain sales to the U.S.S.R. "Despite the fact that exhaustive investigations proved nothing, most Americans want to think there was something crooked about that sale, or, at least, that the Soviets pulled something over on us," Mr. Halow expressed the view that the Soviets had been "quite candid about the fact that they expect to continue to be grain importers." He commented that in 1970, Great Plains Wheat had correctly forecast that the Soviet Union was grain deficient and would become an importer rather than an exporter of grains.

SEES DISCRIMINATION IN INTERVENTION

Limitation of grain sales to the U.S.S.R. is discrimination, Mr. Harlow asserted, because "This is a restriction placed in no significant manner on any other country."

Speaking of production possibilities for next year, Mr. Harlow said there was some indication that the world could run into a glut of grains by next summer, given normal production weather. He based that assumption on the fact that livestock herds are being reduced and that the world will not be able to build up herds fast enough to consume all the grain which should be produced next year. "We should not forget,

however," he commented, "that despite fluctuations over periods of days or months, the wheat consumption trend is up."

BEST OF TWO WORLDS FOR DURUM

Referring specifically to durum, Mr. Halow said, "The durum grower has the best of two worlds, for an improvement in world diets will mean increased demand for durum. This is actually true of all wheat, but pasta is not only a supplement to a meal—it can be the meal itself. Rising meat prices cause consumers to eat more wheat-based foods—a very popular one of which is pasta. Furthermore, if consumption of livestock products continues to increase—as it should—durum growers will benefit also from the strength in the entire grains complex as well as the growing demand for pasta."

PENCE SEES "WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY"

Mr. Pence of F.A.S. stressed the point that durum products have a "wonderful opportunity to increase sales of their product in world trade." He cited growing consumption of pasta in the world, specifically referring to great expansion in South America. He cautioned that the growth in world pasta consumption was taking place with products using wheat of other classes than durum. "Price relationships are restricting the amount of durum you can sell," he said.

The current year was described as one with a "habit of changing more than any other" by Mr. Pence. He referred to increased acreage last spring when the great concern was how big crops could be moved. At that time, many of us "could not see wheat exports so high and saw surpluses in corn, but Mother Nature took care of all this," he said. Mr. Pence said an effort was being made to keep our doors open for future demand while supplying adequate amounts of grains for needs here at home.

Mr. Pence described the difficulties encountered in coping with seemingly contrary data in reports on exports. The Statistical Reporting Service data, issued under requirements of the current farm legislation, show more sales than we could deliver and still have enough for here at home, he pointed out. But, he said, the figures are inflated and he cited the European Community's aggregate of "more corn on books than they can possibly handle" as an example of grain that won't be shipped.

Much more resistance to price than in the past has been in evidence this year, Mr. Pence pointed out. "This is the first year the consumer has been faced with increased cost of food grains or grains for livestock and some have to cut down," he said, adding that "price resistance is there in the world."

GROWER CONCERN WITH BLENDING

Mr. Weckerly, who recently was a member of a durum team that traveled to Europe and Algeria, reported that "Our foreign friends are just as concerned as our domestic trade over the problem of blending of soft wheats into the semolina and producing an inferior product which could signal a reduction in per capita consumption." This will directly affect the demand for durum, he acknowledged, while countering that "with the alternate crops we have competing for our acreage here in North Dakota, each of us must weigh these facts and decide for ourselves how much of a premium we must have to contribute the acreage to durum to continue to satisfy the demands of our domestic and foreign trade."

MINIMUM POTENTIAL FOR NEW ACREAGE

The potential for any increased durum acreage in Europe is minimal, Mr. Weckerly stated, with the following comments: "In France, we heard that acreage could be up 20% next year. In Italy and Algeria, officials felt that there would not be any increase as they were currently at maximum potential production. In France, the increase in durum acreage will come at the expense of reduced

acres of corn and soft wheats, mainly, with some reduction in sugar beets also. Hence, a tradeoff as far as total agricultural production is concerned.

"We as durum producers have always prided ourselves that on most issues of concern we have kept open the lines of communication with domestic millers, manufacturers and exporters," Mr. Weckerly said. "We are now in an era in which we must broaden our objectives to include more periodic communication with our foreign trader buyers, millers, governments, manufacturers, and also producers to continue to solve the problems which today face the pasta industry."

"UNJUSTLY ACCUSED" OF HOLDING

Mr. Weckerly said that durum growers have been unjustly accused of holding stocks off the market. "To the contrary," he said, "who else in our industry wants to pay the interest and carrying charges on our inventory of grains in the hands of producers, and who could even accomplish this feat? It looks as though we have finally achieved some of our goals of the past, but we had better not be complacent because we have many more challenges in the future for our entire industry."

MAIER: INTO BETTER INFORMATION

Mr. Maier described new market development as being more in the area of information, technical assistance, the exchange of ideas, than in the old concept of sales promotion. He described a "thirst for information" among users of spring wheat and durum in world markets. He cited the need for "knowing our product a little better," the need to do a better job of monitoring and to provide a final crop quality survey faster.

We must maintain one important selling point of U.S. durum, Mr. Maier said, referring to color of semolina.

Pasta consumption is up every where, Mr. Maier pointed out, at the same time expressing concern over the growing trend towards blending.

"HEALTHY INCREASE" FOR PASTA

Mr. Rossi reported that pasta sales in the U.S. are expanding again after a brief interruption and predicted that the year will show a "healthy increase." He also referred to blending with the comment, "In order to hold retail prices, macaroni manufacturers have taken the route of blending with ingredients with cheaper costs. We don't like to blend. We hate to blend. We are forced through the numbers game to blend to keep our businesses healthy—to keep Mrs. Consumer picking up our product."

"I'm not here to say we want lower prices," Mr. Rossi said. "You have a world market and we expect to have to compete. The root of the problem is worldwide inflation."

Mr. Green estimated that pasta consumption increased 20% in the past year in the U.S. durum grind is down, he acknowledged, but "macaroni business is not that bad." A lot of blending is going on, he said, estimating that a third to 40% of the industry's production is on blended products. Mr. Green differentiated between the long-time blending done by C. F. Mueller Co., a macaroni manufacturer that advertises the benefits of its type of blending, and the blending that is done on the basis of price alone.

"My message is this," Mr. Green said. "I have been attending the annual Durum Show since 1949 and the pasta industry needs good quality durum at a fair price."

NEED GREATER NUTRITION EMPHASIS

Dr. Quick outlined plant breeding with three major objectives—resistance to stem rust, yield and good quality. He described two types of quality as physical and nutritional and said not much has been done with respect to nutrition. He said the need is to develop better protein and he said up to 20% could be accomplished without much search for additional germ plasm.

CONGRESSMAN PETER H. B.
FRELINGHUYSEN

HON. JOHN J. RHODES

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 20, 1975

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, it has been observed on both sides of the aisle that a number of distinguished congressional careers were concluded upon adjournment of the 93d Congress.

One such career which I would like to bring to the attention of the House today is that of New Jersey's great Congressman, Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen, a man who has given this institution and our Nation more than two decades of dedicated service.

Peter Frelinghuysen is a member of one of the Nation's most distinguished families, one which has a history of outstanding military and governmental service that began with the founding of the Original Thirteen Colonies. Frelinghuysens have served in the Continental Congress, in the Minutemen militia, as decorated generals in the Revolutionary War, and in the Cabinet. Four members of the family have served in the U.S. Senate, and one, Theodore, was Henry Clay's vice-presidential running mate on the Whig ticket in the presidential election of 1844.

Since he was sworn in as a Member of this body by Speaker Joe Martin in January 1953, Peter Frelinghuysen has lived up to the noble tradition of governmental service which has family has come to symbolize.

For many years he served as the ranking Republican on the House Education and Labor Committee and is the man responsible for bringing minority staffing to that important committee.

Peter Frelinghuysen has also made his mark in the arena of international affairs. Members of the House are familiar with the expertise and dedication he has brought to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, on which he served as the ranking minority member. His profound insight into the intricacies of international politics and his broad knowledge of both the potential and the limitations of American foreign policy will be sorely missed by Members of Congress, regardless of political affiliation.

Congressman Frelinghuysen's diplomatic skills, however, have extended far beyond the foreign policy decisionmaking of the House. During his tenure as a Member of the American delegation to the United Nations, he singlehandedly persuaded that body to provide badly needed assistance to refugees from Palestine. And, as anyone who has traveled to foreign capitals will know, Mr. Frelinghuysen commands the highest respect from heads of state all across the globe.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has expressed his own high regard for Mr. Frelinghuysen's brand of diplomacy, most recently following the Congressman's trip to the Middle East earlier this year. During this trip, he managed to do what few others have accomplished: win the confidence of both the Arabs and the Israelis. Many nations of

the world have had a good friend in Peter Frelinghuysen.

There are, of course, many other accomplishments that have marked this career of 22 years in the House. I shall always recall his remarkable ability for bringing about political compromise on controversial issues facing several Republican National Conventions, at which he has chaired important subcommittees of the Committee on Resolutions. New Jersey, the most urban State in the Union, will be eternally grateful to him for personally insuring the preservation of the Great Swamp, which is one of the last and largest spans of totally undisturbed terrains in the Nation.

However, the most important work performed by Mr. Frelinghuysen may well prove to be his efforts to bring about reform of the House of Representatives. His last year in this body largely was devoted to working tirelessly and diligently as a member of the Select Committee on Committees. Many of the internal reforms which have already been adopted and those which this body will hopefully have the courage to institute in the future bear the mark of Peter Frelinghuysen.

Although he is still a relatively young man, Peter Frelinghuysen's decision to retire after 22 years of service in the House is wholly consistent with his desire to revitalize the U.S. Congress.

One would hope that the "new blood" which Congress will receive next year, will have as much courage of conviction and spirit of true reform as Mr. Frelinghuysen.

Peter Frelinghuysen is a good friend and a valued colleague. I am confident that neither the Nation nor New Jersey will lose his ability in the future. One large segment of his career may now be at an end. But the avenues for continued participation—in his party, in government, and in foreign affairs—will remain open to him for many years to come. We all should be hopeful that this dedicated and capable public servant maintain the spirit of service and participation that has been the hallmark of his family.

THE ART OF URANIA CUMMINGS

HON. RON DE LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 20, 1975

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, an article recently appeared in the St. Thomas Daily News telling the remarkable story of Urania Cummings, one of our world-renowned local artists.

Having won numerous prizes and held countless exhibitions throughout the country, Urania Cummings did not take up serious painting until late in life. But her unique creative vision could not be forever repressed and her most recent success has been an exhibition at the very school in St. Thomas, where she was once scolded as a young girl for drawing pictures instead of studying.

I commend to you the following article on Urania Cummings:

[From the St. Thomas (Virgin Islands) Daily News, Dec. 31, 1974]

URANIA CUMMINGS, GRANDDAUGHTER HOLDS EXHIBIT

In the year 1889 a remarkable, inspirational woman named Urania Prince was born in St. Thomas, Danish West Indies. At the age of 21 she left the island, returning periodically. While a student at Nisky School, she was reprimanded for drawing instead of studying. Eighty years later Urania Prince, now Cummings, held a one-woman show in that same classroom. In finally realizing her lifelong dream of expressing creative vision through the medium of painting, she has gained world-wide fame. Her tireless efforts and involvements make this uniquely, contemporary great lady a living symbol. This past year, an ART NAIF exhibit of folk art at the San Francisco Museum of Art won praise for her bright paintings of life in the Caribbean. A.H. Risse Art Gallery will hold her exhibit from Dec. 30 through Jan. 11th, '75. Mrs. Cummings extended her creative enthusiasm to include raising three talented children, inspiring 11 grandchildren, and three great-grand children. One of these scholarship winning grandchildren, Sharelle Cummings will show four of her paintings, as well.

Urania Cummings, in 1921, began studying the violin as one of her first pursuits toward a musical career. However she married and reared her children with this love for music, instead. One of her sons, Arthur E. Cummings, saxophonist, heads the successful Art Cummings Trio. Many years later, after she was already a grandmother, she started night school with a course in public speaking. In her desire to express and inspire her creative reality this was the logical first step. At the age of seventy, she indulged in her first love, painting. For the past 26 years she has been studying art, exhibiting, winning prizes, lecturing and teaching it. A few of her credits include: 15 participations in the Berkeley and San Francisco Art Festivals, prize winning show at Pleasanton Fair, silver cup at the National Convention for her role as Superintendent of Arts and Crafts for Federated Women, honored guest at Oakland Museum for 5th time in '72, won Senior Artist Award in Berkeley, won 7 ribbons in New Mexico, 3 participation shows in the Virgin Islands, and Aug.-Oct. San Francisco Museum of Art. Her paintings of her vivid remembrances of daily life in St. Thomas, cooking, eating, washing, all done under the palms, are so vibrant, joyous, and filled with historical nostalgia, that they speak for themselves.

Sharelle Cummings, a scholarship winning graduate of the California College of Arts and Crafts, now teaches there. She attributes her interest to her grandmother. Sharelle paints with observed realism and an imagined surrealism. She has shown at the Ethnic Studies Art Department in Oakland among others. "Being all of you can be" and being an inspiration to others, especially young people, is what makes life meaningful for Urania Cummings.

AUTOMOTIVE AIR POLLUTION

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 20, 1975

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I have spent many of my days in the past several years on the issue of automotive air pollution. The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1970 were a breakthrough in law and provided hope that the auto would be cleaned up. Now, only a little over 4 years later, it appears that those who opposed the original law have a chance of repealing it. They call this repeal a postponement of the goals, but it

amounts to an abandonment of the goal of clean air because we can achieve the goal of cleaning up the automobile without severe energy losses or economic dislocations, and without a postponement.

It is because I feel strongly about this issue, to which I have given so much of my time, that I was disturbed to see yesterday's lead editorial in the Washington Post. I have sent a short and incomplete rebuttal to the editors of that paper, which I hope is printed.

In any case I would like to insert into the RECORD both the editorial from the January 19, 1975, Washington Post and my letter to the editor, which was mailed today. I will be saying more about this topic later this week, but I would like to have these two items inserted into the RECORD at this time.

The editorial and the letter to the editor follows:

[From the Washington Post, Jan. 19, 1975]

CHOICES ON AIR POLLUTION

Congress is now about to undertake a comprehensive review of the country's environmental protection laws. The immediate impetus comes from President Ford, who thinks the laws ought to be loosened to help meet the energy crisis. But the present standards were written into law by Congress and it is Congress that will have to decide whether to change them.

Easy generalizations do not apply here. Some emissions are much more dangerous to health than others. Relaxation offers real fuel savings in some cases; in others, the savings are spurious. It is quite true that most of the present standards were written at a time when nobody was worrying about energy efficiency. But the central principle for Congress to follow here is that protecting citizens' health is more important than saving fuel. Because of our growing population and the new emphasis on domestic energy production, firm legal sanctions against air pollution have become more important than ever to the national interest.

Ranked in order of manifest danger to human life, the first among the common air pollutants are the sulfur oxides. They are produced mainly by large generating plants burning high-sulfur fuel, and the evidence leaves little doubt about their effects on the people who habitually inhale them. In most large American cities, statisticians have shown a close correspondence between fluctuations in atmospheric sulfur levels and the death rates.

In his State of the Union Message, President Ford said: "We must strike a reasonable compromise on environmental concerns with coal. I am submitting Clean Air Act amendments which will allow greater coal use without sacrificing clean air goals." The basic issue here is when to require electric utilities to run their stack gases through desulfurizing units known as scrubbers. The precise meaning of the President's words is not entirely clear, but it appears that a new truce has been negotiated between the White House and the Environmental Protection Agency. As it is explained by Russell Train, the head of EPA, the truce involves a relaxation of certain rules, but only—and explicitly so—in areas where there is no health hazard. Mr. Train sees an important improvement in the administration's present position since, he says, it now accepts the ultimate necessity for scrubbers on any plant burning high-sulfur coal. In the end clean air is going to make power cost a little more, but the benefit is emphatically worth the price.

The case of the automobile emissions standards is more complex. Present law has put controls on three components of automobile exhaust: carbon monoxide (CO), hydrocarbons (HC), and nitrogen oxides (NOx).

The easiest way to get an overview of past progress and present prospects is to consider a brief table comparing (1) the average emissions before the first controls in 1968, (2) the present federal and California standards, (3) the standards that present law mandates for coming years, and (4) the President's proposed substitute standards for 1977 through 1981. All are measured in grams per mile.

	HC	CO	NOx
Pre-1968 average emissions.....	8.7	87.0	3.5
1975 Federal standard.....	1.5	15.0	3.1
1975 California standard.....	.9	9.0	2.0
1977 Federal standard.....	.41	3.4	2.0
1978 Federal standard.....	.41	3.4	.4
President's proposed substitute for 1977-81.....	.9	9.0	3.1

As you can see, the automobile manufacturers are now making cars to two separate standards, one for California and another, somewhat less stringent, for the rest of the country. Although the California cars emit less pollution per mile, they use more gasoline—5 to 15 per cent more, depending on the car's weight. As you can also see, the sharpest reduction in pollution required by the present 1978 standard is in nitrogen oxides. As a matter of engineering it would be difficult to attain and would entail substantial reductions in fuel economy. The present controversy pivots chiefly on the nitrogen oxide standards.

Congress commissioned the National Academies of Science and Engineering to study the present automobile emission standards. Hydrocarbons are not a threat. Carbon monoxide is dangerous, but the Academies' panel found that the 1977-78 standards are tighter than necessary to keep air fit for human consumption. Regarding nitrogen oxides, the technical questions are exceedingly complex and the answers are far from complete. The Academies' report concluded that present evidence does not justify the very tight 1978 standard and that the costs of achieving it would be disproportionately great. Some environmentalists sharply challenge the Academies' findings here and charge that they have understated the potential harm in rising volumes of nitrogen oxides. They will press this point at the hearings that both the EPA and the congressional committees are to hold soon. But the Academies' reports are the most reliable guide to policy at the moment, and according to this guide the President's proposed standards are a reasonably safe concession to an industry in great trouble.

The President overstated the case a bit when he said that this concession is part of a bargain under which the automobile manufacturers will improve fuel efficiency by 40 per cent from 1974 to 1980. In fact, that 40 per cent improvement is merely what the automobile companies think will probably happen. The 1974 cars were scandalously inefficient, and fuel mileage of the 1975 models is already up 13.5 per cent because of the catalytic converter. The companies expect the remainder of that 40 per cent to be achieved mainly through the continuing trend to smaller cars. Mr. Train thinks that the fuel efficiency standard might usefully be written into law. He is, once again, right.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., January 20, 1975.

EDITOR,
Editorial Page, Washington Post
Washington, D.C.

DEAR EDITOR: Your editorial of 1-19-75 entitled "Choices on Air Pollution" dealt very unfairly with the question of automotive air pollution. First, and perhaps foremost, you are simply wrong when you state, "Hydrocarbons are not a threat." The dangerous oxidant concentrations that are being reached in dozens of U.S. cities are there

because of the hydrocarbon emissions from automobiles. The National Academy of Science report which you cited stated, on hydrocarbons, "At least in the Los Angeles area, the Federal statutory hydrocarbon emission standard of 0.41 gms per mile may not be sufficiently stringent to ensure compliance with the national ambient air quality standard for oxidant." Yet your editorial endorsed a freeze for five years at the 0.9 grams per mile hydrocarbon standard.

Your review of other issues, such as the nitrogen oxide standard, was fair but incomplete. The Committee on Motor Vehicle Emissions of the National Academy of Sciences concluded that there are several ways of reducing auto emissions, including NOx, without a fuel penalty. The MVE-NAS report also showed that 34% of the foreign auto manufacturers already meet both the 1980 fuel economy goals of President Ford, as well as the 1977 emission standards of the Clean Air Act. It appears reasonable to require no less from American auto manufacturers.

But we must not lose sight of the key to this entire question of auto emission controls, and that is that they are to protect the public health. It has been demonstrated that the existing auto emission levels endanger the health of humans, and in oxidant plagued areas like Southern California this is considered more important than the equally important need to control sulfur-related emissions from coal.

Sincerely,

GEORGE E. BROWN, Jr.
Member of Congress.

UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 20, 1975

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, January 22 marks the 57th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of Ukraine and I am looking forward to joining Chicagoans of Ukrainian descent on January 26 for the annual Ukrainian Independence Day banquet, sponsored by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which promises to be a truly significant tribute to the ideals of human and national freedom. This most important moment in the history of the Ukrainian people is commemorated by over 2 million Americans of Ukrainian descent.

The officers of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America in Chicago include Julian E. Kulas, president; Michael Panasiuk, vice president; Myron Luszcak, secretary; Myron Kuropas, public relations director; and Wasyl Branznyk, treasurer.

Mr. Speaker, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America in Chicago has issued a statement on the significance of this inspiring event for freedom-loving peoples everywhere and at this point in the RECORD I am including that statement:

STATEMENT

January 22, 1975, will mark the 57th Anniversary of the Proclamation of the Independence of Ukraine, and the 56th Anniversary of the Act of Union, whereby all Ukrainian ethnographic lands were united into one independent and sovereign state of the

Ukrainian people. Both the Independence of Ukraine and the Act of Union were proclaimed in Kiev, capital of Ukraine, on January 22, 1918 and January 22, 1919, respectively.

Unfortunately, the young Ukrainian democratic republic was short-lived, as it was attacked by Communist Russia, even though the Bolsheviks had officially recognized Ukraine as an independent and sovereign state. The same recognition of Ukraine was given by the Central Powers and a number of the state of the *Entente*, including France and Great Britain, which tendered *de facto* recognition to the Ukrainian republic. For over three years, 1917-1920, Ukraine waged a defensive war against Communist Russia, alone and unaided; deprived of all assistance from abroad and overwhelmed by vastly superior forces of Communist Russia, Ukraine succumbed.

But in destroying the Ukrainian National Republic, Moscow did not dare destroy the state structure of Ukraine. It had created a Communist puppet government in Ukraine, to be known as the "Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic," which in 1922 was forced into the "Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" (USSR) as an "equal and sovereign state." In 1945, Ukraine became a charter member of the United Nations, along with the USSR and Byelorussia.

Despite the spurious facade of "independence and sovereignty, Ukraine is an outright colony of Communist Russia, as attested to by the Reds' 50-year bloody rule over Ukraine, characterized by inhuman persecution, Russification and genocide of the Ukrainian people. Stalin tried to decimate the Ukrainian nation by mass deportations, arrests and executions. This policy was continued under Khrushchev, without mass executions, but through arrests and deportations of Ukrainians to Siberia and other parts of Asia.

Cultural and national repression in Ukraine is relentlessly pursued by the Brezhnev-Kosygin regime. From 1970-73 the KGB, the Soviet secret police, arrested some 600 Ukrainian intellectuals under suspicion of conducting "anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation," many of whom have been sentenced to severe terms of imprisonment; some of them have been tortured, such as Valentyn Moroz, 39 year old historian, and Leonid Plyushch, 35 year old mathematician, both of whom are reported to be driven to insanity and slow death. Mr. Moroz went on a hunger strike on July 1, 1974 in Vladimir Prison, and said that he would die from starvation unless he were transferred to a regular camp. He was fed intravenously, beaten and denied proper medical care. He ended his 20-week hunger strike on November 22, 1974, after Soviet authorities promised to improve his prison conditions. But he has lost much weight and is suffering from kidney and heart ailments.

Both Moroz and Plyushch have become symbols of resistance to tyranny, and they have found defenders all over the world. In our own country a number of U.S. Senators and Congressmen have introduced special resolutions in Congress, requesting President Ford to intervene with the Soviet government for the immediate release of Moroz and Plyushch.

January 22 is the greatest national holiday in Ukraine's modern history, for on that day the Ukrainian people established their national state and regained freedom. Both were lost, but the desire and will of the Ukrainian nation to regain these God-given rights are very much alive today. This the Ukrainian people demonstrated during World War II, when they organized the powerful Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), which waged a liberation struggle against Nazi

Germany and Communist Russia at the same time; this they manifest today through their resistance to Communist enslavement and for the defense of human and national rights of the Ukrainian people.

Mr. Speaker, Valentyn Moroz, Leonid Plyushch, and many other heroic individuals in Ukraine are risking their lives for the ideals of national independence, Ukrainian cultural integrity, and personal freedom. It was for this reason that I introduced House Resolution 15, to establish in the House of Representatives a Special Committee on the Captive Nations, and House Resolution 14, which resolves:

That the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating January 22 of each year as Ukrainian Independence Day, and inviting the people of the United States to observe such day with appropriate ceremonies.

I have also introduced House Concurrent Resolution 4, which resolves:

That it is the sense of Congress that the President, acting through the United States Ambassador to the United Nations Organization, take such steps as may be necessary to place the question of human rights violations in the Soviet-occupied Ukraine on the agenda of the United Nations Organization.

It is with pride that I join my colleagues in the House of Representatives in tribute to the millions of Ukrainians who are continuing their struggle for the blessings of liberty in their own homeland and I am honored to join with Americans of Ukrainian heritage in my own 11th District and all over this Nation who continue to cherish the hope of eventual independence and a free Ukraine. The spirit of the people of Ukraine is testimony to the fact that tyranny, in whatever brutal form it manifests itself, cannot conquer the soul of a nation and its people.

UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE

HON. RICHARD F. VANDER VEEN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 20, 1975

Mr. VANDER VEEN. Mr. Speaker, Wednesday, January 22, 1975, will mark the 57th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of Ukraine, and the 56th anniversary of the act of union, whereby all Ukrainian ethnographic lands were united into one independent and sovereign state of the Ukrainian nation. Both the independence of Ukraine and the act of union were proclaimed in Kiev, capital of Ukraine, on January 22, 1918, and January 22, 1919, respectively.

Regrettably, the young Ukrainian democratic republic was immediately attacked by Communist Russia, despite the fact that the new Soviet Russia Government had officially recognized Ukraine as an independent and sovereign state. The same recognition to Ukraine was granted by the Central Powers and a

number of states of the *Entente*, including France and Great Britain. By 1920, Ukraine, alone and unaided, succumbed to the vastly superior forces of Communist Russia, which destroyed the Ukrainian National Republic, created a Communist government in Ukraine known as the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and incorporated it forcibly into the Union of Socialist Republics.

Since that time, Ukraine has been harshly controlled by the centralized state in Moscow. Unable to continue developing their own individual art and culture, Ukrainian citizens have found it harder and harder to maintain a sense of their own identity and give to their children an understanding of their past.

Forefront in the struggle to maintain a sense of cultural independence for Ukraine is Valentyn Moroz, a Ukrainian author and historian currently imprisoned in the Soviet Union on charges of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda. The charges are unjust; Moroz deserves to be free.

In light of the historically demonstrable concern that we have for the oppressed people of the world, it is important for our country to take a stand here and do all it can to free Moroz and so aid Ukraine in its long and difficult battle to guard and enhance its own national heritage.

COST OF PRODUCING FOOD

HON. KEITH G. SEBELIUS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 20, 1975

Mr. SEBELIUS. Mr. Speaker, we hear a great deal today about the food price problem. We also have a related problem now being confronted by the men whose job it is to produce food in this country. Some time ago, I had occasion to read a letter distributed by the Cooperative Extension Service of Kansas State University in Concordia, Kans., within the district I am privileged to represent.

The latter is addressed to farm managers within the area and shows precisely what kind of economic problems they are facing. I submit it should be required reading for everyone within this body interested in spiraling food costs. The folks within the Concordia, Kans., area extension office should be commended for publicizing this particular problem in language everyone can understand and I commend this article to the attention of my colleagues:

DECEMBER 4, 1974.

DEAR FARM MANAGER: Association #4 sites the following examples of what is happening to prices and the economic disaster faced by a farmer.

In 1973 he purchased 28 bales of twine to bale the hay to feed his dairy herd. The cost was \$6.50 per bale.

28 times \$6.50 equal \$182.00 cost of year's twine.

Two baby bull calves were sold for over

\$100.00 each. This paid for the year's twine with some change left over.

In 1974 he again purchased 28 bales of twine to bale the hay to feed his dairy herd. The cost of the twine from the same supplier was \$27.00 per bale.

28 times \$27.00 equal \$756.00 cost of year's twine.

Two baby bull calves were sold at a local livestock auction. The net sale for these two calves was \$36.11.

At this rate it would take the sale of 43 calves to pay for the 28 bales of twine. Last year the sale of 2 calves paid for the same amount of twine.

Sincerely,

EVERETT K. EVERSON, Jr.,

Area Ext. Economist Farm Management.

QUENTIN C. SMITH,

Area Ext. Economist Farm Management.

KENNETH L. STIELOW,

Area Ext. Economist Farm Management.

L. S. GREENE,

Area Ext. Economist Farm Management.

THE SMALL BUSINESS TAX REFORM ACT OF 1975

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 20, 1975

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, the American small business community produces 43 percent of the gross national product, amounting to over \$426 billion in 1972, and provides over 50 percent of the Nation's jobs.

But, in this era of economic uncertainty with a scarcity of resources, record high interest rates, and more and more governmental dictates, the small business is the first to be squeezed out of the marketplace.

The Federal corporate tax structure, rather than encourage small enterprises, is actually geared to benefit the huge conglomerates which can afford the expertise and manpower to take advantage of the complex tax code.

According to Dun & Bradstreet, 9,345 businesses closed their doors for the final time in 1973 as a result of failure due to bankruptcy, et cetera. And that year was considered a good business year. In addition, approximately 350,000 businesses close up voluntarily, leaving an even greater share of the market to the giant corporations.

But small business is not a sacred cow—it must justify its own existence and earn its place in our economic system.

Yet, consider for a moment what we lose if small business is forced to yield to the larger concern:

First, without the existence of a large

number of small businesses, we lose the competition necessary to assure the consuming public reasonable prices and quality merchandise.

Second, without small business to keep a check on the conglomerates, we would witness an increase of political and economic power in the hands of fewer individuals, with the resulting ability on their part to eliminate competition by setting prices and allocating markets.

Third, without small business, we lose the opportunity for personal expression, personal initiative, and individual judgment.

Fourth, without the innovative small businessman, we lose the new products and methods which are often developed by individuals in a small business.

Fifth, without the small businessman, and his flexible operation, we lose essential services which are designed to meet individual demands rather than those designed for mass marketing.

As a result, Mr. Speaker, I am convinced that small business has an important and necessary role to play in our economy, and that we must take affirmative action to permit the small enterprise to compete, to keep abreast of new methods and techniques, to diversify, to research and pioneer, to survive during downturns in the economy, to grow, prosper, and flourish.

TAXES DISCOURAGE SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. Speaker, our tax schedule places disproportionate burdens on the small businessman. According to the Federal Trade Commission, small- and medium-size businesses pay tax at about 50 percent of their income, while the largest firms pay at about 35 percent. And one study presented to the House Ways and Means Committee revealed that the largest 4,348 corporations have an effective tax rate of only 26.9 percent.

I find it both economically unsound and morally unfair to permit the largest U.S. corporations, as a class, to pay taxes at half the rates paid by small- and medium-size businesses, as a class.

As a result of this inequity, we find that "big business" is getting richer and "small business" is getting poorer. For example, the billion dollar firms—those with assets exceeding \$1 billion—received 28 percent of the corporate profits in 1959. In 1971, almost 55 percent of all corporate profits in America were achieved by the billion dollar corporations—a total of only 260 firms.

In 1971, the 1.4 small corporations averaged a profit of only \$1,598, but the Nation's largest corporations averaged a profit of \$422,768.

In addition, proliferating tax and Government reporting requirements impose burdens on the small businessman. Ac-

cording to a study conducted by the Senate Select Committee on Small Business, a family-owned restaurant must spend about \$820 in accounting fees to fill out the required forms, whether or not it makes a dime of profit.

In 1971, the Congress enacted the Revenue Act, which was designed to spur the economy by giving tax benefits to corporations and individuals alike. However, an estimated 40 percent of the \$11.5 billion in annual corporate tax benefits were funneled to less than 400 of the Nation's largest corporations.

We must reverse this trend that has led to discrimination against the small enterprise or we may find thousands of long-established smaller firms closing their doors and thus yielding to the giant corporations an even greater share of the marketplace.

THE SMALL BUSINESS TAX REFORM ACT

Mr. Speaker, in order to provide tax equity for the 8 million small businessmen and women who employ over 50 percent of the workforce in this country, I am introducing the Small Business Tax Reform Act.

First, this bill would establish a permanent Intragovernmental Committee on Tax Simplification for Small Business in order to simplify the regulations, the laws, and the instructions relating to business taxation.

Second, it would create an Office of Small Business Tax Analysis in the Department of the Treasury to examine tax problems from the view of small business and free enterprise, rather than the Government's interest in raising revenue.

Third, my proposal would establish a new corporate normal tax rate which is a graduated scale bringing corporate taxation more nearly into accord with the principle of the ability to pay which has long been in effect for individual income taxes. For example, under current law, a small business with \$25,000 taxable income is subject to a 22-percent tax, or \$5,500. Under my proposal, the same small business would pay only \$3,300 in Federal taxes. Another firm, earning \$50,000 income subject to Federal tax, currently pays \$17,500 to Federal taxes. Under my proposal, that firm would pay \$14,425.

Generally, under my proposal, a firm earning less than \$300,000 subject to Federal tax would find its tax burden less than that under current law. A firm with profits over \$300,000, however, would find its taxes gradually increasing—especially those million dollar profit-making companies.

Under my proposal, the normal tax would be the amount determined in accordance with the following table:

PROPOSED GRADUATED CORPORATE NORMAL TAX RATE SCHEDULE

If the taxable income is:

Not over \$5,000.....	-----
Over \$5,000 but not over \$15,000.....	-----
Over \$15,000 but not over \$25,000.....	-----
Over \$25,000 but not over \$100,000.....	-----
Over \$100,000 but not over \$200,000.....	-----
Over \$200,000 but not over \$300,000.....	-----
Over \$300,000.....	-----

The normal tax is:

11% of the taxable income.
\$550 plus 12.5% of excess over \$5,000.
\$1,800 plus 15.0% of excess over \$15,000.
\$3,300 plus 18.5% of excess over \$25,000.
\$17,175 plus 22.5% of excess over \$100,000.
\$39,675 plus 26.5% of excess over \$200,000.
\$66,175 plus 26.8% of excess over \$300,000.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, I place in the RECORD at this point a table compiled by the Congressional Research Service which shows the present tax liability of corporations and the Federal taxes paid by corporations under my proposal:

COMPARISON OF CORPORATE INCOME TAX LIABILITIES UNDER PRESENT LAW, AND THE NEW RATES AS PROPOSED BY REPRESENTATIVE ANDERSON, FOR SELECTED LEVELS OF TAXABLE INCOME¹

Selected levels of corporate taxable income:	Tax under proposed tax rate schedule		Percentage reduction (-) or increase (+) compared to present law
	Tax under present law	Amount	
\$5,000.....	\$1,100	\$550	-50.00
\$15,000.....	3,300	1,800	-45.45
\$25,000.....	6,500	3,300	-40.00
\$50,000.....	17,500	14,425	-17.57
\$75,000.....	29,500	25,550	-13.39
\$100,000.....	41,500	36,675	-11.83
\$200,000.....	89,500	85,175	-4.83
\$300,000.....	137,500	137,675	+0.13
\$400,000.....	185,500	190,475	+2.68
\$500,000.....	233,500	243,275	+4.19
\$1,000,000.....	473,500	507,275	+7.13

¹ All the tax liabilities reflect both the normal tax and the surtax applicable to corporations.

Fourth, to encourage the establishment of new small business enterprises, the Small Business Reform Act would allow a new small business to exempt \$25,000 of income from Federal taxes for the first 3 years, providing that it is reinvested in the business.

Finally, this proposal has several features which are designed to provide encouragement for modernizations, efficiency, and cost reduction.

REVENUE BALANCE

Mr. Speaker, in this time of huge deficit spending, all of us are aware that we simply cannot lower a tax rate for one group without raising taxes on another so that there would be no revenue lost for the Treasury.

This bill which I am offering is balanced in the revenue sense, with slight, immediate, and long term increases of tax revenues through minimally higher normal tax rates on giant corporations and the cultivation of vigorous new small enterprises which will enlarge the tax base in the future.

The revenue gains made possible by the rescaling of normal rates would make it possible to shift a small fraction of the corporate tax—about 1 percent—on the basis of the ability to pay. In fact, the increase levied on a single firm with million dollar profits is enough to equal the benefit which would accrue to 15 firms earning \$25,000.

CONCLUSION

The small businessman is the very backbone of our economic system, yet he is in danger of extinction. It has been through his skills, his initiative and enterprise, and his energy that America has become an economic power and that we enjoy the highest standard of living in the world. The small business is a national asset and must be treated as such—not by creating tax loopholes or by giving special treatment—but rather, by

providing equity so that he can compete on an equal footing with his brothers in business, commerce, and industry.

As the President has suggested lowering the corporate tax from 48 percent to 42 percent, I feel that a complete overhaul of the system is warranted in order to establish a corporate tax that is based on an ability-to-pay principle.

GOVERNOR BLANTON IS MOVING TO KEEP HIS PROMISES

HON. ED JONES

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 20, 1975

Mr. JONES of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the people of the State of Tennessee have just seen the inauguration of a new Governor of their State, a man who served in this body for 6 years as a U.S. Representative from Tennessee. Gov. Ray Blanton, returning to public service after a 2-year absence, brings with him a new manner to the Governor's office of Tennessee.

In these times of challenge facing all of our United States, Governor Blanton offers to the people of Tennessee a sense of dedication and responsible leadership demanded by not only Tennesseans, but all Americans. His devotion to sound and nonpartisan government for all the people of Tennessee will provide an example for elected officials at all levels of government throughout our Nation.

At the hour of his inauguration as Tennessee's 44th Governor last Saturday, Ray Blanton had already begun the task of putting together a legislative program aimed at fulfilling his pledges offered to the voters of Tennessee as he crisscrossed the State in primary and general election campaigns.

That program has been labeled as a new populism, but his proposals and his outlook on State government are better described in this newspaper article from the January 19 edition of the Nashville Tennessean which I would like, at this time, to enter into the RECORD:

PREVIEW OF LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM—BLANTON IS MOVING TO KEEP HIS PROMISES

(By Larry Daughtrey)

Out on the campaign stump last summer, Ray Blanton sounded like a new populist, out to reform an antiquated election system, give the consumer a better break, and crack down on monopolists.

Lots of politicians make such promises. The surprising thing about Blanton is that he apparently intends to keep his.

Blanton, of course, was sworn in yesterday as Tennessee's new governor, and tomorrow morning will move into the rectangular office on the first floor of the State Capitol.

Probably later this week he will begin putting the finishing touches on a legislative package which may be the most far-reaching in recent Tennessee history.

Blanton's legislative program has been overshadowed since the election by the selection of his cabinet. But a young aide to the new governor, Elliott Ozment, has been putting Blanton's campaign rhetoric into the form of legislative bills.

Ozment has now completed more than 20 of them, and while some details remain to be worked out, it is an impressive package.

High on the list are four bills designed to wipe from the books the old laws which require price fixing on such items as liquor, cigarettes, milk and hundreds of items sold by brand names.

Those laws, zealously guarded in the legislature by high-paid lobbyists over the years, cost Tennesseans millions of dollars in higher costs at the drug store, grocery store and liquor store.

Blanton said repeatedly during the campaign that he intended to persuade the legislature to repeal those laws, and he has repeated that intention several times since the election.

But Blanton also is planning other bills which may help ease the pressure on inflation-burdened consumers.

One is a bill with almost universal support in the legislature to remove the sales tax on prescription drugs.

Although the bill would cost the state about \$5 million per year, a number of legislators, as well as Blanton, made campaign issues of removing the tax, which they say hurts the elderly most.

Blanton also is preparing a bill which would force utility companies which require a deposit in excess of 12 months to pay interest of 6% on the deposits.

Some telephone, gas and electricity companies require such deposits, often for years, without paying interest.

A new approach to helping consumers as they shop is included in the Blanton package. Called a "Truth in Energy" bill, it would require such items as appliances to carry labels describing their true energy consumption.

Ozment explained that this would allow consumers to judge the energy consumption of various items, as well as the price.

In an effort to improve state programs to help consumers, the Blanton administration and State Attorney General Ray Ashley will propose a bill giving Ashley's office new powers to deal with consumer frauds.

The current state consumer affairs law has no teeth, and only two employees in an obscure office in the Department of Agriculture.

Another bill which the Blanton administration may propose also is the result of a campaign promise. It would set up a state anti-trust bill, giving the attorney general new powers to deal with businesses which act in restraint of trade or attempt to set up monopolies.

Apparently the only tax being considered by Blanton administration officials is a tax on nonreturnable bottles, a measure which has been promoted as an ecology measure in other states.

Blanton promised during the campaign to revamp virtually the entire political structure of Tennessee, and the bills to do so are now being drafted.

One of them would force a runoff in primary races for governor if no candidate receives a majority of the vote.

The idea has been debated heatedly for years, but gained momentum last summer when Blanton won a 12-man Democratic primary with only 23% of the vote. He promised then to do something about the situation.

Although the details have not yet been settled, Blanton also will propose a substantial new package of ethics legislation, a subject on which the legislature was never able to agree last year.

Several bills on the subject already have been introduced or discussed in the legislature's organizational session, but it will probably take gubernatorial leadership to pass anything on the subject.

Blanton's bills cover lobbyist regulation, financial disclosure for public officials, an ethical practices act and a campaign financing disclosure act.

Another highly controversial bill will require registration by political party as a requirement for voting in a party primary.

To start the registration, voters would be

declared a member of the party in whose primary they voted last August. They would be restricted to voting in that party's primary in the future unless they applied in writing for a change of registration in advance of a primary election.

Blanton also has promised a complete re-writing of the state's presidential primary law to make it comply with national party regulations and give Tennessee one of the nation's first presidential primaries in 1976. That, too, is in the package.

One of the decisions which must be reached by the Blanton administration soon is how far to go with the limited constitutional convention the new governor has promised to ask the legislature to call in 1978.

Among the items considered certain to be placed in the call is an expansion of the homestead exemption for the elderly, a possible exemption for older persons from the state's income tax on stocks and bonds, and popular election of the lieutenant governor.

Aside from the bills on consumer affairs and electoral reform, Blanton also is planning on taking significant steps in an area of special interest to him, energy.

He plans to propose new state regulations covering the location and standards for site for power plants, including nuclear generators like the one at Hartsville.

The state now has no authority to place restrictions on such facilities.

Blanton will try to push through a budget-minded legislature authorization for a new department of state government to deal solely with energy. He will also seek new gubernatorial powers to deal with critical energy shortages.

Almost every bill in the package is loaded with controversy. They invade areas where powerful lobbies dwell, and passing them in the legislature will not be easy, even with the kind of partisan majority Blanton's Democratic Party enjoys.

WORKERS IN PERIL

HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 20, 1975

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am including in the RECORD, the second in a series of four articles from the Washington Post entitled "Workers in Peril."

This article deals with the problem of coke oven emissions. According to data developed by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, individuals working near coke ovens have a death rate from cancers of the respiratory system 2.5 times that of other steelworkers, and those workers who are stationed at the top of the coke ovens have a rate of 7 times that of other steelworkers.

Despite these figures and despite the fact that NIOSH submitted a recommendation in early 1973 for a Government standard protecting these workers, the Federal Government has as yet taken no action in promulgating such a standard.

Also, I am including a second article which puts the problem of coke oven emission in more human terms, describing the health problems confronted by one worker who was subjected to emissions for 15 years at the Sparrows Point plant of Bethlehem Steel Corp.:

[From the Washington Post, Jan. 3, 1975]

COKE OVEN WORK: HOT—AND DEADLY

(By Douglas Watson)

"It's the hottest job and the dirtiest job. You're really in that smoke," Isaiah A. Kelly said in describing what he did for 23 years as a coke oven worker at Bethlehem Steel Corp.'s Sparrows Point complex near Baltimore.

Kelly, 64, passed out on the job several years ago and had to retire with a medical disability. Now, he spends most of his time in his brick bungalow in north central Baltimore, doing his breathing with one good lung and waiting for his \$179-a-month disability check.

A University of Pittsburgh's school of public health study of 59,072 steelworkers at seven mills supports the conclusion that coke ovens are hot, dirty and potentially dangerous. The study reported in 1971 that coke oven workers are 2½ times more likely to die from lung cancer than are other steelworkers.

The continuing study found that the risk of lung cancer depends on how long an individual works near coke ovens and exactly where he works. After five years, the lung cancer death rate for a coke oven worker is up 3½ times the average for other steelworkers.

Workers in the smoke on top of coke ovens have a lung cancer death rate seven times the steelworkers' average. After five years, topside worker lung cancer death rate jumps to 10 times the steelworkers' average.

Coke oven workers also were found to have a death rate eight times higher than other steelworkers from a rare kidney cancer.

Dr. J. William Lloyd, director of occupational health surveillance for the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health and the person who headed the University of Pittsburgh study before coming to the NIOSH, said of the death statistics for coke oven workers, "We've isolated out as many factors as we possibly could, like smoking or geographic location, and we're still left with these abnormally high cancer death rates."

It thus appears to fall in the category of occupational illness, which is treated by the 1970 Occupational Health and Safety Act. The act aims "to assure so far as possible every working man and woman in the nation safe and healthful working conditions."

The University of Pittsburgh study has prompted labor and management to begin looking for better ways to make coke—the fuel coke ovens make from coal, which goes into blast furnaces with iron ore and limestone and provides the intense heat needed to melt the ore and produce steel.

The April, 1974, contract between the United Steelworkers and the nation's 10 biggest steel companies, including Bethlehem Steel, provides for the first time an agreement that management and labor will seek "to define and delineate the health effects of employment in the environment of the coke plant and to develop preventive measures and appropriate controls designed and directed to resolve the health and safety problems."

Coke ovens convert chunks of coal into coke—a black, solid residue that is mainly composed of carbon and is left after the coal has been heated and the volatile materials distilled away.

Coke ovens are arranged in groups of 10 to 100, forming a coke battery. The Sparrows Point plant has 12 such batteries. Each oven is only about 1½ feet wide but at least 40 feet long and 12 to 20 feet high.

For his last 10 years there, Kelly operated a "larry car," which ran along the top of a coke battery pouring coal down chutes, thus "charging" the ovens.

After 16 to 20 hours of heating at temperatures as high as 2,800 degrees Fahrenheit, a "pushing machine" on one side of the oven shoves the hot orange mass of coke out the other side into a "quench car" on which cooling water is poured, producing billows of steam.

Smoky coal tar emissions that escape from coke ovens are a pollution problem in most steel mills. Such emissions occur during charging and pushing and from leakage out oven doors.

Vacuum ducts meant to draw off dangerous vapors from the coke ovens sometimes become clogged, and when a larry car operator drops his charge of coal into a coke oven, black smoke and gases may shoot 10 feet up from the top of the oven and envelope the larry car.

Kelly recalled that the closed larry car cab would then fill with smoke, causing him to choke and gasp for air. "It can be hell when you drop that charge," said the former \$160-a-week worker.

A committee composed of management, labor, government and public representatives held its first meeting in November and met again last month to develop recommendations for better federal standards for emissions from coke ovens, where 10,000 Americans work.

Federal officials concede that the present U.S. limit of two-tenths of a milligram of coal tar pitch volatiles per cubic centimeter of air is an inadequate and largely unmet standard for coke oven emissions.

IDLED WORKER BLAMES FUMES

(By Douglas Watson)

David E. Brown is a big man—6 feet, 1½ inches, 238 pounds—who for 15 years did heavy, hard work in a processing mill at Bethlehem Steel Corp.'s Sparrows Point complex.

Brown, 44, has been ill and unable to work much of this year. Instead, he spends most of his time sitting in his brick row house, coughing almost constantly and hoping that he will get well enough to go back to work at "the Point," if only as a janitor.

Like many other Sparrows Point steelworkers, Brown was born in West Virginia. "My father was a coal miner for 36 years. Black lung, that's what he had," Brown recalled recently as he discussed his own lung condition.

Brown has worked since 1959 in Sparrows Point's mammoth "68 mill," where orange-hot slabs of metal with a maximum width of 68 inches are quickly rolled into much thinner and longer strips of steel.

Brown said his job in recent years required him to spend a lot of time working near the 9-foot-deep "pickler" tubs of sulfuric acid, and occasionally, near tubs of hydrochloric acid, in which steel plates are dipped.

Some 200,000 Americans in many industries work with sulfuric acid, and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) says "Concentrated sulfuric acid can burn and char the skin, and its irritant properties are rapidly injurious to the eyes and mucous membranes of the respiratory tract."

NIOSH adds, "Inhalation of high concentrations of sulfuric acid can result in symptoms of bronchitis, conjunctivitis, respiratory infections, emphysema and digestive disturbances."

The fumes from the acid tubs near which Brown worked are powerful and occasionally, workers there got sick and vomited, he said. But for years Brown didn't have any noticeable health problems and continued to work near the tubs.

When six 500-pound plates accidentally fell on a coworker last year, Brown single-

handedly lifted the crushing load off him, perhaps saving the man's life but straining his own back. This resulted in a reprimand rather than commendation from Brown's boss, who said Brown should have summoned help to lift the heavy plates.

"I'd never been sick a day in my life other than when I had an appendectomy in '56 or '57," Brown said. He hasn't smoked since 1967. As he talked he regularly paused to spit out phlegm from his lungs into a coffee tin placed alongside the sofa.

A year and a half ago Brown started wheezing when he breathed, which he continues to do but he kept on working till March 3 when he was reading the Sunday paper at home and suddenly found himself fighting to get a breath. "My head started buzzing and I slid down on the floor, sweating so that I was ringing wet and I could hardly get my breath," Brown said.

He was treated at a local hospital that released him later that day. "They gave me two shots, X-rayed me and said my lungs were full of fluids," said Brown. He went back to work for Bethlehem Steel a month later and didn't have another attack until he resumed working near the acid tubs. Again, he felt like he was smothering and could hardly walk to his car, he said.

Brown continued to be treated by his

family doctor and didn't go back to work till Aug. 12. He felt all right for several weeks "till they started painting in the mill and that painting seemed to start me off again," coughing and wheezing and struggling for each breath.

He hasn't worked since Sept. 27 and has seen an allergist who, Brown said, told him he "didn't have any business" continuing to work in a steel mill.

Dr. Jose Ardaiz, Brown's family doctor, said his patient has bronchial asthma. Asked what the cause was, Dr. Ardaiz noted that Brown had long worked close to acid tubs at Sparrows Point and seemed to be bothered most when near their fumes. But Dr. Ardaiz added cautiously, "It would be very difficult to prove" that Brown's illness was caused by his work in the steel mill.

A spokesman for Bethlehem Steel said in regard to inquiries about Brown and several other ill workers, "The medical records available to us do not indicate that these individuals are suffering from work-related illnesses."

Asked why he had never worn a respirator on the job to protect himself from the acid fumes, Brown said, "Well, they never gave me one." The company does make respirators available.

He said the acid tub fumes cause paint to

peel off steel beams high overhead in the mill and rust off steel beams high over head in the mill and rust workers' new belt buckles within a couple of days.

Brown earned more than \$19,000 in 1973 when he was working steadily and as long as 72 to 80 hours a week on occasion, as he proudly showed by pulling out his pay check stubs. He had \$2,000 in the bank when he had to stop work, but that's gone now and he receives \$113 a week from the company.

Brown's medical and financial worries, he acknowledged, have made him nervous and jumpy and likely "to fly off the handle." The Browns' three younger children who live at home with them avoid asking their father for spending money any more.

Brown told his story quietly while sitting in his living room which features a big white Bible, a color television set, a "God Bless Our Home" plaque on the wall and trophies Brown won drag racing in previous years. Now, he rarely goes outside. Just walking up the 13 steps to the second-floor usually sets off a coughing spell.

"My doctor told me to move to Arizona," said the big man known as "Brownie" by his fellow workers. However, he added, I just couldn't leave here. Sure, I want to go back to Bethlehem Steel. The union said they'd try to get me a janitor's job there."

SENATE—Tuesday, January 21, 1975

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian and was called to order by the Vice President.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal Father, we give Thee thanks for this Nation which Thou hast given us for our heritage. Spare us from scorn of the past and from fear of the future. Make us great and strong in the things of the spirit. Show us how to be rich in proportion to the fewness of our wants—how to be strong in devotion to the elemental simplicities of life—home, family, friends, work, play, and worship. By faith and prayer, shape our lives, O Lord, for these testing times that we here may shape a program to lift America to new heights of justice, brotherhood, and peace.

In the Redeemer's name, we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, January 17, 1975, be dispensed with.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all committees may be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ACTIVITIES OF THE FBI CONCERNING MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in connection with recent allegations that the FBI is currently improperly soliciting information concerning Members of Congress or misusing information in FBI files concerning Members of Congress, I ask unanimous consent that a release by FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley, for whom I have an extremely high regard, be printed in the RECORD.

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,

Washington, D.C., January 21, 1975.

FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley issued the following statement today:

"In connection with recent allegations that the FBI is currently improperly soliciting information concerning Members of Congress or misusing information in FBI files concerning Members of Congress, I wish to state unequivocally that such statements are erroneous and without any basis in fact.

"The policy of the FBI is that information concerning Members of Congress is collected when Members are the subjects or victims of an investigation or a specific background check is requested concerning the suitability for nomination to a position in the Executive and Judicial Branches. Solicitation of information concerning Members of Congress is done only as necessary to discharge our investigative responsibilities.

"Information concerning Members of Congress is maintained in various files at FBI Headquarters in Washington, D.C. Such files exist because they relate to an investigation or a background check, correspondence with the Member of Congress, or information not solicited by the FBI, but volunteered by the public. In this latter category, unsolicited information is received from time to time making allegations concerning Members of Congress as well as other individuals in public and private life. If such allegations appear

to relate to matters within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI, they are appropriately investigated. If such matters do not reasonably appear to relate to the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI, a reply letter is addressed to the correspondent advising him that his communication was received, but that the matters related do not appear to come within FBI investigative jurisdiction. Such correspondence and the official reply made by the FBI are retained as a record of official action taken by the FBI. Correspondence of this type is filed for record purposes.

"As indicated, Congressmen are treated substantially the same as any other citizen concerning whom the FBI may receive information. However, when information is received concerning employees of the Federal Government or those serving as Government officers in any of the three Branches of Government, as a matter of practice it would be submitted by FBI field divisions to the FBI Headquarters in Washington so that it would be available in the event a check of our records is necessary. Such routine name checks are conducted frequently concerning persons who are being considered for appointment to positions in the Judicial and Executive Branches. It is not possible to predict, when information is received, whether the individual whom it concerns will or will not at some time in the future be given consideration for such appointments. Therefore, all such information voluntarily submitted is retained for record purposes.

"In summary, it is the policy of the FBI to solicit information concerning Members of Congress only when there is investigative jurisdiction to justify the collection of such information. However, unsolicited information received from time to time is appropriately retained for record purposes. Further, it is the policy of the FBI that the use of such information would be limited to assistance in investigations and background checks and is never used to influence the judgment or actions of any Member of Congress.

"Early hearings are being scheduled before the House Judiciary Committee and I welcome the opportunity to appear and dispute the fallacious statements about the FBI's